

City Playground Shade Council Policy

Responsible directorate: Infrastructure Services

Objective: To guide the circumstances where artificial shade is to be provided on City managed playgrounds.

1. Application:

This policy shall apply to all playgrounds on parks and public open spaces managed by the City of Joondalup.

2. Definitions:

“playground” means a set of play elements including infrastructure, landscape, built play equipment and when required, consolidated in a soft fall area which is sufficiently retained.

“long stay” means the length of time spent recreating on the park by the local and wider community, which may extend through the peak periods of ultraviolet (UV) radiation exposure. That is patrons attending social, community and sporting events and activities, affecting the patronage levels and periods of use on the park playground.

“natural shade” means the shade provided by tree canopy.

“artificial shade” means the shade provided by a built structure which can be either an adjustable or fixed system, that is, shade sails or a rigid structure with a fixed roof.

3. Statement:

The City acknowledges that Australia experiences high levels of UV radiation which can be harmful to those recreating in the outdoors. The City is also committed to affording the community opportunities to recreate that support social interaction and their overall health and wellbeing.

In order to afford suitable opportunities to the community to recreate in City Playgrounds, the provision of natural or artificial shade is required. Notwithstanding, users are responsible for recreating at suitable times of the day to minimise the harmful effects of UV light.

If artificial shade is provided over playgrounds within parks and public open spaces, it will be recognised only as an interim solution until a time where natural shade is suitable.

4. Details:

4.1. Natural shade:

To maintain the natural amenity of parks and public open spaces the City's preference is to support the use of natural shade provided by trees, over artificial options.

- a. In the development of new playgrounds and renewal of existing playgrounds:
 - Location and design features of the playground should take advantage of existing and appropriate natural shade.
 - If no suitable natural shade exists, appropriate species of trees should be planted in a suitable location that will provide shade.
 - Design should take into account materials that are less conducive to heat conduction while maintaining economic whole of life costs benefits.
- b. In the management of existing natural shade around playgrounds and planning for tree canopy succession:
 - Undertake infill tree planting around existing playgrounds in strategic locations.
 - Identification of trees in decline and undertake tree planting for continuation of tree canopy into the future.

4.2. Artificial shade:

It is not economically feasible to supply artificial shade to all playgrounds across the City. Shade structures will only be considered if all of the following criteria can be satisfied:

- a. The playground is known to be subject to regular use; high patronage by the local and wider community attending social, community and sporting events and activities. Included may be smaller parks within areas of high housing density.
- b. The playground is located nearby other park amenities that encourage long stay, supporting infrastructure such as BBQ and picnic facilities, sporting facilities and toilets.
- c. In locations where the establishment of natural shade is difficult or impossible, insufficient space for healthy development, rocky or poor soil condition and exposed coastal locations.
- d. The relocation of new playgrounds under existing natural shade is not possible.
- e. Large playgrounds that cannot be effectively shaded by trees, playgrounds with several play items grouped in a large expanse of soft fall.

In the instance where the criteria in section 4.2(e) is met and artificial shade is provided, at the time of renewal of the artificial shade, an assessment is to be completed. If the assessment deems that the natural shade is sufficient, the artificial shade is to be removed from the site.

4.3. Requests for artificial shade:

All requests for artificial shade will be assessed using the criteria outline in section 4.2.

4.4. Duty of care:

Users of playgrounds are subject to their own duty of care when using City managed playgrounds. It is expected that users will use their own discretion when using City playgrounds during peak UV level times. Users are encouraged to avoid exposure between 11am and 3pm and should make effort to prevent sun damage.

Creation date: August 2015 (CJ144-08/15)

Formerly:

Amendments:

Last reviewed:

Related documentation:

- Parks and Public Open Spaces Classification Framework
- Asset Management Council Policy

File reference: 109497

City of Joondalup

Public Open Space

Framework

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Introduction

The City of Joondalup manages a range of public open space located on property owned or managed by the City. Public open space plays an integral role in supporting health, recreation and leisure in the community, and is highly valued as contributing to suburban aesthetics, neighbourhood identity, cultural heritage and tourism. Public open space also plays an important role in supporting local ecological and biodiversity values, as well as contributing to good air and water quality.

The Public Open Space Framework will guide the allocation of infrastructure assets across the different types of public open space within the City. The aim of the framework is to achieve transparent and accountable decision-making, underpinned by the principles of equity and consistency. If public open space infrastructure assets are appropriately allocated, the City is able to maintain higher quality infrastructure that meets the requirements of its community. This is preferable to maintaining surplus assets that are under-utilised and renewed less frequently.

Objectives

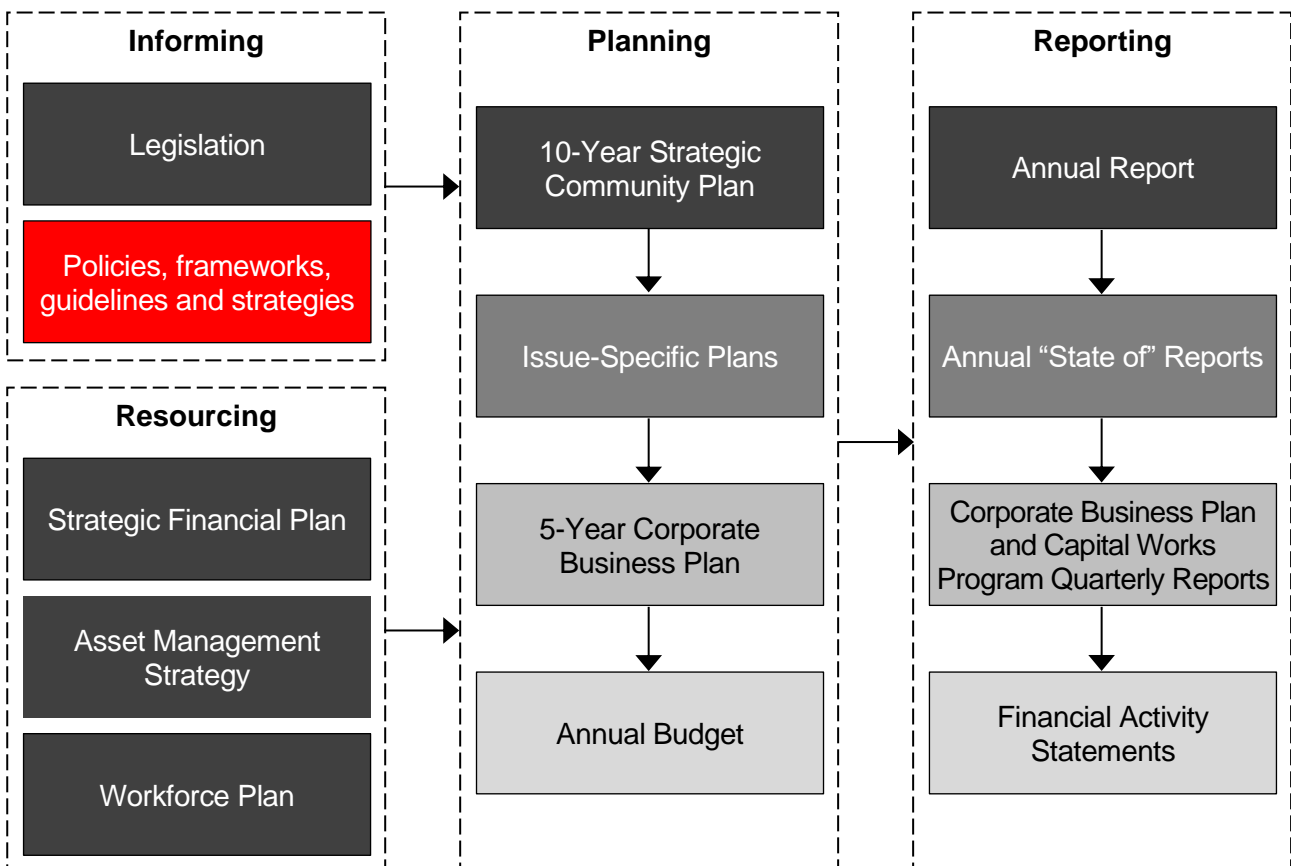
- i. To classify public open space according to primary function and manner of use.
- ii. To identify appropriate infrastructure for each type of public open space.
- iii. To inform levels of service and maintenance schedules for each type of public open space.

Planning context

The Public Open Space Classification Framework sits within the City's broader Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework as an *Informing* document. The Framework guides decision-making for the management of public open space assets and informs the strategic objectives of a number of *Planning* documents, as outlined. The Framework also aligns with State Sporting Association facility and infrastructure requirements.

The diagram below illustrates the relationship between the relevant strategic and operational plans as they pertain to public open space asset management.

Figure 1: Planning context



Related City plans and strategies

Access and Inclusion Plan

The Access and Inclusion Plan guides the City's approach to ensuring people of all abilities and backgrounds have equal access to services and facilities within the City. The plan aims to fulfil the City's commitment to inclusivity, including people with disability, their families and carers, and people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

Bike Plan

The Bike Plan guides the City's strategic approach towards being recognised as a bike friendly city where riding a bike is considered an easy and convenient way to get around, part of a normal everyday healthy lifestyle and where all types and abilities of riders are catered for. The plan aims to support bike riding within the City by taking a strategic and holistic approach to promoting and supporting bike riding.

Bushfire Risk Management Plan

The Bushfire Risk Management Plan guides the management of bushfire risk within the City in order to protect people, infrastructure and the environment. The plan aims to provide a coordinated and efficient approach towards the identification, assessment and treatment of infrastructure assets exposed to bushfire related risk within the City.

Coastal Infrastructure Adaptation Plan

The Coastal Infrastructure Adaptation Plan guides the City's response to the future impacts of climate change along the coastline. The plan aims to ensure the City is adequately prepared to adapt to current and future coastal hazards, and to ensure risk to City infrastructure and assets is minimised.

Environment Plan

The Environment Plan guides the City's strategic response to local environmental pressures. The plan aims to ensure that the City's operations are delivered in an environmentally sustainable manner and that the City takes measures to effectively influence positive environmental behaviours within the community.

