

# CITY OF ARMADALE

## MINUTES

OF COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMITTEE HELD IN THE COMMITTEE ROOM,  
ADMINISTRATION CENTRE, 7 ORCHARD AVENUE, ARMADALE ON TUESDAY, 5  
APRIL 2016 AT 7.00PM.

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**PRESENT:** Cr K Busby (Chair)  
Cr G A Best  
Cr R Butterfield  
Cr C A Campbell JP  
Cr C Frost  
Cr J A Stewart  
Cr G Nixon (Deputy to Cr Wielinga)

**APOLOGIES:** Cr C M Wielinga

**OBSERVERS:** Nil

**IN ATTENDANCE:** Ms Y Loveland - Executive Director Community Services  
Mr N Kegie - Executive Manager Community Services  
Mr G Thompson - Manager Community Facilities Planning  
Mr G Fisher - Manager Community Development  
Ms J Hancock - Minute Secretary

**PUBLIC:** Nil

*“For details of Councillor Membership on this Committee, please refer to the City’s website  
– [www.armadale.wa.gov.au/your\\_council/councillors](http://www.armadale.wa.gov.au/your_council/councillors).”*

**DISCLAIMER**

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The Disclaimer for protecting Councillors and staff from liability of information and advice given at Committee meetings was not read.

**DECLARATION OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS**

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Nil

**QUESTION TIME**

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Nil

**DEPUTATION**

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Nil

**CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**

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**RECOMMEND**

**Minutes of the Community Services Committee Meeting held on 1  
March 2016 be confirmed.**

**Moved Cr J A Stewart  
MOTION CARRIED (7/0)**

**ITEMS REFERRED FROM INFORMATION BULLETIN - #5**

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Report on Outstanding Matters – Community Services Committee

**Monthly / Quarterly Departmental Reports**

Community Facilities Planning  
Community Development  
Recreation Services Report  
Library & Heritage Services Monthly Report  
Ranger & Emergency Services Monthly Report

*No items were raised for further report or investigation*

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## COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMITTEE

5 APRIL 2016

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## **1.1 - INDIGENOUS DEVELOPMENT UPDATE**

WARD : ALL  
FILE No. : M/134/16  
DATE : 15 March 2016  
REF : GF  
RESPONSIBLE : Executive Director  
MANAGER : Community Services

### **In Brief:**

- The City of Armadale has a strong commitment to working collaboratively with the Aboriginal community.
- The Aboriginal community has expressed a need for the City to re-evaluate the structure of the current ATSIAG and investigate developing a Reconciliation Action Plan for the City.
- Recommend that Council notes the suggested changes to ATSIAG and endorses the investigation of developing a Reconciliation Action Plan.

### **Tabled Items**

Nil

### **Officer Interest Declaration**

Nil

### **Strategic Implications**

This report directly reflects the following strategic goals:

#### **1.1 Services that support community growth and development**

1.1.2 Support and strengthen community groups, organisations and volunteer services.

#### **1.2 Optimum quality of life**

1.2.1 Work with key partners to address the aspirations of our indigenous community.

#### **4.1 Good governance and leadership**

4.1.5 Support strategic alliances, stakeholder forums and advisory groups that assist Council in policy development and service planning.

#### **4.3 An informed and engaged community**

4.3.1 Ensure there is effective two-way communications with the local community.

### **Legislation Implications**

Nil

### **Council Policy/Local Law Implications**

Nil

### **Budget/Financial Implications**

The development of a City of Armadale Reconciliation Action Plan and associated budget is currently being considered in the review of the Corporate Business Plan and Long Term Financial Plan.

### **Consultation**

1. Chief Executive Officer
2. Executive Director Community Services
3. Community Development Staff
4. Aboriginal Elders
5. ATSIAG
6. Service providers

### **BACKGROUND**

In 1997 the City established an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Committee (ATSIAC) to advise and make recommendations to Council on issues affecting the quality of life for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in the City of Armadale. ATSIAC (later renamed Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Group) has met regularly since its inception and today its membership includes Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people who live in the City, or work toward improving the quality of life for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in the City of Armadale.

Recently the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Group (ATSIAG) has been less well attended and a Network Forum was convened to identify issues that concern the Aboriginal community and reinvigorate the ATSIAG. The Network Forum conducted at the Champion Centre gave the opportunity for Aboriginal Elders, advocates and young people to meet with service providers and identify the most critical issues affecting the local community.

The Network Forum was attended by 43 community members and agency representatives and recommended the following. That the City investigate:

- Implementing a review of the ATSIAG to incorporate increased status and leadership potential of the group; and
- Developing a Reconciliation Action Plan in consultation with the Aboriginal community.

### **COMMENT**

#### *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Group (ATSIAG)*

The City has held numerous discussions with the local Aboriginal community including Aboriginal Elders Albert MacNamara and Viv Hansen regarding the purpose and function of the current ATSIAG.

The feedback received has outlined that the community believe the group has lost significant influence and leadership standing in the community. It has been highlighted that the current ATSIAG is functioning as an Aboriginal Services Network, rather than an advisory group for Council on decision which impact the Aboriginal community.

Due to this feedback the City has proposed a change in structure of the ATSIAG, which includes:

#### Reviewing the role of the ATSIAG

To address the community feedback of increasing the standing of the group, it has been agreed with local Aboriginal Elders to make the below changes:

- Develop an ATSIAG Terms of Reference;
- Hold a nomination process for group members;
- Elect a Chairperson/Vice-Chairperson; and

- Hold the meeting at the City of Armadale Administration.

#### Establishing Aboriginal Services Network Group

Due to the current ATSIAG meeting having a strong focus on facilitating collaborative community services approaches to meeting community needs, it has been agreed to develop a separate Aboriginal Services Network Group. This group will increase communication between service agencies and provide information to ATSIAG of local community needs and services. One (1) ATSIAG member will attend the Aboriginal Services Network to provide feedback to the ATSIAG.

#### Establishing Aboriginal Youth Leadership Group

Through programs based at the Champion Centre and youth programs in partnership with Save the Children, numerous young people have exhibited strong leadership skills and may graduate to community leaders in the future. Aboriginal Elders have also expressed a need for young people to become more involved in community leadership opportunities.

The Aboriginal Youth Leadership program will involve providing training to a group of young people in Aboriginal governance, cultural development, event management and public speaking. One (1) ATSIAG member will also attend each meeting as a mentor. The aim of the group is to build skills and confidence of the participants and encourage them to enter into community leadership roles.

#### Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP)

The Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) program was launched in 2006 by Professor Mick Dodson and former Prime Minister John Howard, as a forward-looking aspect of celebrating the 40th anniversary of the 1967 referendum. All RAPs are developed with the support of Reconciliation Australia and include actions, timelines and deliverables under four headings: Relationships, Respect, Opportunities, and Tracking Progress and Reporting.

Organisations that have adopted RAPs include government agencies, not for profit organisations and commercial entities. In Western Australia nine local governments have adopted RAPs including City of Wanneroo, City of Cockburn, City of Melville and City of Belmont.

Through the RAP program, organisations develop business plans that document what they will do within their sphere of influence to contribute to reconciliation in Australia. These Reconciliation Action Plans (RAPs) outline practical actions the organisation will take to build strong relationships and enhanced respect between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and other Australians.

The Aboriginal community in Armadale through its involvement with the Champion Centre, ATSIAG and the recently held Network Forum, has indicated the importance for the City to develop a Reconciliation Plan. This is not a criticism of the work that is being done at the Champion Centre, but mainly focuses on the City making a whole of organisational commitment to reconciliation.

The proposed RAP would be a City of Armadale blueprint for how it conducts its own business, but does not obligate it to commit to the business of other agencies or tiers of government. For example, the City of Wanneroo RAP included actions such as flying the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander flags at citizenship ceremonies and purchasing more Noongar language books for the library collection. There are also larger commitments that focus around engaging with the Aboriginal community.

The report seeks endorsement from Council to investigate developing a Reconciliation Action Plan, which will include the process of developing a RAP and any budget considerations identified. This would also allow the ATSIAG to review this discussion paper and provide feedback, before being presented to Council for consideration.

## **OPTIONS**

1. Note ATSIAG structure change.
2. Endorse the City to investigate developing a Reconciliation Action Plan.
3. Not endorse the City to investigate developing a Reconciliation Action Plan.

## **CONCLUSION**

As highlighted in a recent ATSIAG network forum, the local Aboriginal community has expressed a need for the City to re-evaluate the structure of the current ATSIAG and investigate developing a Reconciliation Action Plan for the City.

This report outlines both issues and recommends that Council notes the suggested changes to ATSIAG and endorses the City to investigate developing a Reconciliation Action Plan.

## **ATTACHMENTS**

There are no attachments for this report.

### *Committee Discussion*

*Committee discussed the proposed changes in the structure of the ATSIAG and considered the investigation of a Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP). They were of the opinion that it would be preferable to have the revised structure in place for the ATSIAG and allow it to consolidate prior to moving directly with development of a RAP. As an outcome of the discussions of a RAP for the City of Armadale, Committee requested further information, including examples of other Local Government plans to assist with their understanding of what the context and implementation would be for the City.*

*As such Committee deleted Point 2 of the Officer Recommendation*

**C15/4/16      RECOMMEND**

**That Council:**

1. **Notes the changes in structure of the ATSIAG.**
2. **~~Endorses the City to investigate the development of a Reconciliation Action Plan.~~**

**Moved Cr C A Campbell  
MOTION CARRIED (7/0)**

## ***1.2 - PUBLIC ART STRATEGY***

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WARD : ALL  
FILE No. : M/135/16  
DATE : 15 March 2016  
REF : GF  
RESPONSIBLE : Executive Director  
MANAGER : Community Services

### **In Brief:**

- The City of Armadale recognises the contribution of public art in creating vibrant and attractive places across the region.
- The Public Art Strategy is a forward thinking document which will identify the strategic context for the provision of public art, possible artistic narratives, art types and key locations of public art in the future.
- Recommend that Council adopt the Public Art Strategy.

### **Tabled Items**

Nil

### **Officer Interest Declaration**

Nil

### **Strategic Implications**

The Public Art Strategy is in line with the City of Armadale Strategic Community Plan and directly reflects the following strategic goals:

#### **1.3 Access to a wide range of cultural, arts and learning opportunities**

1.3.2 Promote and support community arts and events.

1.3.4 Promote and support initiatives that enable community to enjoy a variety of cultural experiences.

#### **2.2 A revitalised City of Armadale**

2.2.2 Plan and implement projects to revitalise the Armadale City Centre.

#### **2.4 Attractive and user-friendly streetscapes and open space**

2.4.1 Implement townscape, streetscape and parkland improvements to enhance the distinctive character of the City.

### **Legislation Implications**

Nil

### **Council Policy/Local Law Implications**

Public Art Policy

### **Budget/Financial Implications**

The 2015/16 budget has allocated \$100,000 for the provision of a public art piece, with the Public Art Strategy identifying the priority location for this artwork.

The recurrent provision of Public Art and associated budget is currently being considered in the review of the Corporate Business Plan and Long Term Financial Plan.

