CITY OF BELMONT

Community Infrastructure Plan 2022 - 2040

PART TWO

LIBRARY & MUSEUM
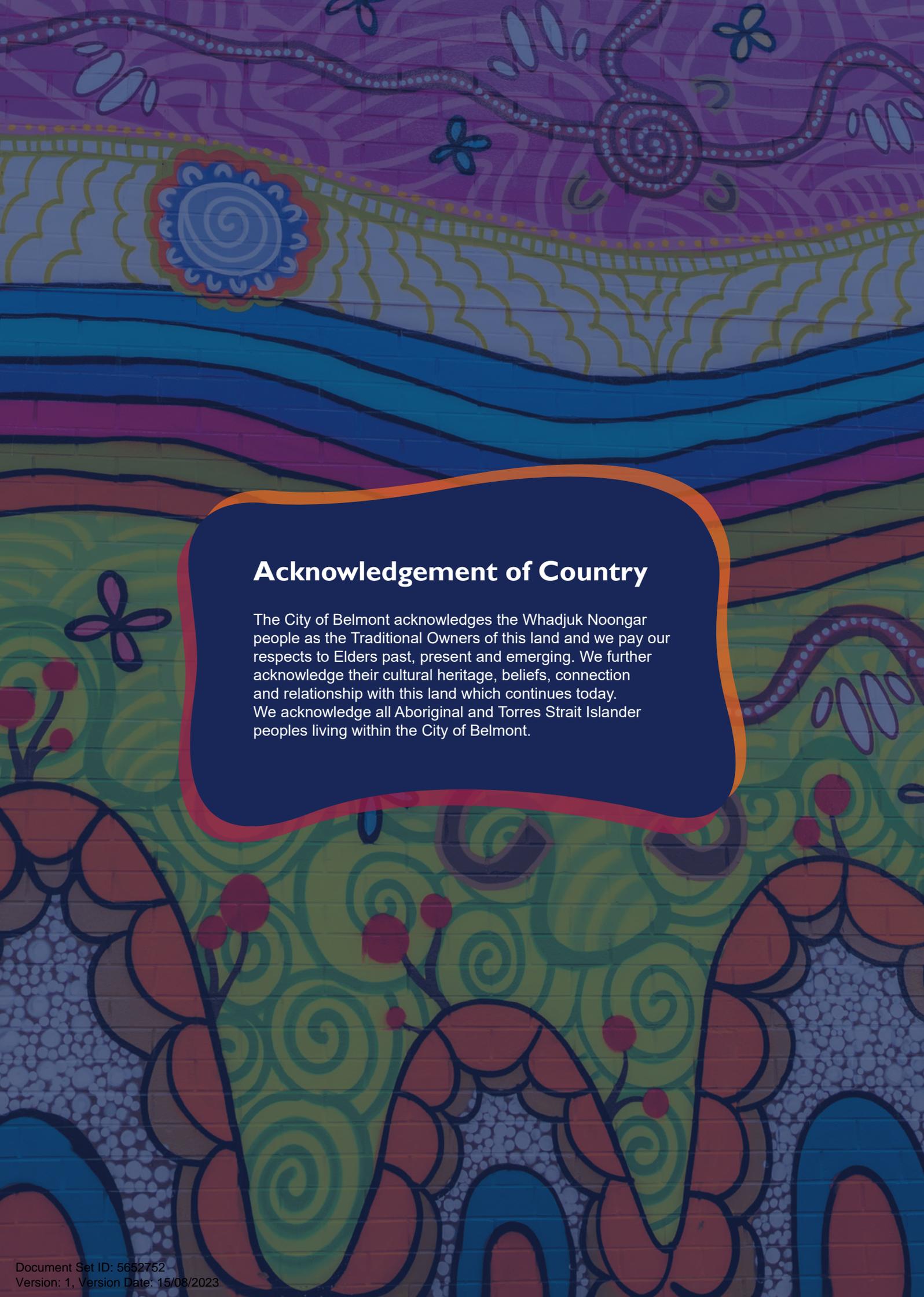
Acknowledgement of Country

The City of Belmont acknowledges the Whadjuk Noongar people as the Traditional Owners of this land and we pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging. We further acknowledge their cultural heritage, beliefs, connection and relationship with this land which continues today. We acknowledge all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples living within the City of Belmont.

Contents

Alternative Formats

This document is available on the City of Belmont website and can be requested in alternative formats including electronic format by email, in hardcopy both in large and standard print and in other formats as requested. For further information please contact the Design, Assets and Development team on (08) 9477 7293.

For language assistance please contact TIS (Translating and Interpreting Service) on 131 450.

Executive Summary

The City of Belmont (City) supports a diverse network of community infrastructure catering to a wide range of community, cultural, educational, recreational, and sporting needs. These facilities and the services that operate from them provide many benefits to our Community, including mental and physical well-being and social connectivity.

The Community Infrastructure Plan (Plan) is a supporting document in the City's Integrated Planning Framework, guiding the allocation of City resources toward achieving key economic, social, environmental and community aspirations over the next 20 years.

This Plan contributes to developing a more coordinated, efficient, sustainable, and innovative approach to community infrastructure provision. It guides detailed infrastructure planning and key stakeholders, including government, non-government organisations and the private sector.

The recommended actions outlined in this Plan are in response to the findings of in-depth research and analysis undertaken by the City to determine our Community's needs and aspirations in this area. The Plan incorporates the requirements of state and local governments and industry guidelines. It also seeks the support of key stakeholders to work collaboratively to ensure the City of Opportunity is home to a vibrant, desirable, and liveable Belmont.

The Plan is dynamic and will be reviewed and updated as other related strategies and plans are developed and reviewed. Notably, the City will engage with our Community formally every two years to monitor the success of the Plan and review as necessary to ensure it meets our Community's needs and aspirations as much as possible.

Finally, a separate high-level summary of this document has been developed for our Community's use.

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Community infrastructure has a much broader role than simply providing locations for service delivery and destinations for social activities and programs. Community infrastructure contributes significantly to the built environment by demonstrating and influencing the specific identities and character of a community.

Effectively responding to community needs calls for integrated, collaborative planning and engagement with external and internal stakeholders. The engagement process ensures the City can holistically maintain and deliver community infrastructure to match our Community's needs and aspirations as closely as possible.

The City has a finite amount of land and resources. It is not financially viable to deliver on all community infrastructure needs in the short term. The implementation plan to deliver the actions outlined in this Plan considers any identified dependencies and the City's Long Term Financial Plan.

In turn, this Plan will inform the Corporate Business Plan and Long Term Financial Plan of the City's priorities regarding community infrastructure, in line with the community infrastructure principles outlined in this document and shaped by the learnings from the needs assessment.

1.2 Vision

The City's vision for our community infrastructure is:

The City will facilitate the provision of well-planned and flexible contemporary community infrastructure with equitable access, encouraging positive community health and well-being outcomes.

1.3 What is Community Infrastructure?

For the purposes of this Plan, community infrastructure is defined as:

Built or hard infrastructure such as places, spaces, and physical assets for community activity, whether social, cultural, or physical.

Community infrastructure can help shape and influence community and economic outcomes. This Plan focuses on community infrastructure for which the City has the primary responsibility and ability to deliver. This includes a wide range of spaces, places, and physical assets where the following types of activities and services can be accommodated:

• Recreation, sports, the arts, cultural activities, social gatherings, and meeting places

• Emergency services where there is a statutory obligation for the City to do so

• Community programs and services offered by not-for-profit organisations.

The City's community infrastructure facilities cover:

Arts and Cultural Places

- Arts centres
- Museums
- Heritage buildings

Community and Civic Places

- Community centres
- Multi-purpose community halls
- Community hubs
- Libraries
- Youth, family and seniors' activity centres
- Men's (Community) shed
- Community gardens
- Seniors' housing and care

Sport and Recreational Places and Spaces

- Leisure and recreation centres
- Sports pavilions and associated infrastructure
- Skate parks
- BMX/Pump tracks
- Indoor and outdoor courts
- Public open space.

1.4 The City's Role

The City plays an essential role in providing community infrastructure and associated activities/services. The City's responsibility includes:

- Directly providing programs and services that other bodies may not offer but are desired and needed by our Community

- Identifying disparities in service provision and exploration of alternative opportunities

- Facilitating access to community space/building space

- Facilitating third-party service provider partnerships, for example NDIS

- Managing leases, licences and hire of community places and spaces

- Establishing and operating service level agreements and community use agreements

- Controlling City-owned land allocation for other service providers.

1.5 Objectives

This Plan seeks to achieve the following objectives:

- Define facility standards and the appropriate level of community facility provision

- Assess the City's existing facilities and hierarchy while identifying potential disparities and future planning needs for additional facility provision

- Align priorities with the City's strategic direction

- Analyse trends in participation, use, and design to predict future demand

- Consider external influences and potential partnerships to shape future solutions

- Provide a 20-year development plan aligned to the Long-Term Financial Plan and external funding opportunities

- Enable the inclusion of high-value projects in the Long-Term Financial Plan.

2. Project Methodology

The model below summarises the key steps used to develop this Plan. Additionally, a working party representing a cross-section of the City's departments was established to inform the core information and ensure an integrated solution was developed.

What
Vision and Objectives

- Develop vision.
- Define the objectives and guiding principles.
- Align with City's strategies, plans and policies.

Gap
Assess Current Capacity

- Assess the capacity of the existing community infrastructure.
- Review state and local government policy framework and industry standards.
- Gauge future demand.

Options
Identify Options

- Identify options and opportunities.
- Develop recommendations.
- Seek peer review.
- Identify risks and controls.

Plan
Plan

- Draft the Plan.
- Consult with the community.
- Finalise the Plan.

Implement
Implement

- Implement the Plan.

Review
Review

- Monitor and review the Plan.
- Update as required.

Figure 1: Project Methodology

3. Guiding Principles

Several principles were developed to ensure the infrastructure provision outcomes consider several perspectives, including community amenity, urban development, financial management, and asset sustainability.