Outdoor Youth Recreation Strategy

The Outdoor Youth Recreation Strategy guides the future provision of facilities for outdoor youth recreation within the City. The strategy aims to take a strategic view on the future location of facilities and to strategically plan for the rationalisation of existing facilities (where appropriate) and the possible future development of new facilities in line with community need.

Property Management Framework

The Property Management Framework defines the classifications for which City owned and managed property is held, establishes the categories and associated principles under which City owned and managed property may be used and occupied, and promotes equitable, effective and sustainable management practices for the use and occupation of City owned and managed property.

Weed Management Plan

The Weed Management Plan guides the ongoing weed management of the City's public open space and details an integrated weed management approach which prevents, monitors and controls the spread of weeds in the City. The plan aims to protect native vegetation and ecosystems in natural areas, as well as the amenity, functionality and aesthetics of public open space.

Related local laws and policy documents

Alfresco Activities Local Planning Policy

The Alfresco Activities Local Planning Policy outlines the City's guides the placement and function of alfresco activities to ensure high-quality, pedestrian-friendly, street-activated development that does not impact on the movement of pedestrians and vehicles, and do not impact on future works required within the road reserve.

Animals Local Law 1999

The Animals Local Law 1999, under the *Dog Act 1976*, provides for the regulation, control and management of the keeping of animals within the City of Joondalup. This includes dog exercise areas and animals in public places.

Asset Management Policy

The Asset Management Policy outlines a framework for the long-term management of City infrastructure assets that is aligned to the City's broader strategic objectives and reflects the public purpose intent of asset provision by the City.

Beach Management Activities Policy

The Beach Management Activities Policy guides the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection and preservation of the City's coastline and coastal facilities.

Circus Policy

The Circus Policy outlines the City's position on circuses operating on City-owned or managed land that use live performing exotic animals.

City Playground Shade Policy

The City Playground Shade Policy guides the circumstances where artificial shade is to be provided on City managed playgrounds, including those that cannot be effectively shaded naturally, experience frequent, ongoing use, and are co-located with other infrastructure assets that encourage long-stay usage.

Dedicated Car Parking for Seniors and Parents with Prams Policy

The Dedicated Car Parking for Seniors and Parents with Prams Policy outlines the City's position on the establishment of dedicated parking bays for seniors and parents with prams in car parks at City-managed facilities and on non-residential privately-owned land.

Environmentally Sustainable Design for City Buildings Policy

The Environmentally Sustainable Design for City Buildings Policy facilitates the integration of environmentally sustainable design principles into the siting, design and construction of new City-owned or City-managed buildings, renovation projects and retro-fitting.

High Risk Bookings in Community Venues Policy

The High Risk Bookings in Community Venues Policy ensures the responsible use of the City's venues by placing additional conditions on bookings the City assesses to be high risk.

Local Government and Public Property Local Law 2014

The Local Government and Public Property Local Law 2014 provides for the regulation, control and management of activities and facilities on local government and public property within the district. This includes permitted activities, behaviour, fees and charges, trade, and enforcement.

Memorials in Public Open Spaces Policy

The Memorials in Public Open Spaces Policy provides guidance on the eligibility, assessment and installation of memorials for deceased persons in public open spaces within the City of Joondalup.

Public Art Policy

The Public Art Policy guides the delivery of public art projects that contribute to creating a sense of place, promote the expression of local identity, and reflect on the shared values of the community. The policy outlines the application of the State Government's Percent for Art Scheme for all refurbishments of City-owned properties or new developments where the overall project costs are over \$1,000,000.

Requests for New or Capital Upgrades to Existing Community Venues Policy

The Requests for New or Capital Upgrades to Existing Community Venues Policy ensures a coordinated approach to the assessment and approval of requests for new or capital upgrades to existing community venues.

Requests for Sale of Public Open Space Reserves Local Planning Policy

The Requests for Sale of Public Open Space Reserves Local Planning Policy establishes guidelines for the assessment of requests for sale of public open space reserves.

Specified Area Rating Policy

The Specified Area Rating Policy provides guidance on the circumstances under which a Specified Area Rate may be applied and the arrangements for the management and control of the Specified Area Rate collected.

Vandalism to Vegetation on City Land Policy

The Vandalism to Vegetation on City Land Policy provides a system for restoring vandalised or damaged vegetation on City land and establishes a mechanism for penalising offenders.

Venue Hire Fees and Charges Policy

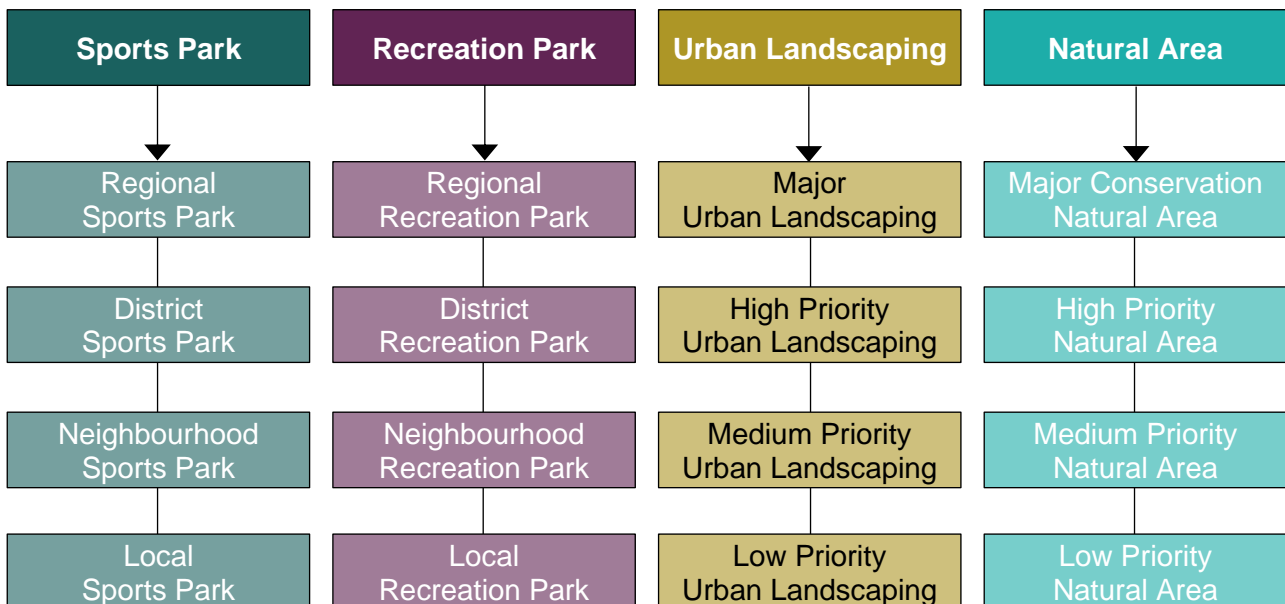
The Venue Hire Fees and Charges Policy provides guidance on determining the fees and charges for the hire of City-managed venues, and ensures facility hire subsidies are applied in a consistent, transparent and equitable manner.

Classification of public open space

The City has a broad range of public open spaces and each of these has a different primary function and usage type which impacts the manner in which it is maintained, and the type of infrastructure assets installed. To simplify the task of managing public open spaces located within the City's boundaries, similar spaces are classified into groups to provide a logical and strategic approach. All public open spaces owned or managed by the City fall into one of the four classifications below.

Recommended and optional infrastructure for each classification type are listed. Whilst these recommendations are intended to provide some clarity for future infrastructure provision, it is recognised that a number of public open spaces in the City have infrastructure installed that may no longer be considered appropriate for the primary function and usage type of that public open space. Correspondingly, some smaller public open spaces may be identified for additional infrastructure if they are located in suburbs where larger parks may not exist. Appropriate discretion should therefore be applied when dealing with such anomalies, and consolidation or decommissioning of inappropriate infrastructure assets should be considered.

Figure 2: Classification of public open space



Sports Park

Sports Parks are public open spaces predominantly used for formal, structured sports activities, such as team competitions, physical skill development and training. They are generally designed to accommodate the playing surface and infrastructure requirements of specific sports. People attend these public open spaces with the primary purpose of engaging in organised sports activity, training, competition or viewing as a spectator.

Regional Sports Park

Regional Sports Parks are suitable for larger-scale, significant or regional sports events where multiple sports matches can be undertaken simultaneously. These parks accommodate at least three oval sports fields or six rectangular sports fields, and also accommodate playing courts and/or bowling greens. Regional Sports Parks attract users from the whole of the City and surrounding local governments.

Size:	At least 15 hectares
Catchment:	More than 2 kilometres (more than 5 minutes drive)



Example: Percy Doyle Reserve, Duncraig

Recommended infrastructure:

- Bench seating
- Car parking
- Drinking fountain
- Fencing (park)
- Irrigation
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Lighting (sports floodlighting)
- Path network
- Signage (park name)
- Sports facility (large)
- Sports infrastructure (permanent)
- Sports infrastructure (temporary)
- Waste bin

Optional infrastructure:

- Artificial shade
- Barbeque
- Basketball pad
- Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- Dog exercise area (fenced)
- Dog facilities
- Fencing (special)
- Fitness equipment
- Monument/memorial (permanent)
- Picnic structure
- Play space (regional)
- Public art
- Recreation infrastructure
- Signage (interpretive)
- Signage (wayfinding)
- Skate/BMX facility (dedicated)
- Skate/BMX facility (incidental)
- Storage facility (free-standing)

District Sports Park

District Sports Parks are suitable for significant sports events where more than more one sports match can be undertaken simultaneously. These parks accommodate at least two oval sports fields or four rectangular sports fields, or accommodate one sports field and either playing courts and/or bowling greens. District Sports Parks attract users from the whole of the City, especially surrounding suburbs.