### **Consultation**

In developing the Public Art Strategy various focus groups were held with City of Armadale staff, local artists, general community and key stakeholders. The focus groups held included:

#### **Focus Groups and Interviews**

City of Armadale Staff:	7 Participants
MRA:	2 Participants
Arts Community:	60 Participants
General Public:	53 Participants
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>122 Participants</b>

The results of the focus groups indicate broad support for public art and a lively interest in what 'represents' Armadale identity. There is keen interest from the entire community to increase community pride, tell stories about local history and identity, and increase the liveability and interconnectedness of the City of Armadale. There is some interest in increasing cultural tourism options. There is particular interest to develop and draw on local artistic talent within the creative industries and arts sectors, given Armadale's strong artistic community.

### **BACKGROUND**

The City of Armadale recognises the contribution of public art in creating vibrant and attractive places across the region and is committed to the incorporation of stimulating and relevant public art that enriches the character and identity of local communities.

At the Community Services Committee of 2 July 2013, Council recommended that the City appoint a consultant to develop a Public Art Policy and Public Art Strategy for consideration (C23/7/13).

In addition, the City held workshops with Council on 9 March 2015 and 1 March 2016 to progress the development of the City's Public Art Strategy. The feedback from Council provided guidance in developing the Public Art Strategy for consideration.

The Public Art Strategy is a forward thinking document which will identify the strategic context for the provision of public art, possible artistic narratives, art types and key locations of public art in the future.

This Strategy has also been developed in line with the City's Public Art Policy, which has the following objectives:

- To introduce new Public Art to the City in private and public places through City funded projects and encouraging and providing opportunities for private investment in Public Art;
- To promote excellence, creativity and innovation in the delivery of public art, which enhances public amenity of public places;
- To provide opportunities for a wide variety of artistic outcomes, including permanent, temporary and mural artworks, that engage and interact with the community;
- To enhance the local community identity and cultural tourism; and
- To generate economic development and capacity building opportunities for local art industry practitioners.

For the purposes of the attached strategy, 'Public Art' is defined as artworks in public places or areas of private property that are open or visible to the public and designed and created by an artist.

This includes any visual or multi-disciplinary art form including a range of media, from tangible sculpture to intangible/ephemeral works, painting, crafts, film and video, sound, light, performance. It is not limited to site, and can include any location where the public can access an artwork either indoors or outdoors. This can include parks, pavements, building facades and interiors, bridges, bodies of water, natural environment and other locations.

## **COMMENT**

The development of the City's Public Art Strategy is timely and appropriate given the City's current community development projects and development growth. The City receives numerous proposals from land developers and private land owners to install public art on their land, as well as the opportunity for the City to procure public art pieces on City of Armadale owned land.

The City has been undertaking a revitalisation program for the Jull Street Mall and broader Armadale City Centre. The Jull Street Mall provides a direct link from the Armadale train station to the civic and retail precinct. The City's Armadale City Centre Activation Plan identifies the following action:

- Develop and implement a public art strategy for the Armadale City centre.

The City of Armadale recognises the contribution of public art in creating vibrant and attractive places, and is committed to the incorporation of stimulating and relevant public art that enriches the character and identity of local communities, particularly within the Armadale City Centre.

There are also other locations throughout the City which have been highlighted in this strategy as key locations for future public art works.

The Public Art Strategy will provide a reference point for future public art installations to ensure it aligns with the City's direction of public art in the future. The strategy will provide the strategic direction, while the City's Public Art Policy will provide the operational framework for the process of commissioning, installation, management, maintenance and decommissioning of all permanent or temporary public art and mural art in the City of Armadale.

## **OPTIONS**

1. Adopt public art strategy as recommended.
2. Seek further reviews of strategy prior to adoption.

## **CONCLUSION**

The Public Art Strategy provides a clear framework for the forward planning of public art pieces within the City of Armadale. This may include public art commissioned by the City of Armadale or private land owners.

It is recommended that Council adopts the Public Art Strategy.

## **ATTACHMENTS**

1. Draft Public Art Strategy

### ***Committee Discussion***

*Following discussion on the Public Art Strategy it was agreed that Point 8 Masterplan for future public art (table) be removed as it was considered that it was too prescriptive in application. Considerations for locations was covered in Section 6 of the Strategy was considered sufficient to guide future proposals. In addition the following minor changes were also made:*

#### *6.1 Key Themes*

##### *Natural Place*

*... Araluen Botanic Park in particular is a renowned attraction where visitors can take advantage of pristine ~~wildflower~~ gardens.*

#### *9. Recommendations for Implementation*

##### *Marketing*

*... A ~~comprehensive~~ marketing strategy should be developed for the public art collection, and for individual commissions as they come about;...*

The recommendation was then resolved with those amendments.

**C16/4/16      RECOMMEND**

### **That Council:**

- 1. Adopt the Public Art Strategy **as amended**.**

**Moved Cr J A Stewart  
MOTION CARRIED (7/0)**

## ***2.1 - DRAFT MASTERPLANS FOR CREYK, KARRAGULLEN, FRYE AND MORGAN PARKS***

WARD : ALL  
FILE No. : M/147/16  
DATE : 16 March 2016  
REF : GT  
RESPONSIBLE : Executive Director  
MANAGER : Community Services

### **In Brief:**

- This Report presents the Draft Master Plans developed for the community and sporting hubs of Creyk Park, Frye Park, Karragullen Oval and Morgan Park. The plans have been developed through consultation with community, stakeholders, facility user groups and City officers

### **Recommend:**

- That Council approve the public advertising for the Draft Master Plans for, Creyk Park, Frye Park, Karragullen Oval and Morgan Park, for a period of four (4) weeks, with any resulting community input to be incorporated into a further report to Council seeking endorsement of the Master Plans

### **Tabled Items**

1. Nil

### **Officer Interest Declaration**

Nil

### **Strategic Implications**

- 1.1 Services that support community growth and development.
- 1.2 Optimum quality of life for all citizens.
- 1.5 Sport, recreation, and leisure opportunities that contribute to community health and wellbeing.
- 2.4 Attractive and user friendly streetscapes and open space.
- 2.6 Council buildings and facilities that meet community needs.
- 2.7 Assets and infrastructure managed over the long term to meet current and future needs.

### **Legislation Implications**

Any works associated with the projects would need to be carried out in accordance with the Building Code of Australia and any other relevant legislation.

### **Council Policy/Local Law Implications**

- ENG 13 Asset Management Vision
- ENG 14 Landscaping
- RECN 1 Lighting on Sporting Reserves
- RECN 3 Club/Community Group Application(s) for Council Support of Capital Works Projects

### **Budget/Financial Implications**

- Endorsement of the recommendation in this report does not have any direct additional financial implications.
- The outcomes of the Master Planning process will guide the City's existing and budgeted asset renewal program where that program relates to Community Infrastructure such as community/sporting buildings and reserves. This ensures that renewal is aligned with future demand and trends, and can be undertaken in a strategic and prioritized way.
- Where new initiatives have been identified as a result of consideration of facilities that are coming to the end of their useful life, additional projects will be costed and then presented to Council for consideration as part of the City's annual and long term budgeting processes.

### **Consultation**

1. User Groups
2. Community Members
3. City Departments
4. Council Briefing on 14 March 2016

### **BACKGROUND**

The City maintains a total of 50 Community facilities that are used regularly by 158 community and sporting groups. This does not take into consideration casual and once off hire of facilities by other groups, organisations or individuals.

The Master Planning project was identified as a way of looking at the current and future needs related to 12 key sites or 'Community Hubs' in the City's established areas that comprise aggregations of reserves, sporting grounds and Community/sporting facilities. Together these 12 sites contain 41 individual facilities that are used regularly by 128 community and sporting groups.

The twelve identified Sporting and Community Hubs are:

- Alfred Skeet Reserve, Forrestdale
- William Skeet Reserve, Forrestdale
- Bob Blackburn Reserve, Seville Grove
- Creyk Park, Armadale
- Cross Park, Roleystone
- Frye Park, Kelmscott
- Gwynne Park, Armadale
- John Dunn Reserve, Kelmscott
- Rushton Park, Kelmscott
- Karragullen Oval, Karragullen
- Morgan Park, Armadale
- Springdale Park, Roleystone

The objectives of the Master Planning initiative are to:

- Identify current and future demand, and best use for the reserves and facilities at each of the hubs.
- Develop concept plans for each of the hubs with a sound rationale behind the various design elements.
- Provide direction in the sustainable allocation of resources for the ongoing maintenance, renewal and development of reserves and co-located facilities.
- Gather a sound evidence base for the future development of the hubs to assist in sourcing external funds.

As this point in time, Master Plans have been completed for Cross Park; Springdale Park, John Dunn Reserve, Rushton Park, William Skeet Reserve and Alfred Skeet Reserve. Master Planning is well underway and close to being completed for Gywnne Park and Bob Blackburn Reserve.

This report considers Draft Master Plans for the four remaining sites; these being Frye Park, Morgan Park, Creyk Park and Karragullen Oval. These four hubs contain 6 facilities and co-located reserves that are used by 29 community and sporting groups.

As each Master Plan is endorsed, information on shorter and longer term options is collated and presented to Council. An output of the overall process will be a draft schedule of priorities that is aimed at assisting Council in setting direction and allocating resources in the short, medium and longer term. It is anticipated that this information will be presented to Council in June 2016.

## **DETAILS OF PROPOSAL**

What follows is a description of each site, key issues and opportunities raised through the consultation process and a range of options presented in the Draft Master Plans designed to address the issues. Attachment 1 includes the draft Master Plans for each of the sites including comments on the various design elements.

### **Creyk Park Draft Master Plan**

Creyk Park was a decommissioned sand pit that was renovated into a community and sporting facility to provide recreation and sporting opportunities for the local community. At 5.8 hectares it is a substantial site with a large element of native flora and fauna on its eastern boundary. The land is owned in freehold by the City and the user groups include junior soccer, church groups, scouts and Kung fu. There are no summer users of the oval, however, it is well used year round by the local community, including many dog owners.

Community and user group workshops held on 7 September 2015 and 25 February 2016 identified a number of issues that the Draft Master Plan seeks to resolve including:

- Car parking drainage/lighting
- Anti-Social behaviour in the car park
- The need for picnic areas
- Better signage/wayfinding
- Lack of shade in playground
- Walking, running, cycling paths
- Fencing, security
- Pavilion renovation

Key elements of the draft Master Plan include:

- The potential to create a grassed area to the North West of the pavilion in place of the existing parking area to address anti-social behaviour occurring in the existing car park.
- Establishing a cricket pitch for summer competitions
- Improvements to the current pavilion
- Walking paths through the bush area
- Shade and picnic facilities by the playground
- Wayfinding and signage improvement
- Greater protection of native flora and fauna
- Improved safety initiatives

At the Councillor briefing on 14 March 2016 some concerns were raised about creating a grassed area in place of an existing car park. This is an area for further investigation to determine what alternatives might be identified that could address anti-social behaviour in the existing car park.

### **Frye Park Draft Master Plan**

Frye Park received a major upgrade in 2011 including major renovation to the playing surface and a new pavilion. The process for Frye Park was then, more of a post occupancy review with a number of smaller enhancements suggested by the participants.

Issues and opportunities identified at 2 September 2015 workshop included:

- More shade areas
- Improved signage
- Fitness nodes
- Security fences
- More shade tree
- Perimeter paths
- Picnic /barbecue area

Key elements include:

- Shade and seating areas
- Picnic and barbecue area close to playground
- Low security fence by playground
- Connecting paths
- Fitness equipment node
- Additional shade tree planting
- Additional verge parking

At the Councillor briefing on 14 March 2016 two main issues were raised for further investigation. The first is the configuration of additional verge parking near the playground and the second is the viability of a pathway on the eastern side of the reserve which would be situated on sloping ground currently used by community members to view sporting fixture. Both are noted on the draft Master Plan.