3.1 Guiding Principles

- Accessible and equitable infrastructure

- A connected network focused on high-level connectivity to public transport, pedestrian, and cycle networks

- Multi-functional and co-located facilities to optimise the benefits of the facility and flexibility to cater to diverse needs and provide increased opportunities to connect and create a positive social impact

- Well-managed community infrastructure to maximise its use, matched by efficient and effective facility management over its service life

- Sustainable community infrastructure that is both environmentally and financially sustainable, including prudent budget planning and responsible financial forecasting

- Safe and secure infrastructure that incorporates Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles and is welcoming to all

- Evidence-based decision-making, including requirements informed by users.
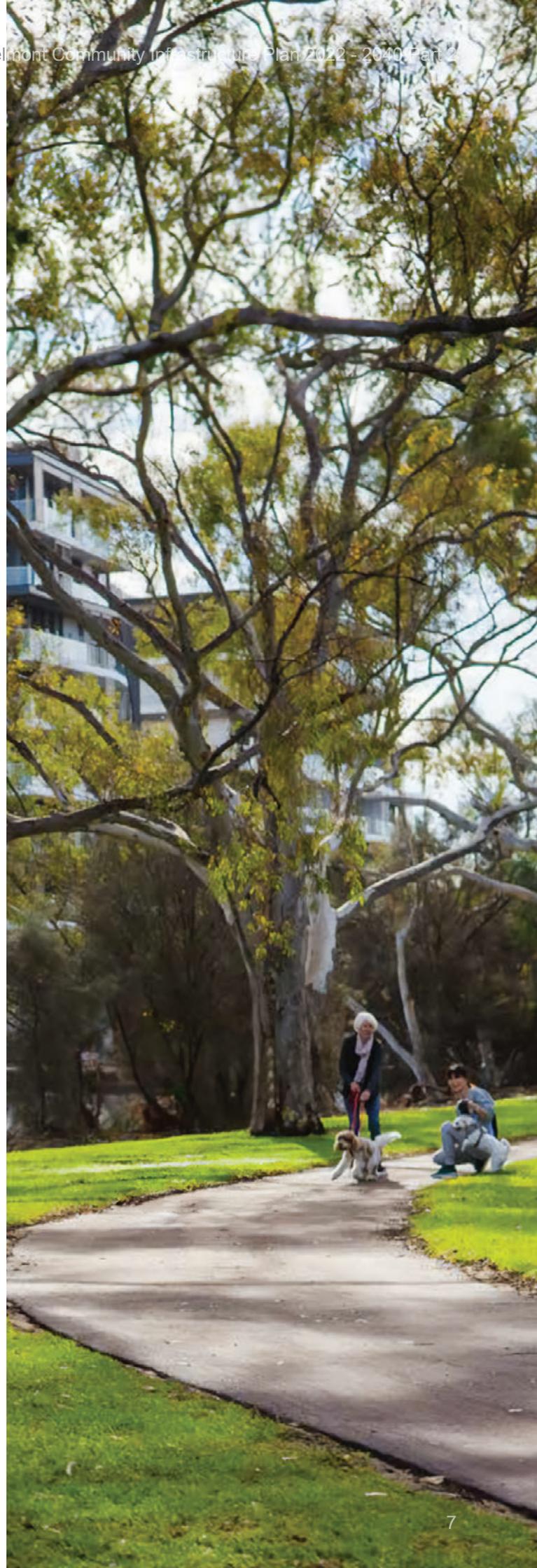
4. City of Belmont Strategic Influences and Document Review

4.1 City of Belmont Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework

The state government developed the Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework in 2010 (Framework). This Framework requires that all Councils create a strategic community plan, a corporate business plan, and a mechanism to review and report on all integrated planning and reporting elements.

The following model depicts the City's commitment to implementing integrated planning and reporting to help achieve better outcomes for our Community:

- Strategic Level: A long-term vision and strategy with a minimum 5-year horizon.

- Corporate Level: A mid-term plan with a 2-5 year horizon.

- Delivery Level: A short-term plan with a 1-year horizon.

Our Vision

Long Term Vision and Strategy (+5 years)

Strategic Community Plan & Local Planning Strategy

Strategic Evaluation

Corporate Business Plan & Informing Plans

Mid-term Plans (2-5 years)

Annual Report

Annual Budget & Annual Plans

Short-term Delivery (1 year)

Performance Reporting

Approach

Improvement

Results

Deployment
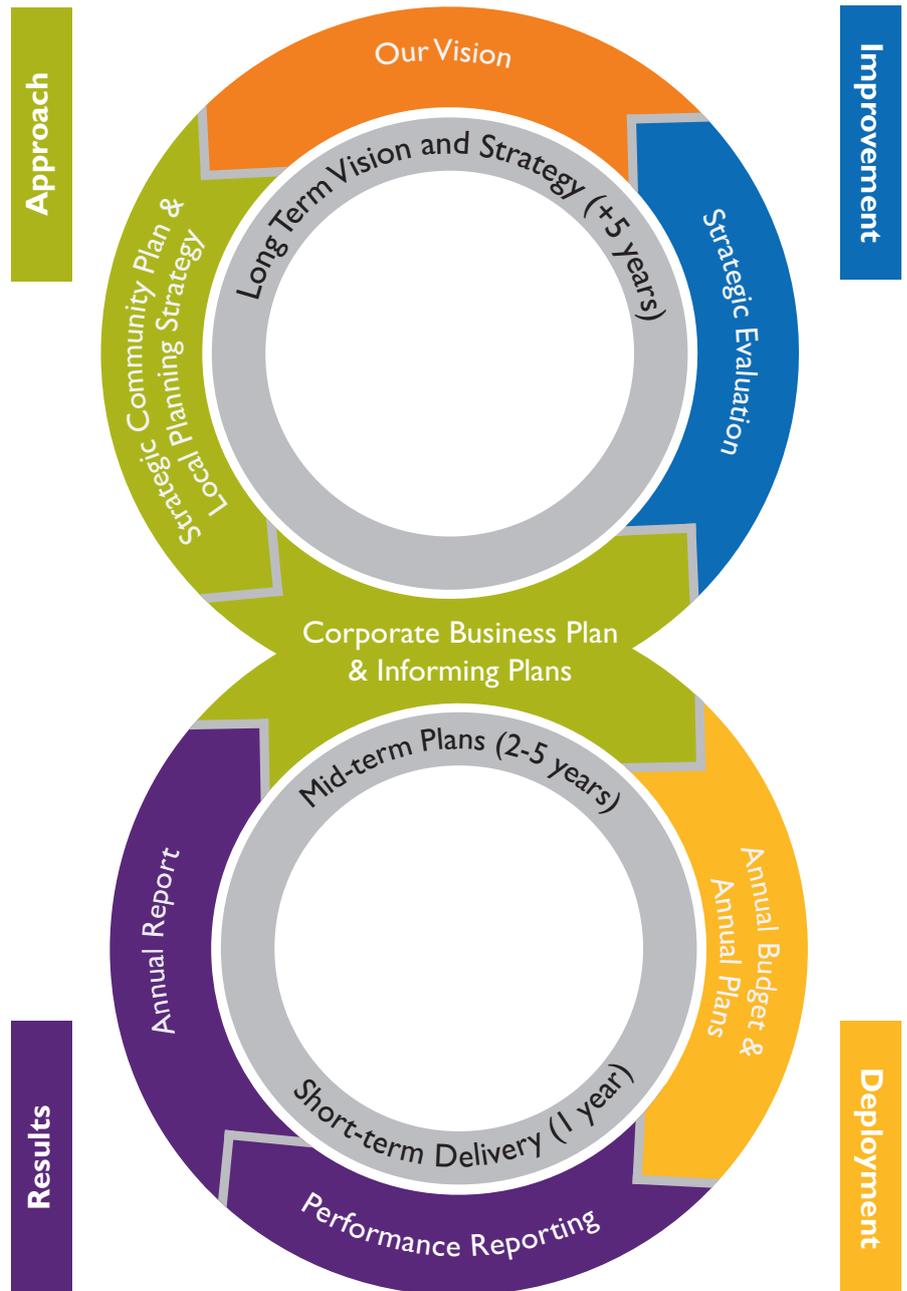
Figure 2: City of Belmont Integrated Planning Framework

4.2 Strategic Community Plan

The City's Strategic Community Plan 2020 – 2040 identifies five overarching goals. Providing quality community infrastructure will play a pivotal role in realising these strategic goals.

LIVEABLE BELMONT

We are vibrant, desirable and liveable

What this will look like:
- All ages can live, work and play in the City.

What we will do:
- Encourage and educate the community to embrace sustainable and healthy lifestyles.

CONNECTED BELMONT

We can all get where we want to go

What this will look like:
- People of all abilities are able to move freely, safely and sustainably around the City.
- Supports the City's liveability by enabling seamless connections between people and places.

What we will do:
- Design our City so it is accessible by people of all ages and abilities.
- Make our City more enjoyable, connected and safe for walking and cycling.

NATURAL BELMONT

We care for and enjoy our environment

What this will look like:
- Highly rated as a place to live.
- Planning and development will have a focus on sustainability.

What we will do:
- Promote water and energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, and reduce emissions and waste.

CREATIVE BELMONT

We are innovative, creative and progressive

What this will look like:
- There is a strong focus on arts and culture in the City.
- The City works with local schools and businesses to run programs.

What we will do:
- Promote the growth of arts and culture.
- Support and collaborate with local schools and businesses.

RESPONSIBLE BELMONT

We are inclusive, engaging and act with integrity

What this will look like:
- Community is actively involved in decision making through engagement.
- The City is well governed and acts with the highest level of integrity.

What we will do:
- Support collaboration and partnerships to deliver key outcomes for the City.
- Manage assets and financial resources in a responsible manner.
- Invest in services and facilities for our growing community.
- Engage and consult the community in decision making.

4.3 Corporate Business Plan

The Plan's proposed community infrastructure projects/actions must be balanced against the City's capital funding capabilities as identified within the Corporate Business Plan and the Long-Term Financial Plan.

4.4 State Planning Strategy 2050

The State Planning Strategy 2050 is the highest order planning instrument in the Western Australian planning system. It provides the strategic context for future strategies, plans, policies, and decisions related to the sustainable use and development of land throughout the state.

A principle of the State Planning Strategy 2050 is:

Ensure Infrastructure supports development.

Planning and developing quality community infrastructure supports the above principle. The state and local governments play an essential role in coordinating the delivery of community infrastructure, including both the hard (or built) and soft elements.

This Plan focuses on all aspects of community infrastructure within the City's direct control but recognises services provided by other bodies, including schools, hospitals and aged care facilities.

4.5 Perth and Peel @ 3.5million

In March 2018, the Western Australian state government released Perth and Peel @ 3.5million. The document is intended to provide 'clear, definitive direction and guidance to government agencies and local governments on land use, land development environmental protection, infrastructure investment and the delivery of physical and social Infrastructure.' (Western Australian Planning Commission, March 2018).

The Perth and Peel @ 3.5million promotes the development of '…a wide range of social infrastructure to enhance amenity, liveability and well-being through education, health and community services, and recreation services'.

Community and social infrastructure required to provide health, education, sport, and recreation services in the sub-regions will need to accommodate a growing and ageing population. The focus will, therefore, be on the co-location of key community and social infrastructure to:

- Promote better use of existing infrastructure and facilities
- Reduce traffic movements
- Establish a sense of social cohesion by creating a key focal point for activity and the delivery of services to nearby residents.