Size:	Less than 15 hectares
Catchment:	2 kilometres (5 minutes drive)



Example: Iluka District Open Space, Iluka

Recommended infrastructure:

- Bench seating
- Car parking
- Drinking fountain
- Fencing (park)
- Irrigation
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Lighting (sports floodlighting)
- Path network
- Signage (park name)
- Sports infrastructure (permanent)
- Waste bin

At least one of:

- Sports facility (large)
- Sports facility (small)
- Toilet/changeroom facility

Optional infrastructure:

- Artificial shade
- Barbeque
- Basketball pad
- Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- Dog exercise area (fenced)
- Dog facilities
- Fencing (special)
- Fitness equipment
- Monument/memorial (permanent)
- Picnic structure
- Play space (district)
- Public art
- Recreation infrastructure
- Signage (interpretive)
- Signage (wayfinding)
- Skate/BMX facility (dedicated)
- Skate/BMX facility (incidental)
- Sports infrastructure (temporary)
- Storage facility (free-standing)

Neighbourhood Sports Park

Neighbourhood Sports Parks are suitable for smaller-scale sports events where between one and two sports matches can be undertaken simultaneously. These parks accommodate at least one oval sports field or two rectangular sports fields. Neighbourhood Sports Parks attract users from within the suburb and surrounding suburbs.

Size:	Less than 7 hectares
Catchment:	800 metres (10 minutes walk)



Example: Barrisdale Park, Kingsley

Recommended infrastructure:

- Bench seating
- Fencing (park)
- Irrigation
- Lighting (sports floodlighting)
- Path network
- Signage (park name)
- Waste bin

At least one of:

- Sports facility (small)
- Toilet/changeroom facility
- Toilet facility (free-standing)

Optional infrastructure:

- Artificial shade
- Barbeque
- Basketball pad
- Car parking
- Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- Dog facilities
- Drinking fountain
- Fencing (special)
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Monument/memorial (permanent)
- Picnic structure
- Play space (neighbourhood)
- Public art
- Recreation infrastructure
- Signage (wayfinding)
- Skate/BMX facility (incidental)
- Sports infrastructure (permanent)
- Sports infrastructure (temporary)
- Storage facility (free-standing)

Local Sports Park

Local Sports Parks are suitable for local sports training and social day time matches. These parks accommodate one sports field or playing courts. Local Sports Parks attract users from within the suburb and surrounding suburbs.

Size:	Less than 5 hectares
Catchment:	Up to 400 metres (5 minutes walk)



Example: Parkside Park, Woodvale

Recommended infrastructure:

- Bench seating
- Fencing (park)
- Irrigation
- Signage (park name)

Optional infrastructure:

- Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- Dog facilities
- Drinking fountain
- Fencing (special)
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Lighting (sports floodlighting)
- Monument/memorial (permanent)
- Path network
- Play space (local)
- Recreation infrastructure
- Skate/BMX facility (incidental)
- Sports infrastructure (permanent)
- Sports infrastructure (temporary)
- Storage facility (free-standing)
- Toilet/changeroom facility
- Toilet facility (free-standing)
- Waste bin

Recreation Park

Recreation Parks are public open spaces predominantly used for informal recreation activities, such as walking, jogging, picnicking and play. They are generally designed to accommodate low-wear applications and contain recreation-based infrastructure. People attend these public open spaces with the primary purpose of engaging in social and leisure activities.

Regional Recreation Park

Regional Recreation Parks are located near a natural place of interest, such as a lake or beach, or located near commercial activities, such as shopping or a café/restaurant. These parks accommodate multiple distinct zones where different types of recreation can be undertaken simultaneously. Regional Recreation Parks encourage long-stay usage for recreational activities and attract users from the whole of the City and surrounding local governments.

Catchment:	More than 2 kilometres (more than 5 minutes drive)
Users:	Whole of City and surrounding local governments
Recreation zone(s):	At least 2



Example: Hillarys Beach Park, Hillarys

Recommended infrastructure:

- Barbeque
- Bench seating
- Car parking
- Drinking fountain
- Fencing (park)
- Irrigation
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Path network
- Picnic structure
- Play space (regional)
- Signage (park name)
- Waste bin

At least one of:

- Community facility (large)
- Toilet/changeroom facility
- Toilet facility (free-standing)

Optional infrastructure:

- Artificial shade
- Basketball pad
- Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- Dog exercise area (fenced)
- Dog facilities
- Fencing (special)
- Fitness equipment
- Lighting (sports floodlighting)
- Lookout/viewing platform
- Monument/memorial (permanent)
- Outdoor shower
- Public art
- Recreation infrastructure
- Signage (interpretive)
- Signage (wayfinding)
- Skate/BMX facility (dedicated)
- Skate/BMX facility (incidental)
- Storage facility (free-standing)

District Recreation Park

District Recreation Parks may be located near a natural place of interest, such as a lake or beach, or located near commercial activities, such as shopping or a café/restaurant. These parks accommodate at least two distinct zones where different types of recreation can be undertaken simultaneously. District Recreation Parks encourage medium to long-stay usage for recreational activities and attract users from the whole of the City, especially surrounding suburbs.

Catchment:	2 kilometres (5 minutes drive)
Users:	Whole of City, especially surrounding suburbs
Recreation zone(s):	At least 2



Example: Delamere Park, Currumbine

Recommended infrastructure:

- Barbeque
- Bench seating
- Fencing (park)
- Irrigation
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Path network
- Picnic structure
- Play space (district)
- Signage (park name)
- Waste bin

Optional infrastructure:

- Artificial shade
- Basketball pad
- Car parking
- Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- Community facility (large)
- Community facility (small)
- Dog exercise area (fenced)
- Dog facilities
- Drinking fountain
- Fencing (special)
- Fitness equipment
- Lighting (sports floodlighting)
- Lookout/viewing platform
- Monument/memorial (permanent)
- Outdoor shower
- Public art
- Recreation infrastructure
- Signage (interpretive)
- Signage (wayfinding)
- Skate/BMX facility (dedicated)
- Skate/BMX facility (incidental)
- Toilet/changeroom facility
- Toilet facility (free-standing)

Neighbourhood Recreation Park

Neighbourhood Recreation Parks are usually located within suburban areas. These parks accommodate one medium recreation zone. Neighbourhood Recreation Parks encourage short to medium-stay usage for recreational activities and attract users from the surrounding suburb.

Catchment: 800 metres (10 minutes walk)

Users: Surrounding suburb

Recreation zone(s): 1 medium



Example: Menteith Park, Kinross

Recommended infrastructure:

- Fencing (park)
- Irrigation
- Signage (park name)

Optional infrastructure:

- Artificial shade
- Barbeque
- Basketball pad
- Bench seating
- Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- Community facility (small)
- Dog facilities
- Drinking fountain
- Fencing (special)
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Lookout/viewing platform
- Monument/memorial (permanent)
- Outdoor shower
- Path network
- Picnic structure
- Play space (neighbourhood)
- Public art
- Recreation infrastructure
- Signage (wayfinding)
- Skate/BMX facility (incidental)
- Waste bin

Local Recreation Park

Local Recreation Parks are usually located within suburban areas. These parks accommodate one small recreation zone. Local Recreation Parks encourage short-stay usage for recreational activities and attract users from the surrounding streets.

Catchment: 400 metres (5 minutes walk)

Users: Surrounding streets

Recreation zone(s): 1 small



Example: Carr Park, Warwick

Recommended infrastructure:

- Fencing (park)
- Signage (park name)

Optional infrastructure:

- Bench seating
- Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- Dog facilities
- Fencing (special)
- Irrigation
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Monument/memorial (permanent)
- Path network
- Play space (local)
- Recreation infrastructure
- Waste bin

Urban Landscaping

Urban Landscaping areas are public open spaces predominantly used to contribute to visual amenity and suburban aesthetics. They can act as entry points to the City and include verges, medians and thoroughfares, as well as residual land.

Major Urban Landscaping

Major Urban Landscaping includes large verges and medians located on major traffic routes into and out of the City and within the Joondalup City Centre. These areas act as visual indicators for major entry points and a welcome to residents and visitors. Major Urban Landscaping delivers a high level of visual amenity and an opportunity for public art.

Location: Major traffic routes into and out of the City
Joondalup City Centre

Purpose: To welcome residents and visitors



Example: Joondalup Drive, Joondalup

Recommended infrastructure:

- Car parking
- Irrigation

Optional infrastructure:

- Bench seating
- Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- Entry statement
- Fencing (special)
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Path network
- Public art
- Signage (wayfinding)
- Skate/BMX facility (incidental)
- Waste bin

High Priority Urban Landscaping

High Priority Urban Landscaping includes verges and medians located on high-level traffic routes, mostly centred around intersection nibs and arterial roads. These areas act as visual indicators for significant locations and help to foster a sense of place. High Priority Urban Landscaping delivers a high level of visual amenity and may provide an opportunity for public art.

Location: High-level traffic routes (mainly intersection nibs and arterial roads)

Purpose: To help foster a sense of place



Example: Ocean Reef Road, Edgewater/Woodvale

Recommended infrastructure:

Nil

Optional infrastructure:

- Bench seating
- Car parking
- Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- Entry statement
- Fencing (special)
- Irrigation
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Path network
- Public art
- Signage (wayfinding)
- Skate/BMX facility (incidental)
- Waste bin

Medium Priority Urban Landscaping

Medium Priority Urban Landscaping includes verges, roundabouts and thoroughfares located on medium-level traffic routes in suburban areas. These landscaping areas provide vegetation and tree cover and help to mitigate the urban heat island effect. Medium Priority Urban Landscaping delivers a medium level of visual amenity and enhances local aesthetics.

Location: Medium-level traffic routes in suburban areas

Purpose: To provide vegetation and tree cover



Example: Mullaloo Drive/Dampier Avenue, Mullaloo/Kallaroo

Recommended infrastructure:

Nil

Optional infrastructure:

- Bench seating
- Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- Fencing (special)
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Path network
- Skate/BMX facility (incidental)
- Waste bin

Low Priority Urban Landscaping

Low Priority Urban Landscaping includes verges, remnant land and minor thoroughfares located on low-level traffic routes in suburban areas, as well as extended verges adjacent to arterial or distributor roads. These areas provide some vegetation and may contain tree cover.

Location:	Low-level traffic routes in suburban areas Extended verges adjacent arterial or distributor roads
Purpose:	To provide some vegetation and tree cover



Example: Craigie Drive/Marmion Avenue, Craigie

Recommended infrastructure:

Nil

Optional infrastructure:

- Bench seating
- Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- Fencing (special)
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Path network
- Waste bin

Natural Area

Natural Areas are public open spaces predominantly used to protect local ecological and biodiversity values. They can include bushland, coastal and wetland areas. These public open spaces can provide opportunities for low-impact recreational activities, such as walking, jogging or cycling. Natural Areas are managed to enable some recreational access while protecting local ecological and biodiversity values.