## **Karragullen Oval**

The City's most remote Community hub, the Karragullen master plan area includes the current community hall used by the Roleystone Karragullen Cricket Club and the local Scout group, and the Lance Morgan Pavilion, used by the Gymnastics Club and the Hills Orchard Improvement Group (HOIG). With reduced water availability challenges, both a short and long term option has been provided for Karragullen. The long term option considers decommissioning the oval from sporting use. With no major increase in population predicted for the area the long term option also proposed the area currently occupied by the Community Hall and Pavilion be subject of further investigation as these facilities assets approach the end of their natural lifespans.

Issues and opportunities identified at the stakeholder and community workshops on 10 September 2015 and a follow workshop on 4 February 2016 include:

- Car parking
- Toilets dark and poor capacity
- Playground location
- Signage/wayfinding
- Lack of shade
- Water issue
- Remote location
- Walking/ running /cycling paths
- Access to oval

Key Elements include:

- Relocation of playground
- Increased shade areas
- Additional seating
- Minor upgrades to existing community hall and Lance Morgan Pavilion

Long term option:

- Reduction of sports surface (water dependant)
- Improved access to oval
- Enhanced forecourt area
- Improved parking for Community Hall and Lance Morgan Pavilion

Two issues identified at the Councillor briefing on 14 March 2016 were the availability of water and also the proposed treatment of the current car parking area adjacent to the Hall. These are both issues for the longer term and would no doubt be the subject of future reports to Council and are noted in the draft Master Plan for further consideration.

## **Morgan Park**

Morgan Park is a significant proportion of the total Public Open Space in Seville Grove and hosts a large soccer program and the only athletics club in Armadale. These two activities provide a good balance of winter and summer use with little opportunity for any increase in structured sport activities. The current pavilion is in need of some minor upgrades and its current location and secluded car park attracts anti-social behaviour. With the two major users operating effectively with the current layout the Draft Master Plan proposes minor upgrades in the short - medium (5-10year) time frame, yet a long term concept is proposed to

relocate the pavilion which would be commensurate with end of the current buildings asset life cycle.

Issues and opportunities identified at the stakeholder and community workshops on 3 September 2015 and a follow up workshop on 1 February 2016 include:

- Anti-Social behaviour in the car park
- No connecting paths around the park
- Pavilion is outdated and power supply is insufficient
- Park not dog friendly ( this is a no dog park but is heavily used by local dog owners)
- No water fountains
- Public toilets out of sight and often closed

Key Elements include:

- Improved perimeter paths
- More shade by playground
- Minor upgrades to the Pavilion in the short to medium term

Long term components

- Relocation and replacement of Pavilion
- Reconfiguration of playing areas
- Relocation and replacement of car park
- Optional use of future open space provided by relocation of car park and pavilion

The Council briefing on 14 March 2016 identified the relocation of the pavilion and redevelopment of the car park for a dog exercise area as issues requiring further investigation and the need to identify other options that may assist in addressing anti-social behaviour in the current car park. Another matter also raised at the briefing was the potential to sell the area on which the current pavilion sits in order to fund future works on the site. However, this would take the overall provision of Public Open Space below what would be considered a minimum for the area and is seen as an undesirable outcome for the local community.

The proposal in this report is to seek public comment on the Draft Master Plans for Creyk Park, Frye Park, Karragullen Oval and Morgan Park.

The public comment phase will include;

- Direct contact with all user groups and local residents who were invited to participate in the earlier consultation as well as those who actually participated.
- A project link on the 'Out for Comment' page on the City's website.
- Local newspaper advertising.
- A mail drop to the community within a 400m radius catchment of the Reserves.
- 'Have Your Say' poster displays at the City's Libraries and the Main Administration Building, Bert Tyler Vintage Machinery Museum, History House Museum,
- 'Have Your Say' poster displays inside City owned facilities and in local businesses around the Creyk Park, Frye Park, Karragullen Oval and Morgan Park precincts.
- Email notifications to Project Working Groups, State Sporting Associations, Government Departments and Servicing Authorities inviting them to make comment online.
- Media releases to generate editorial comment

It is not intended that the matters raised at the Councillor briefing be investigated and reported on at this time, but rather they be noted for action as the Master Plans are further developed and related initiatives are reported on. This raises the issue of the fundamental relevance of the Master Plans if they are to change over time and in particular the Community expectation that may be raised and not met if ideas generated are not immediately acted on.

There is a balance required between the strong desire to involve the Community in the early stages of concept planning in order to get outcomes where 'form follows function' and the length of time between this early planning work and eventual implementation of some of the design elements. In response, part of the ongoing communications with the community and user groups, including the proposed out for comment period, is the message that Master Plans are reviewed regularly and may change over time depending on community need and the availability of funding.

Comments for the public comment period will be incorporated into a final report for Council's consideration.

## **COMMENT**

### **ANALYSIS**

Master planning the twelve Community Hubs is a significant body of work. Together, the reserves encompassed by the Master Planning project and the facilities located on them comprise the largest percentage of Community based infrastructure in the City's established areas. Approximately 40 individual facilities are located on the twelve Master Planned reserves along with the equivalent of around 25 playing fields. Around 128 clubs and community organisations regularly use these facilities.

The work being undertaken to develop the twelve individual Master Plans is determining how each of the sites and the facilities located on them can evolve as existing facilities age and as trends for future sporting, recreational and community participation change over time.

Once completed, the twelve Master Plans will be brought together in a consolidated Outcomes Report that will include an indicative costing schedule for the various Master Plan elements. This should provide Council with sound information on which to base decisions about how sporting, recreational and community facilities at these twelve hubs can remain relevant and how they can continue to contribute to the community wellbeing of the City's rapidly growing population.

### **OPTIONS**

Council could:

1. Not approve the initiation of a public comment period
2. Request modification to the Draft Master Plans prior to public advertisement
3. Approve the public advertisement of the Draft Master plans for Creyk Park, Frye Park, Karragullen Oval and Morgan Park.

Option three is recommended.

### **CONCLUSION**

These four reserves complete the master-planning project and provide vital information into the broader provision of community and sporting facilities across the established areas of the

City of Armadale. Once the final reports for these have been completed the information provided and that from the other eight masterplans will be incorporated into an outcomes report for Council's further consideration.

## **ATTACHMENTS**

1. Master Plan Concept and Context Maps

### ***Committee Discussion***

*Committee determined the following changes to the Draft Master Plans:*

#### ***Attachment - Creyk Park Preliminary Draft Concept Masterplan – Short and Long Term***

*Item 2 – REWORDED TO - Investigate opportunities to reduce anti-social behaviour within the north west corner of the park.*

#### ***Attachment – Frye Park Preliminary Draft Concept Masterplan***

*Item 7 - REMOVED – Further investigation required on the feasibility of this section of the perimeter path.*

*Item 21 NOW BECOMES ITEM 7 – Shade awning and lights to the eastern façade.*

*Item 11 - REWORDED TO – Optimise informal parking to Clifton Street.*

*Item 20 – REMOVED – Remove rock pitching to the front of the community building and install planting to create a more inviting and aesthetic street frontage.*

#### ***Attachment – Karragullen Oval Preliminary Draft Concept Masterplan – Short Term***

*Item 1 – REMOVED – The proposal includes a perimeter path around the oval to increase the usability around the oval and access into the passive path network within the existing bushland. The path is intended to promote walkability and exercise. Solar lights along path network to enhance passive surveillance along path.*

*Item 9 – NOW BECOMES ITEM 1 – Minor upgrades to the existing buildings.*

#### ***REMOVED - Attachment Karragullen Oval Preliminary Draft Concept Masterplan – Long Term***

*The resolution was resolved including the words 'as amended'*

**C17/4/16      RECOMMEND**

**That Council:**

- 1.    That Council approve the public advertising for the Draft Master Plans for, Creyk Park, Frye Park, Karragullen Oval and Morgan Park, as amended, for a period of four (4) weeks, with any resulting community input to be incorporated into a further report to Council seeking endorsement of the Master Plans**

**Moved Cr C Frost  
MOTION CARRIED (7/0)**

***COUNCILLORS' ITEMS***

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- 1**            **City of Armadale Calendar 2017** (Cr Jim Stewart)
- 
- Requested that officers investigate the possibility of a City of Armadale calendar for 2017.

C18/4/16

**RECOMMEND**

**That Council refers the Councillors' item in regard to:**

**1.    City of Armadale Calendar 2017**

To the relevant Directorate for action and/or report to the appropriate Committee

**Moved Cr C A Campbell**  
**MOTION CARRIED (7/0)**

***EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR COMMUNITY SERVICES REPORT***

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NIL

**MEETING DECLARED CLOSED AT 8:19pm**

COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMITTEE		
<b>SUMMARY OF "A" ATTACHMENTS</b>		
5 APRIL 2016		
<b>ATT NO.</b>	<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
<b>1.2 PUBLIC ART STRATEGY</b>		
1.2.1	Draft Public Art Strategy	23
<b>2.1 DRAFT MASTERPLANS FOR CREYK, KARRAGULLEN, FRYE AND MORGAN PARKS</b>		
2.1.1	Master Plan Concept and Context Maps	41

# Public Art Strategy for City of Armadale 2016 - 2036

**DRAFT**

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The City of Armadale recognises the contribution of public art in creating vibrant and attractive places and is committed to the incorporation of stimulating and relevant public art that enriches the character and identity of local communities.

The Public Art Strategy is in line with the City of Armadale Strategic Community Plan and directly reflects the following strategic goals:

### 1.3 Access to a wide range of cultural, arts and learning opportunities

1.3.2 Promote and support community arts and events.

1.3.2 Promote and support initiatives that enable community to enjoy a variety of cultural experiences.

### 2.2 A revitalised City of Armadale

2.2.2 Plan and implement projects to revitalise the Armadale City Centre.

### 2.4 Attractive and user-friendly streetscapes and open space.

2.4.1 Implement townscape, streetscape and parkland improvements to enhance the distinctive character of the City.

This Strategy has also been developed in line with the City's Public Art Policy, which has the following objectives:

- **To introduce new Public Art to the City in private and public places through City funded projects and encouraging and providing opportunities for private investment in Public Art.**
- To promote excellence, creativity and innovation in the delivery of public art, which enhances public amenity of public places;
- To provide opportunities for a wide variety of artistic outcomes, including permanent, temporary and mural artworks, that engage and interact with the community;
- To enhance the local community identity and cultural tourism; and
- To generate economic development and capacity building opportunities for local art industry practitioners.

## 2. BACKGROUND

### 2.1 PUBLIC ART RATIONALE

Public art is a term given to the practice of involving artists in the conception, development and transformation of a public space. Public art is specifically commissioned for a known site and its audience is the public or community, be it a social, tourist or working community, occupying that space. Artworks can be sited permanently or temporarily.

Public art should be used as a tool to enliven buildings and open spaces. It plays an important role in our everyday lives as it can enhance and complement our environments. It can physically enhance buildings, public places and the public realm, through creating points of interest, animating spaces and providing beauty, character or colour.

Public art should reflect and promote local identity. It can bring communities together, offer social and educational opportunities and promote tourism. Public art encourages different

interpretations and understandings of places, providing greater meaning and context to places and buildings, by providing linkages to the history, character or culture of the locality. Public art should develop cultural richness in a local community by celebrating culture and encouraging creativity and innovation.