This infrastructure will be coordinated with urban land development and resultant population growth. Further identification and/or refinement of key social and community infrastructure requirements are possible as part of the review of the Planning Investigation areas. (WAPC, March 2018, p57).

4.6 Central Sub-regional Planning Framework

In March 2018, the state government released the Central Sub-regional Planning Framework (CSP Framework) as part of Perth and Peel @ 3.5million. The main objective of the CSP Framework is to promote a balanced, consolidated development approach that effectively accommodates a larger proportion of new dwellings within existing urban areas.

Subsection 5.3.1, Community and Social Infrastructure, of the CSP Framework, urges all agencies to investigate options to improve and streamline land use planning for social and public infrastructure. This investigation should consider alternative solutions to optimise social infrastructure, such as the multi-use of buildings and facilities outside core function hours and co-locating key community and social infrastructure in station precincts or activity centres.

The possibility of co-location of community infrastructure and services is one of the main approaches adopted in this Plan. In a City that is restricted in the amount of available land for new community infrastructure, this approach is likely to achieve the best results in the long term.

4.7 City Planning and Policy Documents

4.7.1 Local Planning Scheme No. 15

Local Planning Scheme No. 15 (City of Belmont, 2011) applies to the entire Belmont municipality, providing statutory controls for the City's planning to best serve our Community's needs. The Scheme informs the Plan by identifying suitably zoned land to establish community facilities and public open space.

The general aims of the Local Planning Scheme No. 15 (Scheme) are:

- Assist in the effective implementation of regional plans and policies, including the State Planning Strategy

- Ensure there is a sufficient supply of serviced and suitable land for housing, employment, commercial activities, community facilities, recreation, and open space

- Provide for housing choice and variety in neighbourhoods with community identity and high levels of amenity

- Assist employment and economic growth by facilitating the timely provision of suitable land for retail, commercial, industrial, entertainment and tourist developments, as well as providing opportunities for home-based employment

- Protect and enhance the environmental values and natural resources of the local government and promote ecologically sustainable land use and development

- Safeguard and enhance the character and amenity of the built and natural environment

- Incorporate public art to enhance the character and amenity of the built and natural environment

- Protect and maximise the efficacy of existing and future community infrastructure needs.

4.7.2 Asset Management Strategy and Plans

Asset management is an essential consideration in the planning and delivery of community infrastructure. Some of the critical areas include:

- refurbishment, replacement, or renewal

- whole-of-life costs

- material selection.

This Plan must balance community needs and the City's asset management obligations to ensure the best outcomes and financial sustainability.

4.7.3 Local Housing Strategy

The Local Housing Strategy identifies objectives and provisions to address the future housing needs of a growing population and ensure residential development's long-term sustainable future.

4.7.4 Activity Centres Planning Strategy

The Activity Centres Planning Strategy guides the future planning of activity centres. It identifies how planning can support the economy while ensuring that the centres remain community focal points.

4.7.5 Public Open Space Strategy

The Public Open Space Strategy ensures all residential development is complemented by functional and well-located areas of public open space.

4.7.6 Recreation Strategy

The Recreation Strategy facilitates a planned and coordinated approach to meet our Community's recreation needs and aspirations in the future.

Four key strategic themes of the strategy include:

- Participation
- Facilities, Places and Spaces
- Collaboration and Partnerships
- Communicate, Educate and Build Community Capacity.

4.7.7 Reconciliation Action Plan

The Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) 2015 – 2017 embraces the City's vision to be home to a diverse and harmonious community, thriving from the opportunities of our unique riverside City. The RAP identifies focus areas with actions, responsibilities, timelines, and measurable goals in partnership with local Aboriginal communities.

4.7.8 State Planning Policy 3.6 – Infrastructure Contributions

This policy sets out a clear framework for the planning, coordinating, and delivery of infrastructure in new and established urban areas while providing a more consistent and transparent approach to infrastructure funding.

4.7.9 Access and Inclusion Plan

The City's Access and Inclusion Plan 2022-2026 (AIP) (City of Belmont 2018) outlines the strategic approach to achieving the City's goal of ensuring we 'Design our City so that it is accessible by people of all ages and abilities'. Importantly, this includes the City's open spaces, buildings and facilities.

Additionally, the City must meet the Building Code of Australia standards minimum and is committed to identifying and considering other opportunities to exceed these requirements. An example is the installation of eight accessible toilets in Community facilities and 'Changing Places' facilities within Belmont Hub and Belmont Oasis.

4.7.10 Community Placemaking Strategy 2018 – 2023

The City's Community Placemaking Strategy sets the direction the City will take to create public spaces that promote health, happiness and prosperity. This will be achieved by drawing on the Community's assets, aspirations, and potential.

4.7.11 Multicultural Strategy 2020 and Beyond

The City's Multicultural Strategy demonstrates the City's commitment to fostering social cohesion and collaboration between diverse community groups to contribute to the development of a shared future.

4.7.12 Risk Management Framework

The City's Risk Management Framework was utilised to conduct a risk assessment for this Plan.

5. Population Growth and Demographic Analysis

## 5.1 City Geographic Profile

The City of Belmont (City) is located within a region referred to as 'Greater Perth' in the state of Western Australia. The City covers an area of approximately 40km2 and is in Perth's eastern suburbs, six (6) kilometres from the Perth CBD.

It is bounded by the Swan River in the north and north-west, with the adjacent local authorities of the City of Bayswater and the Town of Bassendean in the north, the City of Swan in the east, the City of Kalamunda, and the City of Canning and the Town of Victoria Park in the south-west. The major transport routes of Great Eastern Highway, Leach Highway, Tonkin Highway, Graham Farmer Freeway and Orrong Road run through the City.

The suburbs of Ascot, Belmont, Cloverdale, Kewdale, Redcliffe (including a portion of the Perth Airport) and Rivervale make up the City. Within these suburbs, there are many differently zoned land uses, for example:

- Residential, which is the primary land use within the City

- Mixed-use (residential/ commercial) zones along Great Eastern Highway

- Mixed business (office/ showroom/warehouse) land use at the Belmont Business Park

- Commercial in the Belmont Town Centre and smaller local retail areas like Kooyong Road and Belvidere Street

- Industrial areas like the Kewdale and Redcliffe industrial precincts

- Recreation reserves such as the Swan River, its foreshore and adjacent parkland areas of Garvey Park, Black Swan Island and Ascot Waters marina, Adachi Park, and Ascot racecourse.

5.2 Suburb Snapshots

The City's demographics are derived from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census data.

The following pages show a snapshot of current and forecast demographic information for each of the City's six suburbs:

1 Ascot

2 Belmont

3 Cloverdale

4 Kewdale

5 Redcliffe

6 Rivervale.

The information has been extracted from the City's Forecast. id demographic reports and consists of both 2021 Census data for current demographic estimations and forecasted data generated in 2018. The snapshots show the demographic categories that impact the provision of community infrastructure within the City and give an overview of the population and dwelling trends expected in each suburb.

A full breakdown of the City's demographic information can be accessed at https://forecast. id.com.au/belmont

Source: Population and Household Forecasts, 2021 to 2041, prepared by .id (informed decisions), June 2021. City of Belmont | Population forecast (id.com.au)

Ascot Demographic Snapshot

Population 2021	**3,227**
Children (0 - 11)	**9.7**%
Young People (12 - 24)	**12.8**%
Adult (25 - 59)	**47.3**%
Seniors (60 +)	**30.2**%
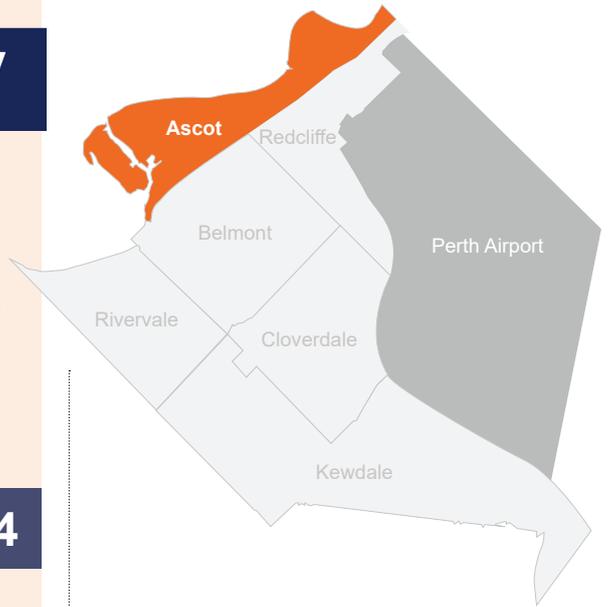
Forecast Population 2041	**4,814**
Children (0 - 11)	**11.3**%
Young People (12 - 24)	**15.1**%
Adult (25 - 59)	**47.0**%
Seniors (60 +)	**26.7**%

Current Total Number of Households 2021	**1,264**
Couples with Children	**22.3**%
Couples without Children	**33.0**%
One Parent Families	**6.2**%
Lone Person Household	**23.7**%

Forecast Total Number of Households 2041	**2,007**
Couples with Children	**23.9**%
Couples without Children	**33.3**%
One Parent Families	**7.4**%
Lone Person Household	**27.2**%

Ascot • Redcliffe • Belmont • Perth Airport • Rivervale • Cloverdale • Kewdale

Current Number of Dwellings 2021

1,208

Forecast Number of Dwellings 2041

2,174

Born Overseas

34%

People who speak a language other than English at home

19%

Belmont Demographic Snapshot

Population 2021 — **7,237**

Children (0 - 11)	**12.7**%
Young People (12 - 24)	**14.5**%
Adult (25 - 59)	**54.2**%
Seniors (60 +)	**18.6**%
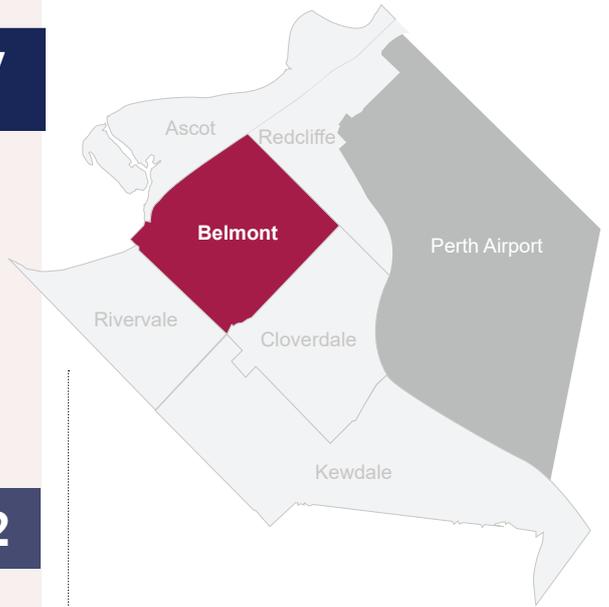
Forecast Population 2041 — **10,122**

Children (0 - 11)	**13.1**%
Young People (12 - 24)	**15.2**%
Adult (25 - 59)	**54.9**%
Seniors (60 +)	**16.7**%

Current Total Number of Households 2021 — **2,950**

Couples with Children	**20.7**%
Couples without Children	**23.3**%
One Parent Families	**9.4**%
Lone Person Household	**32.0**%

Forecast Total Number of Households 2041 — **4,335**

Couples with Children	**23.5**%
Couples without Children	**22.0**%
One Parent Families	**9.5**%
Lone Person Household	**34.0**%

Ascot · Redcliffe · Belmont · Perth Airport · Rivervale · Cloverdale · Kewdale

Current Number of Dwellings 2021

3,415

Forecast Number of Dwellings 2041

4,654

Born Overseas

40%

People who speak a language other than English at home

30%

Cloverdale Demographic Snapshot

Population 2021 — **9,188**

Children (0 - 11)	**14.2**%
Young People (12 - 24)	**16.2**%
Adult (25 - 59)	**52.1**%
Seniors (60 +)	**17.5**%
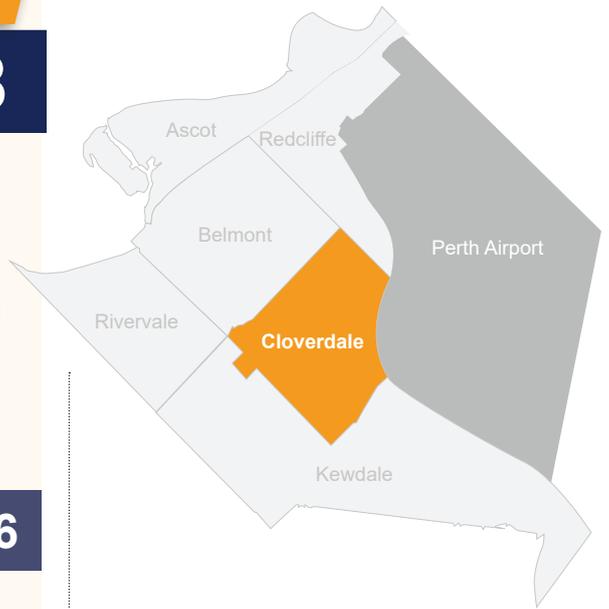
Forecast Population 2041 — **11,286**

Children (0 - 11)	**13.8**%
Young People (12 - 24)	**16.2**%
Adult (25 - 59)	**50.8**%
Seniors (60 +)	**19.1**%

Current Total Number of Households 2021 — **3,619**

Couples with Children	**24.6**%
Couples without Children	**21.4**%
One Parent Families	**11.7**%
Lone Person Household	**28.6**%

Forecast Total Number of Households 2041 — **4,730**

Couples with Children	**23.7**%
Couples without Children	**23.3**%
One Parent Families	**12.3**%
Lone Person Household	**30.3**%

Ascot
Redcliffe
Belmont
Perth Airport
Rivervale
Cloverdale
Kewdale

Current Number of Dwellings 2021

4,054

Forecast Number of Dwellings 2041

4,893

Born Overseas

43%

People who speak a language other than English at home

34%

Kewdale Demographic Snapshot

Population 2021	**7,647**
Children (0 - 11)	**15.7**%
Young People (12 - 24)	**14.3**%
Adult (25 - 59)	**50.3**%
Seniors (60 +)	**19.7**%
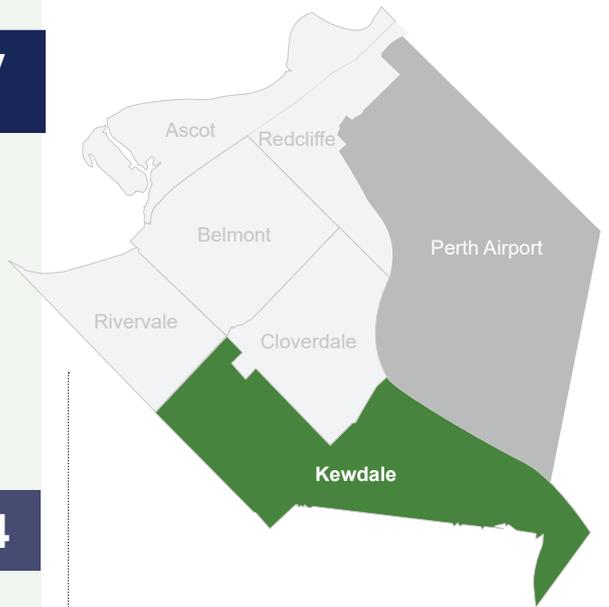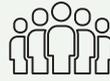
Forecast Population 2041	**9,374**
Children (0 - 11)	**15.4**%
Young People (12 - 24)	**16.5**%
Adult (25 - 59)	**50.4**%
Seniors (60 +)	**17.7**%

Current Total Number of Households 2021	**2,985**
Couples with Children	**27.7**%
Couples without Children	**22.9**%
One Parent Families	**10.1**%
Lone Person Household	**28.1**%

Forecast Total Number of Households 2041	**3,754**
Couples with Children	**29.5**%
Couples without Children	**22.3**%
One Parent Families	**9.4**%
Lone Person Household	**29.7**%

Ascot Redcliffe
Belmont
Perth Airport
Rivervale
Cloverdale
Kewdale

Current Number of Dwellings 2021

3,275

Forecast Number of Dwellings 2041

3,964

Born Overseas

45%

People who speak a language other than English at home

38%

Redcliffe Demographic Snapshot

Population 2021 — 5,255

Children (0 - 11)	14.4%
Young People (12 - 24)	13.4%
Adult (25 - 59)	50.0%
Seniors (60 +)	22.1%
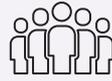
Forecast Population 2041 — 13,510

Children (0 - 11)	14.5%
Young People (12 - 24)	16.1%
Adult (25 - 59)	50.2%
Seniors (60 +)	19.2%

Current Total Number of Households 2021 — 1,960

|	
Couples with Children	25.6%
Couples without Children	21.7%
One Parent Families	11.6%
Lone Person Household	29.2%

Forecast Total Number of Households 2041 — 5,324

Couples with Children	26.5%
Couples without Children	23.8%
One Parent Families	10.3%
Lone Person Household	29.4%

Ascot
Redcliffe
Belmont
Perth Airport
Rivervale
Cloverdale
Kewdale

Current Number of Dwellings 2021

2,168

Forecast Number of Dwellings 2041

5,775

Born Overseas

36%

People who speak a language other than English at home

24%

Rivervale Demographic Snapshot

Population 2021	11,319
Children (0 - 11)	11.5%
Young People (12 - 24)	13.3%
Adult (25 - 59)	58.5%
Seniors (60 +)	16.8%
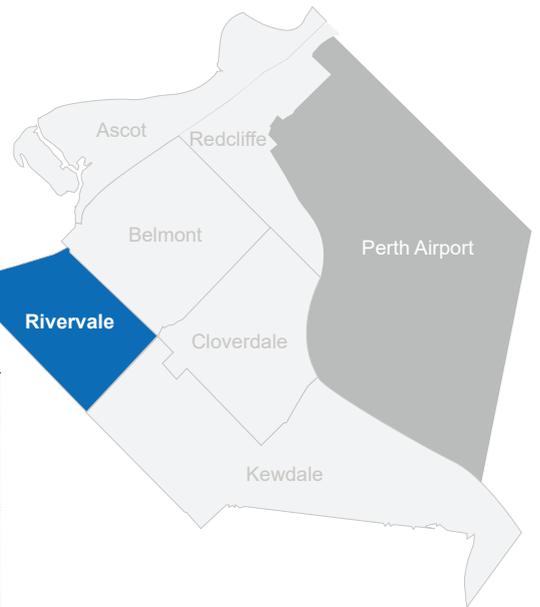
Forecast Population 2041	16,552
Children (0 - 11)	13.5%
Young People (12 - 24)	14.6%
Adult (25 - 59)	57.1%
Seniors (60 +)	14.9%

Current Total Number of Households 2021	5,111
Couples with Children	17.3%
Couples without Children	25.2%
One Parent Families	7.1%
Lone Person Household	36.7%

Forecast Total Number of Households 2041	7,446
Couples with Children	19.9%
Couples without Children	25.4%
One Parent Families	7.8%
Lone Person Household	37.0%

Ascot
Redcliffe
Belmont
Perth Airport
Rivervale
Cloverdale
Kewdale

Current Number of Dwellings 2021

5,995

Forecast Number of Dwellings 2041

8,063

Born Overseas

41%

People who speak a language other than English at home

31%

5.3 Demographic Analysis

Based on the demographic data available, the City's population is projected to increase from 43,873 people in 2021, to 55,936 in 2031, and 65,658 in 2041. This equates to an increase of 21,786 people at an average of 1,089 people a year. Population growth is consistent across the suburbs, with an average rise of 1.1% to 2.5% in five of the six suburbs, with Redcliffe as the outlier.

In 2021, the total population of the Redcliffe-Perth Airport area was 5,255 people. By 2041, the Redcliffe population is expected to increase by over 8,255 people to 13,510, at an average annual growth rate of 5.37%. This is based on an increase of over 3,364 households, with the average number of persons per household increasing from 2.36 to 2.46 by 2041.

The significant change in Redcliffe is due to the proposed development of Development Area 6 (DA6), which encompasses the area of Redcliffe northeast of Tonkin Highway adjacent to the airport and the new Redcliffe train station. The increased housing density in this area will boost both the dwelling numbers and the population of Redcliffe once the area is fully developed.

A graph of the projected population growth by suburb is shown below.
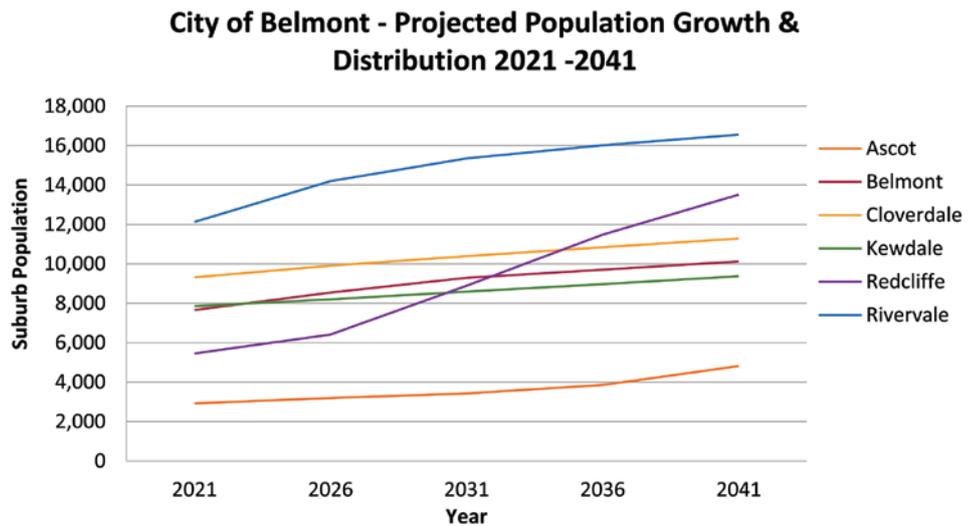
Figure 4: City of Belmont - Projected Population Growth & Distribution 2021 - 2041

Over the same period, the number of dwellings increases from 20,115 in 2021 to 25,016 in 2031 and to 29,523 in 2041. This is a projected increase of 9,200 dwellings at an average of 460 per year. The development of DA6 in Redcliffe and the continued infill of Rivervale feature the highest growth in dwellings, with over 5,681 of the 9,200 new dwellings coming from these two suburbs alone. The graph below indicates suburb dwelling number changes over the next twenty years to 2041.
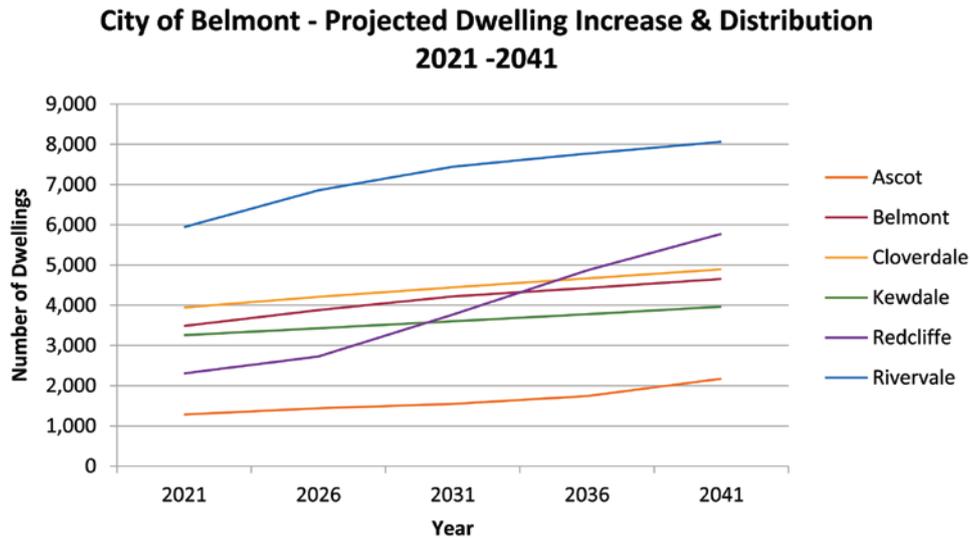
Figure 5: City of Belmont - Projected Dwelling Increase & Distribution 2021 - 2041

The projected age structure distribution based on service age groups over this period is consistent (see graph below), with the only significant change in the young workforce service group (25-34yrs). While this age group was dominant in 2021, it is predicted this group will contribute to the heightened numbers in the parents and homebuilders service group (35-49yrs) from 2031 onwards.
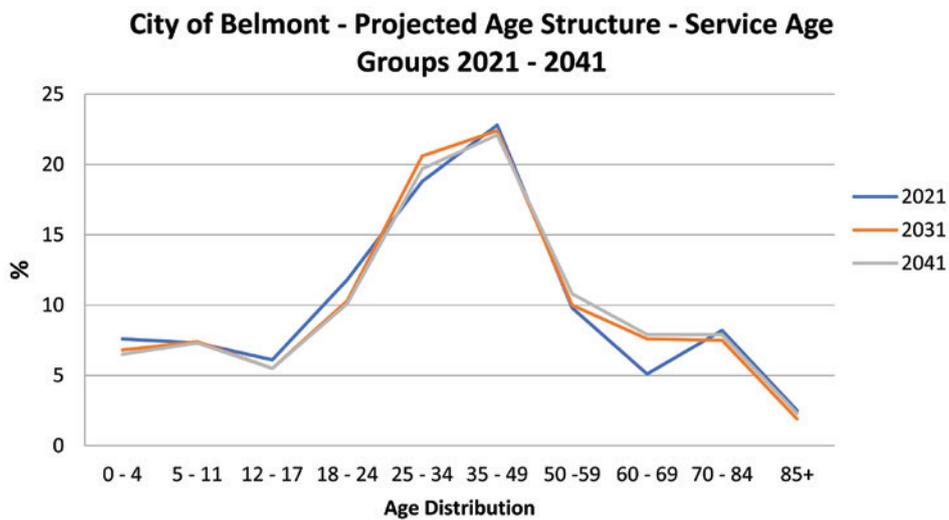
Figure 6: City of Belmont- Projected Age Structure - Service Age Groups 2021 - 2041

More details are provided in the following table, which identifies the projected numbers of the increased population across the suburbs by age group.

|			SUBURB				Total
	Ascot	**Belmont**	**Cloverdale**	**Kewdale**	**Redcliffe**	**Rivervale**	**Total**
Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4)	120	268	159	135	574	514	1,770
Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	125	178	135	154	658	475	1,725
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	97	135	159	182	496	357	1,426
Tertiary education and independence (18 to 24)	231	403	233	302	997	600	2,766
Young workforce (25 to 34)	318	715	409	334	1860	760	4,396
Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	363	725	460	526	1,776	1,477	5,327
Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)	116	340	251	148	609	836	2,300
Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	22	115	191	46	521	285	1,180
Seniors (70 to 84)	188	231	359	171	686	279	1,914
Elderly aged (85 and over)	132	52	56	-13	273	75	575
Total persons per Suburb	**1,712**	**3,162**	**2,412**	**1,985**	**8,450**	**5,658**	**23,379**

AGE GROUP (YEARS)

Table 1: Projected Population Increases 2021 - 2041

The key findings from the above analysis are detailed below:

- A large portion of the City's growth will result from parents and homebuilders (aged 35-49), with a projected growth of 5,327 new residents making up approximately 23% of the total increase in population.

- Other areas of significant growth include the young workforce (aged 25-34), older workers and pre-retirees (aged 50-59), and tertiary education and independence (18-24).

- As parents and homebuilders are the largest projected growth demographic within the City, there will be increased demand for family services and sporting clubs for children and youth across the municipality. This highlights the need for universal accessibility to sporting infrastructure and public open spaces.

- Development Area 6 in Redcliffe is projected to have the most significant population growth within the City, which currently has no or limited community facility provision.

- The City has a significant multicultural population, with 41% of residents born overseas. Community infrastructure planning will need to address the needs of a growing multicultural society.

These key points will need to be factored into delivering new City community infrastructure and services, with the longer-term predictions phased in as the need becomes more imminent.

6. Trends in Community Infrastructure Development

The current and future use of infrastructure by community groups, community services, sports and recreation clubs also impact service and facility provision. The following commentary summarises emerging trends and the potential implications for the supply of community infrastructure.

6.1 Community and Cultural

- Participation in arts and cultural activities is high among Western Australian residents.

- According to a report produced by the Department of Culture and the Arts (WA) titled Strategic Directions 2016 – 2031 (Arts Leadership Group), 81% of Western Australians attend an event at least once a year.

- The report indicates that arts, culture, and creativity are increasingly recognised for their power in tackling health, education, behavioural, attitudinal, social and environmental issues; creating novelty and stimulating innovation; and generating a 'buzz' in communities, attracting skilled and talented people (Department of Culture and the Arts, 2016). The use of technology and how this influences the delivery of cultural and community services is an important consideration.

- The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLAI) (International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, 2013) identifies new technologies will expand and emerge, but this may limit and influence who has access to information. In a local context, community learning (previously known as lifelong learning) will directly affect the design and services offered at public libraries.

- With the opening of Belmont Hub, incorporating the Ruth Faulkner Library, in 2020, the City has provided a modern community facility with multiple options and uses, providing an appropriate level of service to our Community that will cover the lifespan of this Plan.

- The City has an increasing call for more space for our Community to participate in arts and cultural events. Currently, areas for art and culture are limited and, in most cases, not fit-for-purpose.

6.2 Community Development

- At the publication date of this Plan, the City currently has several community services delivered from leased community facilities that the City owns or supports financially in terms of a grant that assists with a lease. The following table presents a summary of these services.

Service	Organisation	Location
Youth Service	YMCA	275 Abernethy Rd, Cloverdale
	Flexible School	275 Abernethy Rd, Cloverdale
Early Years Provision	Toy Library	Centenary Park Community Centre
	City of Belmont – English Conversation Classes	Belmont Hub
Multicultural	MSCWA – Aged Day Care Club	Centenary Park Community Centre
	Italian Association	Forster Park Community Centre
Disability	Mission Australia	275 Abernethy Rd, Cloverdale
	Phylos	275 Abernethy Rd, Cloverdale
	Kinship	Kewdale Community Centre
Aboriginal	Nyoongar Outreach Services	Mobile Service, MOU with City
	Arche Health	Rivervale Community Centre
	Senior Citizens Club	Belmont Hub
	Men's Shed	57 Robinson Ave, Belmont
	Ruth Faulkner Park Retirement Village	Elizabeth St, Cloverdale
Seniors	Southern Cross Care	77 independent living units - Gabriel Gardens, Ascot Close, Orana, Wahroonga
	Mercy Care	Harman Park Community Centre
	WA Aids Council	Foster Park Community Centre Car Park – needle exchange
Vulnerable Communities	Sussex Street Lawyers	275 Abernethy Rd. Cloverdale
	RUAH	Abernethy Rd, Cloverdale – Domestic Violence Services

Table 2: City of Belmont Community Services

- The City continues to identify emerging needs to respond and build capacity across the City. A range of service areas listed below have been identified using ABS statistics and confirmed by the City's Community Development Department's experience over the past three (3) years:

  ○ Youth

  ○ Early years provision

  ○ Mental Health (including youth mental health)

  ○ General Health and well-being

  ○ Multicultural Services

  ○ Indigenous services

  ○ Disability services

  ○ Vulnerable communities.

- Several other services supplied by private organisations within the City offset the need for the City to intervene.

- For current and future requirements, the City should consider whether these services and infrastructure provision are core business or whether the City should facilitate these services using other service providers.

- The implications of providing these services from City-owned facilities are varied and complicated by leasing requirements, annual licences, Strategic Community Plan implications etc.

- The City is moving towards a path of contemporary community development. This transition will require that the facilities change over time to focus more on supporting and facilitating the development of our Community's capabilities to deliver services. The City would like to increase and enhance our Community's capabilities to take ownership of their service needs and aspirations.

- With the completion of the Belmont Hub, the not-for-profit sector can extend the services being delivered from this location. The City will evaluate its progress over the next five (5) years to assess whether this model supports the new or predicted demand for services.

6.3 Sport and Recreation

- The sporting landscape in Australia is changing, and how we live, work, and engage in sport has changed. These changes present several industry challenges in adapting and providing suitable physical activity opportunities that encourage and allow all Australians to be more active more often throughout their lives.

- As a nation, we are becoming older, more ethnically diverse, and time poor.

- The exponential growth in digital technology has transformed how we live, work and play.

- Participation in traditional sport-related activities has stagnated over the last 20 years, whilst during the same time, involvement in non-sport physical activities has increased significantly. Organised sports now compete with less organised physical activities such as yoga, cycling, bushwalking, and fitness/gyms (Sport 2030 – Participation, Performance, Integrity, Industry).

- Table 3 below lists the top ten most participated physical activities at national, state, and local levels. The data used to collate the national and state lists was obtained from AusPlay surveys completed in 2019 and 2020. The City's data was obtained from a survey conducted during a local community event and online submissions.

- The City has several sporting clubs that use the City's facilities on a seasonal hire or lease basis. The City currently collects participation data from seasonal hire sporting clubs and a limited number of sporting groups under a lease arrangement.

- Research highlights a large discrepancy between organised junior and senior sports, with junior sports close to tripling senior participation, as shown in Table 4 below. Notably, the data is limited and does not consider all sports or recreation, particularly those undertaken by community groups.

- The general trend in sporting participation across most sports clubs has remained consistent over the last five years, with membership rates steady.

- These numbers indicate consistent use of these clubs' facilities and playing fields. This will result in an ongoing asset maintenance and renewal requirement to ensure that the sporting participants and the City benefit from the investment and facilitate increased participation.

Ranking	National	Western Australia	City of Belmont
1	Walking	Walking	Walking
2	Fitness/Gym	Fitness/Gym	Fitness/Gym
3	Athletics/Running	Swimming	Swimming
4	Swimming	Athletics/Running	Outdoor Exercise Equipment
5	Cycling	Cycling	Jogging/Running
6	Bushwalking	Football/Soccer	Bushwalking
7	Football/Soccer	Australian Football	Cycling
8	Yoga	Basketball	Yoga
9	Golf	Yoga	Tennis
10	Tennis	Netball	Pilates

Table 3: Top Ten - Physical Activities (All Ages)

Ranking	Sport	Senior	Junior	Total
1	Australian Football	61	438	499
2	Athletics	0	464	464
3	Netball	90	274	364
4	Football (Soccer)	116	232	348
5	Cricket	105	219	324
6	Baseball	75	64	139
7	Tee-Ball	0	112	112
8	Lawn Bowls	87	0	87
9	Tennis	62	20	82
10	Rugby Union	32	40	72
11	Softball	55	21	76
Total		**683**	**1,884**	**2,567**

Table 4: 2020/2021 City of Belmont Organised Seasonal Sports Participation by Age and Sport

7. Community Infrastructure Hierarchy

For this Plan, the City has adopted the same hierarchy developed by Parks and Leisure Australia (WA), Guidelines for Community Infrastructure, released in 2020.

The analysis will focus on regional, district, neighbourhood, and sporting catchments, a definition of which is presented below:

7.1 Hierarchy definitions

Regional

- Includes the Belmont municipality, including neighbouring local governments.
- Community infrastructure for a large population, including comprehensive care for health, education, and community support needs. The regional catchment for this Plan incorporates the Central Sub-regional area.

District

- The municipal boundaries define the catchment area, and the area includes a 5km radius from the district facilities.
- Community infrastructure is expected to address universal and lifecycle needs while fostering community participation and cultural expression.
- Community infrastructure supports multifaceted facilities that cater to social, cultural, sports and recreation needs that cannot be addressed through sub-district, neighbourhood, and local level provisions.

Neighbourhood

- The catchment radius is 2km for neighbourhood and local facilities and is generally located within a suburb's boundary.
- Neighbourhood community infrastructure supports localised social, sports, recreation, and support services. This support fosters participation and social capital at a local level with potential links to services provided at the district level.
- The local government will generally plan infrastructure within this category in partnership with community organisations.

Sporting

- Includes the Belmont municipality.
- Sporting reserves (sporting spaces) are becoming increasingly valuable within the Perth Metropolitan area, particularly urban renewal and infill areas.

8. Current Community Infrastructure Utilisation

The City's casual and regular booking requests from Autumn 2019 to Summer 2019/2020 were analysed to determine the current usage levels of key community infrastructure.

The assessment was based on the maximum hours available for hire and used pre-COVID-19 data. The available hours for sporting venues did not include any logistical constraints around the turf management; therefore, the utilisation rates in these cases may be slightly underestimated. The table lists all infrastructure, including leased facilities, new facilities, and facilities that do not manage or keep booking information. Consequently, there are several blank entries.

Community Infrastructure	Designation	Usage
Ascot Close	Seniors Facilities (District)	
Belmont Bowling Club	Sporting	
Belmont Hub	District	
Belmont Oasis	District	
Belmont Oval	Sporting	24%
Belmont Resource Centre – 39 Elizabeth St.	Neighbourhood	
Belmont RSL	Seniors Facilities (District)	
Belmont Sport and Recreation Club	Neighbourhood	
Belmont Sport and Recreation Oval	Sporting	0%
Belmont Tennis Club	Sporting	
Centenary Park Community Centre	Community Service (Neighbourhood)	38%
Centenary Park	Sporting	31%
Copley Park – Community Garden	Community Service (Neighbourhood)	
Faulkner Park Retirement Village	Seniors Facilities (District)	
Faulkner Park Skate Park	Sporting	
Forster Park	Sporting	48%
Forster Park Community Centre	District	34%
Gabriel Gardens	Seniors Facilities (District)	
Garvey Park Kayak Club	Sporting	
Gerry Archer Athletics	Sporting	45%

Table 5: Community Infrastructure Utilisation Rates Autumn 2019 – Summer 2019/2020

Community Infrastructure	Designation	Usage
Gerry Archer Athletics Clubrooms	Seniors Facilities (District)	21%
Harman Park Community Centre	Community Service (District)	
Men's Shed – 57 Robinson Avenue	Seniors Facilities (District)	
Middleton Park	Sporting	33%
Middleton Park Clubrooms	Neighbourhood	40%
Miles Park	Sporting	39%
Miles Park Clubrooms	Neighbourhood	43%
Orana	Seniors Facilities (District)	
Peachey Park – (Kewdale CC)	Neighbourhood	
Peet Park	Sporting	48%
Peet Park Clubrooms	Neighbourhood	29%
Redcliffe Community Centre	District	17%
Redcliffe Park	Sporting	24%
Rivervale Community Centre	District	56%
Rivervale Community Garden	Community Service (Neighbourhood)	
The Glasshouse	Neighbourhood	
Wahroonga, Seniors Facilities	Seniors Facilities (District)	
Wilson Park Netball	Sporting	83%
Youth and Family Services	Youth Centre (District)	32%

Table 5: Community Infrastructure Utilisation Rates Autumn 2019 – Summer 2019/2020 (cont'd)

9. Future Community Infrastructure Demand

9.1 Community Infrastructure Provision Analysis

In July 2020, Parks and Leisure Australia (WA) (PLAWA) released a revised set of guidelines for Community Infrastructure Provision within Western Australia. The PLAWA guidelines have been used to assess the City's current level of community infrastructure provision. The results of this analysis are shown in the table below.

The analysis considered existing facility provision levels, projected future facility provision requirements (against population growth), facilities and services deemed the core responsibility of local government, and the City's community infrastructure hierarchy.

It should be noted that the ratios included in the PLAWA guidelines are not prescriptive. Some facility types do not have determined ratios and are depicted as 'Area Specific'. These facilities are driven by the need in the area and the resultant scope. They should be determined on a case-by-case basis by engaging in effective stakeholder consultation. The development of such facilities should be in line with the City's strategic objectives and underpinned by the principles of this Plan.

The following table contains a provision analysis for the City's current community infrastructure analysed against the PLAWA guidelines. In this analysis, the colour codes outlined below differentiate the level of provision.

PLAWA Community Infrastructure Guidelines 2020	Current Provision – facility (courts/ovals)	Hierarchy	Rate of Provision (facility: population)	2021 43,873	2031 55,936	2041 65,659
Basketball Courts (Indoor and Outdoor)	2 4 courts (1.5 multi-use courts)	Sporting	1:3,000-5,000	9-15	11-18	13-22
Volleyball (incorporated with above)	1 3 courts	Sporting	1:3,000-5,000	See above	See above	See above
Pump Track	1	Neighbourhood	1: 5,000-10,000	5-9	6-11	7-13
Specialty Park – All abilities (integrated within DOS)	0	District	Area Specific	1	1	1
Aboriginal Meeting Place/ Respecting Heritage	0	Neighbourhood	Area Specific	-	-	-
Skate Park	0	Neighbourhood	1: 5,000-10,000	5-9	6-11	7-13
	1	District	1: 10,000-25,000	2-5	2-6	3-7
AFL Senior Oval	2 2 ovals	Sporting	1:6,000 – 8,000	6-8	7-9	8-11
AFL Junior Oval	2 5 ovals	Sporting	1:6,000 – 8,000	6-8	7-9	8-11
Community Centre	6	Neighbourhood	1: 7,500	6	7	8
Sports Spaces	10	Sporting	1:4,000 – 5,000	9-11	11-14	13-16

▮ Below the PLAWA guidelines   ▮ Within reach of the PLAWA guidelines   ▮ Meets or exceeds the PLAWA guidelines.

Table 6: PLAWA Guideline Assessment

PLAWA Community Infrastructure Guidelines 2020	Current Provision – facility (courts/ovals)	Hierarchy	Rate of Provision (facility: population)	2021 43,873	2031 55,936	2041 65,659
Soccer Pitches	4 7 pitches	Sporting	1:4,800 – 6,600	7-9	9-11	10-13
Cricket Ovals	4 6 ovals	Sporting	1:5,000 – 1:8,000	6-9	7-11	8-13
Youth Centre/Youth Space	1	District	1: 20,000-30,000	1-2	2-3	2-3
Diamond Sports	2 3 diamonds	Sporting	1:10,000 – 14,000	3-5	4-6	4-7
Multi-functional Branch Library	1	Regional	1: 50,000	1	1	1
Community Centre	5	District	1: 15,000-25,000	2-3	2-4	3-4
Seniors Centre	2	District	1: 20,000-30,000	1-2	2-3	2-3
Arts and Cultural Centre	1	District	1:50,000-150,000	1	1	1
Indoor Sport and Recreation Centre	1	Sporting	1:50,000-100,000	1	1	1
Tennis Club (Tennis Courts)	1 18 courts	Sporting	1:15,000-30,000	1(8)-3(24)	2(16)-4(30)	2(16)-4(30)
Local Government Gym (within the leisure centre)	1	District	-	1	1	1
Netball Courts	1 12 courts	Sporting	1:5,000-8,000	6-9	7-11	8-13
Lawn Bowls	2 3 greens	Sporting	-	1	1-2	1-2
Aquatic Centre	1	District	-	1	1	1
Seniors Living	6	District	Area Specific	-	-	-
Men's Shed	1	District	Area Specific	-	-	-
Community Garden	2	Neighbourhood	Area Specific	-	-	-
Rugby Union/Rugby League	1 1 oval	Sporting	1:20,000 – 50,000: Area Specific	1-2	1-3	1-3
Athletics	1	Sporting	1:40,000 to 50,000 grass	1 (grass)	1 (grass)	1 (grass)
Hockey Pitches (Area Specific)	0	Sporting	Area Specific	-	-	-
Multi-Use Synthetic Surfaces (Area Specific)	0	Sporting	Area Specific	-	-	-

Below the PLAWA guidelines   Within reach of the PLAWA guidelines   Meets or exceeds the PLAWA guidelines.

Table 6: PLAWA Guideline Assessment (cont'd)

9.2 Provision Analysis – By Category

Notably, community infrastructure included within the facility audit has generally been limited to facilities owned or managed by the City. Several facilities not owned or operated by the City have also been included where their provision may impact current or future facilities.

9.2.1 Arts and Cultural Places

Arts Centres

Arts centres support local artists and provide facilities for performing arts, visual arts and art development programs.

The key findings of the analysis were:

- Currently, the City does not have a dedicated Arts Centre; however, there are opportunities for the arts in various locations, including:
  - Belmont Hub and Library
  - Belmont Resource Centre and
  - The Glasshouse (refurbished, former Ruth Faulkner Library).
- Belmont Senior College has arts facilities and a performing arts space that was completed in late 2021
- A building in Garvey Park has previously been used as an artist studio. However, it was determined that the facility was not fit for a studio. Its location did not create demand for its use. The facility is vacant and could be considered for alternative uses such as a cultural centre.
- There is a demand for additional art space within the City, and consideration should be given to creating a dedicated art space.

9.2.2 Community and Civic Places

Community Centres

Community centres provide an integrated mix of spaces to accommodate various services and activities. These form the basis of a community hub for the surrounding area. Generally, community centres are located within a city or district centre.

The key findings of the analysis were:

- When assessed against the PLAWA guidelines based on the current and projected population:
  - The City has a surplus of district community centres based on projected population growth
  - All residents of Belmont have access to a district community centre within a 5km catchment
  - Residents of Ascot, Belmont and Rivervale have access to district community centres within a 2km catchment
  - Residents within the north-western section of Rivervale and Belmont, the northern area of Redcliffe and the entire suburb of Ascot do not have access to a local community centre within a 2km catchment
  - There is a predicted shortfall of local neighbourhood community centres by 2041.
- There is capacity within current community centres to cover the future need for such facilities (section 8 of this document). However, this will need regular assessment to ensure any capacity issues are highlighted in advance, allowing for other options to be explored.

- Development of the 400 Abernethy Road Complex will offer opportunities for expansion and support diversification of sporting codes on site. As part of master planning, consideration will need to be given to requirements associated with community centre provision.

- Sports changing facilities need review to ensure they include participants who identify as gender diverse.

- The Community has indicated that it would like some smaller, more user-friendly spaces within community centres, with amenities such as heating, carpeting, and audio and visual equipment. The City's community centres are currently equipped for larger activities, events, or meetings.

- The City supports and/or partners with a wide range of external stakeholders who use community centres to host, for example, domestic violence programs, friendship groups, resumé writing workshops.

- Asset upgrade/renewal will need to focus on fit-for-purpose facilities meeting the ongoing needs of the participants, including gender-diverse facilities and improved lighting or amenities (if required).

Community Spaces

Community spaces are facilities or areas within the City where the Community participate in informal activities and services, such as community gardens, outdoor meeting spaces or Indigenous meeting places.

The key findings of the analysis were:

- The PLAWA guidelines do not specify ratios for community spaces.

- The City has a community garden in Copley Park (maintained informally by neighbours with unknown membership).

- The City does not have an outdoor meeting area or an Indigenous meeting place. The inclusion of an Indigenous meeting place will be considered as part of the Wilson Park master plan.

- The City does not have any quiet garden spaces for activities such as meditation and tai chi activities.

Youth Centres

Youth centres are specific purpose facilities that provide services, activities, and programs for young people typically aged 12-24 years. A facility of this nature will typically provide recreation, sports, arts and technology activities, education, training and career advice opportunities and access to specialist support services.

The key findings of the analysis were:

- The City currently has an appropriate number of youth centres, with 'The Base' located at 275 Abernethy Road. However, based on proposed population growth, the City will require a second centre by 2041.

- The Base is centrally located, providing services from a single point, and achieving improved monitoring and management of local government youth services across the City.

- In terms of youth spaces, the City currently has a skate park at Faulkner Park and a newly constructed pump track at Forster Park, where youth events can be held. However, the PLAWA guidelines analysis shows opportunities to expand youth spaces.

- Several religious groups throughout the City also offer youth services. The City acknowledges these services but does not play a role in running them.

Seniors Centre and Living

Senior facilities are a specific purpose facility that provides various services, activities and programs for older people aged 60+. A facility of this nature will generally offer social, recreational, arts and other activities and access to specialist support services.

The key findings of the analysis were:

- The City currently has an adequate number of senior centres in Belmont Hub and Harman Park Community Centre.

- The City currently owns and maintains 77 independent living units, in addition to Belmont Nursing Home (which is operated by a lessee). A number of these facilities are nearing asset renewal.

- Currently, the senior-focussed services are spread across the City. Co-location should be considered when looking at future options for some of these services, for example, the Belmont RSL and the current Men's (Community) Shed.

- Several privately-operated senior service providers in the City (Aegis Residential Care, Brightwater Residential Care, Craigcare Ascot and Marist Lodge) all provide senior residential care.

Library

Libraries provide a wide range of amenities and services to meet the lifelong learning aspirations of a community. Spaces within a library may include a children's activity area, information technology area, meeting rooms, and floor space for book displays and loans.

The key findings of the analysis were:

- The Ruth Faulkner Library within Belmont Hub meets the service provision requirements for a regional library within the life of this Plan.

- The current Library accommodates all the local Community's needs by providing a modern library service, including a demonstration kitchen, music studio, museum, innovation lab, screening room, and children's play area.

- The central location of the Ruth Faulkner Library caters to all residents, negating the need for smaller libraries around the City.

9.2.3 Sport and Recreational Place and Spaces

Active Sporting Reserves

Active reserves are public open spaces providing places for formal sporting activities. Providing appropriate infrastructure across the hierarchy is essential to accommodate projected organised sport and recreation participation rates. The key findings of the analysis were:

- The City is under-supplied for AFL ovals, soccer pitches and cricket ovals. Opportunities to address this shortfall will need to be considered as part of future master planning initiatives.

- The City is well supplied with tennis courts, rugby pitches, diamond sports and athletic facilities.

- Capacity exists during winter at several active reserves apart from Miles Park and Peet Park.

- Capacity exists during summer at several active reserves apart from Redcliffe Park, Forster Park, Gerry Archer Reserve and Middleton Park.

- Most of the City's population is within 2km of an active reserve, except The Springs in Rivervale and sections of Redcliffe and Ascot north-east of Tonkin Highway.

- The Springs residents are located within 2 km of active reserves in the Town of Victoria Park.

Outdoor Hard-Courts and Bowling Greens

Outdoor hard-courts and bowling greens provide formal and informal recreation opportunities for activities such as tennis, netball, basketball and lawn bowls.

The key findings of the analysis were:

- The City meets current and future tennis, netball and lawn bowls needs.

- The future provision of tennis and lawn bowls will be considered as part of the master plan for 400 Abernethy Road.

- Basketball has been identified within the City's Recreation Strategy and Youth Strategy as a favourite sport for young people.

- There is an overall shortfall in full-sized indoor and outdoor basketball courts. Notably, basketball courts can cater to other court-based sports when incorporating additional line markings on the court surface. Opportunities to address this shortfall will need to be considered as part of the 400 Abernethy Road and Faulkner Civic Precinct master plans.

Aquatic and Leisure Centre

Aquatic and leisure centres allow communities to participate in structured and unstructured water-based activities in a safe environment. Aquatic activities may include swim school, squad swimming, aqua aerobics, hydrotherapy, water sports and informal swimming. Leisure centres can consist of a gym, indoor courts, and other spaces for exercise classes (yoga, pilates, etc.).

The specific design and infrastructure components must reflect the population catchment demands and the surrounding urban environment. Notably, the PLAWA guidelines did not list any ratios for this infrastructure type.

The key findings of the analysis were:

- The City meets the current and future provision for an Aquatic Centre with the Belmont Oasis Leisure Centre.

- This Centre attracts City residents and residents from other municipalities.

- As an ageing asset, the facility must be monitored to ensure it can remain competitive and support contemporary well-being programs with services expected of modern aquatic leisure centres.

- The master planning of Faulkner Civic Precinct and 400 Abernethy Road will consider requirements associated with the future provision of an aquatic and leisure centre.

10. Community Scorecard Results

In 2021, the City commissioned CATALYSE® to conduct an independent MARKYT® Community Scorecard survey; 912 community members were surveyed. This survey is performed on a biennial basis, which allows the evaluation of community needs and aspirations to inform budget decisions, strategic planning, and performance evaluation.

The City's overall performance index score was 70 out of 100 – three points above the industry average for Western Australia. More specifically, the City was identified as an industry leader in six community areas, and those in particular that relate to or support community infrastructure include:

- Youth services and facilities
- Families and children's services
- Disability access and inclusion
- Volunteer support and recognition.

The newly built Belmont Hub and library services scored the highest. The areas identified for most improvement relevant to this Plan include history and heritage, youth services and facilities, and families and children services.

In 2021, community buildings, halls, toilets, and sports and recreation facilities and services received a 92% positive rating, followed by Belmont Oasis with an 87% positive rating. Each scorecard snapshot is shown overleaf and includes a trend analysis covering the past 11 years.

Other relevant scorecard highlights include the following:

- Our Community values sport and recreation facilities, and although it scored a 92% positive rating, our Community still place it in the top 20 as a 'suggestion for improvement'

- Belmont Oasis Leisure Centre performed below industry average and has continued to score relatively the same over the past 11 years

- There is a strong desire for improved lighting of street and public places, which performed below industry average and has declined over the past three (3) years. Improved lighting is rated in the top 5 for 'suggestions for improvement'.
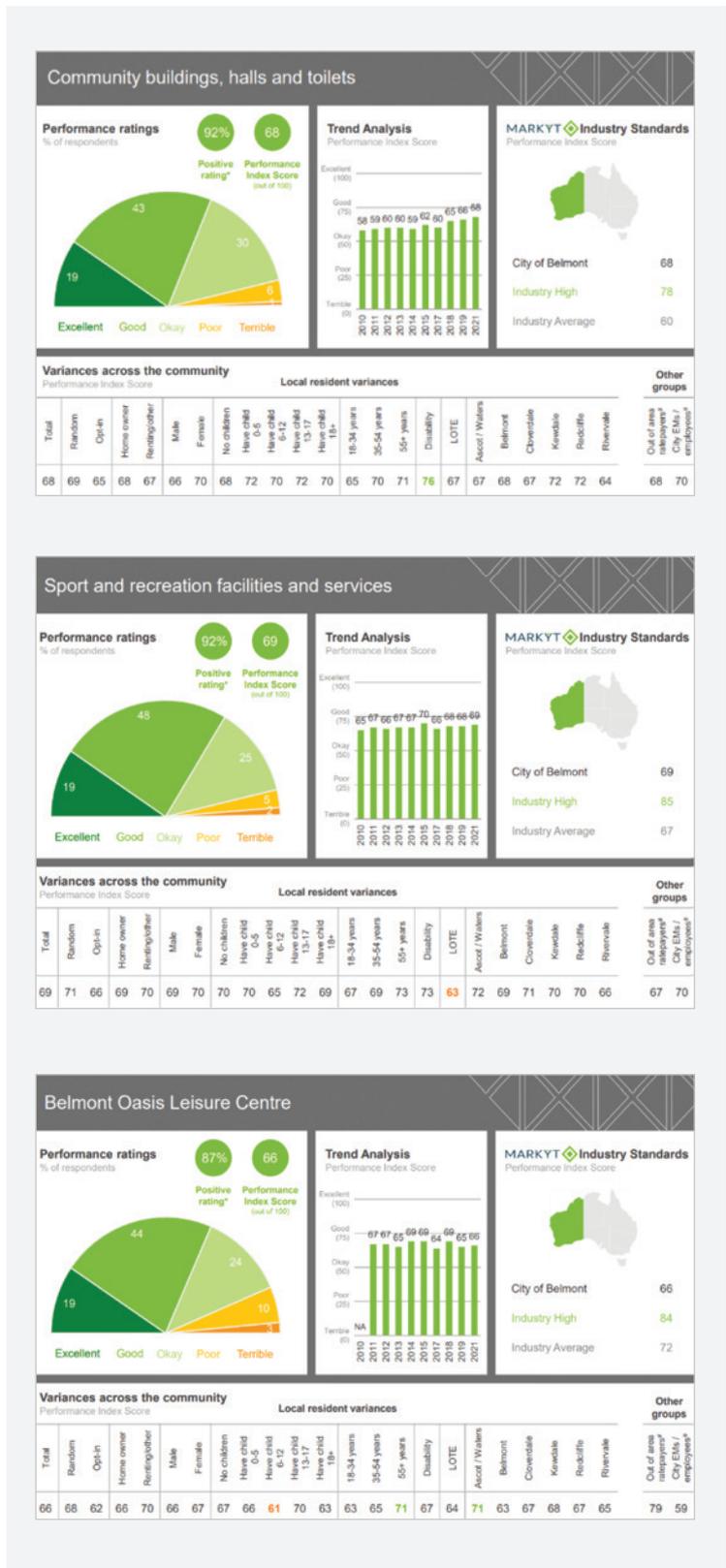

Figure 7: Catalyse Markyt® Community Scorecard Results 2021 with Trend Analysis from 2010

11. Community Consultation

Community consultation will follow the City's current community engagement processes.

12. Recommended Actions

The key themes and recommended actions below will provide the City with direction in the short term to help address the findings of this Plan and, in the longer term, articulate the broad actions required to ensure the future provision of community infrastructure is delivered sustainably and with quality.

12.1 Principles Guiding Future Investment

- All new or upgraded facilities proposals must be subject to a well-developed business case assessment. The assessment should include demographic forecasts, needs analysis, emerging development trends, and delivery of community infrastructure aligned with this Plan.

- Relevant policies and processes to be reviewed to assist the City and user groups in addressing requests for financial or in-kind costs by the club/organisation/user group as part of an infrastructure development initiative.

- The City will work in partnership (where possible) to develop opportunities with our Community, clubs and other organisations to maximise the return on resources. Partnerships can include funding, service/program delivery, advisory, advocacy and decision-making.

- The City will review asset management obligations of user groups and investigate the principle of sinking funds/reserves (for user groups) to educate and support these groups through capacity building, to ensure groups are financially prepared for any renewal/replacement obligations they may have.

12.2 Standards of Provision

- The City will develop standards of provision for the development, upgrade or renewal of community infrastructure considering the following points:

  ○ Design multi-functional, multi-purpose and universally accessible community infrastructure.

  ○ Create flexible spaces for use by large and smaller groups.

  ○ Best practice nationally and internationally, including AS ISO 37122 Sustainable cities and communities - Indicators for smart cities.

  ○ Align the development of new or upgraded infrastructure with the principles outlined in the following strategies and plans:

    - The City's Environmental and Sustainability Strategy
    - The Disability Access and Inclusion Plan
    - Reconciliation Action Plan
    - Activity Centres Planning Strategy
    - Recreation Strategy
    - Placemaking Strategy
    - Youth Strategy
    - Multicultural Strategy
    - Public Open Space Strategy
    - Asset Management Strategy and Plans.

  ○ Provide community facilities that provide an inclusive, welcoming environment and are non-discriminatory, including, where practicable, upgrading changing facilities to be inclusive of all participants regardless of gender identity.

  ○ Develop a specification for community buildings and a policy relating to recreational sport floodlighting.

12.3 Rationalisation of Community Infrastructure

- The City will identify additional or alternative community uses for existing community infrastructure assessed as under-utilised.

- The City will develop and utilise a formal assessment process to identify appropriate uses for the facility (please refer to the Not-For-Profit Occupancy Assessment Process recommendation below).

12.4 Not-For-Profit Occupancy Assessment Process

- The City will develop criteria for assessing priority user groups (based on the Belmont Hub Second Floor assessment criteria) to occupy the City's community infrastructure, with a particular focus on facilities available for lease or licence.

12.5 Leases and Licenses

- The City will regularly review all leased and licensed facilities to ensure they are appropriately used, managed and maintained according to recognised standards for life-cycle costings.

- The City will create a guideline or standard approach for agreements with community groups and re-affirm expectations regarding asset management and sinking funds.

12.6 Management of Facilities

- The City will continue to manage its facilities to retain the required service levels and ensure users and our Community achieve optimal value from the investment.

- The City's role includes, but is not limited to, governance, capacity building, reporting, maintenance obligations and seeking future investment options when necessary.

12.7 Equity

- The City will aim to provide equitable distribution of, and access to, community infrastructure across the City using industry benchmarks such as the Parks and Leisure Australia WA Guidelines for Community Infrastructure.

- When developing, upgrading, and renewing community infrastructure, the City will consider the unique barriers and circumstances of community groups in need to help enable their participation.

12.8 Access and Inclusion

- When developing, upgrading, and renewing community infrastructure, the City will incorporate universal design principles to welcome and include all regardless of age, ability, race, culture, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

- The City will support the four (4) priority areas and strategies outlined in the City's Multicultural Strategy 2020 and Beyond, namely:

  - Communicating and Participating

  - Building Resilient Families

  - Building capacity and Opportunities

  - Recognise, Celebrate and Respond.

12.9 Community Provision Principles

- The City will assess requests for community infrastructure and services on an ongoing basis. The assessment will consider:

  - Alignment with the Strategic Community Plan and other related strategies associated with the community infrastructure/service provision

  - Whether a gap exists in the requested infrastructure/ service

  - Whether the request can be met without the requirement for or access to City-owned facilities; and in some cases, it may be appropriate to support with in-kind assistance, such as free marketing/promotion through the community service guide or grant assistance.

  - The Principles Guiding Future Investment and Not-for-Profit Occupancy Assessment Process should apply where access is required to City-owned facilities.

12.10 Youth Provision

- The City will continuously review the needs of the City's youth and employ solutions that align with this Plan and associated strategies.

- The City will consider all partnership opportunities with specialist service providers. Needs will be considered from both an infrastructure and services perspective. Partnerships may be established with organisations/groups/individuals that assist the City in achieving its strategic youth and community goals (Youth Strategy 2019 and beyond).

- The City will strive to ensure youth services are available to any young person. The City will investigate and, where a defined need is identified, look to secure land or co-location opportunities to meet strategic youth and community goals. If there is an identified need in an area of the City, youth services could be provided through a satellite centre located at existing community centres.

12.11 Senior Provision

- The City will continuously review the needs of seniors and determine the required service provision and employ solutions that align with this Plan and associated strategies.

- The City will review the current and future needs and opportunities for the optimal use and/or co-location of a range of seniors-focused services. This includes Belmont Senior Citizens Club, RSL, Men's (Community) Shed, and Belmont Bowling Club to ensure inter-generational usage opportunities.

12.12 Arts and Culture

- Consideration will be given to creating a dedicated art space in the City. This would require the development of a business case, indicating possible locations and costs of the proposal.

12.13 School Sites

- In areas with an identified need for additional sporting facilities or public open space, the City will consider engaging with schools to explore shared use arrangements.

- The City will develop a framework that sets the broad terms and conditions for shared use. In preparing the framework, the City will review successful models across Australia to ensure a best practice approach is adopted to managing these relationships.

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City of Belmont

215 Wright Street, Cloverdale WA 6105
Locked Bag 379, Cloverdale WA 6985
Open 8:30am - 4:45pm, Monday - Friday
📞 PH: (08) 9477 7222
📞 A/H: (08) 9477 7224

✉ belmont@belmont.wa.gov.au
🌐 belmont.wa.gov.au
f ⊙ BelmontCouncilWA
in City-of-Belmont-WA
▶ City of Belmont