Major Conservation Natural Area

Major Conservation Natural Areas are of very high conservation significance and include large areas of vegetation in very good or excellent condition. These areas are likely to contain threatened ecological communities or priority ecological communities. These areas are also likely to contain priority flora species or conservation-significant flora species. Conservation-significant fauna species are likely to use the site as habitat, and ecological linkages are likely to exist to other significant conservation areas. These areas are managed by individual Natural Area Management Plans.

Size: > 5 hectares

Conservation significance: Bush Forever/Protected under Metropolitan Region Scheme

Vegetation condition: Majority of the site in very good or better condition



Example: Craigie Open Space, Craigie

Recommended infrastructure:

- Fencing (conservation)
- Path network
- Signage (interpretive)
- Signage (park name)
- Waste bin

Optional infrastructure:

- Bench seating
- Car parking
- Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- Dog facilities
- Drinking fountain
- Fencing (park)
- Fencing (special)
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Lookout/viewing platform
- Monument/memorial (permanent)
- Outdoor shower
- Picnic structure
- Public art
- Recreation infrastructure
- Signage (wayfinding)
- Skate/BMX facility (incidental)
- Toilet facility (free-standing)

High Priority Natural Area

High Priority Natural Areas are of high conservation significance and include large areas of vegetation in good or very good condition. These areas can contain threatened ecological communities or priority ecological communities. These areas can also contain priority flora species or conservation-significant flora species. Conservation-significant fauna species may use the site as habitat, and ecological linkages may exist to other significant conservation areas.

Size: > 0.5 hectares

Conservation significance: Protected under Metropolitan Region Scheme or Local Planning Scheme/Local Natural Area

Vegetation condition: Majority of the site in good condition



Example: Cranston Park, Kinross

Recommended infrastructure:

- Fencing (conservation)
- Signage (park name)

Optional infrastructure:

- Bench seating
- Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- Fencing (park)
- Fencing (special)
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Lookout/viewing platform
- Monument/memorial (permanent)
- Path network
- Signage (interpretive)
- Signage (wayfinding)
- Skate/BMX facility (incidental)
- Waste bin

Medium Priority Natural Area

Medium Priority Natural Areas are of medium conservation significance and include large areas of vegetation in good condition, usually fragmented. These areas can contain various vegetation communities, and can also contain priority flora species or conservation-significant flora species. Conservation-significant fauna species may use the site as habitat, but ecological linkages are unlikely to exist to other significant conservation areas.

Size: > 0.1 hectares

Conservation significance: Protected under Local Planning Scheme/Local Natural Area

Vegetation condition: Site contains large portions of good vegetation, as well as degraded vegetation



Example: Huxley Park, Burns Beach

Recommended infrastructure:

- Signage (park name)

Optional infrastructure:

- Bench seating
- Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- Fencing (conservation)
- Fencing (park)
- Fencing (special)
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Path network
- Signage (interpretive)
- Signage (wayfinding)
- Skate/BMX facility (incidental)
- Waste bin

Low Priority Natural Area

Low Priority Natural Areas are of low conservation significance and include areas of vegetation in good or degraded condition, usually fragmented. These areas can contain various vegetation communities, and can also contain priority flora species or conservation-significant flora species. Conservation-significant fauna species may use the site as habitat, but ecological linkages are unlikely to exist to other significant conservation areas.

Size: > 0.1 hectares

Conservation significance: Local Natural Area

Vegetation condition: Site contains portions of good vegetation, as well as large areas of degraded vegetation.



Example: Lookout Park, Edgewater

Recommended infrastructure:

- Signage (park name)

Optional infrastructure:

- Bench seating
- Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- Fencing (conservation)
- Fencing (park)
- Fencing (special)
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Path network
- Signage (interpretive)
- Waste bin

Conclusion

The Public Open Space Framework will ensure that the community has access to quality public open space that reflects their needs now and into the future. It will also enable infrastructure to be managed into the long-term, taking into account the costs associated with renewing and maintaining public open space infrastructure to a high standard. An additional benefit of applying the framework is that infrastructure gaps will be more easily identifiable, which will facilitate the effective prioritisation of capital works programming. This will ensure public open space infrastructure management is planned, rather than reactive, to achieve a more cost-effective and sustainable approach to planning and maintenance.

Review

The Public Open Space Framework is to be reviewed every 10 years with a minor review every 5 years. This aligns with the timeframes for capital works programming and natural area management plans.

Appendix 1 — Infrastructure

Artificial shade

Artificial shade provides shading to frequently-used play spaces and dedicated skate/BMX facilities by extending their hours of usage, particularly over the summer period. Due to the high number of play spaces in the City, it is not feasible to provide artificial shade for all. As such, artificial shade is supported for play spaces and dedicated skate/BMX facilities that cannot be effectively shaded naturally, experience frequent, ongoing use (especially from community groups and organisations), and are co-located with other infrastructure assets that encourage long-stay usage (such as barbeques, picnic structures and toilet facilities). An equal distribution of artificial shade is also preferred, with proximity to similar shaded facilities to inform consideration.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

At least one of:

- Play space (regional)
- Play space (district)
- Play space (neighbourhood)
- Skate/BMX facility (dedicated)

Complementary infrastructure:

Nil



Example: Seacrest Park, Sorrento



Example: Tom Simpson Park, Mullaloo

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	O
District Sports Park	O
Neighbourhood Sports Park	O
Local Sports Park	N
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	O
District Recreation Park	O
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	O
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	N
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Barbeque

Barbeques enable high quality and free picnicking opportunities across the City. Barbeques are supported in public open spaces that facilitate long-stay usage, host regular sporting games, contain a natural place of interest (such as a lake or beach), or are located within areas that support higher density housing. Public open spaces must also be able to support water infrastructure. Barbeques attached to sports facilities should be publicly-accessible and, where feasible, universally accessible design should be considered.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

- Drinking fountain
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Path network
- Picnic structure
- Waste bin

Complementary infrastructure:

- Community facility (large)
- Community facility (small)
- Play space (regional)
- Play space (district)
- Play space (neighbourhood)
- Sports facility (large)
- Sports facility (small)
- Toilet/changeroom facility
- Toilet facility (free-standing)



Example: MacDonald Park, Padbury



Example: Juniper Park, Duncraig

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	O
District Sports Park	O
Neighbourhood Sports Park	O
Local Sports Park	N
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	R
District Recreation Park	R
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	O
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	N
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Basketball pad

Basketball pads provide community members with access to free, outdoor basketball opportunities in public open spaces. Basketball pads are supported in public open spaces where informal recreation activities are likely to occur, and which can accommodate an appropriate buffer offset to residential homes. Basketball pads should be designed to incorporate a minimum 1x1 basketball.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

At least one of:

- Play space (regional)
- Play space (district)
- Play space (neighbourhood)

Complementary infrastructure:

- Drinking fountain
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Recreation infrastructure
- Skate/BMX (incidental)
- Sports infrastructure (permanent)
- Sports infrastructure (temporary)
- Waste bin



Example: Churton Park, Warwick



Example: Juniper Park, Duncraig

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	O
District Sports Park	O
Neighbourhood Sports Park	O
Local Sports Park	N
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	O
District Recreation Park	O
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	O
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	N
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Bench seating

Bench seating provides the opportunity for community members to relax or rest whilst recreating within public open space. Bench seating is supported in public open spaces where a rest stop may be beneficial (such as along a path network), or those that include a play space, or offer views of a recreation activity, sports activity, landscaping feature, or a natural place of interest (such as a lake or beach).

Co-located infrastructure (required):

Nil

Complementary infrastructure:

- Lookout/viewing platform
- Monument/memorial (permanent)
- Path network
- Play space (district)
- Play space (local)
- Play space (neighbourhood)
- Play space (regional)
- Recreation infrastructure
- Skate/BMX facility (dedicated)
- Sports infrastructure (permanent)
- Sports infrastructure (temporary)



Example: Castlecrag Park, Kallaroo



Example: Poynter Park, Duncraig

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	R
District Sports Park	R
Neighbourhood Sports Park	R
Local Sports Park	R
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	O
High Priority Urban Landscaping	O
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	O
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	O

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	R
District Recreation Park	R
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	O
Local Recreation Park	O
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	O
High Priority Natural Area	O
Medium Priority Natural Area	O
Low Priority Natural Area	O

Car parking

Car parking enables community members to visit public open spaces that are further than walking distance from their homes. Car parking, which includes both off-street parking and verge parking where bays have been formally marked, is supported in public open spaces that have large catchments and contain sports facilities, or other infrastructure that facilitates long-stay usage. Car parking is also supported in public open spaces that experience high usage, regardless of complementary infrastructure (such as along the coast). The City's Dedicated Car Parking for Seniors and Parents with Prams Policy outlines the City's position on the establishment of dedicated parking bays at City-managed facilities, including sports facilities.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

- Lighting (security and amenity)

Complementary infrastructure:

- Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- Community facility (large)
- Community facility (small)
- Dog exercise area (fenced)
- Picnic structure
- Recreation infrastructure
- Skate/BMX facility (dedicated)
- Sports facility (large)
- Sports facility (small)
- Sports infrastructure (permanent)
- Sports infrastructure (temporary)
- Toilet/changeroom facility
- Toilet facility (free-standing)



Example: Warrigal Park, Greenwood



Example: Plumdale Park, Woodvale

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	R
District Sports Park	R
Neighbourhood Sports Park	O
Local Sports Park	N
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	R
High Priority Urban Landscaping	O
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	R
District Recreation Park	O
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	N
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	O
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Closed-circuit television (CCTV)

Closed-circuit television assists the City in identifying issues that may negatively affect usage or amenity of public open spaces. Closed-circuit television is supported in public open spaces that have experienced ongoing anti-social and/or criminal behaviour, or where credible potential for such behaviour exists.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

Nil

Complementary infrastructure:

- Car parking
- Community facility (large)
- Community facility (small)
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Skate/BMX facility (dedicated)
- Skate/BMX facility (incidental)
- Sports facility (large)
- Sports facility (small)



Example: Delamere Park, Currumbine



Example: Reid Promenade, Joondalup

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	O
District Sports Park	O
Neighbourhood Sports Park	O
Local Sports Park	O
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	O
High Priority Urban Landscaping	O
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	O
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	O

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	O
District Recreation Park	O
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	O
Local Recreation Park	O
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	O
High Priority Natural Area	O
Medium Priority Natural Area	O
Low Priority Natural Area	O

Community facility (large)

Large community facilities support multiple community groups to undertake activities, conduct meetings, hold large group functions and store equipment. Large community facilities are supported in public open spaces if suitable, nearby facilities are at full-capacity. The design of a large community facility should provide for multiple meeting spaces which can be used for various activities, and may include a publicly-accessible external toilet. The City's Property Management Framework and the Venue Hire Fees and Charges Policy guides the leasing and hiring of large community facilities.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

- Car parking
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Path network
- Waste bin

Complementary infrastructure:

- Barbeque
- Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- Drinking fountain
- Play space (regional)
- Play space (district)
- Public art
- Skate/BMX facility (dedicated)



Example: Delamere Park, Currumbine



Example: Heathridge Park, Heathridge

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	N
District Sports Park	N
Neighbourhood Sports Park	N
Local Sports Park	N
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	R*
District Recreation Park	O
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	N
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	N
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

*At least one of (alternatives: toilet/changeroom facility; toilet facility (free-standing)).