Public art provides social, economic and environmental benefits, including: encouraging the increased use and enjoyment of public places; providing increased public exposure to and understanding of art and contemporary art practices; contributing to the “visitor experience” where physical and ephemeral works attract visitors and tourists; and providing employment, experience and exposure for local artists, and flow on benefits to the local economy, such as their suppliers and manufacturers.

*Public art can fit into the physical, social and cultural context of a community and embrace a process that acknowledges history, place and community. At its best, public art can tap into the richness that underpins our land and our shared contemporary culture.” (De Lorenzo, p43, Artlink, 30:3)*

Public art is, at its best, a sophisticated genre of visual art that takes into account spatial relationships, architecture and space in a way that other visual art doesn’t necessarily need to. It is not a simple matter to conceptualize, fabricate and install high value public art commissions and the level of artistic skill needed to make quality responses should not be underestimated.

## **2.2 POLICY CONTEXT**

The City of Armadale is a growing strategic regional metropolitan centre experiencing rapid growth and change. The City has a current population of approximately 87,500. Armadale is recognised as a strategic regional centre servicing urban and semi-rural communities, and includes the suburbs such as Kelmscott, Roleystone, Mt Nasura, Armadale and Seville Grove, the development of two major residential areas of North Forrestdale (Harrisdale, Piara Waters), the Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority (MRA) Wungong Urban project area (Haynes, Hilbert) and ongoing infill development of existing residential areas will see the City’s population grow to 145,000 people by 2036.

There are more than 1,800 hectares of parks, reserves and public open space within the City’s boundaries. This also includes sporting facilities such as the Champion Lakes Regatta Centre, the nationally ranked Araluen Golf Course, Armadale Aquatic Centre and Armadale Arena.

Located about 30km from the Perth CBD, the City of Armadale is a major commercial and retail centre for the south-east metropolitan region. There are more than 4,000 businesses which currently operate within the City, ranging from large multi-nationals to sole proprietors. In addition, the City is becoming a tourism destination which offers a distinct cultural and natural experience in the Perth Hills region.

The original inhabitants of the Armadale region were the Noongar people and a significant Indigenous community remains today. European settlers gazetted the first local township of

Kelmscott in 1830, while in the 1850s, convict labour built a road from Perth to Albany, passing through Armadale. Construction of a new railway line in 1893 ensured the survival of the settlement. In March 1909 the Township of Armadale was gazetted. On 16 November 1985 the Town of Armadale was granted City status.

The City has been undertaking a revitalisation program for the Jull Street Mall and broader Armadale City Centre. The Jull Street Mall provides a direct link from the Armadale train station to the civic and retail precinct. The City of Armadale recognises the contribution of public art in creating vibrant and attractive places, and is committed to the incorporation of stimulating and relevant public art that enriches the character and identity of local communities, particularly within the Armadale City Centre.

Related Documents:

**Armadale Public Art Policy:** The City of Armadale does not have a per-cent for art scheme, but is currently developing a public art policy which provides a framework for the process of commissioning, installation, management, maintenance and de-commissioning of all public art in the City of Armadale.

**Armadale Strategic Community Plan 2013 – 2028:** This important document sets out the shared community vision for the future of Armadale, including some important strategies for increasing liveability and arts and culture experiences in Armadale, which have informed this Strategy.

**MRA West of Railway Precinct Structure Plan:** This important development contains many potential sites and opportunities for public art. Collaboration between City of Armadale and MRA, based on this Strategy and the City of Armadale Public Art Policy, will see this potential realised.

**MRA Public Art Policies and Strategies:** Although the MRA does not have a precinct policy or strategy that directly mandates the provision of public art in Armadale, the MRA does have standard public art policies and strategies that should be referenced when partnering with the MRA in redevelopment and place activation in Armadale.

**Our Cities, Our Future:** Developed by Department of Infrastructure and Transport (2011) the Our Cities, Our Future document is a national urban policy of a productive sustainable and liveable future. Public art is mentioned in the section on liveability of a city. Specifically, the liveability of cities depends heavily on cultural resources and cultural infrastructure to assist with perceptions of wellbeing. The fact that public art is in the public domain, and accessible to all, also supports the principles of equity outlined in the Our Cities, Our Future document.

## **2.3 Community and Stakeholder Engagement**

### **Summary**

The results of consultation indicate broad support for public art and a lively interest in what 'represents' Armadale identity. There is keen interest from the entire community to increase community pride, tell stories about local history and identity, and increase the liveability and interconnectedness of the City of Armadale. There is some interest in increasing cultural tourism options. There is particular interest to develop and draw on local artistic talent within the creative industries and arts sectors, given Armadale's strong artistic community.

The approach of intensive focus groups and one-one-one interviews proved to be most effective, though there was good response to the survey, given the timeframe. Much of the feedback focussed on key narratives and themes that should be told; as well as opportunities and strengths; but there was also a good amount of interest in suggesting key locations for future public artworks and potential types of public artwork for the future.

### **The Process**

Artsource was engaged as Art Consultant to develop and deliver the Strategy, working closely with the City of Armadale Community Development team. The process adopted included identification and targeting of key stakeholders, as well as the general public. Focus group meetings with key stakeholders were held for longer and more sustained discussion.

A workshop was organised for the general public. The aim of this workshop was to allow the general public to creatively explore the Armadale cultural identity and encourage people to take part in thinking imaginatively about what might be possible as public art. Information about the public art strategy was also provided at a City of Armadale Arts Sundowner event.

### **Timeframe**

Consultation period: **30 November-10 December 2015**

City of Armadale Arts Sundowner: **2 December 2015**

Community Workshop: **10 December 2015**

Survey/email and phone correspondence period: **10 December – 10 January 2016**

### **Focus Groups and Interviews**

City of Armadale Staff:	7 Participants
MRA:	2 Participants
Arts Community:	60 Participants
General Public:	53 Participants
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>122 Participants</b>

## **2.4 Interpreting Key Terms**

### **Artist**

For the purposes of this Strategy, artist means a person who earns the majority of their income from creating original artworks, who has a track record of exhibiting their artworks, and who has a university qualification or high level technical college qualification in visual or fine art, or other art form where relevant.

### **Public Art**

For the purposes of this Strategy, Public Art is defined as artworks in public places or areas of private property that are open or visible to the public and designed and created by an artist.

This includes any visual or multi-disciplinary art form including a range of media, from tangible sculpture to intangible/ephemeral works, painting, crafts, film and video, sound, light, performance. It is not limited to site, and can include any location where the public can access an artwork either indoors or outdoors. This can include parks, pavements, building facades and interiors, bridges, bodies of water, natural environment and other locations. . (See further details on the definition of Public Art in the City of Armadale Public Art Policy).

### **Types of Public Art**

- **Applied:** artwork that is applied to a surface, such as artworks applied to building facades, or murals on walls.
- **Community Art:** artwork that is created with the involvement of community members or groups, such as local residents or school students. Community art is usually produced through a collaboration project between a qualified artist and the community group.
- **Discovery:** small scale works that are localised interventions that may be spontaneous or subtle; the works reveal themselves to pedestrians as they come into the vicinity.
- **Ephemeral:** art that is transitory in nature, usually designed to naturally deteriorate over time or as an experience or event and lasting for only a short period, such as performance art, music, dance or exhibitions.
- **Family Friendly Art:** artwork that is robust, safe, and conceptually accessible to a large audience. It encourages a high level of entertainment and interaction.
- **Functional:** artwork that serves an operational function within the built environment, such as seating, bike racks, paving, fencing or lighting that has been designed by an artist.
- **Ground plane works:** form part of the ground in a public setting. Ground plane works are designed to be viewed closely by pedestrians in the space, potentially slowing their movement through the area and creating the opportunity for an intimate and personal engagement between the work and the viewer.
- **Heritage / Memorial:** artwork designed to recognise the history or cultural heritage of a place, or to commemorate a person or past event.

- **Indigenous Art:** cultural, heritage or contemporary artworks which are specifically commissioned to be created by indigenous artists and/or to have involvement of locally indigenous people.
- **Integrated:** artwork that is successfully integrated into the design and function of a place, through the collaboration of an artist with the design team.
- **Interactive:** artwork that the public can interact with, beyond merely touching the work, such as works incorporating technology that responds overtly to public or environmental interaction, or an artwork that elicits a particular behavioural interactive response from the audience.
- **Landscape Art:** Artwork that uses plants or other soft landscaping materials as its medium. Landscape Art must be conceived and designed by a qualified artist (see Key Term: Artist).
- **Multimedia:** artwork produced or displayed through the use of technical media such as digital imagery, film, video, photography, or projection art.
- **Stand Alone:** freestanding artworks that are not part of a building or other structure, such as sculptures and objects. Works of this type that are large scale are referred to as **Landmark** or **Monumental** artworks. Works of this type that are of medium-scale and placed at focal points within the landscape, such as an intersection, view point or rest point are called **Nodal** artworks.
- **Temporary:** artwork designed to be installed for a short time frame (e.g. 1 week to 1 year), such as artwork in a seasonal programme or art made with materials that are intended to only last for a limited time.

#### **Place activation: temporary, ephemeral, and event-based public art works**

The notion of fixed and permanent art works can form one genre of art in public spaces. Temporary and ephemeral art in public spaces is another way of using public art to support festivals and events, such as the Minnowarra Art Awards, and temporarily activate spaces. There is an opportunity to develop a visual iconography with the inclusion of sculptures as part of a festival or event programme. The ephemeral nature of such works means that artworks can be more experimental, offering opportunities to emerging artists or other community groups. The changing nature of such works means that a space has an opportunity to renew or regenerate the way people engage with public places. Projection and digital works, murals and temporary installations are all ways of encouraging people to interact with their public places in new ways.

#### **Creative public place making**

In Armadale, there are key precincts that form community hubs and have great potential for future growth. Specifically, the Jull Street Mall, the Armadale District Hall precinct redevelopment, MRA West of Railway precinct, the Kelmscott and Armadale train stations, and the new suburbs in North Forrestdale and Wungong Urban project area. Creative public place making sees collaboration between many stakeholders (such as, all levels of government, private businesses, not for profit groups, artists and creative industry practitioners) to use arts, culture and creativity to drive a broader agenda for growth and transformation of place.

Creative public place making can encompass a myriad of strategies, such as the creation of cultural precincts, clusters of creative industries, mixed use development and urban design, prioritising artists' spaces, and cultural planning, depending on the resources available. The employment of these strategies can contribute to engaging residents, enhancing public space and creating sustainable communities.

### 3. VISION

*Our vision is a City which has a commitment to integrating public art in our urban spaces which celebrates our local history and reflects our multicultural identity, thereby instilling local pride in our City and attracting visitors to engage with our vibrant cultural heritage.*

### 4. KEY PRIORITIES

**Instil Local Pride:** High quality art outcomes that are relevant to the local community, yet are also inspiring to a visiting audience should encourage a sense of community pride.

**Grow Local Arts & Culture:** Public art should help local artists thrive and flourish in Armadale and it should tell local stories contributing to a strong local culture.

**Sustainable Economy:** Public art should contribute to a cultural tourism offering in Armadale. It should assist in building business relationships for a more attractive and economically viable town.

**Community Vibrancy & Engagement:** Public Art Strategy should follow good community consultation and engagement practice, to encourage a sense of community ownership, knowledge and intergenerational exchange. The outcomes should be entertaining and engaging.

### 5. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

1. The City of Armadale will engage in capacity building with our community and our artists, consulting with the community and engaging local expertise wherever possible, supporting the growth of the local arts community.

2. The City of Armadale will provide opportunities for people to experience art that enriches their lives; public art will elevate public space and community spirit, creating a sense of wonder and surprise. Public art will be accessible to all; there will be opportunities to access public art through all five senses.

3. The City of Armadale will develop high quality public art in key tourism locations, particularly in locations that will welcome people to Armadale/the suburbs of Armadale and let them know they have arrived. This will contribute to good urban design and encourage cultural tourism.

4. The City of Armadale will respect natural environment, and wherever possible, commission artworks that draw attention to the natural environment and environmental issues facing the community.
5. The City of Armadale will commission public art that contributes to place activation, in that it will help to foster community interaction, strengthen social networks and connections, and increase urban liveability, connectivity, and interest.
6. The City of Armadale will invest in public art that references Armadale's unique, multicultural history and identity and reflects future growth, which will strengthen community cohesion and create a sense of ownership in the community.
7. The City of Armadale will follow good governance, procurement and public art processes in relation to the implementation of its Public Art Strategy, as outlined in its Public Art Policy.

## **6. CURATORIAL RESPONSE**

### **6.1 KEY THEMES**

Four key themes for public art in Armadale were identified through desktop research, community consultation and stakeholder engagement. These themes are the distillation of the information gleaned during the research and community engagement phases. They will be used to plan public art projects that are relevant to Armadale, by drawing on one or more of the unique Armadale narratives that flow from each theme.

Armadale's distinctive and precious Natural Place, its complex and Vibrant Community, significant History and Heritage, and its unique position as a Gateway between Urban and Rural landscapes, will be the basis for public art briefs developed by the City of Armadale and others delivering public art in the City. These themes and narratives will be inspiration for public artists working locally, from across Western Australia and the world.

**Natural Place ~ Vibrant Community ~ History & Heritage ~ Urban/Rural Gateway**

#### **Natural Place**

Armadale is a place of great natural beauty. With its forest-covered hills, beautiful rivers and waterways, nature reserves, and scenic valleys, it is home to many kinds of stunning flora and fauna. Araluen Botanic Park in particular is a renowned attraction where visitors can take advantage of pristine gardens. Throughout Armadale's many important bushland parks and reserves are hundreds of plant species, some of which are "Declared Rare and Priority Flora Species." The natural environment of Armadale is recognised as having healing properties across many cultures that call Armadale home, particularly the traditional owners of the land, the Noongar people.

Located on the Darling Scarp, Armadale is affected by the strong easterly winds and bush fire risk that characterise the Perth Hills region. Stories of Armadale's resilience, volunteering spirit and spirit of regrowth are inspiring themes that come out of these climate effects. The Scarp also has important geological significance, which gave rise to the Armadale brickworks in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Vibrant Community**

Armadale has a highly engaged, multifaceted and multicultural community. The original inhabitants of the Armadale region were the Noongar people and a significant Indigenous community remains today. European settlers gazetted the first local township of Kelmscott in 1830 and the area holds significant heritage and historical value. The City's official population, according to the 2011 census, is 65,281, with 30% of residents born overseas and 10% from countries where English is not the first language. The City of Armadale is one of Western Australia's fastest growing local government areas, with its population forecast to reach 145,000 by 2036. It is expected that this growth will bring even more multiculturalism to the area.

Community wellbeing and social health are important concerns for the Armadale community. The community comprises a wide range of socio-economic backgrounds; the City of Armadale is committed to creating an optimum quality of life for all citizens. The location of the courthouse in the town centre means that there is an opportunity for arts and cultural activities to tell positive stories of community spirit to counter the largely unfounded negative social perceptions associated with it.

There are many inspiring positive stories to tell. Armadale has a highly active and talented creative community, with a rich culture and focus on artistic production. The local community places great emphasis on sport, recreation and leisure, particularly associated with getting out and experiencing Armadale's beautiful natural environment. Finally, positive stories of community spirit in the face of challenges and adversity abound, including historic settler tales, through to the regrowth and volunteering spirit associated with the significant bush fires of 2011.

### **History & Heritage**

The City of Armadale takes great pride in its history and cultural heritage. Through the City's webpage, as well as through the institutions in the Minnowarra Historic Precinct, such as the Minnowarra History House Museum, public artists and other cultural workers can glean a rich tapestry of information on the history and heritage of Armadale.

The area now known as the City of Armadale was originally exclusively occupied by the Noongar people, and there is still a strong Noongar community presence in Armadale today. The Noongar people were very connected to the land. Their survival depended on a thorough understanding of the environment and the plants and creatures in it. This information has been passed down to Noongar elders of today, making them valuable sources of cultural knowledge.

With the arrival of Europeans to Western Australia the Swan River Colony was created in 1829 and the town of Kelmscott was established as an army barrack. Kelmscott was proclaimed a town site in 1830, making it one of the oldest towns in the state. The district

prospered in the early days as a centre for timber cutting, orchards, dairies, market gardens and brickmaking works.

The official opening of the railway line from Perth to Bunbury in 1893 accelerated the development of Armadale and Kelmscott, and by the end of the 1920's the important roadways that connect Armadale began to be established; the area remains an important transport hub today.

During the early 1900s, planting of orchards grew at an increasing rate in Roleystone and Karragullen. This was a time of Italian migration into the district. The following decades saw unprecedented population growth for the region. Whole new areas of housing appeared, with many of the residents being British immigrants. By 1970 major urban development was taking place on the slopes of the Darling Scarp. In 1985 Armadale was granted City status.

From the deep and rich history of Armadale's Indigenous people, the fascinating tales from early settler life, the significance of the first settlement in Kelmscott, the important military, industrial and transport stories, Armadale's rich history provides much inspiration for story telling through public art.

#### **Urban/Rural Gateway**

The City of Armadale is recognised as a strategic regional centre servicing urban and semi-rural communities. Straddling the cross-over between the Perth coastal plain and the Darling Scarp, Armadale comprises a unique mix of urban development, forested hills and agricultural lands. The City is a vital regional centre for Perth's expanding south-east corridor, and an important connection to the rural areas further east. It is a semi-rural retreat and hinterland; a quick getaway destination for Perth residents.

Armadale is the site of important rail and road intersections. The intersection of Armadale Road with South Western and Albany Highways is an important landmark, not only for motorists travelling south/southeast, but also because of its historic significance as the location of Armadale's historic hotel precinct.

Its strategic location at these gateway arterial routes, close to Perth, but linked to rural areas, has led to Armadale establishing itself as a modern urban hub and a major metropolitan shopping, commercial and service centre. Increasing development and building activity continues in the newer western suburbs, which are the focus of intense residential and infrastructure development, with new schools, shopping and recreation facilities planned. Residential growth is supported by an expanding commercial/industrial precinct, with increased business and employment opportunities adding to the positive regional economic outlook.

The identity of Armadale as an important Western Australian gateway is the foundation of its unique history, cultural heritage and diverse multicultural community.

## **6.2. DETAILED NARRATIVES**

### **Suggested Natural Place Narratives**

#### **Waterways**

The City of Armadale boasts several large waterways, including Wungong River, Neerigen Brook and the Canning River. A host of groups work alongside the City of Armadale to protect waterways, whom will be valuable resources for artists conducting research for public art that tells the story of Armadale's waterways.

#### **Flora Story**

Armadale has several important bushland reserves which nurture pristine ecological communities and hundreds of plant species, including endangered, rare, and priority flora. The edge of the Darling Scarp can be read as a sharp green line from an aerial view; giving Armadale's hills their distinctive green aesthetic. Araluen Botanic Park is particularly spectacular and a source of inspiration for many artists.

#### **Fauna Story**

Armadale's diverse and unique collection of fauna is a key attraction for visitors and is much cherished by the local community. The Armadale Reptile & Wildlife Centre has the main aim of enabling people to see native wildlife in natural surroundings and to help them to identify animals, particularly venomous or non-venomous snakes that they may encounter in the bush or possibly their homes or backyards.

#### **Climate and Weather Events**

Armadale has a temperate climate that is very pleasant for many months of the year, making it a popular destination for outdoor recreation and nature tourism. It is affected by the strong easterly winds and bush fire risk that characterise the Perth Hills region. Kinetic wind sculptures would work well in Armadale and stories of Armadale's resilience, volunteering spirit and spirit of regrowth are inspiring themes that come out of these climate effects.

#### **Healing Place**

The abundance of water, and proximity to pristine natural bushlands and healthy ecosystems, has led to the association of Armadale with healing properties, for local residents and visitors, as well for historic Aboriginal communities.

#### **Topography, Geography, and Geology**

Armadale is made up of 15 small areas; Armadale North, Armadale South, Bedforddale District, Brookdale-Wungong, Camillo-Champion Lakes, Forrestdale-Haynes-Hilbert, Harrisdale, Kelmscott East, Kelmscott West, Mount Nasura-Mouth Richon, Piara Waters, Roleystone-Karragullen, Seville Grove, Armadale, Kelmscott. This diversity in the area is important for the cultural identity of the City. Additionally, its position on the Darling Scarp has many interesting geographic and geological implications, which could provide inspiration for public artwork.

### **Suggested Vibrant Community Narratives**

#### **Multiculturalism**

Armadale has a diverse and multicultural community, which is forecasted to become even more so by 2036. It has a strong Aboriginal population and heritage. This is both an opportunity and a challenge for the future; to create links between communities and to provide equal opportunities for cultural expression.

#### **Artists and Creatives**

Armadale has a rich and talented artistic community, with a rich culture and focus on artistic production. The Armadale Society of Artists (Inc.) and the Minnowarra Art Award are two important Armadale institutions that support visual artists in particular. Every year there is a calendar of vibrant cultural events, involving local artists and groups. Public art is a perfect opportunity for collaboration between artists from all disciplines.

#### **Sport & recreation**

The Armadale community is active and has many public programs and facilities to take advantage of. Hiking, cycling, organised team sports, water sports at the Champion Lakes Regatta Centre, the Armadale Aquatic Centre, and the Armadale Arena are all integral to the community.

#### **Social Health**

The community comprises a wide range of socio-economic backgrounds and cultures; the City of Armadale is committed to creating an optimum quality of life for all citizens. Artwork that creates a sense of community ownership, inclusion and involvement, or that tells positive stories about the Armadale community, will be incredibly important throughout future years of growth in Armadale.

#### **Growth**

The City of Armadale is one of Western Australia's fastest growing local government areas, with its population forecast to reach 145,000 by 2036. This growth will see incredible changes in the built environment, put pressures on the natural environment, and give rise to increasingly diverse culture in Armadale. Public art projects can be a platform from which the community can explore these issues.

#### **Fires of 2011: volunteering spirit, regrowth**

This specific story of community resilience could be an excellent concept for a public artwork or tribute to recognise the event which occurred in 2011. This may include the volunteering spirit or the environmental and community regrowth.

### **Suggested History & Heritage Narratives**

#### **Aboriginal heritage**

The area now known as the City of Armadale was originally exclusively occupied by the Noongar people, and there is still a strong Noongar community resident in Armadale today. The Aboriginal Interpretive Centre at Champion Lakes is the first of its kind in Perth and provides a space where Noongar culture and heritage can be celebrated, discussed, strengthened and understood.