Community facility (small)

Small community facilities support community groups to undertake activities, conduct meetings, hold minor functions and store equipment. Small community facilities are supported in public open spaces if suitable, nearby facilities are at full-capacity. The design of a small community facility should provide for a single meeting space which can be used for various activities, and may include a publicly-accessible external toilet. The City's Property Management Framework and the Venue Hire Fees and Charges Policy guides the leasing and hiring of large community facilities.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

- Car parking
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Path network
- Waste bin

Complementary infrastructure:

- Barbeque
- Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- Drinking fountain
- Play space (district)
- Play space (neighbourhood)
- Public art
- Skate/BMX facility (dedicated)



Example: Dampier Park, Kallaroo



Example: Gibson Park, Padbury

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	N
District Sports Park	N
Neighbourhood Sports Park	N
Local Sports Park	N
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	N
District Recreation Park	O
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	O
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	N
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Dog exercise area (fenced)

Fenced dog exercise areas provide the opportunity for dogs to be exercised off-leash in an enclosed space. The installation of a dog exercise area is supported in public open spaces with large, under-utilised space that can accommodate an appropriate buffer offset to residential homes. Public open spaces where dogs are prohibited will not be considered, nor will public open spaces with steep slopes or minimal shade. Incompatible co-located uses include schools and conservation areas. An equal distribution of dog exercise areas across the City is preferred, with proximity to other dog facilities, including dog beaches, informing consideration.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

- Car parking
- Dog facilities
- Drinking fountain
- Irrigation

Complementary infrastructure:

Nil



Example: Elcar Park, Joondalup

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	O
District Sports Park	O
Neighbourhood Sports Park	N
Local Sports Park	N
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	O
District Recreation Park	O
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	N
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	N
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Dog facilities

Dog facilities include dog waste bags, dog agility equipment and other equipment specifically designed for use by dogs and their owners. Dog facilities are supported in public open spaces where dogs are permitted and where dog walking and dog exercise is likely to occur.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

Nil

Complementary infrastructure:

- Dog exercise area (fenced)
- Drinking fountain
- Waste bin



Example: Hillarys Foreshore Reserve, Hillarys



Example: Elcar Park, Joondalup

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	O
District Sports Park	O
Neighbourhood Sports Park	O
Local Sports Park	O
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	O
District Recreation Park	O
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	O
Local Recreation Park	O
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	O
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Drinking fountain

Drinking fountains provide access to free, potable water for community members using public open spaces. Drinking fountains are supported where significant utilisation levels are experienced, and where water infrastructure can be supported. Designs incorporating dog fountains will only be considered in public open spaces where dogs are permitted.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

Nil

Complementary infrastructure:

- Basketball pad
- Community facility (large)
- Community facility (small)
- Dog exercise area (fenced)
- Dog facilities
- Fitness equipment
- Outdoor shower
- Play space (regional)
- Play space (district)
- Play space (neighbourhood)
- Play space (local)
- Recreation infrastructure
- Skate/BMX facility (dedicated)
- Skate/BMX facility (incidental)
- Sports facility (large)
- Sports facility (small)
- Sports infrastructure (permanent)
- Sports infrastructure (temporary)
- Toilet/changeroom facility
- Toilet facility (free-standing)



Example: Otago Park, Greenwood



Example: Korella Park, Mullaloo

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	R
District Sports Park	R
Neighbourhood Sports Park	O
Local Sports Park	O
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	R
District Recreation Park	R
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	O
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	O
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Entry statement

Entry statements are visual indicators which act to welcome residents and visitors to an area. Entry statements are supported in public open spaces along major thoroughfares which form significant entry points into and out of the City and significant places of interest.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

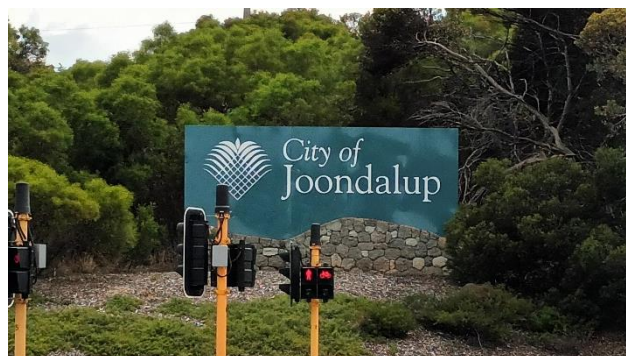
- Irrigation



Example: Joondalup Drive, Joondalup

Complementary infrastructure:

- Public art



Example: Ocean Reef Road/Joondalup Drive, Edgewater

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	N
District Sports Park	N
Neighbourhood Sports Park	N
Local Sports Park	N
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	O
High Priority Urban Landscaping	O
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	N
District Recreation Park	N
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	N
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	N
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Fencing (conservation)

Conservation fencing prevents unauthorised access to conservation areas and assists in protecting biodiversity values and preventing the spread of pathogens. Conservation fencing is supported in public open spaces where the need for protection has been identified, this includes bushland, wetlands and coastal dunes. Conservation fencing should be designed to allow for the free movement of small fauna whilst limiting human access through appropriate access points.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

Nil

Complementary infrastructure:

Nil



Example: Huxley Park, Burns Beach



Example: Lakeside Park, Joondalup

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	N
District Sports Park	N
Neighbourhood Sports Park	N
Local Sports Park	N
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	N
District Recreation Park	N
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	N
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	R
High Priority Natural Area	R
Medium Priority Natural Area	O
Low Priority Natural Area	O

Fencing (park)

Park fencing prevents inappropriate vehicular access and parking in public open spaces. Park fencing is supported around all Sports Parks and Recreation Parks, particularly those experiencing high levels of usage.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

Nil

Complementary infrastructure:

Nil



Example: Moolanda Park, Kingsley



Example: Finney Park, Marmion

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	R
District Sports Park	R
Neighbourhood Sports Park	R
Local Sports Park	R
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	R
District Recreation Park	R
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	R
Local Recreation Park	R
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	O
High Priority Natural Area	O
Medium Priority Natural Area	O
Low Priority Natural Area	O

Fencing (special)

Special fencing is used in public open spaces when non-standard fencing is required either for safety, conservation or aesthetic purposes. The installation of special fencing is supported on a case-by-case basis with the design varying according to purpose.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

Nil



Example: Craigie Open Space, Craigie

Complementary infrastructure:

Nil



Example: Pinnaroo Point Beach Park, Hillarys

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	O
District Sports Park	O
Neighbourhood Sports Park	O
Local Sports Park	O
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	O
High Priority Urban Landscaping	O
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	O
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	O

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	O
District Recreation Park	O
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	O
Local Recreation Park	O
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	O
High Priority Natural Area	O
Medium Priority Natural Area	O
Low Priority Natural Area	O

Fitness equipment

Fitness equipment provides community members with access to free, outdoor fitness opportunities in public open spaces. Fitness equipment is supported in public open spaces that are designed to have a specific focus on fitness and individual sport, or are known to be popular locations for fitness training. Due to high maintenance costs and potential safety issues, it is preferred that fitness equipment be designed as solid pieces, with few moving parts.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

- Drinking fountain



Example: Hillarys Beach Park, Hillarys

Complementary infrastructure:

Nil



Example: Falkland Park, Kinross

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	O
District Sports Park	O
Neighbourhood Sports Park	N
Local Sports Park	N
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	O
District Recreation Park	O
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	N
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	N
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Irrigation

Irrigation assists in providing enhanced landscaping and playing surfaces. The City is subject to groundwater extraction limitations by the Department of Water and therefore aims to capitalise on any opportunities to reduce water consumption wherever possible. The City also applies hydro-zoning and eco-zoning methods to further reduce reliance on irrigation. Irrigation is supported in public open spaces with turf playing fields, those that facilitate long-term usage, those with additional amenity requirements, and those that have been prioritised for enhanced landscaping.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

Nil

Complementary infrastructure:

- Dog exercise area (fenced)
- Entry statement
- Recreation infrastructure
- Sports infrastructure (permanent)
- Sports infrastructure (temporary)



Example: Heathridge Park, Heathridge



Example: Discovery Park, Iluka

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	R
District Sports Park	R
Neighbourhood Sports Park	R
Local Sports Park	R
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	R
High Priority Urban Landscaping	O
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	R
District Recreation Park	R
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	R
Local Recreation Park	O
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	N
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Lighting (security and amenity)

Security and amenity lighting assists in the safe passage of community members through public open spaces after dark and functions to deter anti-social and criminal behaviour. Security and amenity lighting is supported in public open spaces where street lighting is not sufficient to illuminate barbeques, buildings, play spaces, path networks or car parking. “Hot spot” security lighting is also supported where there is evidence of ongoing anti-social or criminal behaviour.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

Nil

Complementary infrastructure:

- Barbeque
- Basketball pad
- Car parking
- Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- Community building (large)
- Community building (small)
- Path network
- Play space (district)
- Play space (local)
- Play space (neighbourhood)
- Play space (regional)
- Recreation infrastructure
- Skate/BMX facility (dedicated)
- Skate/BMX facility (incidental)
- Sports facility (large)
- Sports facility (small)
- Storage facility (free-standing)
- Toilet/changeroom facility
- Toilet facility (free-standing)



Example: Sir James McCusker Park, Iluka



Example: Bramston Park, Burns Beach

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	R
District Sports Park	R
Neighbourhood Sports Park	O
Local Sports Park	O
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	O
High Priority Urban Landscaping	O
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	O
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	O

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	R
District Recreation Park	R
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	O
Local Recreation Park	O
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	O
High Priority Natural Area	O
Medium Priority Natural Area	O
Low Priority Natural Area	O

Lighting (sports floodlighting)

Sports floodlighting enables the safe undertaking of recreation and sports activities within public open spaces after dark. Sports floodlighting is supported in public open spaces where formal, organised sport and/or regular informal recreation is undertaken. The level of floodlighting provided should reflect the type of activity being undertaken, the boundaries of the playing space and the scheduled match or training requirements of users.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

At least one of:

- Skate/BMX facility (dedicated)
- Sports infrastructure (permanent)
- Sports infrastructure (temporary)



Example: Emerald Park, Edgewater

Complementary infrastructure:

- Sports facility (large)
- Sports facility (small)
- Toilet/changeroom facility
- Toilet facility (free-standing)



Example: Ellersdale Park, Warwick

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park

Regional Sports Park	R
District Sports Park	R
Neighbourhood Sports Park	R
Local Sports Park	O

Urban Landscaping

Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park

Regional Recreation Park	O
District Recreation Park	O
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	N
Local Recreation Park	N

Natural Area

Major Conservation Natural Area	N
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Lookout/viewing platform

Lookouts and viewing platforms enable accessible viewing of special locations, usually natural landscapes. Lookouts and viewing platforms are supported in public open spaces that contain a natural place of interest (such as a lake or beach).

Co-located infrastructure (required):

- Path network



Example: Burns Beach Foreshore Reserve, Burns Beach

Complementary infrastructure:

- Bench seating
- Picnic structure
- Signage (interpretive)



Example: Neil Hawkins Park, Joondalup

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	N
District Sports Park	N
Neighbourhood Sports Park	N
Local Sports Park	N
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	O
District Recreation Park	O
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	O
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	O
High Priority Natural Area	O
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Monument/memorial (permanent)

Permanent monuments and memorials provide community members with a public means of recognising and honouring the past contributions of deceased persons within their local communities. Permanent monuments and memorials in public open spaces is considered on a case-by-case basis. The City's Memorials in Public Reserves Policy provides guidance to community members seeking to have a permanent memorial installed.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

Nil

Complementary infrastructure:

- Bench seating
- Public art
- Signage (interpretive)



Example: Kingsley Park, Joondalup



Example: Parin Park, Greenwood

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	O
District Sports Park	O
Neighbourhood Sports Park	O
Local Sports Park	O
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	O
District Recreation Park	O
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	O
Local Recreation Park	O
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	O
High Priority Natural Area	O
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Outdoor shower

Outdoor showers enable community members to rinse themselves of sand after visiting the beach. Outdoor showers are supported in public open spaces that contain or are adjacent to well-utilised beaches and where water infrastructure can be supported.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

Nil

Complementary infrastructure:

- Drinking fountain
- Sports facility (large)
- Sports facility (small)
- Toilet/changeroom facility
- Toilet facility (free-standing)



Example: Sorrento Beach Park, Sorrento



Example: Iluka Foreshore Reserve, Iluka

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	N
District Sports Park	N
Neighbourhood Sports Park	N
Local Sports Park	N
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	O
District Recreation Park	O
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	O
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	O
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Path network

Path networks provide community members with safe and accessible routes through and around public open spaces. A path network can connect various features within public open spaces, as well as connect public open spaces with other nearby areas. Path networks are supported in public open spaces where infrastructure exists that would benefit from greater access and connectivity (such as a building, play space, lookout/viewing platform, etc), and where a broader pedestrian/cycle network exists.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

Nil

Complementary infrastructure:

- Barbeque
- Bench seating
- Community facility (large)
- Community facility (small)
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Lookout/viewing platform
- Signage (interpretive)
- Signage (wayfinding)
- Skate/BMX facility (dedicated)
- Skate/BMX facility (incidental)
- Sports facility (large)
- Sports facility (small)
- Toilet/changeroom facility
- Toilet facility (free-standing)



Example: Macaulay Park, Duncraig



Example: Wandina Park, Duncraig

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	R
District Sports Park	R
Neighbourhood Sports Park	R
Local Sports Park	O
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	O
High Priority Urban Landscaping	O
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	O
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	O

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	R
District Recreation Park	R
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	O
Local Recreation Park	O
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	R
High Priority Natural Area	O
Medium Priority Natural Area	O
Low Priority Natural Area	O

Picnic structure

Picnic structures enable community members to sit and eat comfortably and safely within public open spaces. Picnic structures are supported in public open spaces that contain natural features likely to attract visitors for the purposes of picnicking, or are known to be popular picnicking locations. Where feasible, universally accessible design should be considered.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

- Waste bin

At least one of:

- Barbeque
- Play space (regional)
- Play space (district)
- Play space (neighbourhood)

Complementary infrastructure:

- Car parking
- Lookout/viewing platform
- Recreation infrastructure
- Toilet/changeroom facility
- Toilet facility (free-standing)



Example: Maquire Park, Hillarys



Example: Picnic Cove Park, Edgewater

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	O
District Sports Park	O
Neighbourhood Sports Park	O
Local Sports Park	N
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	R
District Recreation Park	R
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	O
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	O
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Play space (regional)

Regional play spaces are large play spaces which include large play items, a large nature/sensory play area, multiple combination structures, multiple swing elements, and a track circuit. Regional play spaces are supported in regional sized public open spaces that attract users from the whole of the City and surrounding local governments. Regional play spaces should incorporate universal/all abilities play equipment.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

- Barbeque
- Bench seating
- Drinking fountain
- Picnic structure
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Waste bin

At least one of:

- Community facility (large)
- Sports facility (large)
- Toilet/changeroom facility
- Toilet facility (free-standing)

Complementary infrastructure:

- Artificial shade
- Basketball pad
- Public art
- Recreation infrastructure
- Skate facility (incidental)



Example: Tom Simpson Park, Mullaloo



Example: Hillarys Beach Park, Hillarys

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	O
District Sports Park	N
Neighbourhood Sports Park	N
Local Sports Park	N
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	R
District Recreation Park	N
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	N
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	N
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Play space (district)

District play spaces are large play spaces which include medium to large play items, a medium to large nature/sensory play area, at least one large combination structure, multiple swing elements, and a track circuit. District play spaces are supported in public open spaces that attract users from the whole of the City, especially surrounding suburbs. Where possible, district play spaces should incorporate universal/all abilities play equipment.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

- Barbeque
- Bench seating
- Drinking fountain
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Waste bin

Complementary infrastructure:

- Artificial shade
- Basketball pad
- Community facility (large)
- Community facility (small)
- Picnic structure
- Public art
- Recreation infrastructure
- Skate facility (incidental)
- Sports facility (large)
- Toilet/changeroom facility
- Toilet facility (free-standing)



Example: Broadbeach Park, Hillarys



Example: Braden Park, Marmion

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	N
District Sports Park	O
Neighbourhood Sports Park	N
Local Sports Park	N
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	N
District Recreation Park	R
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	N
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	N
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Play space (neighbourhood)

Neighbourhood play spaces are medium sized play spaces which include small to medium play items, a small to medium nature/sensory play area, a medium combination structure, and at least one swing element. Neighbourhood play spaces are supported in public open spaces that attract users from the surrounding suburb.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

- Bench seating
- Waste bin

Complementary infrastructure:

- Artificial shade
- Barbeque
- Basketball pad
- Community facility (small)
- Drinking fountain
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Picnic structure
- Recreation infrastructure
- Skate facility (incidental)
- Sports facility (small)
- Toilet/changeroom facility
- Toilet facility (free-standing)



Example: Gradient Park, Beldon



Example: Montague Park, Kallaroo

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	N
District Sports Park	N
Neighbourhood Sports Park	O
Local Sports Park	N
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	N
District Recreation Park	N
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	O
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	N
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Play space (local)

Local play spaces are small play spaces which include small play items, a small nature/sensory play area, nil or one small combination structure, and nil or one swing element. Local play spaces are supported in public open spaces where there is not another nearby play space within 400 metres.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

- Bench seating
- Waste bin



Example: Trig Point Park, Ocean Reef

Complementary infrastructure:

- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Recreation infrastructure



Example: Herreshoff Park, Heathridge

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	N
District Sports Park	N
Neighbourhood Sports Park	N
Local Sports Park	O
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	N
District Recreation Park	N
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	N
Local Recreation Park	O
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	N
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Public art

Public art enhances community spaces, creates a sense of place, promotes the expression of local identity, and reflects on the shared values of the community. The installation of public art is considered on a case-by-case basis and may include traditional media, functional objects, multimedia installations or interactive works. The City's Public Art Policy guides the delivery of public art projects in the City, including the State Government's Percent for Art Scheme which impacts building refurbishments in public open spaces.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

Nil

Complementary infrastructure:

- Community facility (large)
- Community facility (small)
- Entry statement
- Monument/memorial (permanent)
- Play space (regional)
- Play space (district)
- Recreation infrastructure
- Signage (interpretive)
- Sports facility (large)
- Sports facility (small)
- Storage facility (free-standing)
- Toilet/changeroom facility
- Toilet facility (free-standing)



Example: Nanika Park, Joondalup



Example: Bengello Park, Burns Beach

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	O
District Sports Park	O
Neighbourhood Sports Park	O
Local Sports Park	N
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	O
High Priority Urban Landscaping	O
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	O
District Recreation Park	O
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	O
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	O
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Recreation infrastructure

Recreation infrastructure enables informal recreation activities to be undertaken in public open spaces. This infrastructure can include a wide variety of types suited to the size, usage and demographics of the area (such as a bike rack, bike skills track, ping pong table or fish cleaning station, amongst others). Recreation infrastructure is supported in public open spaces where there is sufficient space and public support for its installation. The type of recreation infrastructure selected should be based on the location and existing (or potential) usage of the public open space, as well as the availability of complementary infrastructure.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