### **Early settler life**

There are many inspiring stories from the early days when Armadale was a centre for timber cutting, orchards, dairies, market gardens and brickworks. The history of transportation from stage coaches, and other horse-drawn vehicles, to trains, to motor vehicles; the significance of the Outpost Telegraph Centre; and many other important historic narratives can be explored at the History House Museum in Minnowarra Park, or at the Armadale Visitor Centre.

### **Kelmscott**

Kelmscott was proclaimed a town site in 1830, making it one of the oldest towns in the state.

### **Historic Industry**

The history of the old brickworks, the old train line, and other industrial economic drivers of the early settlement, are significant narratives for the City of Armadale.

### **Military**

The township of Kelmscott was gazetted and declared as a military outpost to protect the early settlers and explorers who moved into the area. The military outpost was manned by 17 members of the 63rd Regiment.

### **Suggested Urban/Rural Gateway Narratives**

#### **Crossroads**

Armadale is the site of important rail and road intersections. The intersection of Armadale Road with South Western and Albany Highways is an important landmark, not only for motorists travelling south/southeast, but also because of its historic significance as the location of Armadale's historic hotel precinct. As a gateway City comprised of many small areas, there are many other opportunities to provide artwork that contributes to wayfinding and creating landmarks at key navigational points.

#### **Food Production**

Straddling rural agricultural land and Perth's urban south-east corridor, Armadale is ideally located to provide the freshest local produce and artisan foodstuffs. This combined with its significant market garden history could give rise to innovative artistic collaborations between local food producers and contemporary artists.

#### **Semi-Rural Retreat**

Armadale has a romantic appeal as a quick escape from the City; a retreat on the outskirts of Perth and a bountiful hinterland. Public artworks that celebrate this component of Armadale's identity could become part of the story that attracts visitors to the area.

### **6.3. KEY LOCATIONS FOR PUBLIC ART**

#### **Key Public Art Precincts**

##### ***Armadale City Centre***

The Armadale city centre is an important meeting hub for locals and visitors to town, providing places to shop, attend cultural and social events, and use community facilities. It is an important and prominent part of Armadale, and through partnerships between the City and the Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority, has been undergoing significant redevelopment over recent years. Public art will be integral to the continued improvement and beautification of the Armadale City Centre. The Jull Street Mall and the Armadale District Hall Specific in particular are key areas of focus for conservation and redevelopment and warrant the development of individual public art masterplans as part of these works. Specific locations within the City centre, are as follows:

Orchard House

Jull Street Mall

Armadale District Hall

##### ***Key Parks and Public Open Spaces***

The City of Armadale has many beautiful parks, public open spaces and nature reserves. Public art commissions for City-owned spaces will be considered in line landscaping upgrades or redevelopments. Collaboration with the Department of Parks and Wildlife will be explored to increase capacity to deliver engaging and relevant public art for nature reserves. Locations include:

Champion Lakes

Cross Park

Lloyd Hughes Park

Migrant Park

Memorial Park

Skate parks

Minnawarra Park

Settlers Common

##### ***River Road Heritage Precinct***

This important historic area stretches along River Road, following the Canning River north, along Clifton Street to Gillwell Avenue. The beautiful river-side location offers many opportunities for public art, particularly that which tells the stories of the historic river landing. It includes Rushton Park and other public open spaces, a historic church, a primary school, and the Kelmscott Civic Hall; all potential focal points for public art.

##### ***Roads and Intersections***

Given that Armadale is a site of important rail and road history and crossroads, public art along motorways and at important landmarks will help to greet visitors and assist with wayfinding. Some of the key locations are as follows:

Intersection of Armadale Rd with Southwest and Albany Highways

Key roundabouts in the City Centre (William Street in particular)

Turn-off to Araluen Botanic Park

Intersection of Armadale Road with Tonkin Highway

Buckingham Bridge (on Brookton highway towards Roleystone)

Exterior of suburb boundary fences

Art on the Pipeline

Industrial area, close to the highway

### **Train Stations**

The City of Armadale contains two important passenger train stations on the PTA Armadale line; Kelmscott and Armadale. Both are ideally located in the area centre. As important pedestrian hubs as well as reminders of Armadale's important rail history, they are ideal locations for public art. The Kelmscott station in particular is the location of the old Station Masters House, and the MRA are interested in redevelopment of the public forecourt adjacent to the house, which would be an ideal opportunity to incorporate public art.

### **Developing Suburbs**

New suburbs and communities are being created by developers to deal with the increase in residents. Developers are encouraged to consider including public art as part of the public amenity of their estate and indeed, many developers have included public art projects in the past or indicated a commitment to public art in the future. All developers interested in including public art, must refer to this Strategy and Public Art Policy, and seek approval from the Public Art Panel, as part of planning approvals. Specific locations in developing or newer suburbs that require public art through collaboration between the City and the developer are as follows:

Sienna Wood Accessible Playground      West of Railway      Piara Waters Pavilion  
Wungong Regional Recreational Reserve

### **Developed Suburbs**

Opportunities to incorporate public art into established areas will be explored whenever possible as a means to regenerate, reinvigorate and activate areas in new and creative ways. Plans for redevelopment or refurbishment of existing infrastructure will explore opportunities for incorporating public art into these works. Some possible locations are as follows:

Armadale Aquatic Centre      Armadale Arena Sports Complex      Baker's House  
Forrest Road      Power boxes, mobile phone towers

## **7. EXISTING PUBLIC ART**

The City has approximately 34 pieces of public art, provided by the private and government sector consisting of a combination of murals, stand-alone pieces, interpretive art and community art. The art is situated throughout the suburbs and within the city centre.

## **8. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

The public art commissioning program for artworks within the City of Armadale should follow these general guidelines:

- Public art works will be commissioned in accordance with the Supporting Policies associated with this Strategy.
- Public art works will be designed in response to a brief that stipulates one or more of the key curatorial themes as the inspiration for the artwork.

- Public art works will be sited at key sight lines and visual nodes or intersections throughout the region.
- All public artworks will comply with occupational health and safety standards and the materiality will be suitable for public spaces - these items are defined in a public art policy.
- Public artworks should, wherever possible, be celebrated with launch events upon completions and celebrations on key anniversaries for Heritage/Memorial artworks.
- Both public and private developers are encouraged to commission public art, in accordance with this Strategy and supporting policies, that integrates into a building or the natural environment as a means of responding to and engaging with a location, expressing its unique characteristics.
- A diversity of forms, materials, artists and cultural backgrounds can help create a sense of vibrancy throughout the area. Some key types to focus on are as follows:
  - A main focus on temporary public art works that have a longevity of up to five years, or the use of artworks that respond to, or are the basis of events, help create a sense of vibrancy throughout the region;
  - Small "discovery" public art works and public art works in the ground plane can add unexpected pleasure to a pedestrian journey through a town centre;
  - The use of a few substantial and iconic public artworks can provide anchors for a program composed predominantly of temporary artworks;
  - A focus on landscaping can enrich public spaces and help soften and embed public artworks within their surroundings

### **Marketing**

Marketing and communication of Armadale's arts and cultural attractions is imperative to the success of the public art program and to obtaining the vision of Armadale's public art attracting visitors and instilling pride in the local community. A marketing strategy should be developed for the public art collection, and for individual commissions as they come about; particularly landmark artworks and other artworks linked to key events. The marketing strategy for public art should be linked to key arts and cultural events happening throughout the year, and leverage on partnerships with the MRA and other public art partners for most efficient use of marketing and PR resources.

### **Partnerships**

This Strategy is intended to provide guidance for all organisations who wish to develop and deliver public art in the City of Armadale.

Engagement with the business sector as property owners, developers, employers, patrons or potential funders of public art can prove fruitful for communities within Armadale; this creative capacity is also enhanced by partnerships and co-operation between arts and cultural community groups, other community based organisations, educational institutions, and all levels of government and government agencies. Participation in shared strategies will lead to joint commitment and ownership, with every individual public art project providing an opportunity to enhance or development a partnership.

### Public Art Partners:

MRA

Community Heritage Advisory Group  
Venues West  
Developers  
Local Arts Community  
Local Businesses

### **Community engagement, public consultation and capacity building**

#### Consultation:

It is expected that commissioned artists will consult where necessary to inform the scope of their work. It is also expected that the City will maintain an ongoing dialogue with the Community on the value of Public Art and the place it holds in creating a sense of pride and place. As part of this dialogue Council may, from time to time seek more public participation in the choice or scope of a particular Public Art project.

#### Community Engagement and Capacity Building:

Communities are well served by strong, vibrant and engaged citizens; capability and creativity around art practice is integral to this philosophy. Building capacity within communities enables them to take part in the delivery of public artwork and helps to stimulate economic and creative growth, build community identity and sense of ownership and belonging. The City of Armadale has many skilled makers who either are practicing public artists or work in a way that can be translated into public art. It can be economical to commission artists living in the Armadale region, but more importantly, local artists will bring a strong sense of place to public art projects in the City.

The City of Armadale will invest in one or more of the capacity building programmes listed below for artists interested in working in public art in the City. This approach will raise community capacity in the provision of public art as well as engendering a sense of ownership within the broader community.

Capacity building programmes can include:

- Public Art Masterclasses for artists: Direct **instruction** in skills related to public art, such as design documentation, working with fabricators, interpreting stories, working in three dimensions, talking about concepts and so on;
- An artist in residence who can act as mentor to local artists through a competition or tendering process;
- Assistance for artists with the formal application and commissioning process;
- Training for artists with non-artists, such as engineers, construction managers, builders, or public art consultants to incorporate designs and ideas into a public work;
- Training for artists with other design professionals such as landscape architects, graphic designers, architects and others involved in large scale development projects;
- Training for arts administrators and arts managers to enable them to act as project managers and public art consultants for future projects.

DRAFT ONLY

**CREYK PARK  
PRELIMINARY DRAFT CONCEPT MASTERPLAN - SHORT AND LONG TERM**

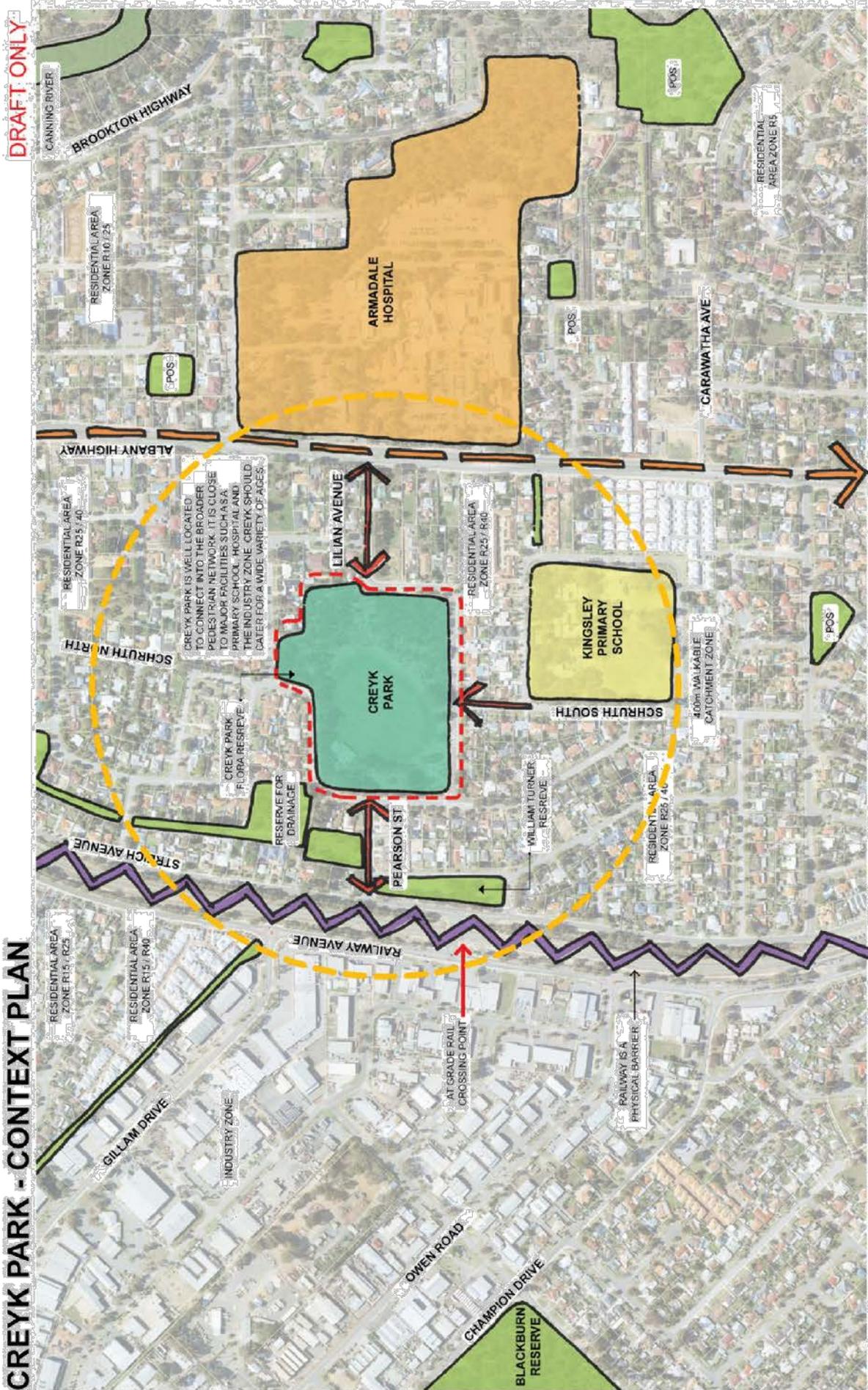


**SHORT TERM**

- 1 UPGRADE PAVILION, INCLUDING POSSIBLE DECK FOR OUTLOOK OVER THE OVAL AND THE NW CORNER OF THE FACILITY.
- 2 INVESTIGATE OPPORTUNITIES TO REDUCE ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR WITHIN THE NORTH WEST CORNER OF THE PARK
- 3 PROVIDE INFORMATION SIGNAGE AT THE CARPARK ENTRY
- 4 INSTALL TREES WITHIN THE CARPARK
- 5 ENHANCE THE PLAYGROUND THROUGH ADDITIONAL PLAY ELEMENTS, SHADE, PICNIC TABLE, DRINK FOUNTAIN AND BBQ FACILITY
- 6 PROVIDE LOW FENCING TO THE ROAD EDGES.
- 7 MAINTAIN AN INFORMAL VEHICLE ACCESS TO KITCHEN
- 8 INCLUDE CRICKET WICKET ON THE OVAL
- 9 PROVIDE A PERIMETER PATH, WITH MARKERS FOR FITNESS ACTIVITIES
- 10 PROVIDE SOLAR LIGHTING TO THE PERIMETER PATH
- 11 PROVIDE SEATING TO THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE OVAL FOR CRICKET SPECTATORS, EXERCISES OR GENERAL USAGE
- 12 ENHANCE THE ENTRANCE TO THE FLORA RESERVE AREA AND OVAL. THIS ENTRY SHALL BE FORMALISED THROUGH INFORMATION SIGNAGE.
- 13 REMOVE A PORTION OF THE FENCING TO CREATE A BETTER PATH NETWORK AND
- 14 REVEGETATE THE INFORMAL PATHS WHICH HAVE BEEN CREATED WITHIN THE FLORA RESERVE
- 15 PROVIDE A CONNECTED PATH NETWORK. PATHS WITHIN THE RETAINED VEGETATION ARE TO BE CLEARLY FENCED (RURAL FENCING) AND CONNECTED TO THE BROADER PATH NETWORK.
- 16 ESTABLISH A MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE RETAINED VEGETATION TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE THE WORK WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN UNDERTAKEN BY THE CITY
- 17 PROVIDE ADDITIONAL VERGE PARKING (PARALLEL) ALONG LILIAN AVENUE
- 18 LONG TERM  
REPLACE PAVILION TO MEET CURRENT STANDARDS, WITH IMPROVED OVAL VIEWING FROM THE PAVILION AND ACCESS TO THE PUBLIC TOILETS.

PROJECT: CREYK PARK - MASTERPLAN DRAFT  
DRAWING (REV): 2016\_CP002\_MASTERPLAN  
ES  
DRAWN: APRIL 2016  
DATE:





CREYK PARK - CONTEXT PLAN

DRAFT ONLY



PROJECT: CREYK PARK - CONTEXT PLAN  
 DRAWING (REV): 2015-CP001 - CONTEXT PLAN  
 DRAWN: ES  
 DATE: MARCH 2015



# FRYE PARK PRELIMINARY DRAFT CONCEPT MASTERPLAN

DRAFT ONLY

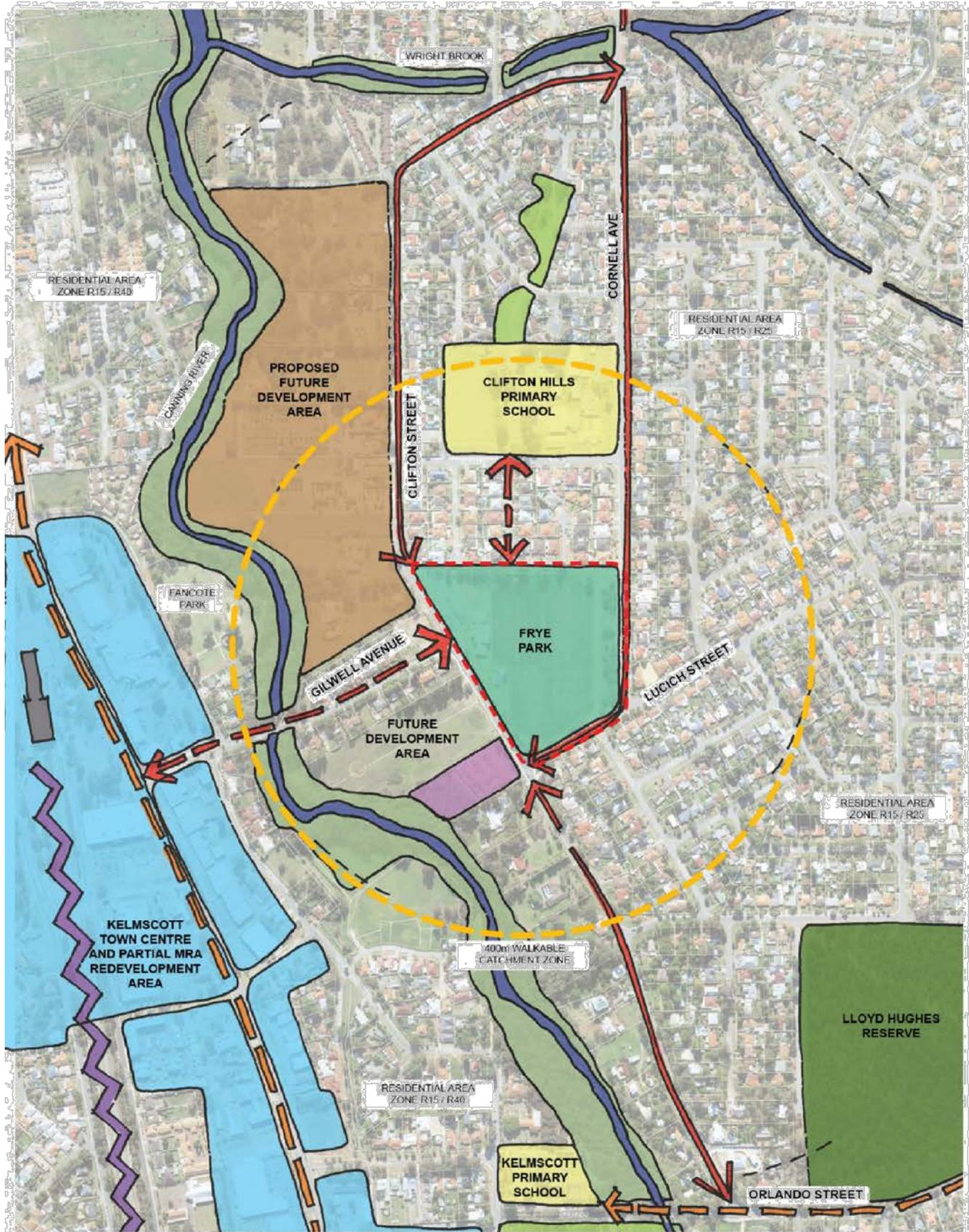


PROJECT: FRYE PARK - MASTERPLAN DRAFT  
DRAWING (REV): 2016\_FP002\_MASTERPLAN  
DRAWN: ES  
DATE: APRIL 2016



# FRYE PARK - CONTEXT PLAN

DRAFT ONLY



PROJECT: FRYE PARK - CONTEXT PLAN  
DRAWING (REV): 2016\_FP001\_CONTEXT PLAN  
DRAWN: ES  
DATE: MARCH 2016



# KARRAGULLEN OVAL PRELIMINARY DRAFT CONCEPT MASTERPLAN - SHORT TERM

DRAFT ONLY



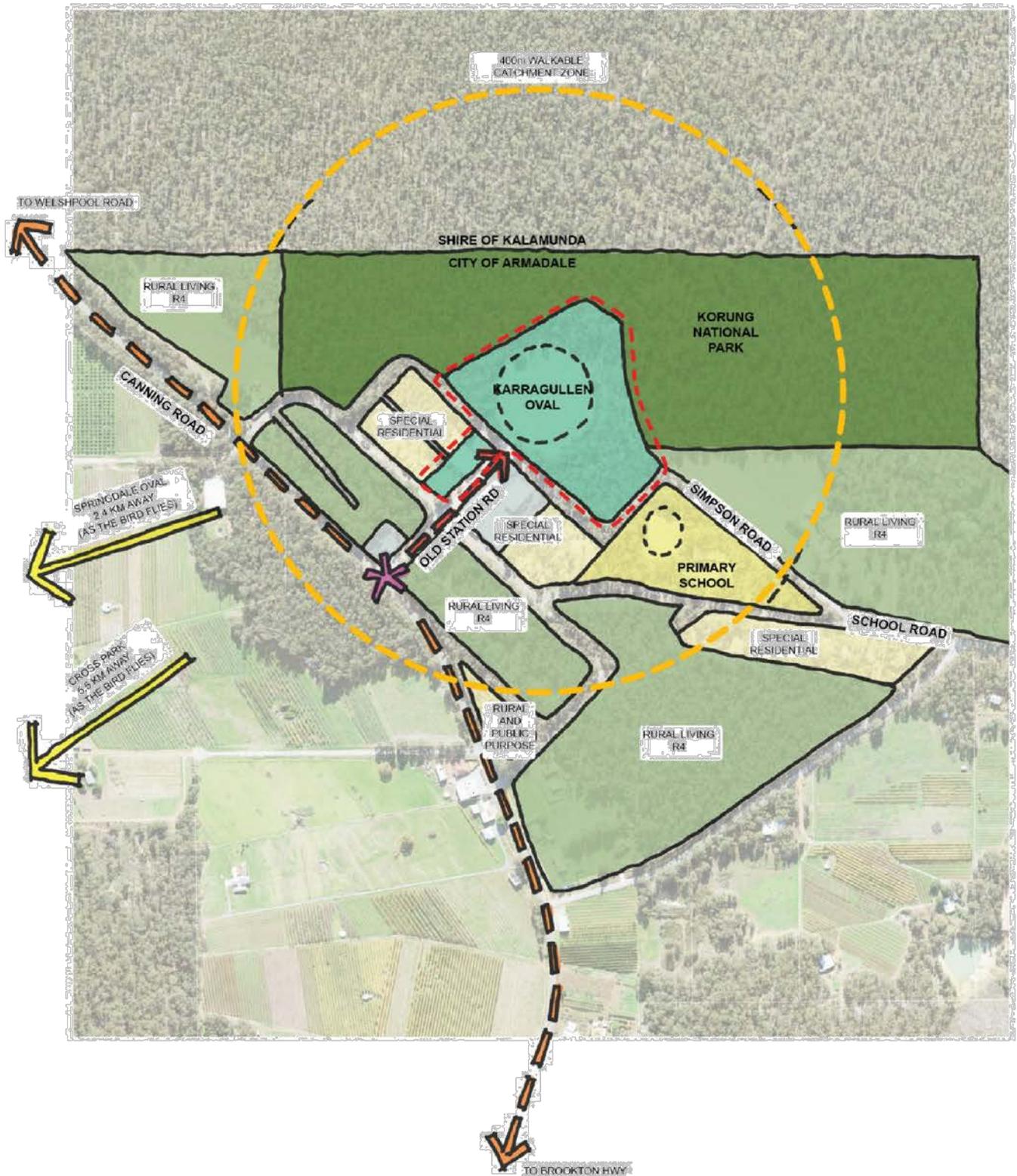
- ① MINOR UPGRADES TO THE EXISTING BUILDINGS.
- ② EXISTING TREES ARE TO BE RETAINED AND PROTECTED IN ALL INSTANCES
- ③ OVAL TO REMAIN AS IS, WITH CONTINTUAL REVIEW OF THE BORE FUNCTION
- ④ PROVIDE A SHELTER AND RELOCATE THE PLAYGROUND TO THE NORTH WESTERN SIDE OF THE OVAL. THE PLAYGROUND IS THEN IN AN OPEN AREA CREATING A SAFER ENVIRONMENT FOR THE USERS.
- ⑤ PROVIDE LINE MARKING ON THE PARKING AREA
- ⑥ PROVIDE INFORMAL SEATING NODES TO THE PERIMETER OF THE OVAL ALONG WITH FITNESS NODES
- ⑦ REVEGETATE THE SOUTH EASTERN AREA WHERE THE PLAYGROUND WAS INITIALLY LOCATED
- ⑧ ENHANCE THE TANK THROUGH ARTWORK. THE ARTWORK MAY BE CREATED THOUGH A COMMUNITY BASED WORKSHOP

PROJECT: KARRAGULLEN OVAL - MASTERPLAN DRAFT  
DRAWING (REV): 2016\_KO002\_MASTERPLAN SHORT  
DRAWN: ES  
DATE: APRIL 2016



# KARRAGULLEN OVAL - CONTEXT

DRAFT ONLY



PROJECT: KARRAGULLEN OVAL - CONTEXT PLAN  
DRAWING (REV): 2016\_KO01\_MASTERPLAN  
DRAWN: ES  
DATE: FEB 2016



# MORGAN PARK PRELIMINARY DRAFT CONCEPT MASTERPLAN

**DRAFT ONLY**



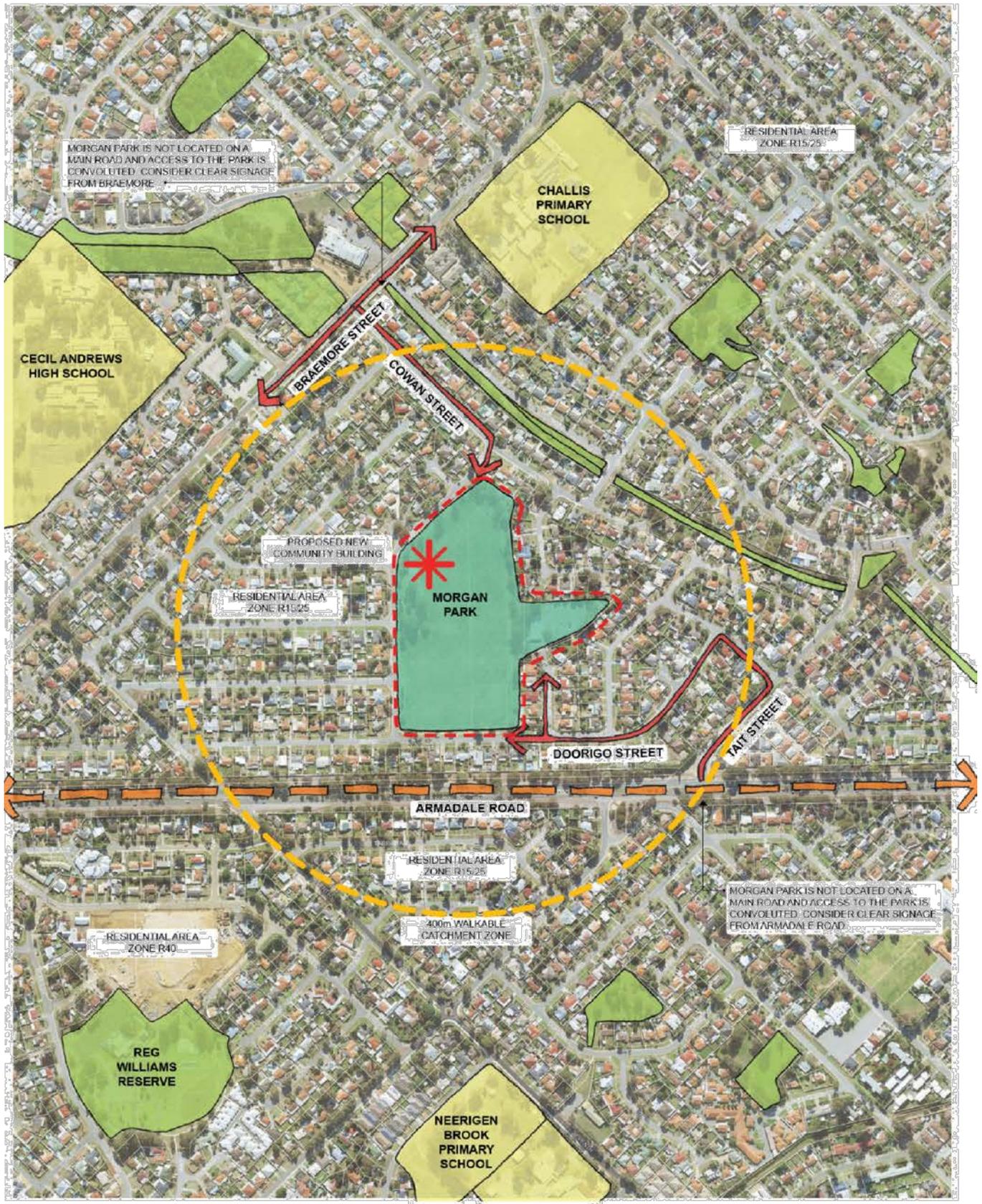
- 1 CONNECTED PATH NETWORK TO BE PROVIDED TO THE PERIMETER OF THE POS
- 2 RETAIN EXISTING TREES, UP/PRUNE AND CLEAR UNDERSTORY
- 3 RELOCATE CARPARKING TO THE NORTHERN SIDE OF THE POS. THIS LOCATION HAS GOOD ACCESS FROM COWAN STREET AND MAKES BETTER USE OF THE NORTHERN END OF THE POS. THE INCREASED ACTIVITY IN THIS NORTHERN ZONE WILL INCREASE THE PASSIVE SURVEILLANCE IN THE AREA
- 4 CARPARK AREA TO INCLUDE A MINIMUM OF 1 TREE PER 4 BAYS
- 5 NEW COMMUNITY BUILDING IS PROPOSED TO BE RELOCATED TO THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE POS. THE BUILDING WILL OVERLOOK THE PLAYING FIELDS AND BE WELL CONNECTED WITH THE EXISTING PLAYGROUND SPACE. THIS WILL ENHANCE THE PASSIVE SURVEILLANCE AND ALLOW THE PLAYGROUND USERS TO HAVE BETTER ACCESS TO THE PUBLIC TOILET FACILITIES
- 6 PLAYING FIELDS TO BE RE-ARRANGED TO ACCOMMODATE 3 X FULL SIZE SOCCER FIELDS, AND 1 X SMALLER SIZE FIELD. ATHLETICS/RUNNING TRACK WILL REMAIN IN THE CURRENT LOCATION, WITH OTHER ACTIVITIES SUCH AS DISCUS, LONG JUMP AND SHOTPUT TO BE RELOCATED TO THE WEST AND SOUTHERN SIDE OF THE TRACK
- 7 ENHANCE THE PLAYSACE THROUGH PROVIDING A CONNECTED PATH NETWORK AROUND THE PLAY SPACE AND INCREASE THE PLAY ELEMENTS. PROVIDE PICNIC FACILITIES SUCH AS BBQ AND PICNIC TABLES
- 8 PROVIDE EXERCISE NODES TO THE PERIMETER PATH, ALONG WITH MARKERS INDICATING DISTANCES FOR FITNESS
- 9 PROTECT AND RETAIN BORE
- 10 ENHANCE THE PEDESTRIAN ACCESS FROM TOMAH ROAD TO THE PLAYSACE
- 11 RELOCATE LIGHTING (IF REQUIRED) TO SUIT THE AMENDED PLAYING FIELDS LAYOUT
- 12 RETAIN THE PERIMETER FENCING AND ACCESS GATES
- 13 PARKING PERMITTED TO THE TOMAH ROAD VERGE
- 14 NO PARKING TO THE SOUTHERN DOORIGO VERGE. SIGNAGE TO BE INSTALLED
- 15 DOGS EXERCISE AREA, INCLUDING GRASS, SAND AND MULCH ONLY AREAS HAS BEEN PROPOSED TO ADDRESS THE ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR IN THE AREA. FURTHER INVESTIGATION IS REQUIRED TO IDENTIFY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS WHICH MAY ALSO ADDRESS THE ISSUE

PROJECT: MORGAN PARK - MASTERPLAN DRAFT  
 DRAWING (REV): 2016\_MPD02\_MASTERPLAN  
 DRAWN: ES  
 DATE: MARCH 2016



# MORGAN PARK - CONTEXT PLAN

DRAFT ONLY



PROJECT: MORGAN PARK - CONTEXT PLAN  
DRAWING (REV): 2016\_MP\_MASTERPLAN  
DRAWN: ES  
DATE: FEB 2016