Nil

Complementary infrastructure:

- Basketball pad
- Bench seating
- Car parking
- Drinking fountain
- Irrigation
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Path network
- Picnic structure
- Play space (regional)
- Play space (district)
- Play space (neighbourhood)
- Play space (local)
- Public art
- Skate/BMX facility (dedicated)
- Skate/BMX facility (incidental)
- Sports facility (large)
- Sports facility (small)
- Toilet/changeroom facility
- Toilet facility (free-standing)
- Waste bin



Example: Chichester Park, Woodvale



Example: Gibson Park, Padbury

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park		Recreation Park	
Regional Sports Park	O	Regional Recreation Park	O
District Sports Park	O	District Recreation Park	O
Neighbourhood Sports Park	O	Neighbourhood Recreation Park	O
Local Sports Park	O	Local Recreation Park	O
Urban Landscaping		Natural Area	
Major Urban Landscaping	N	Major Conservation Natural Area	O
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N	High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N	Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N	Low Priority Natural Area	N

Signage (interpretive)

Interpretive signage acts to educate and inform community members about the historical, cultural and environmental values of a public open space. Interpretive signage is supported in public open spaces that contain these values and are likely (or have the potential) to attract a significant number of visitors.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

Nil



Example: Burns Beach Foreshore Reserve, Burns Beach

Complementary infrastructure:

- Lookout/viewing platform
- Monument/memorial (permanent)
- Path network
- Public art



Example: Shepherds Bush Park Natural Area

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	O
District Sports Park	O
Neighbourhood Sports Park	N
Local Sports Park	N
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	O
District Recreation Park	O
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	N
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	R
High Priority Natural Area	O
Medium Priority Natural Area	O
Low Priority Natural Area	O

Signage (park name)

Park name signage identifies public open spaces in a consistent manner and enhances the City's brand by enabling easy recognition. Park name signage is supported in all public open spaces, except Urban Landscaping. This infrastructure should be installed at car park entrances or where the boundaries face major road intersections.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

Nil

Complementary infrastructure:

Nil



Example: St Michael's Park, Connolly



Example: Haddington Park, Beldon

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	R
District Sports Park	R
Neighbourhood Sports Park	R
Local Sports Park	R
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	R
District Recreation Park	R
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	R
Local Recreation Park	R
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	R
High Priority Natural Area	R
Medium Priority Natural Area	R
Low Priority Natural Area	R

Signage (wayfinding)

Wayfinding signage provides directional information to community members to assist in their movement through public open spaces. Wayfinding signage is supported in public open spaces where it is determined that directions from point to point, or progress along a route, would be valuable to visitors. This could include public open spaces that contain interesting features, long or complicated routes, connections to broader pedestrian/cycle networks, and/or contain a route or part of a route to a popular destination.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

Nil



Example: Warwick Open Space Bushland, Warwick

Complementary infrastructure:

- Path network



Example: Boas Avenue, Joondalup

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	O
District Sports Park	O
Neighbourhood Sports Park	O
Local Sports Park	N
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	O
High Priority Urban Landscaping	O
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	O
District Recreation Park	O
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	O
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	O
High Priority Natural Area	O
Medium Priority Natural Area	O
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Skate/BMX facility (dedicated)

Dedicated skate/BMX facilities enable informal wheeled sports activities in public open spaces. This infrastructure is specifically designed for use with skateboards, scooters and BMX bikes. Dedicated skate/BMX facilities are supported in public open spaces that accommodate an appropriate buffer offset to residential homes, good natural and passive surveillance, access to public transport, access to emergency services, and where there is public support for installation. An equal distribution of skate/BMX facilities is preferred, with proximity to other similar facilities to also inform consideration. The City's Outdoor Youth Recreation Strategy guides the future provision of skate/BMX facilities in the City.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

- Bench seating
- Car parking
- Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- Drinking fountain
- Path network
- Waste bin

At least one of:

- Community facility (large)
- Community facility (small)
- Sports facility (large)
- Sports facility (small)
- Toilet/changeroom facility
- Toilet facility (free-standing)

Complementary infrastructure:

- Artificial shade
- Basketball pad
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Lighting (sports floodlighting)
- Play space (regional)
- Play space (district)
- Recreation infrastructure
- Skate/BMX facility (incidental)



Example: Mirror Park, Ocean Reef



Example: MacNaughton Park, Kinross

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	O
District Sports Park	O
Neighbourhood Sports Park	N
Local Sports Park	N
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	O
District Recreation Park	O
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	N
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	N
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Skate/BMX facility (incidental)

Incidental skate/BMX facilities are smaller scale facilities integrated with other sport or recreation infrastructure for use with skateboards, scooters and BMX bikes. This infrastructure can include a wide variety of types suited to the size, usage and demographics of the area (such as a rail, bank or quarter pipe, amongst others). Incidental skate/BMX facilities are supported in public open spaces where there is sufficient space and public support for their installation. An equal distribution of skate/BMX facilities is preferred, with proximity to other similar facilities to also inform consideration. The City's Outdoor Youth Recreation Strategy guides the future provision of skate/BMX facilities in the City.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

- Path network

Complementary infrastructure:

- Basketball pad
- Bench seating
- Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- Drinking fountain
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Play space (district)
- Play space (neighbourhood)
- Play space (regional)
- Recreation infrastructure
- Skate/BMX facility (dedicated)
- Sports infrastructure (permanent)
- Waste bin



Example: Triton Park, Mullaloo



Example: Galston Park, Duncraig

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	O
District Sports Park	O
Neighbourhood Sports Park	O
Local Sports Park	O
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	O
High Priority Urban Landscaping	O
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	O
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	O

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	O
District Recreation Park	O
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	O
Local Recreation Park	O
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	O
High Priority Natural Area	O
Medium Priority Natural Area	O
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Sports facility (large)

Large sports facilities support multiple clubs to simultaneously undertake sports activities, conduct meetings, hold events and store equipment. Large sports facilities are supported in public open spaces which act as home grounds for large established clubs with multiple associated playing fields. The design of a large sports facility should enable multi-purpose uses (such as hire by the general community for private events), provide adequate changerooms for the undertaking of multiple sports activities, and may include a publicly-accessible external toilet. The City's Property Management Framework and the Venue Hire Fees and Charges Policy guides the leasing and hiring of large community facilities.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

- Car parking
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Lighting (sports floodlighting)
- Path network
- Waste bin

Complementary infrastructure:

- Barbeque
- Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- Drinking fountain
- Outdoor shower
- Play space (regional)
- Play space (district)
- Public art
- Skate/BMX facility (dedicated)
- Sports infrastructure (permanent)
- Sports infrastructure (temporary)



Example: Iluka District Open Space, Iluka



Example: Warwick Open Space, Warwick

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park		Recreation Park	
Regional Sports Park	R	Regional Recreation Park	N
District Sports Park	R*	District Recreation Park	N
Neighbourhood Sports Park	N	Neighbourhood Recreation Park	N
Local Sports Park	N	Local Recreation Park	N
Urban Landscaping		Natural Area	
Major Urban Landscaping	N	Major Conservation Natural Area	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N	High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N	Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N	Low Priority Natural Area	N

*At least one of (alternatives: sports facility (small); toilet/changeroom facility).

Sports facility (small)

Small sports facilities support clubs to undertake sports activities, conduct meetings, hold events and store equipment. Small sports facilities are supported in public open spaces which act as home or secondary grounds for one or more established clubs. The design of a small sports facility should enable multi-purpose uses (such as hire by the general community for private events), provide adequate changerooms, and may include a publicly-accessible external toilet. The City's Property Management Framework and the Venue Hire Fees and Charges Policy guides the leasing and hiring of large community facilities.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

- Car parking
- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Lighting (sports floodlighting)
- Path network
- Waste bin

Complementary infrastructure:

- Barbeque
- Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- Drinking fountain
- Outdoor shower
- Play space (neighbourhood)
- Public art
- Skate/BMX facility (dedicated)
- Sports infrastructure (permanent)
- Sports infrastructure (temporary)



Example: Warrandyte Park, Craigie



Example: Forrest Park, Padbury

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	N
District Sports Park	R*
Neighbourhood Sports Park	R†
Local Sports Park	N
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	N
District Recreation Park	N
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	N
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	N
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

*At least one of (alternatives: sports facility (large); toilet/changeroom facility).

†At least one of (alternatives: toilet/changeroom facility; toilet facility (free-standing)).

Sports infrastructure (permanent)

Permanent sports infrastructure enables organised sports activities to be undertaken in an outdoor setting. This infrastructure includes purpose-built equipment and surfaces (such as netball courts, tennis courts, bowling greens and baseball dugouts, amongst others). Permanent sports infrastructure is supported in public open spaces where there is sufficient space available, and where there is a reasonable expectation that participation levels in the sport are likely to remain high. The type of permanent sports infrastructure installed should be based on demonstrated need, utilisation levels, the availability of complementary infrastructure, and broader sporting trends.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

Nil

Complementary infrastructure:

- Basketball pad
- Bench seating
- Car parking
- Drinking fountain
- Irrigation
- Lighting (sports floodlighting)
- Skate/BMX facility (incidental)
- Sports facility (large)
- Sports facility (small)
- Sports infrastructure (temporary)
- Toilet/changeroom facility
- Toilet facility (free-standing)
- Waste bin



Example: Belrose Park, Kallaroo



Example: James Cook Park, Hillarys

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	R
District Sports Park	R
Neighbourhood Sports Park	O
Local Sports Park	O
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	N
District Recreation Park	N
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	N
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	N
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Sports infrastructure (temporary)

Temporary sports infrastructure enables organised sports activities to be undertaken in an outdoor setting. This infrastructure is seasonal and includes goals for sports such as AFL, rugby and soccer. Temporary sports infrastructure is supported in public open spaces where there is sufficient space available. The type of temporary sports infrastructure installed should be based on demonstrated need and utilisation levels.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

Nil

Complementary infrastructure:

- Basketball pad
- Bench seating
- Car parking
- Drinking fountain
- Irrigation
- Lighting (sports floodlighting)
- Sports facility (large)
- Sports facility (small)
- Sports infrastructure (permanent)
- Toilet/changeroom facility
- Toilet facility (free-standing)
- Waste bin



Example: Christchurch Park, Currumbine



Example: Marri Park, Duncraig

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	R
District Sports Park	O
Neighbourhood Sports Park	O
Local Sports Park	O
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	N
District Recreation Park	N
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	N
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	N
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Storage facility (free-standing)

Free-standing storage facilities enable regular user groups to store sports equipment and maintenance equipment on-site in public open spaces. Free-standing storage facilities are supported in public open spaces where there is demonstrated need.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

Nil

Complementary infrastructure:

- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Public art
- Sports infrastructure (permanent)
- Sports infrastructure (temporary)



Example: Robin Park, Sorrento



Example: MacDonald Park, Padbury

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	O
District Sports Park	O
Neighbourhood Sports Park	O
Local Sports Park	O
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	O
District Recreation Park	N
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	N
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	N
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

Toilet/changeroom facility

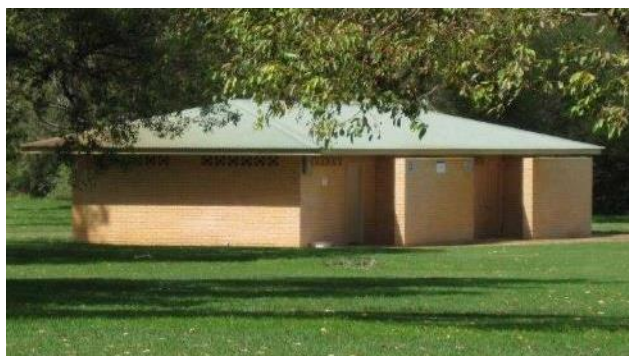
Toilet and changeroom facilities support sports clubs to undertake training and games in an overflow capacity, and to store equipment in public open spaces. Toilet and changeroom facilities are supported in public open spaces with appropriate access to power, water and sewerage, and where regular sports activities are likely to occur. The design of toilet and changeroom facilities may include a publicly-accessible toilet, storage and, if appropriate, a kiosk/hutch.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Path network
- Waste bin

Complementary infrastructure:

- Barbeque
- Car parking
- Drinking fountain
- Lighting (sports floodlighting)
- Outdoor shower
- Picnic structure
- Play space (district)
- Play space (neighbourhood)
- Play space (regional)
- Public art
- Recreation infrastructure
- Skate/BMX facility (dedicated)
- Sports infrastructure (permanent)
- Sports infrastructure (temporary)



Example: Glengarry Park, Duncraig



Example: Hawker Park, Warwick

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	N
District Sports Park	R*
Neighbourhood Sports Park	R†
Local Sports Park	O
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	R‡
District Recreation Park	O
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	N
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	N
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

*At least one of (alternatives: sports facility (large); sports facility (small)).

†At least one of (alternatives: sports facility (small); toilet facility (free-standing)).

‡At least one of (alternatives: community facility (large); toilet facility (free-standing)).

Toilet facility (free-standing)

Free-standing toilet facilities encourage long-stay usage in public open spaces where there are no associated playing fields. Free-standing toilets are supported in public open spaces with appropriate access to power, water and sewerage, and where long-stay usage is likely to occur.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

- Lighting (security and amenity)
- Path network
- Waste bin

Complementary infrastructure:

- Barbeque
- Car parking
- Drinking fountain
- Lighting (sports floodlighting)
- Outdoor shower
- Picnic structure
- Play space (regional)
- Play space (district)
- Play space (neighbourhood)
- Public art
- Recreation infrastructure
- Skate/BMX facility (dedicated)
- Sports infrastructure (permanent)
- Sports infrastructure (temporary)



Example: Shepherds Bush Park, Kingsley



Example: Central Park, Joondalup

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	N
District Sports Park	N
Neighbourhood Sports Park	R*
Local Sports Park	O
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	N
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	R†
District Recreation Park	O
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	N
Local Recreation Park	N
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	O
High Priority Natural Area	N
Medium Priority Natural Area	N
Low Priority Natural Area	N

*At least one of (alternatives: sports facility (small); toilet/changeroom facility).

†At least one of (alternatives: community facility (large); toilet/changeroom facility).

Waste bin

Waste bins encourage the responsible disposal of litter and help keep public open spaces clean and attractive for visitors. Waste bins are supported in all public open spaces, as required. The type and number of waste bins will be determined by the size and level of usage of the public open space. Temporary waste bins may also be installed in public open spaces which experience high levels of waste disposal or excessive littering.

Co-located infrastructure (required):

Nil

Complementary infrastructure:

- Barbeque
- Basketball pad
- Dog facilities
- Picnic structure
- Play space (regional)
- Play space (district)
- Play space (neighbourhood)
- Play space (local)
- Recreation infrastructure
- Skate/BMX facility (dedicated)
- Skate/BMX facility (incidental)
- Sports facility (large)
- Sports facility (small)
- Sports infrastructure (permanent)
- Sports infrastructure (temporary)
- Toilet/changeroom facility
- Toilet facility (free-standing)



Example: Baltusrol Park, Connolly



Example: Central Walk, Joondalup

Infrastructure by classification (R = Recommended; O = Optional; N = Not supported):

Sports Park	
Regional Sports Park	R
District Sports Park	R
Neighbourhood Sports Park	R
Local Sports Park	O
Urban Landscaping	
Major Urban Landscaping	O
High Priority Urban Landscaping	O
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	O
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	O

Recreation Park	
Regional Recreation Park	R
District Recreation Park	R
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	O
Local Recreation Park	O
Natural Area	
Major Conservation Natural Area	R
High Priority Natural Area	O
Medium Priority Natural Area	O
Low Priority Natural Area	O

Appendix 2 — Infrastructure by classification

R = Recommended
O = Optional
N = Not supported

	Artificial shade	Barbeque	Basketball pad	Bench seating	Car parking	Closed-circuit television (CCTV)	Community facility (large)	Community facility (small)	Dog exercise area (fenced)	Dog facilities	Drinking fountain	Entry statement	Fencing (conservation)	Fencing (park)	Fencing (special)	Fitness equipment	Irrigation	Lighting (security and amenity)	Lighting (sports floodlighting)	Lookout/viewing platform	Monument/memorial (permanent)	Outdoor shower	Path network	Picnic structure	Play space (regional)	Play space (district)	Play space (neighbourhood)	Play space (local)	Public art	Recreation infrastructure	Signage (interpretive)	Signage (park name)	Signage (wayfinding)	Skate/BMX facility (dedicated)	Skate/BMX facility (incidental)	Sports facility (large)	Sports facility (small)	Sports infrastructure (permanent)	Sports infrastructure (temporary)	Storage facility (free-standing)	Toilet/changeroom facility	Toilet facility (free-standing)	Waste bin	
Sports Park																																												
Regional Sports Park	O	O	O	R	R	O	N	N	O	O	R	N	N	R	O	O	R	R	R	N	O	N	R	O	O	N	N	N	O	O	O	R	O	O	O	R	N	R	R	O	N	N	R	
District Sports Park	O	O	O	R	R	O	N	N	O	O	R	N	N	R	O	O	R	R	R	N	O	N	R	O	N	O	N	N	O	O	O	R	O	O	O	R*	R*	R	O	O	R*	N	R	
Neighbourhood Sports Park	O	O	O	R	O	O	N	N	N	O	O	N	N	R	O	N	R	O	R	N	O	N	R	O	N	N	O	N	O	O	N	R	O	N	O	N	R*	O	O	O	R*	R*	R	
Local Sports Park	N	N	N	R	N	O	N	N	N	O	O	N	N	R	O	N	R	O	O	N	O	N	O	N	N	N	N	O	N	O	N	R	N	N	O	N	N	O	O	O	O	O	O	
Recreation Park																																												
Regional Recreation Park	O	R	O	R	R	O	R*	N	O	O	R	N	N	R	O	O	R	R	O	O	O	O	R	R	R	N	N	N	O	O	O	R	O	O	O	N	N	N	N	O	R*	R*	R	
District Recreation Park	O	R	O	R	O	O	O	O	O	O	R	N	N	R	O	O	R	R	O	O	O	O	R	R	N	R	N	N	O	O	O	R	O	O	O	N	N	N	N	N	O	O	R	
Neighbourhood Recreation Park	O	O	O	O	N	O	N	O	N	O	O	N	N	R	O	N	R	O	N	O	O	O	O	O	N	N	O	N	O	O	N	R	O	N	O	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	O	
Local Recreation Park	N	N	N	O	N	O	N	N	N	O	N	N	N	R	O	N	O	O	N	N	O	N	O	N	N	N	N	O	N	O	N	R	N	N	O	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	O
Urban Landscaping																																												
Major Urban Landscaping	N	N	N	O	R	O	N	N	N	N	N	O	N	N	O	N	R	O	N	N	N	N	O	N	N	N	N	N	O	N	N	N	O	N	O	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	O	
High Priority Urban Landscaping	N	N	N	O	O	O	N	N	N	N	N	O	N	N	O	N	O	O	N	N	N	N	O	N	N	N	N	N	O	N	N	N	O	N	O	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	O	
Medium Priority Urban Landscaping	N	N	N	O	N	O	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	O	N	N	O	N	N	N	N	O	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	O	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	O	
Low Priority Urban Landscaping	N	N	N	O	N	O	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	O	N	N	O	N	N	N	N	O	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	O	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	O	
Natural Area																																												
Major Conservation Natural Area	N	N	N	O	O	O	N	N	N	O	O	N	R	O	O	N	N	O	N	O	O	O	R	O	N	N	N	N	O	O	R	R	O	N	O	N	N	N	N	N	N	O	R	
High Priority Natural Area	N	N	N	O	N	O	N	N	N	N	N	N	R	O	O	N	N	O	N	O	O	N	O	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	O	R	O	N	O	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	O	
Medium Priority Natural Area	N	N	N	O	N	O	N	N	N	N	N	N	O	O	O	N	N	O	N	N	N	N	O	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	O	R	O	N	O	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	O	
Low Priority Natural Area	N	N	N	O	N	O	N	N	N	N	N	N	O	O	O	N	N	O	N	N	N	N	O	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	O	R	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	O	

*At least one of (per classification type).

Map of the City showing the distribution of play spaces with artificial shade structures:

