



Ordinary Council Meeting

Agenda

25 July 2023

BELMONT
CITY OF OPPORTUNITY



Notice of Meeting

An **Ordinary Council Meeting** will be held in the Council Chamber of the **City of Belmont Civic Centre**, 215 Wright Street, Cloverdale, on **Tuesday 25 July 2023**, commencing at 7.00pm.

John Christie
Chief Executive Officer

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CITY OF BELMONT

Ordinary Council Meeting

Agenda

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Alternative Formats

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**Councillors are reminded to retain any
confidential papers for discussion with the minutes.**

I Official Opening

The Presiding Member will read aloud the Acknowledgement of Country.

Acknowledgement of Country

Before I begin, I would like to acknowledge the Whadjuk Noongar people as the Traditional Owners of this land and pay my respects to Elders past, present and emerging.

I further acknowledge their cultural heritage, beliefs, connection and relationship with this land which continues today.

The Presiding Member will cause the Affirmation of Civic Duty and Responsibility to be read aloud by a Councillor.

Affirmation of Civic Duty and Responsibility

I make this affirmation in good faith and declare that I will duly, faithfully, honestly, and with integrity fulfil the duties of my office for all the people in the City of Belmont according to the best of my judgement and ability.

I will observe the City's Code of Conduct and Standing Orders to ensure efficient, effective and orderly decision making within this forum.

2 Apologies and leave of absence

Cr J Davis (leave of absence) South Ward

3 Declarations of interest that might cause a conflict

Councillors/Staff are reminded of the requirements of s5.65 of the *Local Government Act 1995*, to disclose any interest during the meeting when the matter is discussed, and also of the requirement to disclose an interest affecting impartiality under the City's Code of Conduct for Council Members, Committee Members and Candidates and the Code of Conduct for Employees.

3.1 Financial Interests

A declaration under this section requires that the nature of the interest must be disclosed. Consequently, a member who has made a declaration must not preside, participate in, or be present during any discussion or decision-making procedure relating to the matter the subject of the declaration.

Other members may allow participation of the declarant if the member further discloses the extent of the interest and the other members decide that the interest is trivial or insignificant or is common to a significant number of electors or ratepayers.

Name	Item No and Title	Nature of Interest (and extent, where appropriate)

3.2 Disclosure of interest that may affect impartiality

Councillors and staff are required (Code of Conduct), in addition to declaring any financial interest, to declare any interest that might cause a conflict. The member/employee is also encouraged to disclose the nature of the interest. The member/employee must consider the nature and extent of the interest and whether it will affect their impartiality. If the member/employee declares that their impartiality will not be affected then they may participate in the decision-making process.

Name	Item No and Title	Nature of Interest (and extent, where appropriate)

4 Announcements by the Presiding Member (without discussion) and declarations by Members

4.1 Announcements

4.2 Disclaimer

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4.3 Declarations by Members who have not given due consideration to all matters contained in the business papers presently before the meeting

5 Public question time

5.1 Responses to questions taken on notice

5.1.1 Mr M Cardozo, Redcliffe

The following question was taken on notice at the 27 June 2023 Ordinary Council Meeting. Mr Cardozo was provided with a response on 12 July 2023. The response from the City is recorded accordingly:

3. This question is a request only. My name and my feedback were published in a recent Ordinary Council Meeting Minutes via a link in response to a City questionnaire/survey pertaining Epsom Avenue parking. In relation to the Moreing Street road humps, can the City publish a link to the Moreing Street resident survey/questionnaire responses that formed part of the approval process?

Response

The City has recently revised its processes relating to community consultation and public disclosure. The City cannot provide the information relating to Moreing Street as respondents were not advised at the time that their submissions may be made public.

5.1.2 Mr N Celenza, Redcliffe

The following question was taken on notice at the 27 June 2023 Ordinary Council Meeting. Mr Celenza was provided with a response on 12 July 2023. The response from the City is recorded accordingly:

2. We are seeking clarification of a response to a question taken on notice at the May Ordinary Council Meeting and provided in tonight's agenda at item 5.1.1. We understand that the City used its spending discretion within the 2020-2021 annual budget to progress the installation of the Moreing Street humps that were rapidly approved in March 2021 and rapidly installed in June 2021. To clarify our question. How many residents with a Moreing Street ratepayer role address formally asked for traffic calming or formally expressed safety concerns between 1 January 2020 and January 2021 City generated questionnaire? What was the date of the last Moreing Street resident written request prior to the January 2021 questionnaire going out?

Response

The City's records indicate that 11 requests were received from residents of Moreing Street, seeking traffic calming measures. The last request received prior to January 2021 was 30 December 2020.

5.1.3 Mr J Harris, Cloverdale

The following questions were taken on notice at the 27 June 2023 Ordinary Council Meeting. Mr Harris was provided with a response on 12 July 2023. The response from the City is recorded accordingly:

1. The City has a Sustainable Transport Plan which includes planned and proposed cycling infrastructure projects. However, this is not available to the public as it is labelled an operational internal document. Only a summary document containing no details, projects or priorities is available and hosted on the City's website. Belmont is alone among its local government neighbours to not have a publicly available Bike Network Plan or equivalent. The Perth-wide Long Term Cycle Network, containing no projects, is not a substitute for a plan. Can the Sustainable Transport Plan 2019-2023 please be released to the public? If not, can the cycling infrastructure projects part of it be released?

Response

As answered by the Chief Executive Officer at the 27 June 2023 meeting, the City's Sustainable Transport Plan was developed as an operational document and is not currently available to the public. A review of the Plan is scheduled for later this year and consideration will be given to Mr Harris' request for the Plan to be released to the public.

Officers will contact Mr Harris directly to assist with providing information on the City's cycling infrastructure projects.

3. The proposed 2023-2024 budget appears to include no money for cycling infrastructure projects, is this correct and if so does that mean the City Council considers the cycling network complete?

Response

The City does not have any new cycling infrastructure projects scheduled for 2023-2024.

Paths throughout the City are shared paths that are used by both cyclists and pedestrians. Maintenance and upgrades of footpaths is included in the 2023-2024 budget.

The City continues to review and improve all of its infrastructure which includes the cycling network.

5.1.4 Ms L Hollands on behalf of Belmont Resident and Ratepayer Action Group (BRRAG)

The following questions were taken on notice at the 27 June 2023 Ordinary Council Meeting. Ms Hollands was provided with a response on 12 July 2023. The response from the City is recorded accordingly:

1. With regard to item 14.1, since 2019 when the property was purchased by the owner, has the City completed any maintenance on these trees e.g. root repairs, trims or anything else? If so, what was done and how many times was something done? Was it at the request of the owner or by staff inspection and at what cost? Has any of that information been provided to Councillors, and if not, why not?

Response

Routine tree maintenance is conducted annually on all City verge trees including the trees adjacent this property. Since 2019 two inspections of the root barrier have been undertaken, with minor root pruning taking place on both occasions. Information regarding the findings of these inspections have been provided to the Councillors.

2. Has the owner asked for all the grasses nearby to be removed and if not, how will removing the trees solve the problems should there be one relating to allergies?

Response

No requests have been received for the removal of grasses from this verge.

Officers have made their recommendations relating to this matter as part of the confidential item.

5. At last month's meeting I asked about the Councillors motion regarding the temporary closure of Stanton Road and received a response saying that the potential closure of Central Avenue requires feedback from the Public Transport Authority and the Perth Airport Pty Ltd. Given this was part of a supported Councillor motion, have you attempted to go through the formal process as yet to get any responses, if not why not? Is it likely to be prior to the end of August before the election?

Response

The City is currently liaising with major stakeholders in the area. At this stage, the City is unable to confirm if all feedback will be received by the end of August 2023.

5.1.5 Ms L Hollands, Redcliffe

The following questions were taken on notice at the 27 June 2023 Ordinary Council Meeting. Ms Hollands was provided with a response on 12 July 2023. The response from the City is recorded accordingly:

1. In the last five years can I have a yearly breakdown of the income the City has received as a result of Oasis going over the agreed forecast and what is the percentage share of the profits that goes to the City?

Response

The City has not received any income to date.

2. Can I also have a breakdown for the same period for any costs whether it be grant money or purchases that the City of Belmont has paid to Oasis that do not relate to building maintenance?

Response

Breakdown:

2019 Financial Year

- **Management Fee \$253,652.04**
- **Council initiatives Family Passes \$17,127.82**

2020 Financial Year

- **Management Fee \$299,642.97**

2021 Financial Year

- **Management Fee \$135,993.00**

2022 Financial Year

- **Management Fee \$86,019.00**

2023 Financial Year

- **Management Fee \$40,313.04**

3. Has any Code of Conduct complaint been made against a Councillor from a staff member since the legislation came into effect and if so can I have a breakdown of how many?

Response

Code of Conduct complaints are confidential and therefore this information will not be provided.

4. In the cases of all the complaints including complaints from staff which were not standard panel matters, were the rules strictly adhered to and any complaint that was not received within one month refused on that basis?

Response

All complaints are handled in accordance with Code of Conduct and legislation.

5.1.6 Mrs G Godfrey, Redcliffe

The following questions were taken on notice at the 27 June 2023 Ordinary Council Meeting. Mrs Godfrey was provided with a response on 12 July 2023. The response from the City is recorded accordingly:

2. In April 2022, Item 12.2 was regarding the Belmont Sport and Recreation Club and Belmont City Bowling Club. The resolution included the following 'resolve the access issues to the facility by way of an agreement or memorandum of understanding'. In a letter received by the Bowling Club in June 2023, the Belmont Sport and Recreation Club refused to comply with this condition. Can Council investigate this matter?

Response

The full wording of the section of the resolution referred to states:

That Council Directs the CEO to write to the BSRC and the BCBC informing them of the Council's resolution and encouraging both Clubs to enter into discussions in good faith to resolve the access issues to the facility by way of an agreement or memorandum of understanding, including BSRC membership for bowlers.

Whilst there is no formal arrangement in place the City understands that the BSRC continue to abide by their commitment to the BCBC and continue to provide access to the facility.

3. Why has the bus stop and seats at the IGA shops in Belvidere Street been removed?

Response

In recent weeks the Public Transport Authority (PTA) have upgraded 14 existing bus stop areas to address compliance standards. Bus stop ID 14325 outside the IGA store in Belvidere Street was one of those upgraded. During that period, seats were removed to allow a new concrete pad and kerb to be poured. The seats were returned by the PTA on completion of these works.

4. The Glasshouse or old Ruth Faulkner Library had community artwork on the exterior panels. Now that the panels have been removed, has this artwork been destroyed or stored?

Response

As the artwork was integral with the window framing system, it had to be disposed of with the removal of the glass window system as it was contaminated with asbestos.

5.1.7 Ms E Ransome, Cloverdale

The following question was taken on notice at the 27 June 2023 Ordinary Council Meeting. Ms Ransome was provided with a response on 12 July 2023. The response from the City is recorded accordingly:

1. Many of the mature trees have been removed as part of the Tonkin Highway Gap Project. Has Council made any representation to Main Roads to replace these trees with trees that will grow to a maturity and offer habitat for local wildlife or will Main Roads only be replacing the trees with shrubs?

Response

The City maintains ongoing dialogue with Main Roads WA and the Head Contractor regarding the Tonkin Gap Project. A commitment for the inclusion of 14 100L tree stock which were suitable, has been given in an effort to provide habitat for native wildlife.

5.1.8 Mr L Rosolin, Belmont

The following question was taken on notice at the 27 June 2023 Ordinary Council Meeting. Mr Rosolin was provided with a response on 12 July 2023. The response from the City is recorded accordingly:

1. I have previously been informed that footpaths are inspected every two years. I received a letter from the City stating that footpaths are inspected every two months. How often are footpaths inspected?

Response

Officers conduct a condition survey of the City's footpath network every four years, most recently in late 2022 this occurred over a two month period. A fault survey is conducted every two years.

5.1.9 Mr R Fawcett, Ascot

The following question was taken on notice at the 27 June 2023 Ordinary Council Meeting. Mr Fawcett was provided with a response on 12 July 2023. The response from the City is recorded accordingly:

1. Is there any desire to re-zone the Ascot horse area?

Response

Officers are preparing a series of sub-planning strategies relating to activity centres, housing and the environment. These documents will serve as the foundation for an overarching Local Planning Strategy, which will inform the preparation of a new Local Planning Scheme.

The Activity Centres Planning Strategy will guide the future planning and development of activity centres. It is anticipated that the Activity Centres Planning Strategy will be considered by Council for advertising towards the end of this year, with advertising occurring shortly after.

The Local Housing Strategy will analyse existing zones and density codes applicable to land throughout the City and explore potential changes to ensure our housing stock aligns with the evolving needs of our community. The outcomes of this strategy will serve as a guiding framework for the preparation of a new Local Planning Scheme, which will implement any of the changes to zones and density codes. As outlined at the 27 June 2023 Ordinary Council Meeting, at this stage officers cannot confirm the likelihood of rezoning within the residential and stables area.

In terms of timeframes, it is anticipated that the Local Housing Strategy will be considered by Council for advertising in the fourth quarter of 2024. The Local Housing Strategy will then be advertised in late 2024 / early 2025. Following advertising, submissions will be reviewed, and modifications made to the Strategy prior to final consideration by Council in mid to late 2025. An overarching Local Planning Strategy and new Local Planning Scheme will then be progressed, which will take several years.

Please note that these advertising timeframes are estimates and may vary depending on the findings of studies undertaken along the way and submissions received during the advertising period. The City will ensure that all Strategy documents and the new Local Planning Scheme are widely advertised to the community and that there are numerous opportunities for landowners/occupiers to participate in the process.

5.2 Questions from members of the public

6 Confirmation of Minutes/receipt of Matrix

6.1 Ordinary Council Meeting held 27 June 2023

Officer Recommendation

That the Minutes of the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 27 June 2023, as printed and circulated to all Councillors, be confirmed as a true and accurate record.

6.2 Matrix for the Agenda Briefing Forum held 18 July 2023

Officer Recommendation

That the Matrix of the Agenda Briefing Forum held on 18 July 2023, as printed and circulated to all Councillors, be received and noted.

7 Questions by Members on which due notice has been given (without discussion)

8 Questions by members without notice

8.1 Responses to questions taken on notice

8.2 Questions by members without notice

9 New business of an urgent nature approved by the person presiding or by decision

10 Business adjourned from a previous meeting

11 Reports of committees

Nil.

I2 Reports of administration

12.1 Amendment No. 21 to Local Planning Scheme No. 15

Voting Requirement	: Simple Majority
Subject Index	: LPS15/021 – Modifying the use class permissibility of land uses within the ‘Town Centre’ zone and introducing Additional Use 21.
Location/Property Index	: Various
Application Index	: N/A
Disclosure of any Interest	: Nil
Previous Items	: Nil
Applicant	: Element Pty Ltd
Owner	: Various
Responsible Division	: Development and Communities

Council role

Legislative Includes adopting local laws, local planning schemes and policies.

Purpose of report

For Council to consider adopting Scheme Amendment No. 21 to the City of Belmont Local Planning Scheme No. 15 (LPS 15) for the purpose of advertising.

Summary and key issues

- Element Pty Ltd (the applicant) has lodged a Scheme Amendment request (Attachment 12.1.1) on behalf of the owners of Belmont Forum (Perron Group). The amendment seeks to increase the number of uses capable of approval within the Town Centre Zone and exempt certain uses from requiring planning approval.
- Several of the requested changes to land use permissibility are considered appropriate. However, certain permissibility changes are not supported, either due to their inconsistency with the 'Town Centre' zone objectives or because they should not be exempted.
- Council has the discretion to either adopt Amendments as submitted, or subject to changes.
- It is recommended that Council adopt a modified version of the applicant's Amendment as a 'standard' amendment for advertising (Attachment 12.1.2).

Officer Recommendation

That Council:

1. Pursuant to Section 75 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*, adopts for the purpose of advertising the following amendment to Local Planning Scheme No. 15:
 - i. Modifying the Zoning Table in the Scheme Text to change the following use class permissibility's within the 'Town Centre' zone:
 - a. 'Cinema/Theatre' from an 'A' to a 'D'
 - b. 'Convenience Store' from an 'A' to a 'P'
 - c. 'Health Studio' from a 'D' to a 'P'
 - d. 'Private Recreation' from an 'X' to a 'D'
 - e. 'Restaurant/Café' from a 'D' to a 'P'
 - f. 'Shop' from a 'D' to a 'P'.
 - ii. Introducing the following Additional Use within Schedule 2 of the Scheme Text:

No.	Location and Additional Uses
21	<p>Within the 'Town Centre' zone, the local government may approve the following additional uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor Vehicle Wash • Studio. <p>When considering development applications for the abovementioned land uses, the following requirements shall be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor Vehicle Wash uses shall be located within a multi-storey parking structure, screened from view and be limited to a maximum ground floor area of 200m². • Studio uses are to be integrated within the main shopping centre building and comprise a maximum workshop ground floor area of 30m².

- iii. Amending the Scheme Map to designate the 'Town Centre' zone as being subject to 'Additional Use 21' (A21).
2. Is of the view that the proposed amendment to Local Planning Scheme No. 15 is a 'Standard' amendment due to the following reasons:

- i. The proposed amendment relates to land zoned 'Town Centre' and is considered to be consistent with the objective of this zone.
 - ii. The proposed amendment is consistent with the City of Belmont Local Planning Strategy.
 - iii. The proposed amendment will not result in any significant environmental, social, economic or governance impacts on land in the scheme area.
3. Forward Amendment No. 21 to Local Planning Scheme No. 15 to the Environmental Protection Authority for comment, pursuant to Section 81 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*, and subject to no objection being received from the Environmental Protection Authority, advertise the amendment for public comment for a period of 42 days in accordance with Clause 47 of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*.

Location

The Amendment relates to the Belmont Town Centre as shown in Figure 1 below. The zoning of the subject lots and surrounding land is shown in Figure 2.



Figure 1: Location Plan - Town Centre outlined in Red (Source: IntraMaps)

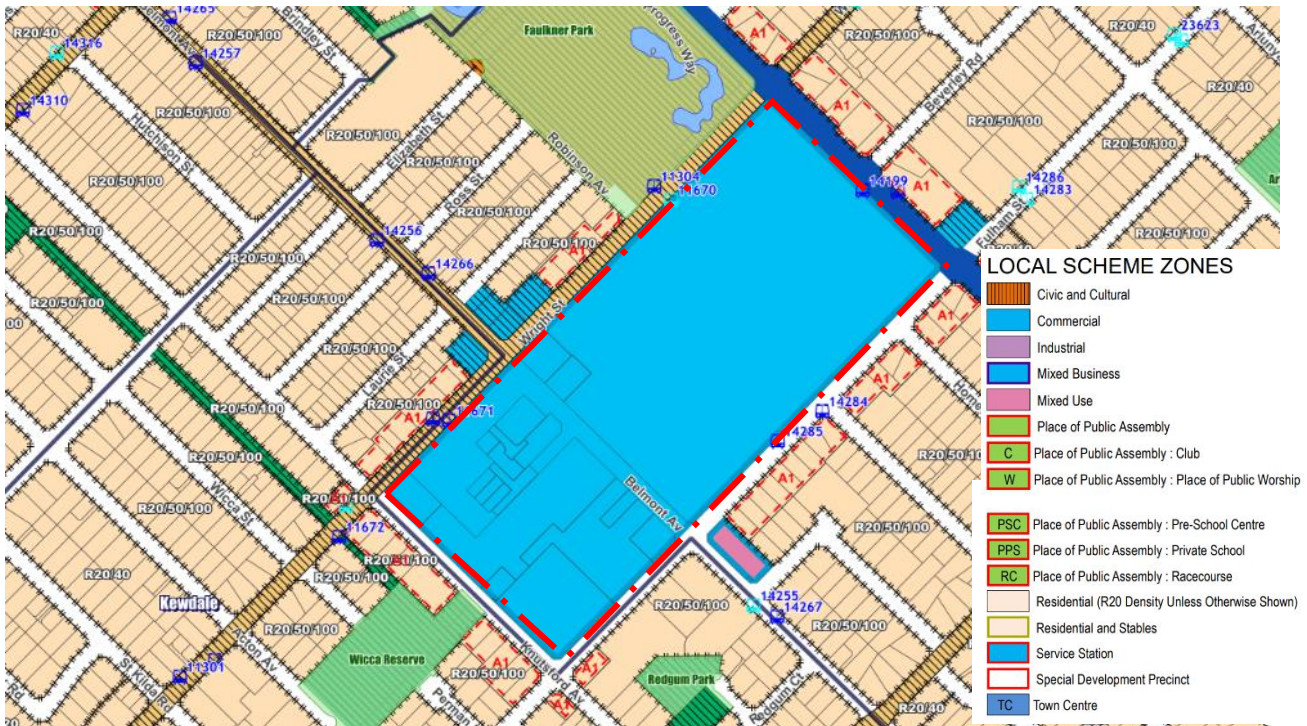


Figure 2: Existing zoning and reservation of land – Town Centre outlined in Red (Source: IntraMaps)

Consultation

No consultation has been undertaken on the proposed Amendment at this point in time.

The *Planning and Development Act 2005* requires scheme amendments to be advertised in accordance with the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* (the Regulations). The details of this statutory consultation process are outlined in the ‘Statutory Environment’ section of this report.

Strategic Community Plan implications

In accordance with the 2020 – 2040 Strategic Community Plan:

Goal 1: Liveable Belmont

Strategy: 1.2 Plan and deliver vibrant, attractive, safe and economically sustainable activity centres

Strategy: 1.4 Attract public and private investment and businesses to our City and support the retention, growth and prosperity of our local businesses

Goal 5: Responsible Belmont

Strategy: 5.5 Engage and consult the community in decision-making

Strategy: 5.6 Deliver effective, fair and transparent leadership and decision-making, reflective of community needs and aspirations

Strategy: 5.7 Engage in strategic planning and implement innovative solutions to manage growth in our City

Policy implications

State Planning Policy 4.2 – Activity Centres for Perth and Peel

State Planning Policy 4.2 (SPP 4.2) guides the planning and development requirements of activity centres in the Perth and Peel region. Its main goal is to encourage a mix of suitable land uses, with a focus on retail activities. Belmont Town Centre is the City's highest-ranking activity centre and designated as a 'Secondary Centre' within the Policy.

The amendment has been reviewed against SPP 4.2 to determine the appropriateness of the proposed modifications to land use permissibility.

City of Belmont Local Planning Strategy

The City's Local Planning Strategy recognises the importance of sustaining the long-term viability of its commercial centres. The Strategy aims to enhance the Town Centres functionality by allowing the expansion of retail spaces and promoting redevelopment in a main street format. The Strategy also specifically states that showrooms will only be permitted within the Town Centre if their design is consistent with a main street environment and design. The amendment has been reviewed against the City's Local Planning Strategy to determine the appropriateness of the proposed modifications to land use permissibility.

Statutory environment

Local Planning Scheme No. 15

The subject site is currently zoned 'Town Centre' under LPS 15. The 'Town Centre' zone has the following objective:

“The Town Centre and Commercial Zones are intended to provide for the retail commercial function and entertainment.”

Table 1 (Zoning Table) of LPS 15 sets out the permissibility of uses using the symbols of 'P', 'D', 'A', and 'X'. The meaning of the symbols is listed below:

- 'P' Means the use is permitted by the Scheme providing the use complies with the relevant development standards and the requirements of the Scheme.
- 'D' Means that the use is not permitted unless the local government has exercised its discretion by granting Development Approval.
- 'A' Means that the use is not permitted unless the local government has exercised its discretion by granting Development Approval after giving special notice in accordance with the provisions contained in Clause 64 of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* Schedule 2.

'X' Means a use that is not permitted by the Scheme.

Schedule 1 of LPS 15 includes land use definitions for each use listed in the Zoning Table. The relevant definitions relating to this Amendment are also contained within Attachment 12.1.3.

Clause 3.5 of LPS 15 addresses Additional Uses and outlines that, regardless of the use class designation in the zoning table, land uses for areas specified in Schedule 2 can receive approval, subject to the specific conditions being met. Currently, there are no Additional Uses applicable to the 'Town Centre' zone.

Clause 3.6 of LPS 15 relates to 'Restricted Uses' and outlines that only the uses contained within Schedule 3 (Restricted Use Table) can be considered. There are currently no 'Restricted Uses' which apply within the City of Belmont.

Local Planning Scheme Amendments

Section 75 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005* provides for an amendment to be made to a local planning scheme. The procedures for amending a local planning scheme, including public consultation requirements, are set out within Part 5 of the Regulations.

The Regulations specify three different types of scheme amendments, being 'basic', 'standard' and 'complex'. The main differences between the amendment classifications are the differing advertising requirements, with a 'basic' amendment not having any advertising requirement unless otherwise required by the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC). A standard amendment needs to be advertised for 42 days, and a complex amendment has a 60-day advertising period. Prior to advertising a 'complex' amendment, the consent of the WAPC is also required.

Irrespective of the classification of the amendment, where a local government has resolved to amend a scheme, the proposed amendment shall be forwarded to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) to determine whether it requires an environmental assessment.

Where no environmental assessment is required and subject to WAPC consent in the case of a complex amendment, the responsible authority shall advertise the amendment in accordance with the Regulations by:

- Displaying the amendment and associated public notice on the City of Belmont website.
- Publishing the notice in the local newspaper and displaying this on the City of Belmont public notice boards.
- Giving a copy of the notice to each public authority that the local government considers is likely to be affected by the amendment.

After the conclusion of the advertising period, Council is required to consider the submissions and pass a resolution to either support the amendment, with or without modification, or not support the amendment. After passing a resolution, the amendment is to be forwarded to the WAPC to review and provide a recommendation to the Minister for Planning.

Exemptions from the need to obtain development approval

The Regulations exempts certain land uses from requiring development approval. This is subject to the use having a 'D' permissibility in the zone and where the relevant conditions outlined in the table below are met.

Land Use	Zone	Conditions
Consulting Rooms	Commercial, Centre or Mixed Use	No more than 60% of the glass surface of any window on the ground floor of the consulting rooms is obscured glass.
Office	Commercial, Centre or Mixed Use	Office is not located on the ground floor of a building.
Recreation – Private	Commercial, Centre, Mixed Use or Light Industry Zone	(a) Premises are in the metropolitan region. (b) Net lettable area of any indoor area of the premises is no more than 300 m ² . (c) No more than 60% of the glass surface of any window on the ground floor of a building on the premises is obscured glass.
Liquor Store – Small	Commercial, Centre or Mixed Use	Store is in the metropolitan region or Peel Region Scheme area.

Table 1: Exemptions from the need to obtain development approval provided within the Regulations

These exemptions have implications for the subject Amendment as making a use 'D' enables it to be exempt. This is discussed further in subsequent sections of this report.

Background

The specific permissibility changes requested by the applicant are outlined in Table 2 below.

Use Class	Existing Permissibility	Applicant's Request
Art Gallery	D	P
Cinema/Theatre	A	P
Consulting Rooms	D	P
Convenience Store	A	P

<i>Use Class</i>	<i>Existing Permissibility</i>	<i>Applicant's Request</i>
<i>Dry Cleaning Premises</i>	D	P
<i>Educational Establishment</i>	X	D
<i>Health Centre</i>	X	P
<i>Health Studio</i>	D	P
<i>Hospital</i>	X	A
<i>Liquor Store – Small</i>	A	P
<i>Massage Parlour</i>	D	P
<i>Motel</i>	X	D
<i>Motor Vehicle, Boat or Caravan Sales</i>	X	D
<i>Motor Vehicle Hire</i>	X	D
<i>Motor Vehicle Repair</i>	X	A
<i>Motor Vehicle Wash</i>	X	D
<i>Nursing Home</i>	X	D
<i>Office</i>	D	P
<i>Private Recreation</i>	X	P
<i>Reception Centre</i>	X	D
<i>Restaurant/Café</i>	D	P
<i>Serviced Apartments</i>	X	P
<i>Shop</i>	D	P
<i>Showroom</i>	D	P
<i>Studio</i>	X	P
<i>Veterinary Centre</i>	X	A

Table 2: Applicants Requested Amendments to Table 1 of LPS 15

The applicant also seeks to introduce a Restricted Use Table within Schedule 3 of LPS 15 as outlined in Attachment 12.1.1 for the following uses:

- 'Hospital'
- 'Motel'
- 'Motor Vehicle, Boat or Caravan Sales'

- 'Motor Vehicle Hire'
- 'Motor Vehicle Repair'
- 'Office'
- 'Nursing Home'
- 'Reception Centre'.

The suitability of the above changes is discussed in the following section of this report.

Report

Following a review and analysis of the applicant's amendment request, officers consider the following:

- Several of the applicant's proposed changes to land use permissibility can be supported as they are consistent with the objective of the 'Town Centre' zone.
- Some of the applicant's requested 'P' uses are not considered appropriate, however they may be suitable as a 'D' use. This means that uses that benefit from 'D' permissibility exemptions under the Regulations do not require approval. However, where the exemption criteria is not met, the suitability of the use can be assessed through a development application.
- Two land uses can be supported as Additional Uses.
- Several land use permissibility changes are not supported as they are not consistent with the objective of the 'Town Centre' zone or are already subject to the Regulations exemptions.

These matters are discussed in further detail below.

Supported Use Class Permissibility Changes

The following requested changes to a 'P' use class permissibility can be supported. These changes align with the objective of the 'Town Centre' zone and SPP 4.2 and relate to uses already permissible within this zone.

- 'Convenience Store' – 'A' to 'P'
- 'Restaurant/Café' – 'D' to 'P'
- 'Shop' – 'D' to 'P'
- 'Health Studio' – 'D' to 'P'.

The 'P' use class permissibility allows these uses to establish without the need for development approval, provided that they comply with LPS 15. Justification for each of these changes is included in Attachment 12.1.1.

Land Use Permissibility Changes Supported Subject to 'D' Designation

In addition to the above land uses, the applicant has requested amendments to designate the uses 'Cinema/Theatre' as 'P' instead of 'A' and 'Private Recreation' as 'P' instead of 'X'. Additional discussion on this matter is included below.

Cinema/Theatre

Contrary to the applicant's request to designate 'Cinema/Theatre' as a 'P' use, a 'D' designation is considered more appropriate. Whilst this land use would contribute to the entertainment function of the town centre, LPS 15 does not contain a parking standard for this use. To allow for an assessment of car parking to be undertaken, it is considered more appropriate for this use to be designated as 'D'. The existing 'A' designation, which requires advertising even for compliant proposals, is considered excessive. In cases where variations to LPS 15 are proposed, these could be suitably advertised to potentially affected parties. Accordingly, designation as a 'D' use is considered appropriate.

Recreation – Private

While the applicant has requested a 'P' permissibility for this use, officers consider that a 'D' designation is more appropriate. While it is acknowledged that 'Recreation-Private' aligns with the 'Town Centre' zone's objectives and SPP 4.2, it is not considered appropriate to exempt it as a 'P' use. The reason for this is that the definition of 'Recreation-Private' in LPS 15 is broad and covers varying scales of the use. If a 'P' designation is applied, there would be no size limit on 'Recreation-Private' uses that could occur without requiring approval. This could lead to unintended poor outcomes for the Town Centre. To avoid this and ensure oversight through the development application process, a 'D' use permissibility is recommended.

Under a 'D' designation, the land use would still be exempt from requiring development approval, provided it does not occupy an area greater than 300m². However, proposals that exceed this size would require assessment to ensure the operations are suitable for their location.

Additional Uses

The applicant is seeking to introduce the currently prohibited uses of 'Motor Vehicle Wash' and 'Studio'. In addition, the applicant requested several land uses be established as Restricted Uses. The intent of this is to allow for these uses to occur, but only when specific conditions are met.

Officers have conferred with the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH), who have advised that Restricted Uses are not the appropriate mechanism to achieve this outcome. The reason for this is that Restricted Uses become the only land use that can occur on the land, which is clearly not a desirable outcome. Accordingly, DPLH advised that Additional Uses are the appropriate mechanism in LPS 15. This allows all permissible land uses to be considered, and the additional uses. It is worth noting that these additional uses would still maintain their current 'X' classification but can be considered subject to satisfying the relevant criteria.

Motor Vehicle Wash

While the use can complement the function of the Town Centre zone, it is necessary to be regulated to ensure it remains complementary in nature and does not become a dominant use. The objective is for people to visit the Town Centre for a broader purpose and that car washing serves as an incidental part of their trip.

To ensure this occurs, it is proposed that the following criteria apply to the use:

- Located within a multi-storey parking structure and screened from view; and
- Limited to a maximum ground floor area (GFA) of 200m².

These measures ensure that the use is visually acceptable and complimentary to the primary function of the town centre.

Studio

The 'Studio' land use contains two elements, including artist workshop area and gallery/sale space. It is considered that the gallery aspect of the use is consistent with the objectives of the zone. However, there are concerns that if the workshop area aspect is not regulated, it could occur at a scale that is not consistent with the objectives of the zone.

To ensure the use occurs in an acceptable manner, it is proposed that the following criteria apply:

- Be integrated within the main shopping centre building; and
- Comprise a maximum workshop GFA of 30m².

These conditions ensure the use occurs in a manner that aligns with the objectives of the zone.

Changes to Use Class Permissibility Not Supported

Some of the applicant's suggested changes to permissibility are not in line with the objective of the 'Town Centre' zone and are not supported.

Furthermore, some uses already benefit from conditional exemptions in the Regulations and it is not considered necessary for the permissibility of these uses to be amended. This is discussed further below.

Retention of Existing Permissibilities

Art Gallery/Massage Parlour

It is recommended that the 'D' designation associated with 'Art Gallery' and 'Massage Parlour' be retained instead of applying a 'P' permissibility. 'P' uses are typically exempt from the requirement to seek approval, provided they comply with the relevant local planning scheme requirements. However, since there are no specific parking requirements outlined in LPS 15 for these uses, it is necessary for an assessment to occur as part of the development application process.

Dry Cleaning Premises

Whilst the applicant requested a 'P' designation for 'Dry Cleaning Premises' it is considered more appropriate to retain the existing 'D' permissibility. This use is subject to separation distances under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, which requires consideration through the development application process.

Health Centre

The applicant has proposed designating 'Health Centre' as 'P' in the zoning table. However, this land use is planned to be removed in a future omnibus amendment as it is covered by the 'Medical Centre' or 'Consulting Rooms' definitions. Therefore, it is suitable to maintain its current designation as 'X' until it is removed as part of a future amendment to LPS 15.

Motel

The Motel land use is currently 'X' and prohibited within the Town Centre zone. The applicant seeks to make it a 'D' use. It is recommended that the 'X' designation of 'Motel' be retained for the following reasons.

- The use is car focused and inconsistent with contemporary planning principles advocated for by SPP 4.2 which seek to reduce car dependency within activity centres.
- Introducing a land use for short stay accommodation is a substantial change that requires strategic planning under SPP 4.2. However, such planning has not occurred.

Given the above, it is considered there are currently no cogent reasons to introduce the 'Motel' land use.

Motor Vehicle, Boat or Caravan Sales/Motor Vehicle Hire/Motor Vehicle Repair

The applicant requested that these uses be classified as 'Restricted Uses' which are subject to additional development requirements. Officers do not support this or designating 'Motor Vehicle, Boat or Caravan Sales' and 'Motor Vehicle Hire' as 'D' and Motor Vehicle Repair as 'A' for the following reasons:

- They do not align with the 'Town Centre' zone objectives as they do not provide a retail or entertainment function.
- There is an abundance of more suitable sites for these uses, and there is no strategic merit for them to occur in the Town Centre zone.
- The car-centric nature of these uses contradicts the planning principles of SPP 4.2, which aim to minimise reliance on cars within activity centres.

It is therefore recommended that the 'X' permissibility is retained for these uses.

Showroom

Officers do not support amending 'Showroom' from 'D' to 'P'. While this land use is currently capable of approval within the 'Town Centre' zone, SPP 4.2 states that showrooms should be located outside core activity centres. In addition, the City of Belmont

Local Planning Strategy states that showrooms should be encouraged and facilitated within the 'Mixed Business' zone and that showrooms should not be permitted within the 'Town Centre' zone unless their size and design is consistent with the objective of creating a 'main street' environment. As such, it is considered appropriate for this land use to remain as 'D' so that the specific operational, built form, and amenity implications of development proposals can be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Veterinary Centre

The 'Veterinary Centre' land use is currently 'X' and prohibited within the Town Centre zone. The applicant seeks to make this an 'A' use.

The definition of the use seeks to provide for the comprehensive treatment of all types of animals. This could facilitate the treatment of non-domestic animals requiring extensive treatment, and potential overnight stay. These factors mean officers consider the use is inappropriate for the Town Centre zone.

An acceptable form of the veterinary service can already occur under the 'Veterinary Consulting Room' land use. This use allows for the treatment of minor ailments of domestic animals, which is an appropriate scale for the Town Centre zone.

Liquor Store – Small

Liquor Store – Small is currently an 'A' use within the 'Town Centre' zone. The applicant seeks to make it a 'P' use. It is considered there are inherent matters associated with this use that require evaluation through the planning process. Furthermore, the previous consideration of this use in the Town Centre has benefitted from stakeholder input. A 'P' designation is therefore not supported for this use.

In terms of applying a 'D' designation to the use, this would have the same outcomes as applying a 'P' designation since it would be exempt under the Regulations.

Given the above, it is considered appropriate to retain the existing 'A' permissibility for Liquor Store – Small.

Uses already exempt under the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*

Consulting Rooms and Office

Officers do not support changing the permissibility of 'Consulting Rooms' or 'Office' from 'D' to 'P'. These uses already provide conditional exemptions under the Regulations. Given that these uses are already exempt, officers find no reason in duplicating the exemption by designating them as 'P' uses and introducing similar provisions within LPS 15.

Proposed changes that require strategic planning before consideration

The applicant requested changes to the permissibility of 'Reception Centre', 'Educational Establishment', 'Hospital', 'Nursing Home', and 'Serviced Apartments'. These uses are currently designated 'X'.

It is considered that the introduction of these uses would be a significant change. To determine the future suitability of these uses within the Town Centre, it is considered necessary for the landowners to undertake formal strategic planning for the land, in the form of a precinct structure plan. This plan would address:

- Strategic rationale;
- Development requirements i.e. floor spaces, height and parking;
- Design requirements;
- Interface;
- Traffic and movement;
- Public realm.

In the absence of this work being progressed, these uses cannot be supported at this time.

Scheme Amendment Classification

The Regulations specify three different types of scheme amendments, being 'basic', 'standard', and 'complex'. Clause 35(2) of the Regulations requires a resolution of the local government specifying the type of amendment and the reasons for the classification.

A standard amendment is identified by the Regulations as meaning:

- a) Amendment relating to a zone or reserve that is consistent with the objectives identified in the scheme for that zone or reserve;
- b) An amendment that is consistent with a local planning strategy for the scheme that has been endorsed by the Commission;
- c) An amendment to the scheme so that it is consistent with a region planning scheme that applies to the scheme area; other than an amendment that is a basic amendment;
- d) An amendment to the scheme map that is consistent with a structure plan or local development plan that has been approved under the scheme for the land to which the amendment relates if the scheme does not currently include zones of all types that are outlined in the plan;
- e) An amendment that would have minimal impact on land in the scheme area that is not the subject of the amendment;
- f) An amendment that does not result in any significant environmental, social, economic or governance impacts on land in the scheme area;
- g) Any other amendment that is not a complex or basic amendment.

The proposed amendment is considered to be a 'standard' amendment for the following reasons:

- i. The proposed amendment relates to land zoned 'Town Centre' and is considered to be consistent with the objective of this zone.

- ii. The proposed amendment is consistent with the City of Belmont Local Planning Strategy.
- iii. The proposed amendment will not result in any significant environmental, social, economic or governance impacts on land in the scheme area.

Should Council resolve to proceed with the proposed amendment as submitted by the applicant, it would need to be treated as a complex amendment. This is due to several uses not being addressed by the City’s Local Planning Strategy for the Town Centre zone and not being consistent with the LPS 15 zone objective. As per the Regulations, obtaining consent from the WAPC would be necessary before initiating the advertising process. Additionally, the duration of the advertising period would be extended to 60 days instead of the standard 42 days.

Conclusion

The applicant requested that the City modify the permissibility of various land uses to increase the number of uses capable of establishing within the ‘Town Centre’ zone. While various aspects of the applicant’s request are supported, a number of use class permissibility changes are not, due to requiring further strategic planning or not being consistent with the objectives of the zone. It is recommended that the modified version of the amendment as reflected within Attachment 12.1.2 be supported by Council for the purpose of advertising.

Financial implications

There are no financial implications evident at this time.

Environmental implications

There are no environmental implications associated with this report.

Social implications

It is considered that the Amendment will assist in delivering a vibrant and attractive Town Centre that attracts public and private investment.

Attachment details

Attachment No and title	
1.	Amendment Sought by the Proponent [12.1.1 - 3 pages]
2.	Changes Proposed by Amendment No 21 [12.1.2 - 1 page]
3.	Land Use Definitions [12.1.3 - 3 pages]

Attachment 1 – Amendment Sought by the Proponent

- Update Table 1 (Zoning Table) as follows:

Use Class	Existing Permissibility	Proponents Request	Officer Comment
<i>Art Gallery</i>	D	P	Refer to report
<i>Cinema/Theatre</i>	A	P	Refer to report
<i>Consulting Rooms</i>	D	P	Refer to report
<i>Convenience Store</i>	A	P	Historically, the definition of Convenience Store included the retail sale of petrol, which was the primary reason for it being an 'A' use. Reference to the sale of petrol was removed from the definition as part of a previous amendment to LPS 15. The use is consistent with the zone objective.
<i>Dry Cleaning Premises</i>	D	P	Refer to report
<i>Educational Establishment</i>	X	D	Refer to report
<i>Health Centre</i>	X	P	Refer to report
<i>Health Studio</i>	D	P	SPP 4.2 identifies gymnasiums (health studios) as an appropriate use to locate within activity centres that can generate activity outside of regular business/hours.
<i>Hospital</i>	X	A	Refer to report
<i>Liquor Store – Small</i>	A	P	Refer to report
<i>Massage Parlour</i>	D	P	Refer to report
<i>Motel</i>	X	D	Refer to report
<i>Motor Vehicle, Boat or Caravan Sales</i>	X	D	Refer to report

Attachment 12.1.1 Amendment Sought by the Proponent

<i>Motor Vehicle Hire</i>	X	D	Refer to report
<i>Motor Vehicle Repair</i>	X	A	Refer to report
<i>Motor Vehicle Wash</i>	X	D	Refer to report
<i>Nursing Home</i>	X	D	Refer to report
<i>Office</i>	D	P	Refer to report
<i>Private Recreation</i>	X	P	Refer to report
<i>Reception Centre</i>	X	D	Refer to report
<i>Restaurant/Café</i>	D	P	This use contributes to the entertainment function of the centre and is consistent with the objective of the 'Town Centre' zone.
<i>Serviced Apartments</i>	X	P	Refer to report
<i>Shop</i>	D	P	This use is consistent with the objective of the 'Town Centre' zone and intent of the Local Planning Strategy to support the continued expansion of retail floor space within this zone.
<i>Showroom</i>	D	P	Refer to report
<i>Studio</i>	X	P	Refer to report
<i>Veterinary Centre</i>	X	A	Refer to report

- Introduce the following Restricted Use Table within Schedule 3 of LPS 15:

Attachment 12.1.1 Amendment Sought by the Proponent

Table 2 – Proposed Restricted Use Table

No.	Description of Land	Restricted use	Conditions
R.U1	All land bound by Wright Street, Abernethy Road, Belmont Avenue and Fulham Street, Cloverdale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital • Motel • Motor Vehicle, Boat or Caravan Sales • Motor Vehicle Hire • Motor Vehicle Repair • Office • Nursing Home • Reception Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Where development external from and separate to the shopping centre is proposed, the following development requirements will apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Separate buildings shall have a minimum of one (1) activated frontage which has: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimum one pedestrian opening; and 2. Minimum 50% glazing on the ground floor. b) Motor vehicle hire and motor vehicle, boat or caravan sales uses shall be located within the shopping centre building or other mixed use building, otherwise are restricted to a maximum floorspace of 2,500m². c) Nursing home and motel use developments must be a minimum of three (3) storeys in height. d) A development application for a veterinary centre or motor vehicle repair use must be accompanied by an acoustic assessment demonstrating the ability to achieve compliance with the <i>Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997</i> (Noise Regulations) which may require restrictions on the permitted activities. e) Motor vehicle repair uses shall not be located directly abutting Belmont Avenue. f) Any reception centre use must be integrated with other multi-use development and cannot comprise a standalone building for a single use.

Attachment 2 – Changes Proposed by Amendment No. 21

- Update Table 1 (Zoning Table) as follows:
 - Amend the use class permissibility of ‘Cinema/Theatre’ from ‘A’ to ‘D’ within the ‘Town Centre’ zone.
 - Amend the use class permissibility of ‘Convenience Store’ from ‘A’ to ‘P’ within the ‘Town Centre’ zone.
 - Amend the use class permissibility of ‘Health Studio’ from ‘D’ to ‘P’ within the ‘Town Centre’ zone.
 - Amend the use class permissibility of ‘Private Recreation’ from ‘X’ to ‘D’ within the ‘Town Centre’ zone.
 - Amend the use class permissibility of ‘Restaurant/Café’ from ‘D’ to ‘P’ within the ‘Town Centre’ zone.
 - Amend the use class permissibility of ‘Shop’ from ‘D’ to ‘P’ within the ‘Town Centre’ zone.

- Introducing the below Additional Use within Schedule 2 of LPS 15.

No.	Location and Additional Uses
21	<p>Within the ‘Town Centre’ zone, the local government may approve the following additional uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor Vehicle Wash • Studio <p>When considering development applications for the abovementioned land uses, the following requirements shall be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor Vehicle Wash uses shall be located within a multi-storey parking structure, screened from view and be limited to a maximum GFA of 200m². • Studio uses are to be integrated within the main shopping centre building and comprise a maximum workshop GFA of 30m².

- Amending the zoning map to designate the ‘Town Centre’ zone as being subject to ‘Additional Use 21’ (A21).

Attachment 3 – Use Class Permissibility Symbol Meanings and Land Use Definitions

Land use definitions are included in Schedule 1 of LPS 15. The land use definitions relevant to this application have been extracted from Schedule 1 and included below:

Land Definitions	Use	Meaning
Art Gallery		means premises — a) that are open to the public; and b) where artworks are displayed for viewing or sale;
Cinema/Theatre		means premises where the public may view a motion picture or theatrical production;
Consulting Rooms		means premises used by no more than 2 health practitioners at the same time for the investigation or treatment of human injuries or ailments and for general outpatient care;
Convenience Store		means premises — a) used for the retail sale of convenience goods commonly sold in supermarkets, delicatessens or newsagents; and b) operated during hours which include, but may extend beyond, normal trading hours; and c) the floor area of which does not exceed 300 m ² net lettable area;
Dry Cleaning Premises		means any land and building used for the cleaning of garments and other fabrics by chemical processes;
Educational Establishment		means premises used for the purposes of education and includes a school, tertiary institution, business college, academy or other educational centre;
Health Centre		means any building used as a maternity centre, a district clinic, an x-ray or ultrasound centre, or pathology centre, or the like of any of those, but does not include the consulting rooms or a medical centre use classes;
Health Studio		means any land and building designed and equipped for physical exercise, recreation or sporting activities, but does not include the private recreation or public recreation use classes;
Hospital		means premises used as a hospital as defined in the Hospitals and Health Services Act 1927 section 2(1);
Liquor Store – Small		means premises the subject of a liquor store licence granted under the Liquor Control Act 1988 with a net lettable area of not more than 300 m ² ;
Massage Parlour		means a use of land involving the massaging manipulation or other treatment of body parts for therapeutic or remedial purposes, of a kind generally administered in association with medical treatment. The term does not include the provision of any sexual services;
Motel		means premises, which may be licenced under the Liquor Control Act 1988 —

Attachment 12.1.3 Land Use Definitions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) used to accommodate guests in a manner similar to a hotel; and b) with specific provision for the accommodation of guests with motor vehicles;
Motor Vehicle, Boat, or Caravan Sales	means premises used to sell motor vehicles, boats or caravans;
Motor Vehicle Hire	means any land or building used for the hiring out of motor vehicles and when conducted on the same site, the storage and cleaning of motor vehicles for hire but does not include mechanical repair or servicing of such vehicles;
Motor Vehicle Repair	means premises used for or in connection with — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) electrical and mechanical repairs, or overhauls, to vehicles other than panel beating, spray painting or chassis reshaping of vehicles; or City of Belmont Local Planning Scheme No. 15 – Scheme Text 56 Schedule No. 1 Land Use Definitions Meaning b) repairs to tyres other than recapping or re-treading of tyres;
Motor Vehicle Wash	means premises where the primary use is the washing of motor vehicles;
Nursing Home	means any building used for the medical treatment and/or care of sick, aged or handicapped persons, whether resident or not, but does not include the hospital, consulting rooms, medical centre or health centre uses;
Office	means premises used for administration, clerical, technical, professional or other like business activities;
Recreation Private	means premises that are — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) used for indoor or outdoor leisure, recreation or sport; and b) not usually open to the public without charge;
Reception Centre	means premises used for hosted functions on formal or ceremonial occasions;
Restaurant/Café	restaurant/cafe means premises primarily used for the preparation, sale and serving of food and drinks for consumption on the premises by customers for whom seating is provided, including premises that are licenced under the Liquor Control Act 1988;
Serviced Apartments	means a group of units or apartments providing — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) self-contained short stay accommodation for guests; and b) any associated reception or recreational facilities;
Shop	means premises other than a bulky goods showroom, a liquor store — large or a liquor store — small used to sell goods by retail, to hire goods, or to provide services of a personal nature, including hairdressing or beauty therapy services;
Showroom	means premises used to display, sell by wholesale or retail, or hire, automotive parts and accessories, camping equipment, electrical light fittings, equestrian supplies, floor

Attachment 12.1.3 Land Use Definitions

	coverings, furnishings, furniture, household appliances, party supplies, swimming pools or goods of a bulky nature;
Studio	means a building or part of a building used as a work-room by a painter, photographer, sculptor or craftsperson in the conduct of his/her profession and includes incidental display and sale of things made, decorated or adapted therein;
Veterinary Centre	means premises used to diagnose animal diseases or disorders, to surgically or medically treat animals, or for the prevention of animal diseases or disorders;

12.2 Q15-2023 - Supply of Traffic Control Services

Voting Requirement	:	Simple Majority
Subject Index	:	135/2023-15
Location/Property Index	:	N/A
Application Index	:	N/A
Disclosure of any Interest	:	Nil
Previous Items	:	N/A
Applicant	:	N/A
Owner	:	N/A
Responsible Division	:	Infrastructure Services

Council role

Executive The substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council eg adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.

Purpose of report

To seek Council approval to award Q15/2023 – Supply of Traffic Control Services.

Summary and key issues

This report outlines the process undertaken to invite and evaluate the quotations received and includes a recommendation to award Q15/2023 to WARP Traffic Management in accordance with the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

The scope of works includes the design, construction, maintenance and removal of temporary traffic control devices, controllers, signposting and barriers as required.

The contract is for three years commencing 1 August 2023 with the option of a two (2) year extension at the sole discretion of the City of Belmont.

Officer Recommendation

That Council:

1. Accepts the submission from WARP Traffic Management for Q15/2023 – Supply of Traffic Control Services as specified in accordance with the schedule of rates; and
2. Award the contract to WARP Traffic Management for a period of three (3) years commencing 1 August 2023 with the option of a two (2) year extension at the sole discretion of the City of Belmont.

Location

Not applicable.

Consultation

There has been no specific consultation undertaken in respect to this matter.

Strategic Community Plan implications

There are no Strategic Community Plan implications evident at this time.

Policy implications

City of Belmont Policy 29 - Purchasing

This policy aims to deliver a high level of accountability whilst providing a flexible, efficient and effective procurement framework.

Statutory environment

This issue is governed in the main by the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*, in particular Regulation 11(2) (b) which states that “Tenders do not have to be publicly invited according to the requirements of this Division if the supply of the goods or services is to be obtained through the Council Purchasing Service of WALGA”.

Background

Under the *Local Government Act 1995*, tenders are not required to be publicly invited if the supply of the services is to be obtained through the West Australian Local Government Association (WALGA) Preferred Supplier Program. WALGA has established a panel for Road Building Contractors, Materials and related Services – Traffic Management Services. Four members of this panel were invited to submit a quotation with one response being received from the following:

- WARP Traffic Management.

Report

The Evaluation Panel consisted of Coordinator Works, Supervisor Works and Traffic Management Supervisor. Each panel member has signed a Declaration of Confidentiality & Interest Form confirming that they have no known conflict of interest to disclose.

The responses received were assessed on the same selection criteria included with the invitation to quote, being:

	CRITERIA	WEIGHTING
1	Company Profile	15%
2	Experience	15%
3	Company Capacity	20%
4	Safety	20%
5	Price	30%
	TOTAL	100%

WARP is the current contractor and has provided traffic control services since 2009. During this time they have provided a high level of service.

The rates quoted by the respondents are detailed in Confidential Attachment 12.2.1 – Price Schedule. Cost Comparison shows that the hourly crew rates quoted by WARP have only risen by 1% from the previous period, along with 7% increases for the preparation of Management Plans and RTM approval. Savings were achieved for Site Visits and some Short Term Rental items.

Confidential Attachment 12.2.2 – Evaluation Matrix outlines the scores awarded by the Evaluation Panel and identifies WARP as the recommended supplier.

Financial implications

The contract for Traffic Control Services is managed by the City’s Works Department.

Expenditure on Traffic Management Services is allowed for in estimates that inform budget allocations for Capital Works projects to be undertaken in the appropriate year. Budget amounts for planned and unplanned maintenance also allows for the provision of Traffic Management Services.

Over the most recent three-year period from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2023, the total expenditure on Traffic Management Services was \$3,125,603 which is an average of \$1,041,868 per annum.

Environmental implications

There are no environmental implications associated with this report.

Social implications

There are no social implications associated with this report.

Attachment details

Attachment No and title	
1.	CONFIDENTIAL REDACTED - Q15-2023 - Price Schedule - (Confidential matter in accordance with Local Government Act 1995 section (5.23(2)(c)(e)) [12.2.1 - 1 page]
2.	CONFIDENTIAL REDACTED - Q 15-2023 - Evaluation Matrix - (Confidential matter in accordance with Local Government Act 1995 s [12.2.2 - 1 page]

12.3 Tender 04/2023 - City of Belmont Civic Centre Chiller Unit Replacement

Voting Requirement	:	Absolute Majority
Subject Index	:	114/2023-04
Location/Property Index	:	N/A
Application Index	:	N/A
Disclosure of any Interest	:	Nil
Previous Items	:	N/A
Applicant	:	N/A
Owner	:	N/A
Responsible Division	:	Infrastructure Services

Council role

Executive The substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council eg adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.

Purpose of report

To seek Council approval to award Tender 04/2023 - City of Belmont Civic Centre Chiller Unit Replacement.

Summary and key issues

This report outlines the process undertaken to invite quotations and evaluate the responses received.

The Scope of Works for this Contract includes the supply & installation of the following works as detailed in the plans and specification: -

- a) Decommissioning and removal of the existing chiller unit including safe and appropriate disposal of waste materials in accordance with current Australian Standards and law.
- b) Structural modifications to existing chiller unit enclosure to facilitate installation of new chiller unit.
- c) Construction of new structural elements of concrete plinths, columns, steel stairs and landings inside the existing chiller unit enclosure to facilitate long term access and maintenance to the new chiller unit.
- d) Supply, installation and commissioning of new chiller unit including electrical, mechanical and hydraulic services as required. Consideration should be given to the energy efficiency of the new equipment.

- e) Make good to new areas of structural work on existing enclosure including patching and painting.

Officer Recommendation

That Council:

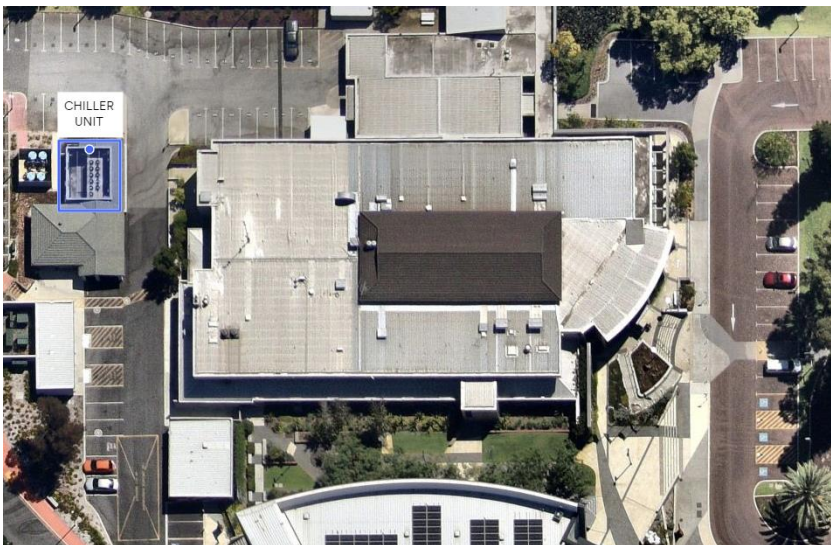
1. Accepts the response submitted by Grosvenor Engineering Group for Tender 04/2023 - City of Belmont Civic Centre Chiller Unit Replacement for the lump sum of \$533,205 excluding GST.
2. That Council adopts the following amendment to the 2023-2024 budget relating to the replacement of the Belmont Civic Centre chiller unit:

Account	Account Desc.	Current Budget	Proposed Budget	Movement
BB2303	Civic/Administration Centre – Chiller Replacement	459,700	534,000	74,300
999800	Closing Balance	(500,000)	(425,700)	(74,300)

An absolute majority of Council is required

Location

City of Belmont Civic Centre Chiller Unit, 215 Wright Street, Cloverdale.



Consultation

The City has engaged BCA Consultants who prepared the mechanical services plans and specification and McDowall Affleck Consulting Engineers who prepared the structural plans and details.

Strategic Community Plan implications

In accordance with the 2020 – 2040 Strategic Community Plan:

Goal 5: Responsible Belmont

Strategy: 5.2 Manage the City's assets and financial resources in a responsible manner and provide the best possible services for the community

Policy implications

City of Belmont Policy 29 - Purchasing

This policy aims to deliver a high level of accountability whilst providing a flexible, efficient and effective procurement framework.

Statutory environment

This issue is governed in the main by the *Local Government Act 1995*, in particular Section 3.57 which states that:

“a local government is required to invite tenders before it enters into a contract of a prescribed kind under which another person is to supply goods or services”

Background

The existing Civic Centre Mechanical Chiller was installed in 2004 and is now reaching the end of its useful life. Therefore, in line with the City's asset management principles it must be replaced, due to performance and energy efficiency concerns. The need to replace the unit was identified for action and a budget allocated.

A public invitation to tender for the replacement of the City of Belmont Civic Centre Chiller Unit was advertised in the West Australian on Saturday, 22 April 2023 closing on Tuesday 6 June 2023 at 2.00pm. Six responses were received from:

- Australian HVAC Services Pty Ltd. (+alternative quote)
- CMS Engineering Pty Ltd.
- Fredon Air (WA) Pty Ltd.
- Grosvenor Engineering Group Pty Ltd.
- Jako Industries Pty Ltd.
- ME Engineering Group.

The rates quoted by the respondents are detailed in Confidential Attachment 12.3.1 – Price Schedule.

Report

The Evaluation Panel consisted of the Manager City Facilities and Property and Building & Facilities Operations Advisor.

Each panel member has signed a Declaration of Confidentiality and Impartiality Form confirming that they have no known conflict of interest to disclose.

	CRITERIA	WEIGHTING
1	Company Profile	5%
2	Experience	20%
3	Company Capacity	15%
4	Methodology	20%
5	Safety	10%
6	Price	20%
7	Duration	10%
	TOTAL	100.00%

Grosvenor Engineering Group has extensive local government experience and has undertaken similar construction and services works. Their tender submission demonstrated their understanding of the contract requirements and that they have the capacity to complete the works within the required timeframes. Grosvenor Engineering Group are the preferred candidate based on price and proposed methodology which includes the availability of temporary chillers.

Confidential Attachment 12.3.2 – Evaluation Matrix details the Evaluation Panel’s assessments of the tender submissions.

Financial implications

There is an amount of \$459,700 included in the 2023-2024 budget for the replacement of the City of Belmont Civic Centre Chiller Unit. The pre-tender estimate for the replacement was \$500,000 based on the Scope of Works, the detailed mechanical specification and structural and mechanical drawings. The tender price submitted by Grosvenor Engineering Group exceeds the project budget. As a result, an increase of \$74,300 will be required, reducing the overall budgeted surplus for the 2023-2024 budget to \$425,700.

Environmental implications

The new Chiller Unit provides higher energy efficiency and lower operating sound levels. These are achieved by utilising the latest compressor and fan design and technologies.

Social implications

There are no social implications associated with this report.

Attachment details

Attachment No and title	
1.	CONFIDENTIAL REDACTED - Tender 04-2023 - Price Schedule (Confidential matter in accordance with Local Government Act 1995 section 5.23(2)(c)(e)) [12.3.1 - 3 pages]
2.	CONFIDENTIAL REDACTED - Tender 04-2023 - Evaluation Scorecard (Confidential matter in accordance with Local Government Act 1995 section 5.23(2)(c)(e)) [12.3.2 - 1 page]

12.4 Public Open Space Strategy 2022 - 2040 (Part 1 and Part 2)

Voting Requirement	:	Simple Majority
Subject Index	:	116/132
Location/Property Index	:	N/A
Application Index	:	N/A
Disclosure of any Interest	:	Nil
Previous Items	:	OCM 27/09/2022 Item 12.4
Applicant	:	N/A
Owner	:	N/A
Responsible Division	:	Infrastructure Services

Council role

Executive The substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council eg adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.

Purpose of report

The purpose of this report is to seek final Council endorsement of the Public Open Space Strategy 2022 - 2040 (POSS) Part 1 and Part 2, as provided in Attachments 12.4.1 and 12.4.2, and provide Council with an update in relation to feedback received from the community during the public consultation period.

Summary and key issues

The POSS outlines the City's strategic framework to guide the provision of public open space (POS) within the City of Belmont (City).

Part 1 provides a concise and easy to read document with a focus on explaining to the community the purpose of the POSS and key outcomes. Part 2 is a more comprehensive document focused on the technical aspects of POS provision, which contains the research findings and analysis supporting the actions.

The draft POSS (Part 1 and 2) was presented to Council at the Ordinary Council Meeting (OCM) on the 27 September 2022 and approved for public comment.

During the consultation period three comments were received and have been considered as noted in the 'consultation' section below.

The POSS (Part 1 and 2) is now ready for final Council endorsement, after which the documents will be available on the City's website.

Officer Recommendation

That Council endorse the Public Open Space Strategy 2022 - 2040 (Part 1 and Part 2) as provided in Attachments 12.4.1 and 12.4.2.

Location

Not applicable.

Consultation

In developing the draft POSS, extensive internal consultation was undertaken and feedback was sought from the community through stakeholder engagement events and community surveys.

At the 27 September 2022 OCM, Council endorsed the draft POSS (Part 1 and Part 2) for the purposes of advertising for a period of 28 days, to seek public comment. Public consultation was undertaken between 20 October 2022 and 17 November 2022 (inclusive) via Belmont Connect.

A total of three responses were received with no changes required to the draft POSS (Part 1 and 2). The public feedback received and Officers' responses are provided in the table below:

Public Consultation Feedback (verbatim)	Officer Comment/Recommendation
<p>Part 1:</p> <p>Thanks City of Belmont. As much as I aesthetically prefer wooden/nature playgrounds, and the benefit they serve in comparison to our environment, I've noticed that kids (especially mine) find a lot more venture in climbing and swinging off good old-fashioned monkey bars and roped nets. Climbing is key when they're older. Perhaps that could be intertwined in the newer designs.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>Under Sections 16 and 17 of the POSS Part 2 will guide the approach to future provision of play spaces within the City, which broadly covers green space observations (in the context of benefits associated with physical and mental development for various age groups) and considerations relating to the provision of playground and play equipment.</p> <p>No changes recommended to the POSS Part 1 or 2.</p>
<p>Part 1:</p> <p>It would be great to see fitness equipment installed at Peet Park.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>When planning and designing POS, the City will include the elements identified in Section 15 of the POSS Part 2, which</p>

Public Consultation Feedback (verbatim)	Officer Comment/Recommendation
	<p>outlines opportunities where outdoor exercise equipment can be considered.</p> <p>No changes recommended to the POSS Part 1 or 2.</p>
<p>Part 2:</p> <p>Peachey Park, what a utter shame the new installed playground was not at all designed to accommodate young children, the 2 swings are too high from the ground, as an adult at 178cm I have to jump to get on the swings, meaning you constantly have to lift children onto them, small children cannot climb the ladder to the top of the fort to utilise the slide, again completely impractical for small children and for parents who if they have the ability to, have to then lift the child to the top from the side access just so they can go down the slide.</p> <p>There is also no shade provided to any part of the play area, so come the midst of summer the utilisation of this park will be minimal.</p> <p>The removal of the bike learning paths was probably the most detrimental item to be removed, teaching children how to ride and be confident within themselves and the road rules is such a vital tool.</p> <p>Thankfully, it is still a dog friendly zone and will continue to draw the current close community.</p>	<p>Noted.</p> <p>These concerns have been addressed within the POSS under Section 16 and 17 and Objective 2 (Liveable POS):</p> <p>When planning and designing POS, consideration will be given to Sections 16 and 17 of the POSS Part 2, which broadly covers green space observations (in the context of benefits associated with physical and mental development for various age groups) and considerations relating to the provision of playground and play equipment.</p> <p>To support a formalised approach to the planning and provision of play spaces, levels of service and an assessment process will be developed to encapsulate the objectives and considerations outlined in Sections 16 and 17 of the POSS Part 2.</p> <p>No changes recommended to the POSS Part 1 or 2.</p>

Strategic Community Plan implications

In accordance with the 2020 – 2040 Strategic Community Plan:

Goal 1: Liveable Belmont

Strategy: 1.1 Respect, protect and celebrate our shared living histories and embrace our heritage

Strategy: 1.5 Encourage and educate the community to embrace sustainable and healthy lifestyles

Goal 2: Connected Belmont

Strategy: 2.1 Design our City so that it is accessible by people of all ages and abilities

Strategy: 2.2 Make our City more enjoyable, connected and safe for walking and cycling

Goal 3: Natural Belmont

Strategy: 3.1 Protect and enhance our natural environment

Strategy: 3.4 Provide green spaces for recreation, relaxation and enjoyment

Strategy: 3.5 Promote energy and water efficiency, renewable energy sources, and reduce emissions and waste

Strategy: 3.6 Encourage sustainable development to guide built form

Goal 4: Creative Belmont

Strategy: 4.1 Promote the growth of arts and culture

Strategy: 4.2 Embrace technology, creativity and innovation to solve complex problems and improve our City

Strategy: 4.3 Support and collaborate with local schools and businesses

Goal 5: Responsible Belmont

Strategy: 5.1 Support collaboration and partnerships to deliver key outcomes for our City

Strategy: 5.2 Manage the City's assets and financial resources in a responsible manner and provide the best possible services for the community

Strategy: 5.5 Engage and consult the community in decision-making

Strategy: 5.7 Engage in strategic planning and implement innovative solutions to manage growth in our City

Policy implications

There are no policy implications associated with this report.

Statutory environment

When responding to the needs of our Community, the City is guided by Local and State Government legislation, policy and strategies.

Key State Government documents associated with the POSS include:

- Plan for the Metropolitan Region Stephenson & Hepburn Report 1955
- Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS)
- The State Planning Strategy
- Western Australian Planning Commission - Liveable Neighbourhoods (2009)
- Department of Sport and Recreation - Classification Framework for Public Open Space (2012)
- Directions 2031 and Beyond (2010)
- Perth and Peel @ 3.5million (2018)
- Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage - Bush Forever (2000)

Background

The POSS supports the aims of the City's Local Planning Scheme No.15 by ensuring there is a sufficient supply of land for recreation and open space.

The previous POSS was finalised in 2008 and it was determined a review was required to incorporate and consider:

- Updates that have occurred to the City's strategic documentation;
- Changes to the City's demographic profile;
- Future challenges associated with the provision of POS; and
- Community feedback provided through consultation and surveys.

Report

Following endorsement by Council at the 27 September 2022 OCM to seek public comment on the draft POSS (Part 1 and 2), three responses were received and considered by City Officers.

While no changes have been made to the POSS (Part 1 and 2) through public consultation, feedback received has been provided to relevant departments involved in the delivery and management of POS for their future consideration.

Minor amendments have been made in relation to the following:

- Welcome to Country (to align with current practice)
- 2016 Census data has now been updated with the 2021 data in the POSS (which has resulted in no material changes to the findings)
- To address feedback received from Council (associated with the September 2022 OCM item).

The POSS (Part 1 and 2) is now ready for finalisation with the inclusion of updated statistics following the recent release of the 2021 Census data, additional images, infographics etc.

Following Council endorsement, the POSS (Part 1 and 2) will be uploaded to the City's website,

Financial implications

The implementation of the POSS will have financial implications which will predominantly consist of officer time, and additional funding will be required for capital expenditure. New projects will be undertaken in accordance with the City's Project Management Framework.

Specific projects and initiatives identified, will be subject to a detailed Feasibility Study and Business Case development, to be considered as part of the annual budget process and long-term financial plan, for consideration and approval by Council.

Environmental implications

There are no environmental management implications evident at this time, however individual projects may have environmental considerations, which will be outlined in the relevant Feasibility Study and Business Case.

Social implications

Public Open Space is integral to the City's liveability. The Strategy will assist with providing the following benefits:

- Physical health and wellbeing
- Mental health and wellbeing
- Cultural and historical connections
- Social connections and creativity
- Protecting and enhancing our environment
- Reduction of urban heat island effect.

Attachment details

Attachment No and title	
1.	Public Open Space Strategy 2022 - 2040 [12.4.1 - 19 pages]
2.	Public Open Space Strategy 2022 - 2040 Part 2 [12.4.2 - 94 pages]



CITY OF BELMONT Public Open Space Strategy 2022 - 2040

Date of Publication:

City of Belmont

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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 Parks, Leisure and Environment team on (08) 9477 7257.

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

Acknowledgement of Traditional Owners

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.

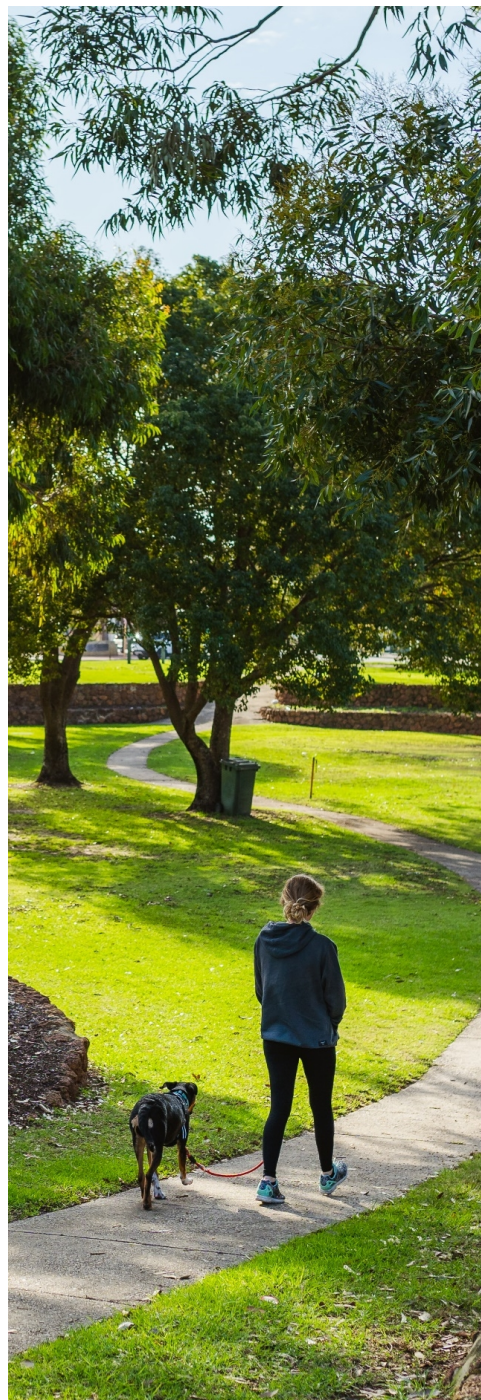
Purpose

This Public Open Space Strategy aims to provide a strategic framework to guide the provision of public open space within the City of Belmont (City), including new public open space development and the upgrade of our City's existing public open space.

With population growth and reducing lot sizes to facilitate a sustainable urban environment, public open space is a critical part of liveable urban environments supporting the health and vibrancy of our Community and our connection to our culture and heritage values.

This strategy includes regard for our future demographic needs and consideration of our climate and environmental challenges to help protect and enhance the opportunities of our unique riverside City.

Supporting this strategy is the *Public Open Space Strategy Part 2*, which contains more detail about the research, definitions, analysis, and recommendations.



What is public open space?

Public open space is generally described as land set aside for public enjoyment and protection of unique, environmental, social, and cultural values for existing and future generations.

Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries 2012.

Public open space is officially recognised in Planning Schemes and reserved for 'Parks and Recreation' purposes. The intent is to retain these spaces for public access, sport, leisure activities (play and exercise), and recreation.

Traditionally, in the context of a public open space strategy, any park, sporting area, river walk, or open vegetated green space is considered public open space.

Today, access to and the useability of public open space has greater importance. Incorporating built elements to support community activity is growing in importance, as the demand for public open space and the requirement for this space to be flexible and meet diverse needs increases. Spaces that combine both green and built elements can often support our Community as much as traditional open green spaces like parks or ovals.



Public parks



Public gardens



Natural reserves



Sporting venues



Streetscapes

Why is public open space important?

Public open space is integral to the City's liveability.

Some of the City's public open space benefits are described below.

Physical health and wellbeing



Informal exercise and relaxation

Participating in organised sport

Children's physical development

Mental health and wellbeing



Mindfulness, relaxation, unwinding

Socialising, belonging

Children's social and cognitive development

Cultural and historical connections



Whadjuk people's cultural heritage and connection to Country

Post-European historical and cultural heritage

Local identity

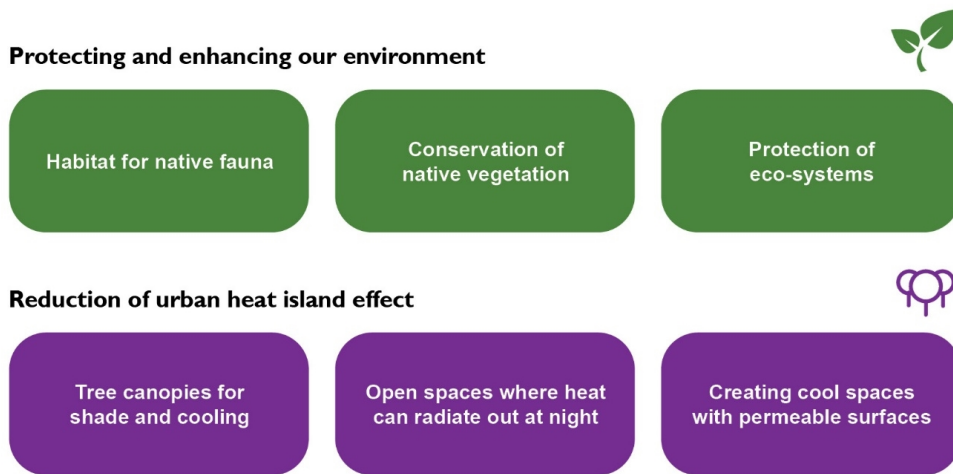
Social connectedness and creativity



Festivals and community events

Public performances

Public art displays



What types of public open spaces do we have?

Public open space is divided into four main types based on their size and average walkable distances.

Classifying public open spaces is useful when assessing the accessibility and desired use for public open spaces. It helps ensure that public open spaces are accessible to all users.

Type	Features
Local Open Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually includes small parks about 0.4 to 1 hectare in size Service residents who live nearby, usually within 400m or a 5-minute walk.
Neighbourhood Open Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually includes parks about 1 to 5 hectares in size Provide recreational and social opportunities for residents who generally live within 800m or a 10-minute walk.
District Open Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually includes spaces about 5 to 15 hectares in size Mainly designed for organised sports and often has some recreational and nature areas included Residents typically live within 2km or a 5-minute drive.
Regional Open Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The spaces are usually larger than 20 hectares Usually provide recreational, organised sports and natural spaces

- Walkable access is not essential as these spaces serve a regional area.

How much public open space do we have?

The City has a total of approximately 284 hectares of public open space.

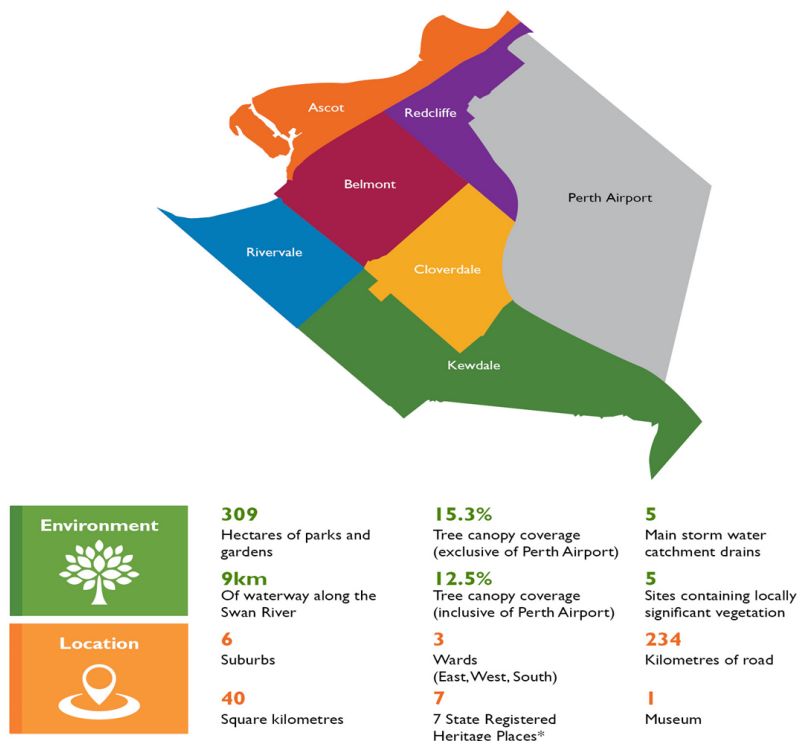
The City's public open space is made up of:

- 94 hectares of recreational space - Neighbourhood Open Space
- 47 hectares of sporting space - Regional Open Space
- 117 hectares of nature space - District Open Space
- 26 hectares of other space used, for example, stormwater drainage.

The City covers a total area of approx. 4,000 hectares and is located 6 kilometres east of the CBD. The City includes the suburbs of Belmont, Cloverdale, Kewdale, Redcliffe (with a portion of Perth Airport), Rivervale and a small area of South Guildford.

Land uses within the City vary, and include residential, retail, commercial, industrial and mixed-use such as residential-commercial use. Public open space is officially recognised in Planning Schemes and reserved accordingly.

Public open space traditionally included parks, sporting areas, river walks, and open vegetated green spaces. As our population grows, we need to secure other opportunities to complement public open space, such as the enhancement of streetscapes and the integration of built elements with green spaces, to ensure our Community continues to enjoy the greater value of public open space.



What does our Community say?

The City's green spaces are the most loved aspect of living in our City.

Strategic Community Planning Survey, Nov 2019.

Consistently, community surveys and workshops show that our Community values our public open space.

Since 2019, the following key surveys and workshops have been conducted:

- MARKYT® Community Scorecard 2019
- MARKYT® Community Scorecard 2021
- Strategic community planning consultation workshops, 2019
- Resident survey 2020 regarding the local planning scheme review.

The findings of these surveys support the importance of protecting and enhancing our public open space.

The 2021 MARKYT® Community Scorecard survey also indicated concern for the maintenance and enhancement of the Swan River foreshore.

Overall, our Community is keen to support the enhancement of streetscapes, trees and verges and the improvement of parks, playgrounds and reserves.



Community Feedback Summary

Based on the feedback received from our Community, our Community would appreciate and support:

- ✓ An increase in the provision of amenities, such as barbecues, picnic areas, water fountains and exercise equipment, within public open spaces
- ✓ An increase in trees and native vegetation within public open spaces and streetscapes
- ✓ Improved access to children's play areas and youth plazas
- ✓ Enhanced access to the Swan River foreshore
- ✓ Community engagement initiatives such as community gardens, markets and pocket parks within streetscape spaces
- ✓ Continuing with the installation of underground power to enhance streetscapes in a manner that complements public open space.

What are our future needs?

Demographic trend analysis is an essential aspect of planning public open space.

In 2021, the City’s estimated population was 42,257. Our population is expected to grow to about 65,600 by 2041. Redcliffe and Rivervale expect the greatest increase in people following the completion of two significant development projects in the Springs around 2026 and longer-term growth within Development Area 6 surrounding Redcliffe Train Station.

The parents and homebuilders age group (35–49) is expected to increase the most over the next twenty years by approximately 70%. This age group will be closely followed by the young workforce (25–34), which is predicted to rise by 40%.

Increasing population density will likely reduce private open space, through a reduction in lot sizes and access to private backyards, which would put emphasis on the importance of quality public open space. The demand is also likely to change as pressure is put on high-use open spaces, creating a need for utilising non-traditional areas such as streetscapes and civic spaces.

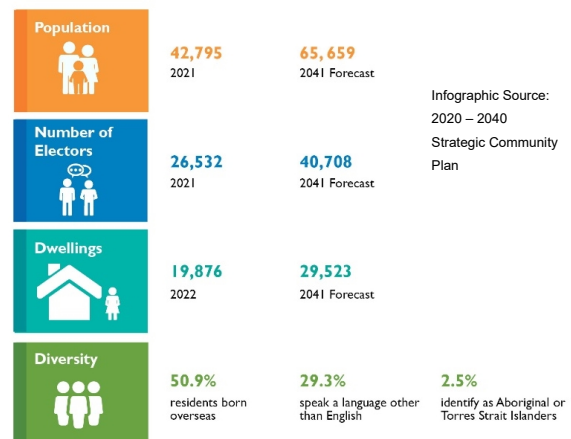
Beyond parks, playgrounds, sporting ovals and reserves, the integration of urban liveable spaces, streetscaping, community gardens and a range of other open spaces will be expected by modern communities.

The growth of more diverse open spaces will enrich the character of our City and better reflect the needs of our diverse communities.

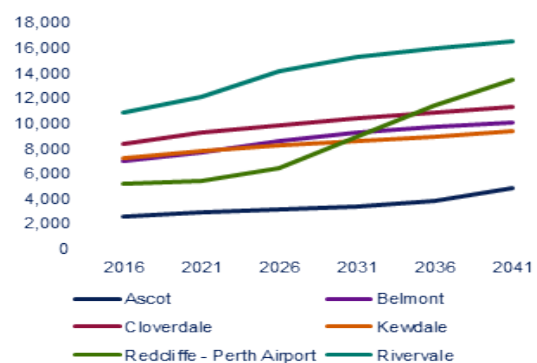
Key Considerations

Based on the demographic analysis, it will be necessary for the City when making decisions to:

- ✓ Monitor and review on an ongoing basis that there is adequate public open space provision, particularly for Rivervale and Redcliffe
- ✓ Consider suitable public open space for the parents and homebuilders age group
- ✓ Continue to maintain a balance of services and amenities that suit all age groups
- ✓ Provide diverse open space types to reflect the needs of our diverse Community
- ✓ Enhance the connection between private and public space.



Forecast id (2018) population growth by suburb



How will we respond?

When responding to the needs of our Community, the City is guided by Local and State Government legislation, policy, and strategies.

Key State Government documents include:

- Plan for the Metropolitan Region Stephenson & Hepburn Report 1955
- Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS)
- The State Planning Strategy
- Western Australian Planning Commission - Liveable Neighbourhoods (2009)
- Department of Sport and Recreation - Classification Framework for Public Open Space (2012)
- Directions 2031 and Beyond (2010)
- Perth and Peel @ 3.5million (2018)
- Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage - Bush Forever (2000).

Guiding policy and strategies at the Local Government level include the City's:

- Local Planning Scheme
- Belmont On the Move (March 2017)
- Environment & Sustainability Policy and Strategy 2016-2021
- Reconciliation Action Plan 2015-2017
- Access and Inclusion Plan 2018-2021
- Age-Friendly Plan 2017-2021
- Asset Management Plans
- Community Infrastructure Plan
- Recreation Strategy.

Principles

Based on the guiding legislation, policy and strategies, the City will adopt the following principles:

- ✓ Public open space in residential areas should aim for 10% of the gross subdivisible area
- ✓ Provide suitable alternatives or advanced enhancements for areas with less than 10% public open space
- ✓ Public open space should include a balanced mix of conservation, active, and passive recreational uses in a range of settings and locations
- ✓ Regional open space should include important recreation and organised sport, alongside significant conservation and/or environmental features
- ✓ Public open space should be accessible to all, connected, and sustainable while supporting art, heritage, and culture
- ✓ Public open space will be designed to be safe and incorporate Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles
- ✓ Promote Anyone Can Play, creating play-based experiences for children regardless of ability
- ✓ Design age-friendly spaces to ensure the inclusion of all, regardless of age
- ✓ Encourage Green Space for All
- ✓ Promote the shared use of open space and integrate facilities and activities
- ✓ Encourage sustainable and environmentally friendly concepts and products when designing open space.

Our objectives

The City has developed five key objectives to help achieve a vibrant, desirable, and liveable City for all that demonstrate our care for and appreciation of our natural environment.



Optimal POS

Optimise public open space provision, diversity, functionality, accessibility, and utilisation.



Liveable POS

Provide public open space that supports urban liveability and recognises local identity, culture and heritage.



Connected POS

Plan for green spaces that enhance the connection between private and public areas.



Natural POS

Protect and enhance our natural environment and minimise environmental impact.



Enduring POS

Develop public open space that is adaptable, sustainable, responsive and resilient to future challenges.

Objective 1



Optimal POS

Optimise public open space provision, diversity, functionality, accessibility, and utilisation.

The need to house a growing population can present a challenge in public open space provision that meets the diverse needs of the community. While one option is to increase the provision of public open space through land acquisition, this is not always possible.

Initiatives

How we will deliver our objective.

We will:

- Do more with what we have by increasing the level of service in existing public open space, where there is a shortfall of public open space (for areas with less than 10% public open space)
- Collaborate with the Water Corporation to convert or enhance existing water supply and drainage lands to become more accessible
- Investigate opportunities to co-locate and develop green spaces in activity centres, schools, and within high-density areas
- Actively engage with our Community when renewing or developing district and regional spaces and in areas where there is a shortfall of public open space
- Proactively manage issues related to over or underuse of ovals and sporting facilities
- Ensure new and upgraded public open space includes a strong focus on the Green Space for All and Anyone Can Play approaches
- Focus on a variety of social inclusion and interactive opportunities when designing open space areas
- Consider the needs of companion animals when planning public open space.

Standard Levels

What we want to deliver.

Typically, for sports spaces:

- Sporting equipment and associated infrastructure, for example, wickets, practice nets, goal posts, line-markings
- Club rooms and related facilities
- Wayfinding signage
- Turf fields of sufficient size to accommodate a range of sporting activities
- Lighting
- Park benches, bins, drinking fountains, barbecues, and toilets
- Water-wise and energy-efficient irrigation systems
- Complementary recreational/sporting infrastructure like pump tracks, skate parks, and basketball courts
- Carpark and bicycle facilities
- CCTV and other security initiatives.

	<p>Typically, for recreational spaces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recreation and leisure equipment that enable informal sports and physical activity, relaxation, and social interaction, such as playgrounds, and outdoor exercise equipment• Recreational/sporting infrastructure like small-scale table tennis, small bike tracks, and basketball half-courts• Wayfinding signage• Gazebos, park benches, bins, drinking fountains, barbecues, and toilets in larger district or neighbourhood parks or parks in high-density areas• Appropriate footpath and bollard lighting• Trails and nature walks• Community vegetable gardens, where community facilities exist• Water-wise and energy-efficient irrigation systems.
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Objective 2



Liveable POS

Public open space that supports urban liveability and recognises local identity, culture, and heritage.

The City's green spaces play a critical role in supporting urban liveability and community wellbeing by providing attractive spaces, relief from built-up environments, and places to socialise, exercise or relax and unwind from our busy lives.

Initiatives

How we will deliver our objective.

We will provide a balanced mix of attractive spaces for:

- Physical activity, including organised sports and informal physical exercise opportunities
- Leisure activities and social interactions
- Ecological conservation and opportunities to connect to our natural environments.

When considering the best-balanced mix of attractive spaces, we will:

- Design spaces that are accessible to all and include multi-generational activities
- Provide a specialised all-ability play space within the City
- Produce agreed levels of service and equipment provision for green space development
- Identify opportunities for community gardens, particularly where high-density housing limits the feasibility of planting private edible gardens
- Design green spaces to reduce urban heat and provide cooling opportunities through the provision of irrigated turf surfaces, natural shade, increased tree coverage, green corridors, and the development of blue-green spaces (vegetation with natural or created water bodies)
- Recognise Aboriginal culture and historical significance in the design and upgrade of green spaces
- Continue to work closely with the City's Museum to use the City's green spaces as an opportunity to highlight the historical significance of the place
- Provide educational signage to recognise the importance of Aboriginal culture, the City's history, and ecology.

Objective 3



Connected POS

Plan for green spaces that enhance the connection between private and public areas.

By enhancing the integration of private green spaces with streetscapes and public open space, streetscapes can take on several functions, such as providing shade, planting edible gardens, and creating opportunities for connecting with others.


Initiatives

How we will deliver our objective.

We will:

- Support the inclusion of significant shade trees and gardens when designing infrastructure
- Design streetscape and green spaces to support pedestrian movement and connectivity
- Encourage green space designs that promote social interaction, such as pocket parks, community gardens, and shade trees
- Review planning policies and strategies to support the connection between public-private green spaces.

Objective 4



Natural POS

Protect and enhance our natural environment and minimise environmental impact.

The retention of green spaces as public open space ensures the conservation of our natural environment, including native vegetation complexes, plant and animal species, and ecosystem services and functions.

Initiatives

How we will deliver our objective.

We will:

- Continue to protect and enhance our City's priority conservation areas, that is, P H Dod Reserve, Noble Park, Redcliffe Park East, Hassett Street Bushland, the Swan River foreshore, and our Bush Forever sites
- Use these sites to help educate and foster an appreciation for our natural environment
- Promote ecological conservation and provide opportunities to connect to our natural environments.

To conserve our natural assets, we will:

- Reduce the number of artificial assets within these areas and opt for assets that complement the natural environment. For example, use dirt pathways and avoid lighting that may adversely affect the native animals in the area
- Control weeds and revegetate with seeds and plants native to the area, wherever possible, to help restore pre-European vegetation complexes
- Reduce mechanical disturbance when constructing infrastructure like footpaths
- Implement interpretative and information signage that promotes living with wildlife
- Restrict domestic animals that may threaten native plants and animals by using means such as physical barriers or legislative controls
- Protect sensitive areas by using designated walkways to control public access and restrict or prevent vehicle access
- Plant local and native plant species in green spaces, including the revegetation of Environmentally Friendly Areas
- Implement controls to deter feral animals from accessing conservation areas
- Include water-wise plants and energy-efficient assets when designing green spaces
- Use water-wise and energy-efficient methods when irrigating green spaces
- Follow best practice guidelines when using fertilisers and pesticides to reduce potential adverse environmental impacts
- Monitor and trial alternative and non-chemical weed control.

Objective 5



Enduring POS

Develop public open space that is adaptable, sustainable, responsive, and resilient to future challenges.

To ensure the City is adaptive to change, key risks and challenges must be continually considered.

Initiatives

How we will deliver our objective.

We will:

- Ensure key risks and challenges are considered when developing business cases for green space enhancement
- Include Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles when developing and upgrading green spaces
- Ensure the future demographics of the area are considered when creating new and upgrading existing green spaces.

The key risks and challenges for ongoing assessment include:

- Predicting future demand and user-specific requirements
- Meeting community expectations in relation to CPTED principles and perceptions of safety
- Responding to community expectations and lifestyle changes
- Supporting and improving community health and wellbeing
- Recognising identity and cultural and historical connections within and for our public open spaces
- Evolving demand for public open spaces because of changes in property types, density and population
- Addressing environmental concerns and ensuring our resources are used wisely and our environmental impact is limited
- Protecting our vegetation, including increasing tree canopy cover and the diversity of our native plants and animals
- Connecting private and public areas to improve the functionality and diversity of our green spaces.

Implementation

The implementation of this Public Open Space Strategy will be guided by an Implementation Plan.

The Implementation Plan will identify the strategic actions required to enable the City to achieve its vision and outcomes for public open space.

The City will continue to consult with our Community to understand their needs and aspirations for public open space and review the Strategy and Implementation Plan at least every two years, or sooner as required, to help refine the strategy outputs.

The success of the Public Open Space Strategy will be measured by our Community's satisfaction with parks and open spaces. This will be undertaken through customer satisfaction surveys on a regular basis.





CITY OF BELMONT Public Open Space Strategy (Part 2) 2022 - 2040

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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 Parks, Leisure and Environment team on (08) 9477 7257

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

Acknowledgement of Traditional Owners

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.

I Introduction

The City of Belmont's (City) Public Open Space Strategy aims to provide a strategic framework to guide the provision of public open space (POS) to help achieve a vibrant, desirable, and liveable City that demonstrates our care for and appreciation of our natural environment.

This strategy considers:

- the relevant state and local planning legislation and policy frameworks
- the current state of our POS
- where the City may have a shortfall now and, in the future,
- how the City will address any shortfall
- the suitable levels of service for the various types of POS.

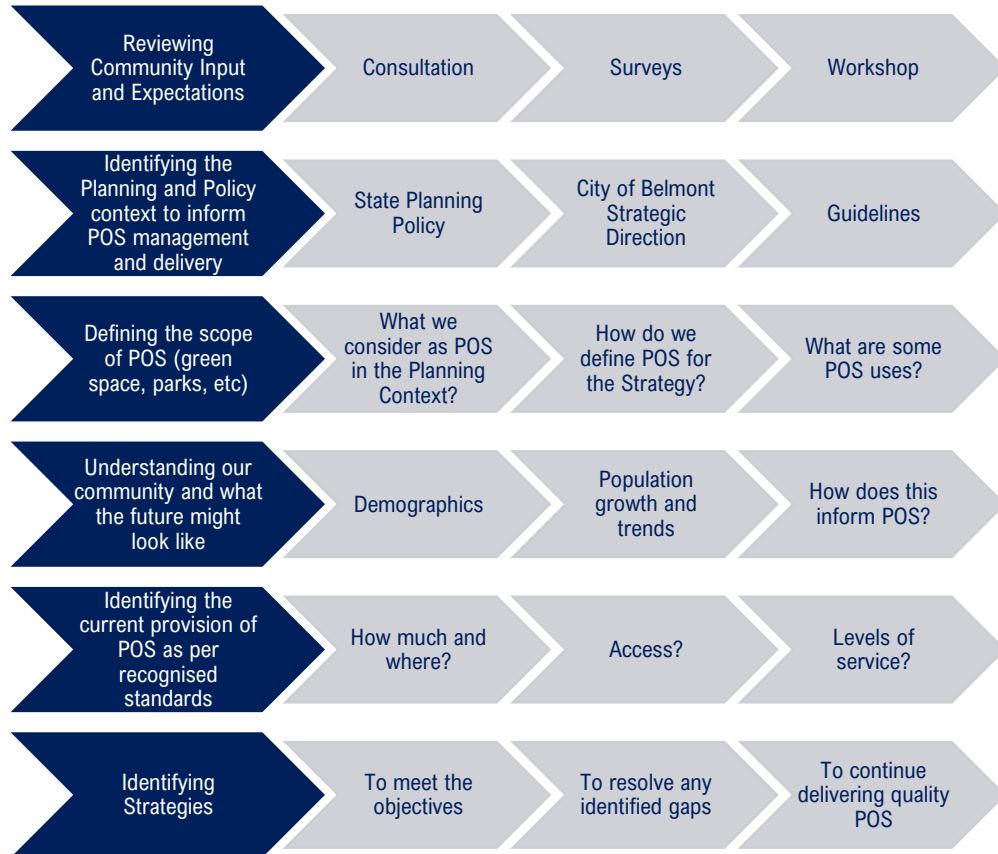
The City's POS Strategy has been presented in two parts:

- Part 1 summarises the key points designed for easy and brief uptake of what is important from our community's point of view.
- Part 2 is a more technical document designed to meet the requirements of the integrated planning and reporting standards set by the Western Australian state government. This document includes a systematic review of data to inform the objectives, scope, context and direction of the City's POS Strategy.



2 Methodology

The following approach was adopted when developing this strategy:



3 Scope

For this strategy, POS is defined per the Metropolitan Regions Scheme and Local Planning Scheme as:

... any accessible and not-accessible land reserved as 'Parks and Recreation' and 'Civic and Cultural'.

The following spaces are excluded from any area calculations used in this strategy:

- Fenced or restricted lands reserved as Public Assembly (for example, Ascot Racecourse)
- Green space that falls within the City's local government area but is within Perth Airport and therefore not subject to the City's Local Planning Scheme
- Lands reserved as Parks and Recreation but are utilised for electrical or telecommunication purposes (that is, sites of high risk and are not accessible to the Community)
- Schools.

4 The City's Strategic Context

This strategy is aligned with the City's overarching Strategic Community Plan 2020–2040. The City's Strategic Community Plan informs all other council plans and policies.

This POS Strategy is consistent with the following strategic goals identified in the City's Strategic Community Plan:

- **Liveable Belmont**
We are vibrant, desirable, and liveable.
- **Connected Belmont**
We can all get to where we want to go.
- **Natural Belmont**
We care for and enjoy our environment.
- **Creative Belmont**
We are innovative, creative and progressive.
- **Responsible Belmont**
We are inclusive, engaging and act with integrity.

For more information on how this POS Strategy aligns with the specific strategic actions of the Strategic Community Plan, please see Appendix B.

Appendix B also outlines the City's other strategies and plans that help inform and/or complement this strategy.

In addition to the City's strategic plans, the Local Planning Scheme (LPS) is pertinent to the setting of the POS Strategy. The LPS sets out the rules for development in the City and helps ensure:

- There is a sufficient supply of serviced and suitable land for housing, employment, commercial activities, community facilities, recreation, and open space
- The protection and enhancement of the City's environmental values and natural resources and promote ecologically sustainable land use and development.

The POS Strategy is a supporting documentation to the City's LPS.

5 State Planning Framework

5.1 Overview

A review of planning instruments, guidelines, plans, and policies relevant to POS planning and provision was undertaken to inform the preparation of the POS Strategy, identifying:

- Applicable planning frameworks and guidelines
- Expected or ideal levels of provision and services
- The classification or identification of POS.

A summary of these documents and their fundamental principles is outlined in Appendix C.

Under state planning policy, the City can consider the implementation of a developer contribution plan (DCP), whereby the cost of developing infrastructure to support the development new (and established) areas can be recovered from the developer.

This can include very small-scale developments, such as the subdivision of a small parcel of land and in these cases, the implementation of a DCP can impact brown field development (development of land that has previously been developed). For example, the cost of contributing to a DCP for a small development, when coupled with development costs and a lower property sale value (particularly within lower socio-economic areas), may impact the financial viability of development and impede brown field densification. The City recognises the benefits of densification and the positive impact this can have on rates revenue and economic viability of the wider area.

That said, in the future the City may consider the development and implementation of a DCP on a case-by-case basis. For example, in the event larger scale development was to occur in an area there may be considerable costs associated with the development of infrastructure to support the development, such as roads, drainage, POS etc. However, a DCP would only be considered based on a comprehensive review of the development area, cost of infrastructure, existing POS provision and likely impact on the viability of the development, before implementation.

5.2 Conclusions

While the planning and policy documentation at both the State and Local levels of government provide a wide range of recommendations that influence the provision of POS, the key influences and outcomes are:

- Provision of POS in residential areas should meet a goal of 10% of the gross subdivisible area
- POS should provide a balanced mix of conservation, active and passive recreational uses in the district, neighbourhood, and local open spaces
- Regional open space accommodates important recreation and organised sport, alongside significant conservation and/or environmental features
- Provision of quality passive and active POS that is accessible, connected, and sustainable while supporting art, heritage, and culture.

6 What Our Community Says

6.1 Introduction

The Community's input and aspirations have contributed to the objectives, direction, and outcomes of the POS Strategy.

The following surveys and workshops were used to help shape the objectives of the POS Strategy:

- MARKYT® Community Scorecard 2019
- MARKYT® Community Scorecard 2021
- Strategic Community Plan Consultation, 2019
- Local Planning Scheme Review - Resident workshops, 2019
- Local Planning Scheme Review - Resident workshops, 2020.

6.2 MARKYT® Community Scorecard 2019

In June 2019, the City initiated a community survey to gauge how the City was performing against the key indicators in the Strategic Community Plan 2016-2036 and to understand the Community's needs and aspirations. Feedback relating to public open space indicated:

- Whilst the performance of conservation and environment was good, the Community felt that our focus had declined
- Playgrounds, parks and reserves were good but were still seen as a community priority, as well as streetscapes which were a higher priority.

Table 1: Streetscapes Challenges identified in the Markyt Community Scorecard Survey 2019

STREETSCAPES	
Challenges Identified by the Community	Actions Suggested by the Community
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unkempt and unappealing streetscapes • Trees are being removed for development • Not enough tree pruning • Litter, dumped rubbish and abandoned shopping trolleys in local streets • Residential and commercial properties are not being taken care of • Effect on area's image and reputation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance streetscapes across the City 2. Increase canopy and protect green space 3. Regular tree maintenance and pruning 4. Roll out underground power 5. Encourage residents and businesses to keep properties and shop fronts clean 6. Increase Street cleaning and litter removal.

Table 2: Playgrounds, Parks and Reserves Challenges identified in the Markyt Community Scorecard Survey 2021

PLAYGROUNDS, PARKS AND RESERVES	
Challenges Identified by the Community	Actions Suggested by the Community
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdated play equipment at local parks • Limited facilities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance local parks 2. Upgrade playgrounds across the City 3. Improve facilities, including BBQs, toilets, shade, exercise equipment etc 4. Protect public open space, plant more trees and natural assets 5. Consider off-leash dog areas.

6.3 MARKYT® Community Scorecard 2021

Similar to 2019, the City initiated a community survey in 2021 to gauge how the City was performing and identify any changes in the Community's perception.

The 2021 survey feedback detected similar challenges to those suggested in the 2019 survey. However, the Community and Wellbeing Scorecards identified the strengths and priorities listed in Table 3.

In addition, the comments received from the Community were assessed for key themes:

- Street trees, verges and garden bed plantings needed improved maintenance and should be native
- Parks were rated highly; however, the Community noted playgrounds should continue to be upgraded, including the increased availability of outdoor exercise equipment
- The City should retain mature trees on private property and parks
- Improved Park maintenance was also requested
- The City should continue with installing underground power.

Table 3: Strengths and Priorities identified in the Markyt Community Scorecard Survey 2021

STRENGTHS Identified by the Community	PRIORITIES Identified by the Community
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playgrounds, parks, and reserves • Disability access and inclusion • History and heritage. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community safety and crime prevention, especially in streets and parks 2. Improved streetscapes, trees, and verges – The Community desired more and better maintenance standards 3. Increase lighting of streets and public places 4. Opportunities to take part in physical activity.

6.4 Local Planning Scheme Review – Resident Workshops 2019

The City conducted community workshops for the LPS Review project in 2019 with an aim to:

- Establish a vision for future planning of housing, activity centres and POS in the City and within each local neighbourhood area
- Identify the perceived strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats concerning housing, activity centres, and POS in the City and each local neighbourhood area.

A total of five workshops were held that were specially tailored for each neighbourhood area. Residents expressed their views and aspirations on matters important to their local neighbourhood. The findings contributed to the residents' vision for the future direction of the City, with six key themes identified:



- A desire for a strong sense of community
- Good quality housing
- Liveable green spaces
- Multicultural communities
- Public art
- Safe and inclusive designs.

Table 4 summarises some of the POS and streetscape improvements identified by the Community.

In general, the Community favoured increased shade within parks and streetscapes, including the planting of flowering plants and natives. The Community also noted that smaller local parks should become focal points for community interaction, play and exercise.

Key suggestions to help achieve the above outcomes included:

- The creation of community gardens within localised catchments
- Increased or improved POS amenities, including BBQs, public toilets and drinking fountains
- Increased spaces for physical exercise and off-leash dog walking
- Increased children's play and youth spaces
- Conversion of open drains into living streams.

The Community was also in favour of increased streetscape amenity and activation, including:

- Increased shade trees
- Underground power (to be investigated with Western Power)
- Creation of pocket/streetscape parks with increased verge gardens, including edible verge gardens.

Table 4: Summary of Community Feedback and Suggestions by Precinct

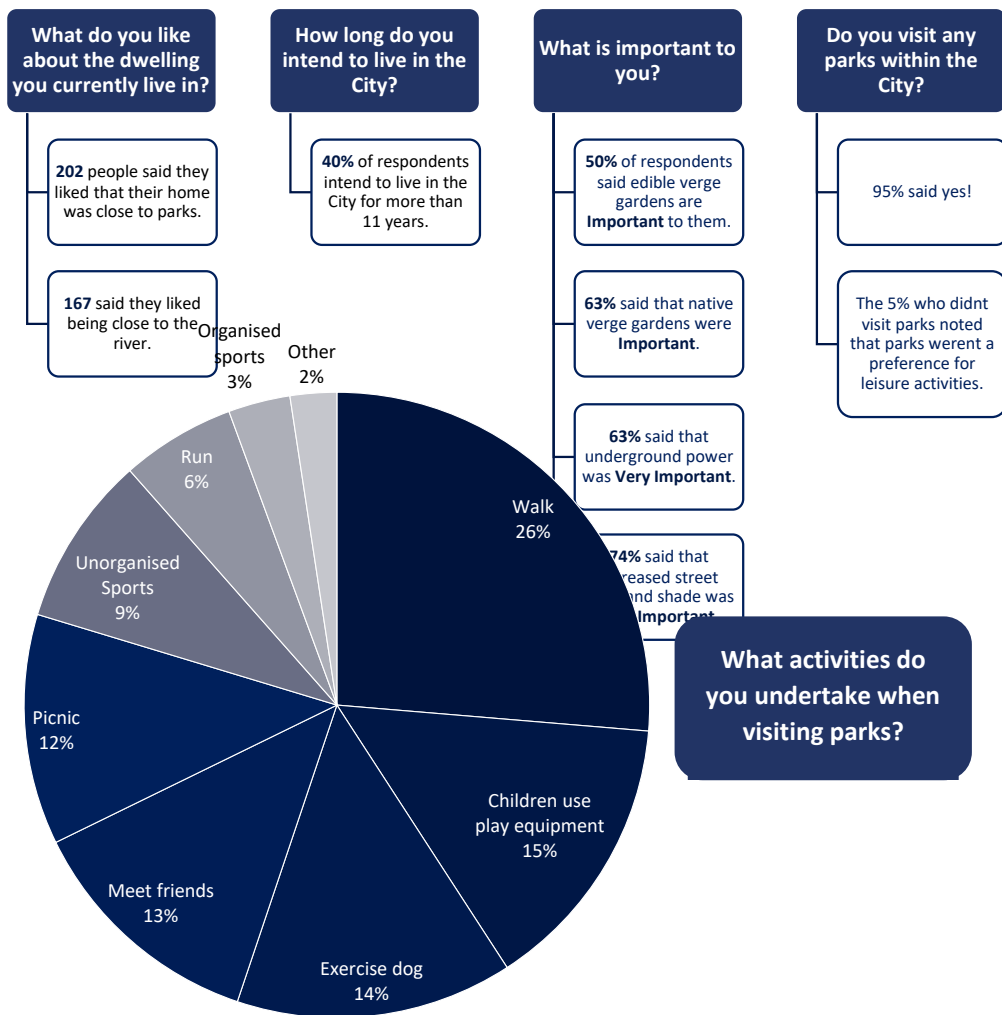
Precinct Workshop	POS Improvements	Streetscape Improvements
Riverside (Ascot)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased vegetation across all green spaces and commercial precincts • Increased services/ amenity a priority, including BBQs, toilet facilities, fountains and exercise equipment • Community gardens and activities (i.e. street markets) • Improved ("elaborate") playgrounds. • Additional sporting and youth-focused spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased shade trees/streetscape covered in trees, including native planting and edible (vegetable) gardens • Improved connection between people's front gardens and beautified streetscapes (gardens and verandas overlooking a green street).

Precinct Workshop	POS Improvements	Streetscape Improvements
South (Kewdale & Cloverdale)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of the Belmont Sports and Recreation precinct to include picnic spaces, exercise facilities and BBQs Increased tree planting Increased public art Community gardens and more vegetation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground power to increase street tree planting and local connections Increased shade trees/streetscape covered in trees, including native planting and edible (vegetable) gardens Conversion of open drains into living streams and streets turned into park strips.
West (Rivervale)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase shade and tree coverage within parks Activation of parks within the Springs, particularly riverfront parks, to improve access to the Swan River (water taxi and ferry landing) Inclusion of a community garden and frequent farmers' markets Inclusion of youth-focused plazas, playing fields and street games Upgrade of toilet facilities within the Kooyong Road centre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of street piazzas, pocket parks, frequent farmers' markets and street games Increased street trees and improved verge treatments to create green connections Aspiration to live in green streetscapes, generously vegetated with trees and having native plants and vegetable patches as part of the verge landscaping.
East (Cloverdale & Redcliffe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The generous provision of trees and vegetation was also encouraged throughout the precinct Improved public facilities, including toilets, BBQs, and associated picnic amenities Inclusion of community gardens, dog parks and youth plazas Conversion of local drains into living streams. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future streetscapes to be filled with trees and native vegetation Street pocket parks and front yard flower gardens, veggie patches and front verandas surrounded by gardens complementing the future streetscape.
Central (Redcliffe & Belmont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revegetation with new tree canopy is a central objective of the precinct's parkland development Activate Signal Hill reserve through public art Farmers' markets at Centenary Park Provision of new picnic and BBQ facilities, youth plazas, playgrounds, dog parks, and community gardens, as well as improvement of the public toilet facilities Improved lighting of parks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree-covered streetscapes with underground power and increased native planting Conversion of drains to living streams.

6.5 Local Planning Scheme Review – Resident Workshops 2020

The LPS review process held in 2020 included some questions about how residents used, accessed, and valued POS. Of interest, 95% of the 94 respondents said they visit the City's parks. Figure 1 below summarises this feedback.

Figure 1: Summary of Resident Survey 2020 Responses relating to POS



6.6 Strategic Community Plan Consultation

A revision of the City's Strategic Community Plan 2020-2040 included the collection of community input during November 2019.

The following methods were used to receive feedback:

- 314 individuals provided feedback via online or hard copy feedback forms
- 85 attended workshops
- 88 attended stakeholder group meetings
- 248 responded to Quick Polls.

The following interests related to the POS Strategy were identified during the consultation:

- Improved streetscapes, including better lighting and underground power
- Better lighting in parks and the development of pocket parks and community gardens
- More trees to be planted in public spaces
- Improved parks and play areas that support physical and mental health
- Improved facilities that cater for all generations (young people, the elderly, families)
- Improved access to community facilities and public toilets.

Additionally, the participants were also surveyed on what they loved most about Belmont (refer below). The City's green spaces were the most loved aspect of living in the City, with the Community noting that trees (95) and sporting grounds (58) were also valued.

Figure 2 below demonstrates what the participants valued most about living in the City of Belmont.

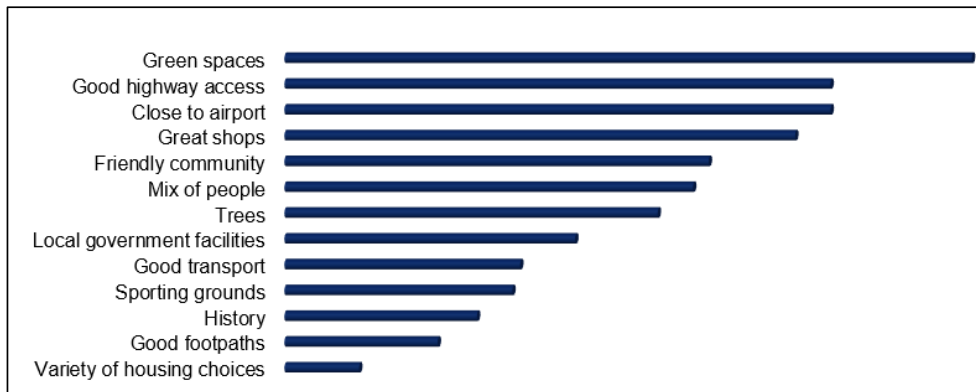


Figure 2. Results from Community Feedback on Most Valued Aspects

6.7 Conclusions

Based on the feedback received from the Community as outlined above, the issues that mattered most to the Community regarding the POS Strategy are:

- Increasing the provision of amenities within POS (BBQs, toilets, exercise equipment)
- Growing trees and native vegetation within POS and streetscapes
- Improving access to children's play areas and youth plazas

- Enhancing access to the Swan River
- Continuing the placement of power underground to enhance streetscape amenity
- Accommodating community engagement initiatives such as community gardens, markets, or pocket parks within streetscapes.

7 Population Projections and Trends

7.1 Population Projections

From the perspective of the POS Strategy, population forecasts and demographic summaries can help identify POS needs and demands.

For example:

- What is our population growth, and what does this mean for POS provision and access?
- Will there be a change in population structure that might influence how POS is developed, used, or accessed?
- Are there any key demographic groups who influence or can inform how POS is developed or used?

As of 2021, the estimated resident population for the City of Belmont was 42,257. Forecast.id (2018) predicted that by 2041 the City would be home to 65,659 people. The suburbs of Redcliffe and Rivervale are likely to increase in population from 2026 onwards, following the completion of two significant development precincts (Development Area 6 and The Springs). Please see Figure 3 below.

This forecast indicates a strong population growth of approximately 2% per annum. This also identifies the need to review adequate POS provision as the population increases with infill development, mainly focusing on Redcliffe and Rivervale. Where shortfalls are identified, it will necessitate considering POS development, redevelopment, or expansion in the affected areas.

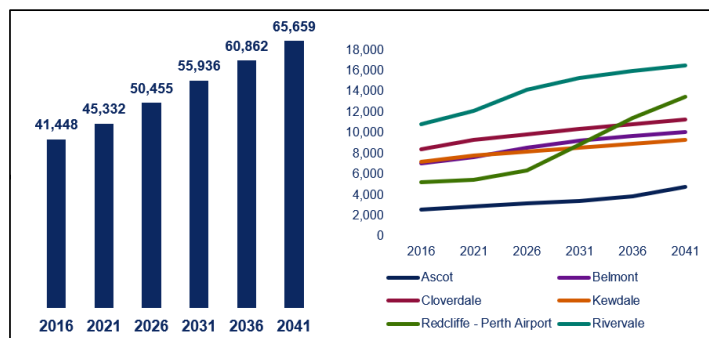


Figure 3: Forecast id (2018) Population Growth for the City of Belmont (left) and by suburb (right)

As the population increases, the distribution of ages in the population may also change. Knowing the age structure of a community (identified by service age groups) can inform user needs and requirements. For example, an ageing population may likely require an increase in supportive design or equipment, or a spike in children may require more playgrounds or nature play opportunities. Table 5, overleaf, projects the expected changes in age groups for the City to 2041.

The most significant predicted change is expected to occur in the parents and homebuilders service age group (35-49). This age group is expected to increase by approximately 70% between 2016 and 2041. However, this service age group is closely followed by the Young Workforce (25-34), which is predicted to increase by 40%. All other service age groups are also expected to increase; however, they are expected to remain relatively steady compared to their respective 2016 population proportions.

Between 2016 and 2031, the City is, therefore, likely to observe a shift in population dynamics from predominantly a young workforce (22.3%) to a community more predominantly characterised by parents and homebuilders (22.4%) (Forecast.id, 2018). The blue-shaded area in Table 5 demonstrates this trend.

Generally, POS supports property prices, making a build or purchase more favourable where there are highly maintained and accessible public open spaces that suit users' needs. First home buyers, new families, or homebuilders (parents and homebuilders) are likely, for example, to prefer living/building in an area where there are green space opportunities that suit their children's needs.

The increase in parents and homebuilders, and tertiary education and independence service age groups indicates the need to improve and increase recreational and sporting facilities to support a more active population.

7.2 Population Diversity

Approximately 29.5% of residents speak a language other than English at home. Since 2011, there has been an increase of 5% of residents speaking another language at home other than English, and approximately 40.5% of residents are born overseas.

It is expected that the diversity of the Community will remain a feature over the next twenty-year period.

7.3 Lot Sizes

The lot and household sizes have decreased throughout the City due to subdivisions and development areas like Ascot. The rise of smaller lot sizes and increased densities has directly resulted in reduced private open space correlating with an increased demand for POS.

7.4 Residential Densities

In 2020, the City had a residential density of approximately 11.2 people per hectare. Based on the projected population of 65,659 in 2041, the City's residential density will be approximately 16.4 people per hectare, increasing about 47%.

Table 5: City of Belmont Service Age Groups Forecast 2016 - 2041 - Shaded cells indicate the majority or predominant Service Age Group. Source: Population and household forecasts prepared by .id the population experts (October 2018). (ERP)

CITY OF BELMONT FORECAST AGE STRUCTURE - SERVICE AGE GROUPS								
Service Age Groups	2016		2031		Change 2016 -2031	2041		Change 2016 - 2041
	Number	%	Number	%		Number	%	
Babies & pre-schoolers (0 to 4)	2,754	6.6	3,809	6.8	+1,005	4,264	6.5	+1,510
Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	2,854	6.9	4,166	7.4	+1,312	4,810	7.3	+1,956
Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	1,988	4.8	3,067	5.5	+1,079	3,627	5.5	+1,639
Tertiary education & independence (18 to 24)	4,524	10.9	5,734	10.3	+1,211	6,599	10.1	+2,075
Young workforce (25 to 34)	9,233	22.3	11,541	20.6	+2,307	12,916	19.7	+3,682
Parents & homebuilders (35 to 49)	8,340	20.1	12,505	22.4	+4,165	14,484	22.1	+6,144
Older workers & pre-retirees (50 to 59)	4,448	10.7	5,605	10.0	+1,157	7,104	10.8	+2,656
Empty nesters & retirees (60 to 69)	3,472	8.4	4,232	7.6	+760	5,158	7.9	+1,686
Seniors (70 to 84)	3,017	7.3	4,199	7.5	+1,182	5,212	7.9	+2,195
Elderly (>85)	818	2.0	1,078	1.9	+260	1,485	2.3	+667
Total persons	41,448	100.0	55,936	100.0	+14,488	65,659	100.0	+24,211

7.5 Environmental Considerations

Western Australia has warmed since 1910. The average temperature has increased by 1.3°C, and the rainfall has declined in southwest Western Australia. The decline in rainfall is greater than anywhere else in Australia¹. This trend has been accompanied by declining stream flows and groundwater levels resulting in diminishing water availability for environmental and human uses.

Further, areas of high urban development and low green cover act as 'heat islands' that absorb heat during the day, which is then released at night. Research has demonstrated ambient air temperatures in built-up areas can be 4°C to 15°C warmer than in surrounding vegetated or 'greener' areas. However, parks and well-shaded areas can reduce the local ambient temperature by between 0.5°C to 2°C.

Green spaces provide refuge and relief in urban environments during a heatwave or extreme heat events. This is particularly important for lower socioeconomic areas (who cannot afford home cooling), areas consisting of older people (who are heat vulnerable), and areas with high occurrences of outdoor workforces (who risk dehydration, heat stress and sunburn).

7.6 Conclusions

It can be concluded that it will be important when planning POS that:

- The continued growth in all service age groups indicates a need to maintain a balance of services and amenities that suit all age groups
- POS are inclusive of all ages and abilities
- POS options reflect the varied needs and interests of our diverse Community
- The POS supply needs to accommodate a growing population that is attractive to everyone
- Protecting and enhancing our natural environment and green spaces will be essential to help with the urban heat island effect and our planet's climate change challenges.

8 Classification Framework

The classification framework used in this strategy is based on the hierarchical classification defined by the Department of Sport and Recreation's *Classification Framework for Public Open Space*. This framework establishes the form and function of different types of POS. The framework is divided into two primary categories, function and catchment.

The primary function of POS is divided into three main categories:

- Recreation spaces
- Sport spaces
- Nature spaces.

¹ Climate Change in Australia: Climate information, projection, tools and data. [Western Australia \(climatechangeinaustralia.gov.au\)](https://www.climatechangeinaustralia.gov.au). (Accessed 1 June 2022).

The catchment hierarchy is based on the size and the typical distance a user might travel to visit the site. The catchment hierarchy includes:

- Local space
- Neighbourhood space
- District space
- Regional space.

However, lands reserved as Parks and Recreation can also be utilised for other public uses, such as special purposes (clubs, bowling greens or facilities) and public utilities, such as scheme water supply and drainage. Table 6 identifies the functionality and classification classes with some explanatory information.

Table 6: Hierarchy Classification and identification of POS by Department Sport and Recreation Guidelines (DSR – note this is now the DLGSC, Department Local Government Sport and Cultural Industries)

Hierarchical Classification	Description	POS Size and Catchment	Key Primary Purpose
Regional	Lands are reserved under a planning Scheme as Parks and Recreation with a regional focus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catchment can range from localised use to a broader regional function. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of land at a regional focus for public access and enjoyment, particularly lands connected with existing natural features (river foreshore, coastal areas, remnant vegetation and forest). • Leisure/ recreation. • Formalised sporting uses and events. • Large regional events and festivals.
District	Consists of sufficient space to accommodate a variety of concurrent uses, including organised sports, children's play, picnicking, exercising dogs, social gatherings, and individual activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5ha to 15+ha. • Within 2km or 5-minute drive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leisure/Recreation. • Formalised sporting uses and events.
Neighbourhood	Neighbourhood open space serves as the recreational and social focus of a community. Residents are attracted by the variety of features, facilities, and opportunities to socialise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1ha to 5ha. • Central to surrounding neighbourhoods, a 10-minute walk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stormwater management (WSD). • Ecological conservation. • Leisure/ recreation. • Informal/ unorganised sporting space.
Local	Local open space is usually small parklands that service the recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.4ha to 1ha. • Within 400m or a 5-minute walk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stormwater management (WSD). • Ecological conservation.

Hierarchical Classification	Description	POS Size and Catchment	Key Primary Purpose
	needs of the immediate residential population. Primarily used for recreation and may include nature space.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leisure/ recreation.
WSD - Water Supply and Drainage Services	Lands reserved for Parks and Recreation but are utilised for water supply services or drainage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varies dependent on drainage criteria. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sumps. Linear drains. Sewer/water pumping stations.

9 Objectives and Analysis

Five strategic objectives have been identified to help guide the City's provision of POS (Figure 4). These objectives have been derived from the following detailed analysis.

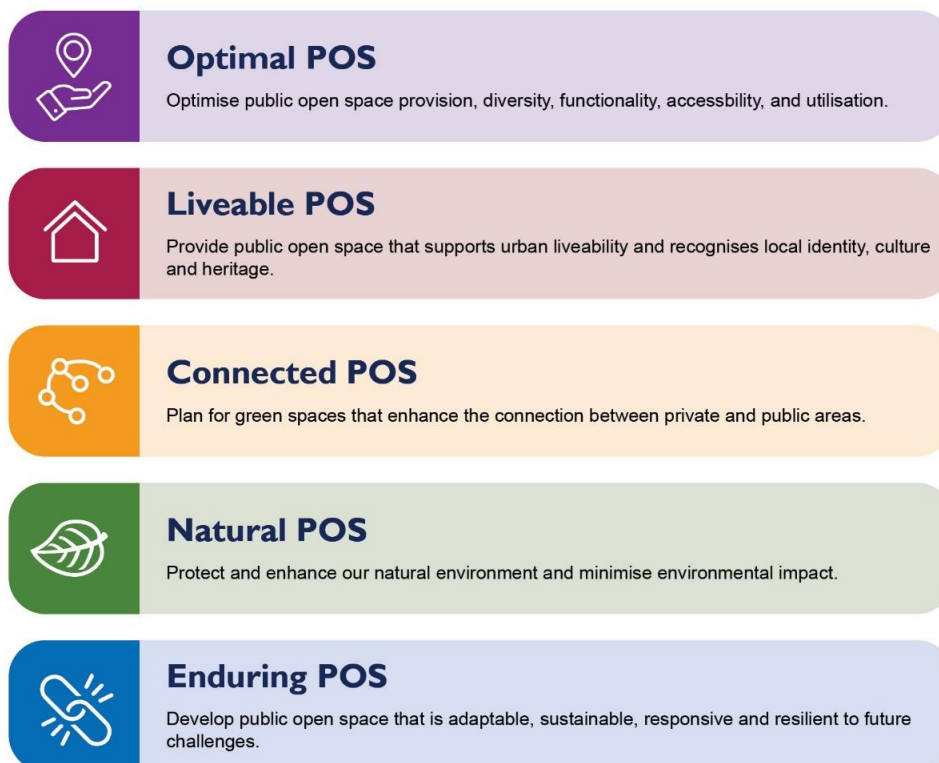


Figure 4: POS Strategic Objectives

Analysis Of Objective 1 - Optimal POS

Optimise POS Provision, Diversity, Functionality, Accessibility and Utilisation.

10 The City's Current Public Open Space

10.1 The City's Total POS

There are 14 land use zones and reservations within the City of Belmont LPS No. 15, totalling 1,851.1 hectares (Table 7).

Of this, 100.1 hectares are reserved as Parks and Recreation, and 11.7 hectares have been dedicated as Civic and Cultural areas, namely the Faulkner Civic Precinct, which still includes parkland amenities and contributes to the City's overall POS provision. Consequently, the City's LPS caters for 111.8 hectares of POS. In addition, and not included in Table 7, the Community has access to 172 hectares of POS reserved as Parks and Recreation under the Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS).

Therefore, the City has 283.8 hectares of POS, including a minor proportion that is not accessible to the Community (36.2 hectares including WSD lands).

Table 7: Land Use Zones and Reservations within the City's Local Planning Scheme

Land Use Zones and Reservations	Area
Residential	882.8ha
Industrial	297.8ha
Mixed business	147.7ha
Parks and recreation	100.1ha
Local roads	98.2ha
Place of public assembly	75.4ha
Mixed-use	63.3ha
Major distribution roads	56.6ha
Public purposes	41.8ha
Residential and stables	32.8ha
Special development precincts	31.8ha
Civic and cultural	11.7ha
Commercial	9.5ha
Service stations	1.6ha
Grand Total	1,851.1ha

10.2 Classifying the City's POS

The total POS provision within the City is shown in Table 8 and summarised by classification and catchment hierarchy.

Table 8 considers the total POS provision, including land reserved:

- As Parks and Recreation that is not accessible (that is, fenced and unusable)
- Utilised for Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage (WSD) purposes
- Within the MRS as Parks and Recreation. The inclusion of MRS land helps identify access to functional spaces outside the LPS.

The City has 283.8 hectares of POS across 150 locations.

Table 8: The City's Classification of POS

	Regional	District	Neighbourhood	Local	No Category [^]	Other	Total
Ascot	94.8ha	0.0ha	13.2ha	3.6ha	12.0ha	0.0ha	123.6ha
Belmont	0.0ha	5.8ha	16.1ha	2.6ha	3.5ha	0.3ha	28.3ha
Cloverdale	0.0ha	16.7ha	21.4ha	3.7ha	1.8ha	0.0ha	43.6ha
Kewdale	20.4ha	0.0ha	16.2ha	2.7ha	10.7ha	0.0ha	50.0ha
Redcliffe	0.0ha	0.0ha	12.8ha	5.8ha	1.2ha	0.0ha	19.8ha
Rivervale	7.0ha	3.6ha	1.1ha	4.2ha	2.6ha	0.0ha	18.5ha
Grand Total	122.2ha	26.1ha	80.8ha	22.6ha	31.8ha	0.3ha	283.8ha

[^]No Category includes Parks and Recreation lands utilised for water supply, sewage, drainage, and electrical compounds.

10.3 Distribution of the City's POS

The chart below indicates the distribution of POS across the suburbs as a percentage of the City's total POS.

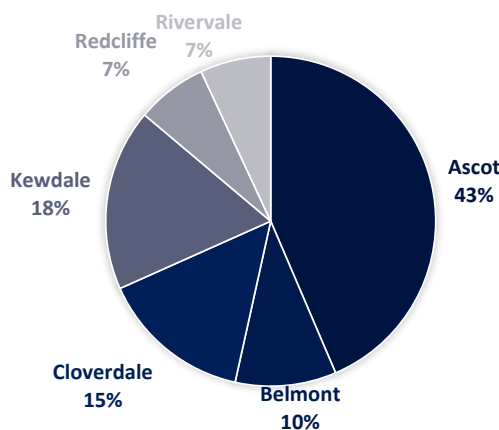


Figure 5: Distribution of the City's POS by suburb

10.4 Accessible versus Not-Accessible

Whilst the above sections covered gross total POS (including MRS and LPS), some land uses reserved for Parks and Recreation are not accessible to the Community. These are generally lands set aside for WSD or where the use of the land by the Community could pose a risk to personal safety, such as areas assigned for electrical compounds and pump stations.

The Community has access to 240.1 hectares of useable accessible POS, whilst 36.2 hectares are not accessible (reserved for specific purposes which by their nature need to prevent access for safety). Some areas of POS are also considered Restricted Access, predominantly because these are club or membership-based facilities that may restrict access and use. Due to a high proportion of Parks and Recreation lands in Kewdale serving drainage purposes, over a third of the POS within Kewdale is not accessible. Figures 6 and 7 demonstrate the POS provision throughout the City.

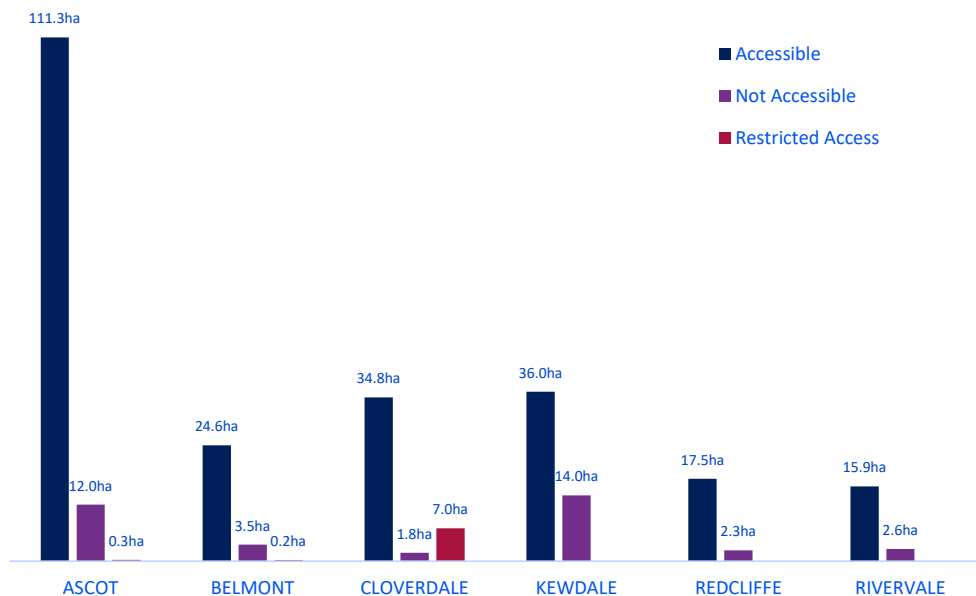
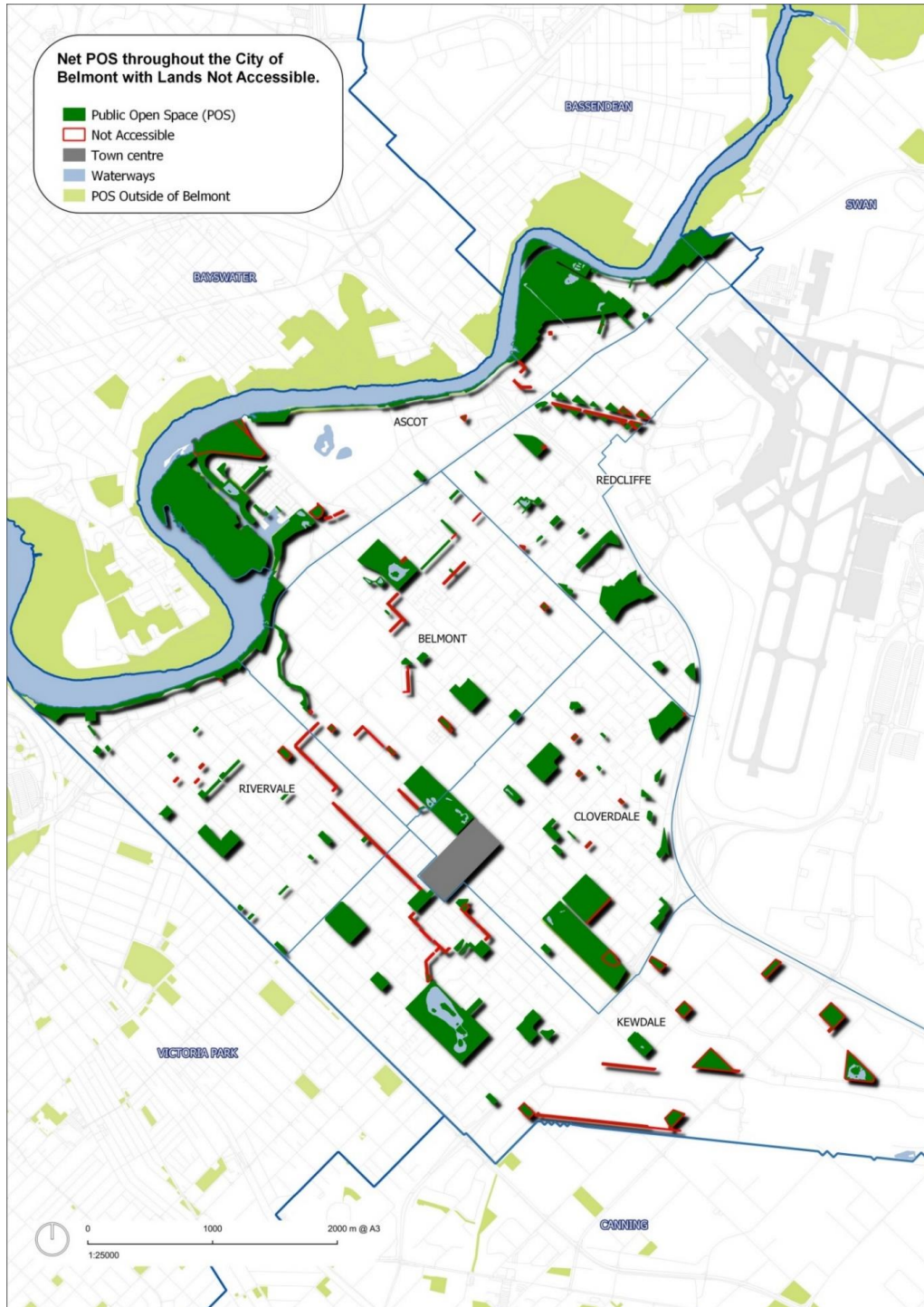


Figure 6: POS as Total Accessible, Not-Accessible or Restricted Access (hectares) by suburb

Figure 7: Net POS throughout the City of Belmont with Lands Not-Accessible (i.e. WSD)



10.5 POS Projections and Predictions

As per the current planning guidelines for POS in residential areas (DCP 2.3), a standard of 3.36 hectares per 1,000 persons (excluding school playing fields) is deemed sufficient.

Table 9 identifies the current area of net accessible POS for each suburb against projected population growth (in 5-year increments) and provision of POS per 1,000 head of population. It should be noted that these statistics include MRS lands as they remain publicly accessible. If no additional POS is provided, the City will see a gradual decline in POS provision per head of population as the population rises. The provision of additional POS presents significant challenges, including land acquisition implications, reduction of rateable properties and increased operational costs. That said, the provision of POS to 2040 is considered adequate.

Table 9: Net POS provision (LPS and MRS, including non-accessible sites) by classification and projected POS per head of population-based on current POS levels. *Population and household forecasts, 2016 to 2041, prepared by .id, (2019) forecast.id.com.au/Belmont

Open Space Classification	Current Net POS Area (ha)	Hectares of POS per 1,000 people					
		2018	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Population*		42,977	44,642	49,162	54,983	59,871	64,669
Local	22.6 ha	0.5 ha	0.5 ha	0.5 ha	0.4 ha	0.4 ha	0.3 ha
Neighbourhood	80.8 ha	1.9 ha	1.8 ha	1.6 ha	1.5 ha	1.3 ha	1.2 ha
District	26.1 ha	0.6 ha	0.6 ha	0.5 ha	0.5 ha	0.4 ha	0.4 ha
Regional	122.2 ha	2.8 ha	2.7 ha	2.5 ha	2.2 ha	2.0 ha	1.9 ha
No Category	31.8 ha	0.7 ha	0.7 ha	0.6 ha	0.6 ha	0.5 ha	0.5 ha
Other	0.3 ha	0.0 ha	0.0 ha	0.0 ha	0.0 ha	0.0 ha	0.0 ha
TOTAL	283.8 ha	6.6 ha	6.4 ha	5.8 ha	5.2 ha	4.7 ha	4.4 ha

10.6 Conclusions

As the population of the City continues to grow past 2040, further green space opportunities should be explored, including:

- Investigating the acquisition or transfer of land to increase net POS area
- Converting or enhancing existing WSD lands to become accessible
- Consider providing a higher level of service within the City's existing POS, where there is a shortfall in POS
- Co-locating and developing green space in activity centres, schools, and high-density areas.

II The City's Catchment Analysis

II.1 Walkable POS Catchments

The application of walkable catchments and the classification/hierarchy of the park is a strategic approach in POS planning to ensure communities have adequate access to various parks of different sizes and levels of service.

The Department of Sport (2012, now the DLGSC) has recommended walkable catchments based on the hierarchical classification of a park, as outlined in Table 10.

Park Classification	DSR Recommended Catchment Size (2012)
Local Open Space (LOS)	Within 400m or a 5-minute walk.
Neighbourhood Open Space (NOS)	Within 800m or a 10-minute walk.
District Open Space (DOS)	Within 2km or a 5-minute drive.

Table 10: DSR Park Classification and Catchment Size

At a minimum, communities should at least be within 400m from a local park whilst still having access to higher service levels at larger parks. Therefore, to identify gaps in provision, the City undertook a mapping exercise of its parks to analyse the catchments and access to any POS.

Notably, Regional Open Spaces (ROS) have not been allocated a recommended catchment size (distance). POS for regional purposes has a variable catchment size depending on the level of development within the parkland. Nevertheless, the City's formal ROS (developed MRS parkland), including Garvey Park and Tomato Lake, are accessible to all residents and regional visitors via a local road network, cycle paths and pedestrian paths. Garvey Park's locality on the banks of the Swan River also makes this parkland accessible via water.

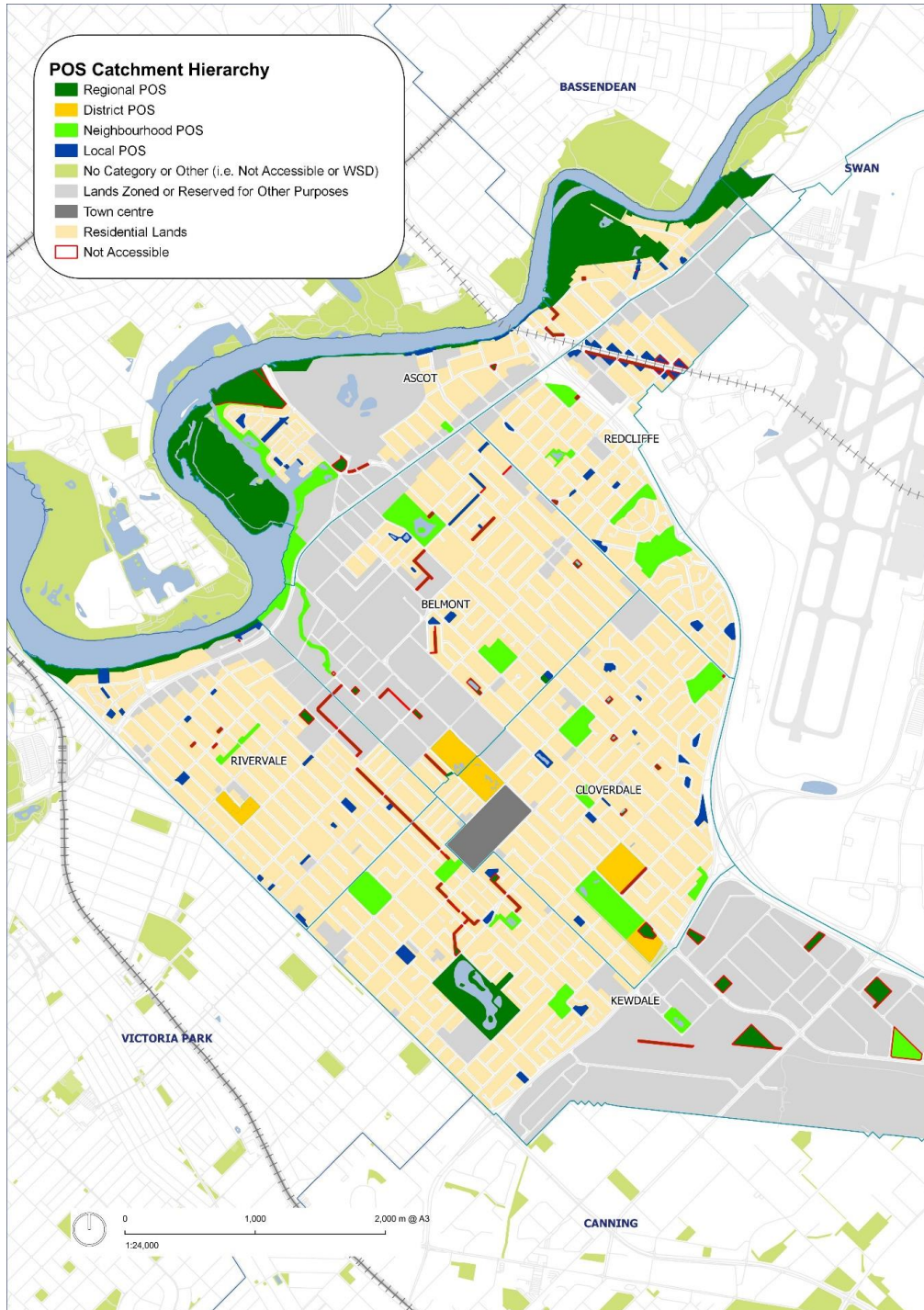
Forster Park and 400 Abernethy Road, Cloverdale (including Gerry Archer Athletics Track, Belmont Sport and Recreation Centre and Belmont Tennis Club) are reserved under the MRS. Still, they are considered District or Neighbourhood Open Spaces due to their size and levels of development (predominantly sporting areas).

Figure 8 demonstrates the geographical spread of POS and their hierarchical classifications.

There are several options the City can consider where the current level of provision does not meet the ideal level. This can include:

- Acquiring additional land to develop into POS
- Re-purposing existing property owned by the City
- Providing a higher level of service within the City's existing POS, for example, additional equipment or more extensive equipment.

Figure 8: POS Distribution by DSR Catchment Type (Regional, District, Neighbourhood, Local)



11.2 Access to any Open Space

A review was undertaken to evaluate residential access and walkability to any open space (any park or green space). This assessment also included residential access to parks located within the Town of Victoria Park.

Figure 9 demonstrates residential property access to any form of POS (at 100-metre increments from within 100m to >700m proximity). The areas of particular focus are residential properties located further than 400m from any form of POS to highlight potential issues about the walkability of POS for residents.

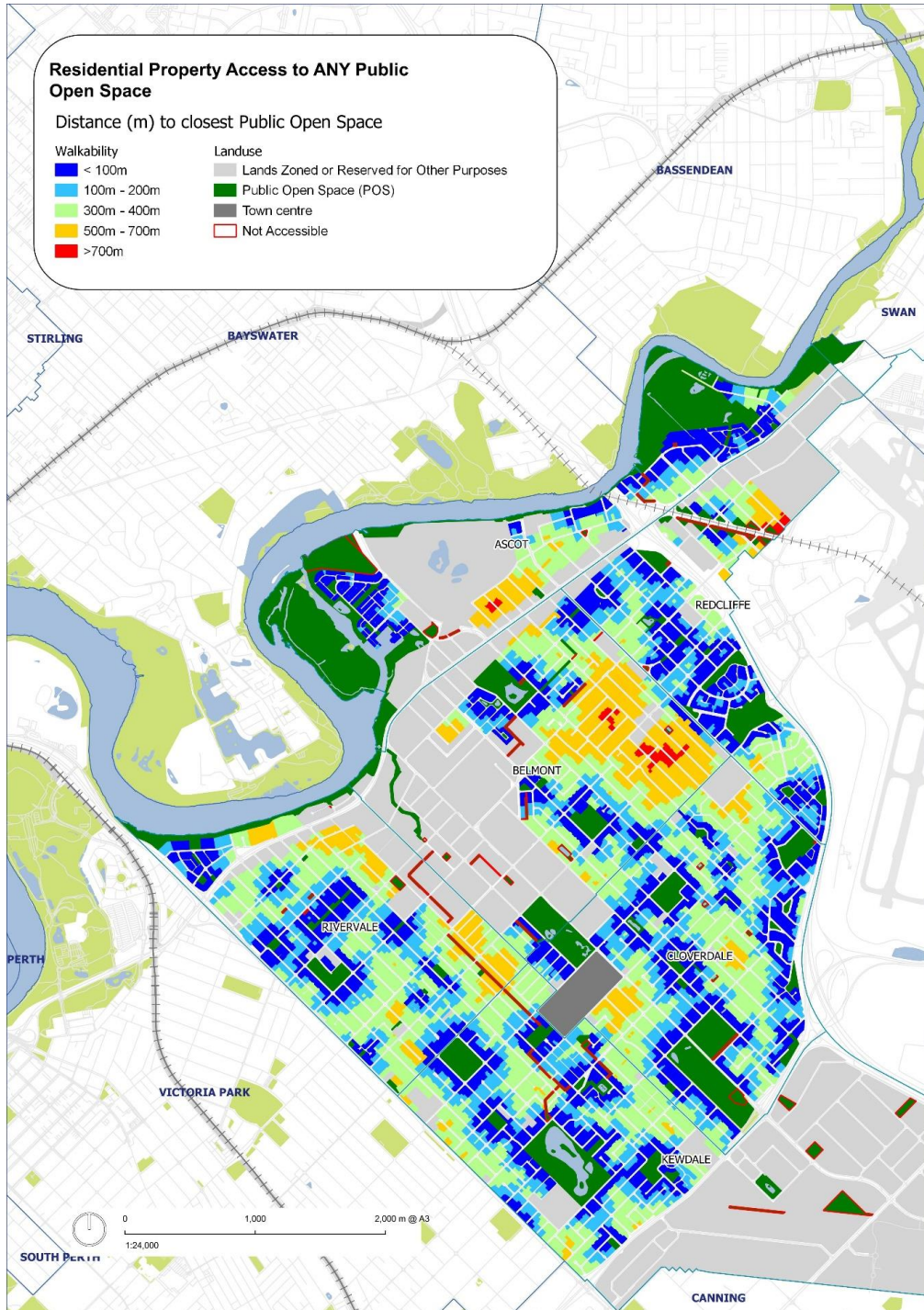
This assessment noted:

- On average, 28% of residential properties within the City are within 100m of some form of POS
- 88% of properties are within 400m of any POS, with Ascot, Cloverdale, Kewdale and Redcliffe all greater than 90%, Rivervale at 86%, and Belmont at 64%
- The suburb of Belmont has the highest proportion of residential properties (36%) required to travel further than 400m to access any POS. At least 2.3% of Belmont residential properties are further than 700m from any POS.
- Ascot has the highest proportion of properties within 100m of any POS due to the proximity to the Swan River. Notwithstanding this, pockets of residential properties (towards the Stables Zone) are further than 400m from any POS (9%).

Closest POS	Ascot	Belmont	Cloverdale	Kewdale	Redcliffe	Rivervale	Total
No. of Properties	1,076	2,308	2,927	2,393	1,636	2,549	12,889
<100m	52.32%	16.98%	30.27%	26.83%	38.75%	19.50%	28.0%
>100m < 200m	19.98%	15.12%	28.94%	26.87%	27.14%	25.03%	24.3%
>200m < 300m	11.62%	15.68%	24.43%	26.03%	17.91%	26.21%	21.6%
> 300m < 400m	7.16%	16.46%	11.10%	18.18%	10.39%	14.79%	13.7%
>400m <500m	3.44%	13.73%	3.96%	2.09%	3.42%	10.32%	6.5%
>500m <600m	2.60%	10.96%	1.30%	0.00%	1.04%	4.08%	3.4%
>600m <700m	2.32%	8.75%	0.00%	0.00%	0.67%	0.08%	1.9%
>700m	0.56%	2.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.67%	0.00%	0.5%

Table 11: Residential Access to any POS

Figure 9: Access to any POS; Walkability in 100m Increments



11.3 Access to Local Open Spaces

Local Open Space Summary Definition

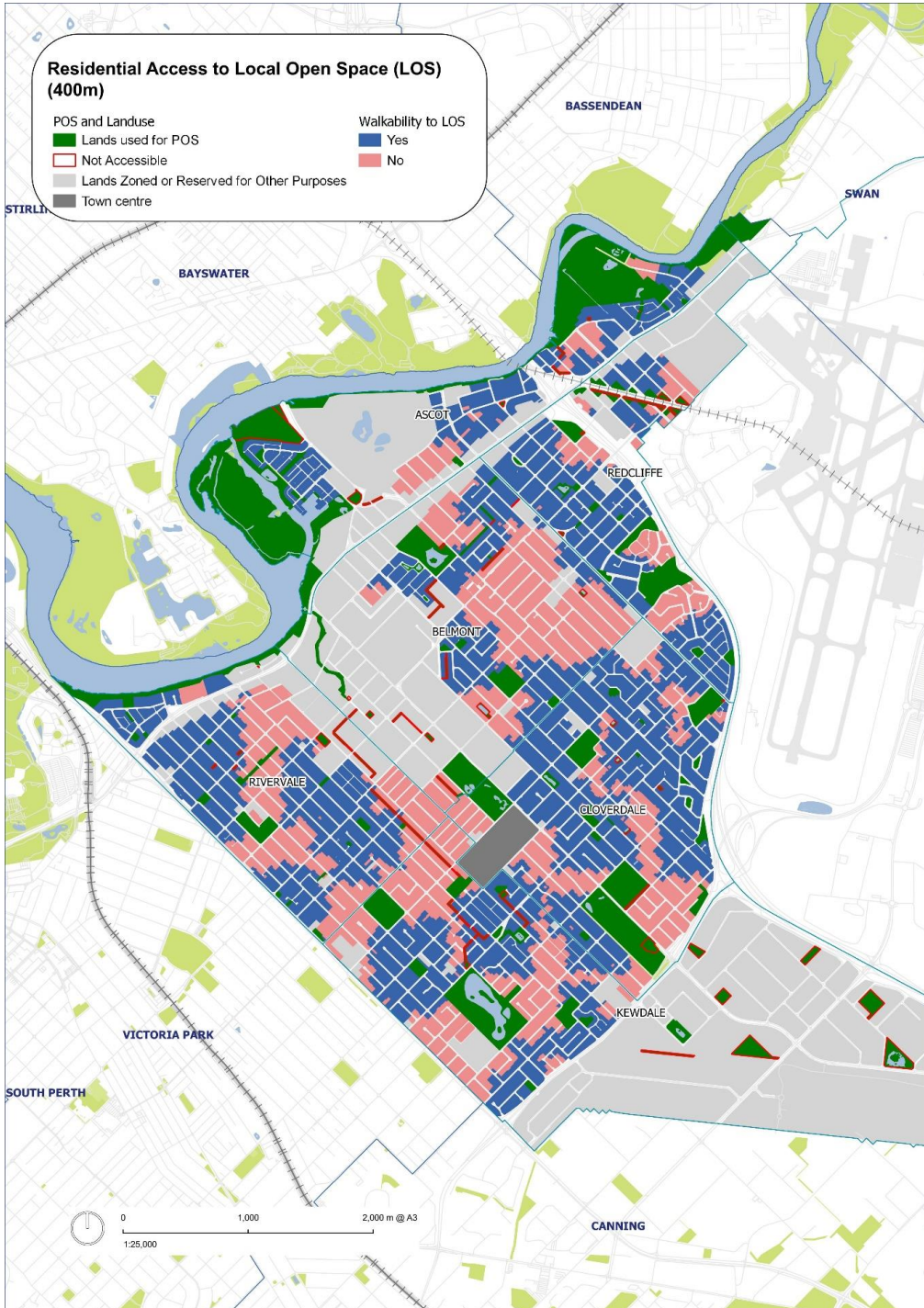
Description	Primary Purposes
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local open space is usually small parklands that service the recreation needs of the immediate residential population 2. Primarily used for recreation and may include nature space 3. Usually within 400m or a 5-minute walk of residential properties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stormwater management (WSD) • Ecological conservation • Leisure and recreation.

Figure 10 demonstrates the distribution of Local Open Space (including MRS) and residential properties within 400m access. On average, 59% of residential lands within the City are within 400m of Local Open Space (LOS), and 88% are within 400m of any POS. Both Belmont and Kewdale have been identified to be below the City average in proximity to LOS.

	Ascot	Belmont	Cloverdale	Kewdale	Redcliffe	Rivervale	Average
Existing access to LOS	84%	41%	67%	50%	72%	58%	59%
Properties within 400m of any POS	91%	64%	95%	98%	94%	86%	88%

Table 12: Residential Properties within 400m of LOS.

Figure 10: Assessment of Residential Accessibility to LOS (400m catchment) (excludes access to other classifications of POS).



11.4 Access to Neighbourhood Open Spaces

Neighbourhood Open Space Summary Definition

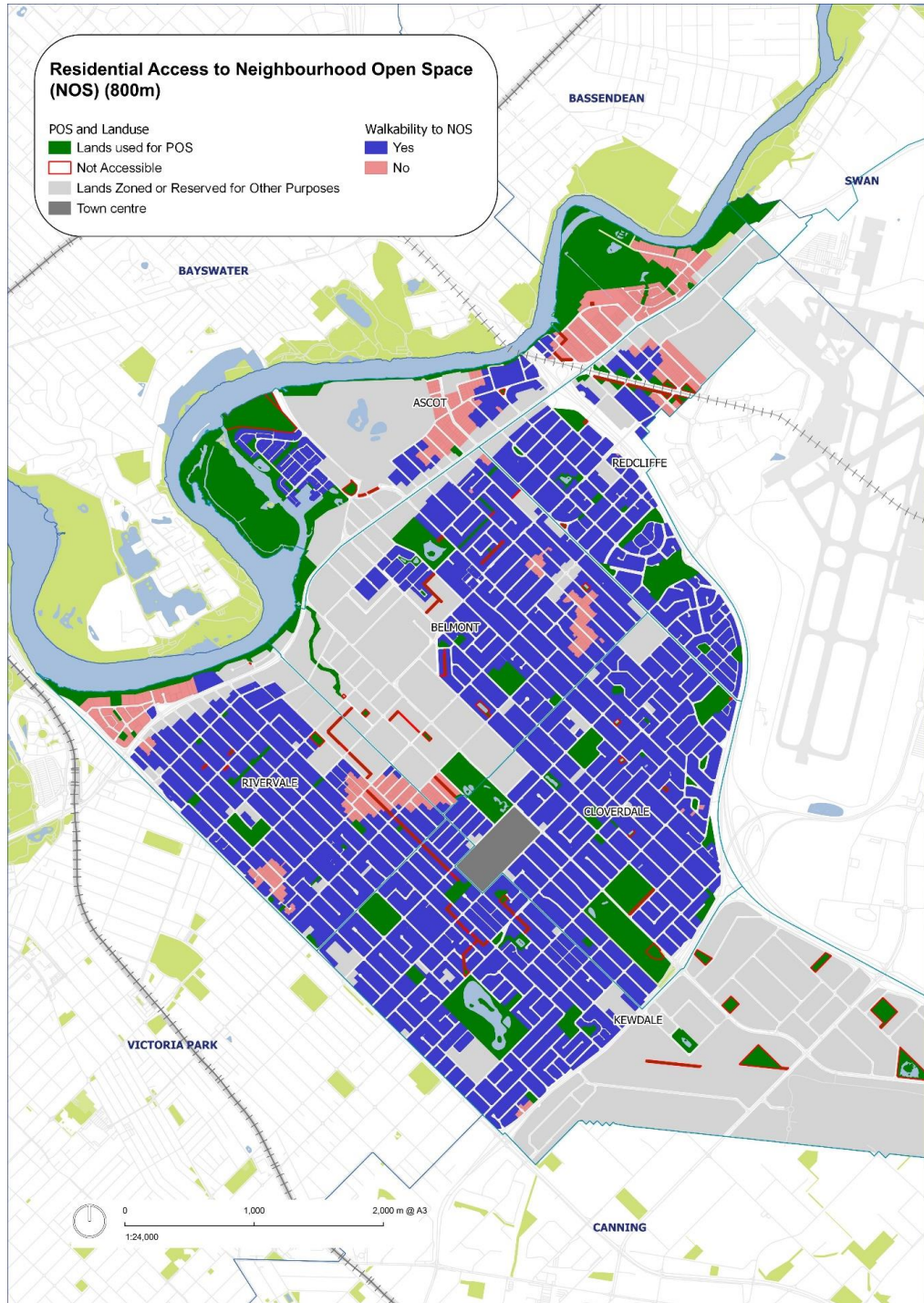
Description	Primary Purposes
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Neighbourhood open space serves as the recreational and social focus of a community 2. Residents are attracted by the variety of features and facilities and opportunities to socialise 3. Usually within 800m or a 10-minute walk of residential properties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stormwater management (WSD) • Ecological conservation • Leisure and recreation • Informal/unorganised sporting space.

Figure 11 demonstrates the distribution of Neighbourhood Open Space (including MRS) and residential properties within 800m access. On average, 94% of residential-zoned lands within the City are within 800m of Neighbourhood Open Space (NOS). The outlier for access to NOS is Ascot, with only 63% of residential properties having access to neighbourhood open space. However, Ascot has significant access to regional facilities (Garvey Park) and the Swan River foreshore.

	Ascot	Belmont	Cloverdale	Kewdale	Redcliffe	Rivervale	Average
Existing access to NOS	63%	96%	100%	100%	93%	93%	94%
Properties within 800m of any POS	99%	97%	100%	100%	99%	100%	99%

Table 13: Residential Properties within 800m of NOS.

Figure 11: Residential Accessibility to NOS (800m catchment)



11.5 Access to District Open Spaces

District Open Space Summary Definition

Description	Primary Purposes
1. District open space serves as sites that attract people from a district level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sporting facilities that include district clubrooms
2. Predominantly these sites are accessed using a vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic and cultural facilities
3. Usually within 2km or a 5-minute drive of residential properties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leisure and recreation • Formal sporting space.

Currently, the City maintains three District Open Spaces (including MRS):

- Forster Park, Cloverdale
- 400 Abernethy Rd, Cloverdale
- Wilson Park, Rivervale.

Figure 12 demonstrates the distribution of District Open Spaces (including MRS) and residential properties within 2km of access. These have been designated 'District' as they service most of the City's sporting access. It is likely that these sites also attract visitors from neighbouring suburbs.

On average, 70% of residential-zoned lands within the City are within 2km of a District Open Space (DOS). Redcliffe and Ascot are further than 2km from the City's three DOS. However, it should be noted that this is not considered an impediment as most visitors accessing district spaces would do so using a vehicle or public transport and are likely to travel further than 2km.

	Ascot	Belmont	Cloverdale	Kewdale	Redcliffe	Rivervale	Average
Existing access to DOS	0%	63%	97%	90%	0%	100%	70%

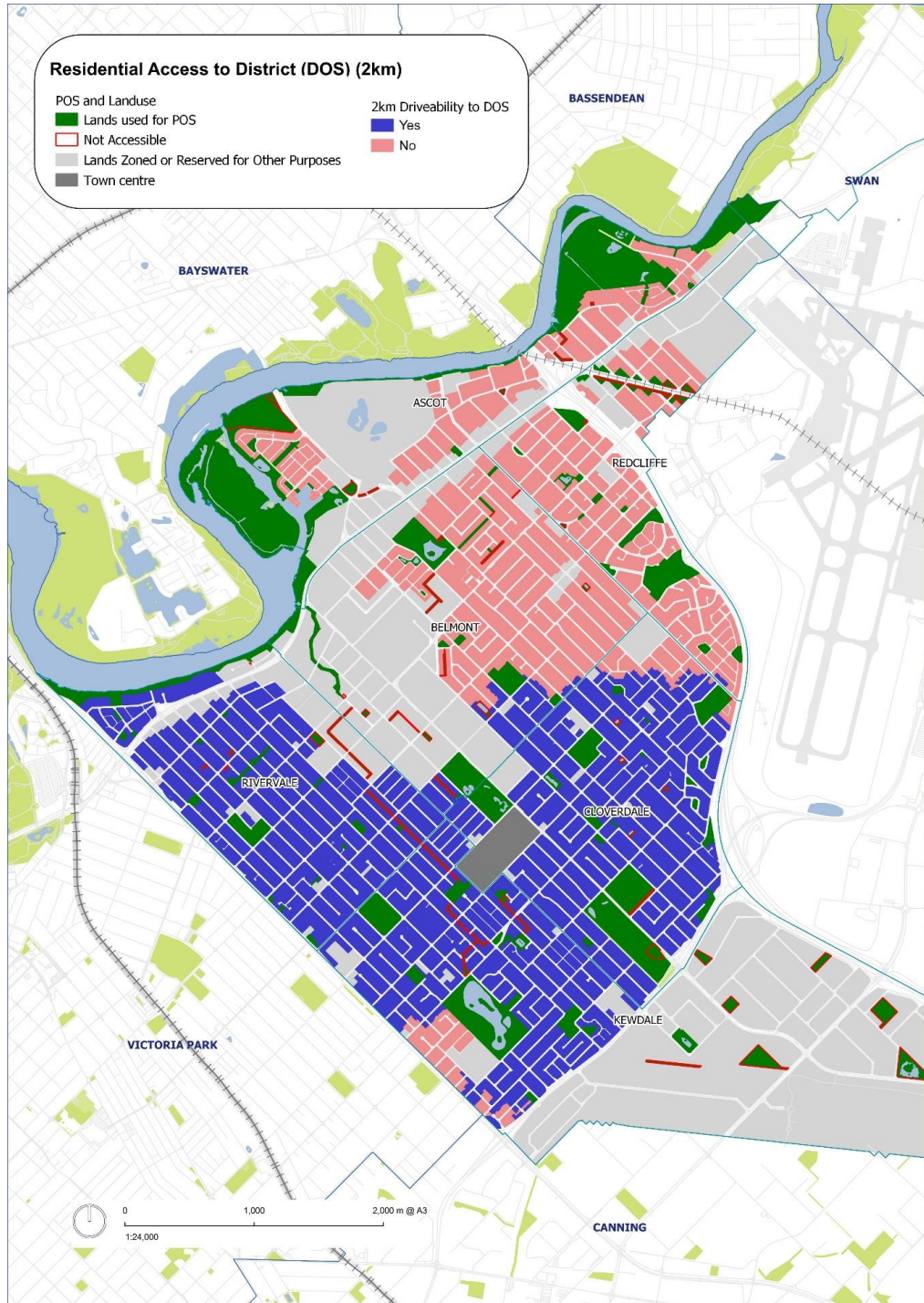
Table 14: Residential Properties within 2km of DOS.

11.6 Conclusions

The recommendations arising from the catchment analysis are:

- Investigate opportunities for the re-purposing of WSD to a park
- Consider small-space play equipment that delivers big-space play experiences in suburbs where the proximity to local open spaces is below the City's average
- Investigate additional open space amenities along the Swan River foreshore in Ascot to improve access to greenspace experiences (for example, a local playground)
- Consider providing a higher level of service within the City's existing POS, where there is a shortfall in POS.

Figure 12: Residential Property Access to District Open Space



12 Parkland Development

12.1 Recommended Levels of Parkland Development

This POS Strategy also aims to inform and guide the development level for each type of POS, including the standard of amenities or facilities for the individual park level.

Table 15 identifies suitable amenity levels to cater to the expected visitation or use of the park.

Notably, special consideration might apply to the provision of amenities in areas where a much higher standard is needed to cater for a shortfall in the provision of POS within that catchment or in high-density areas.

12.2 POS Renewal, Development and Enhancement

For the development or redevelopment of any POS, the City will take into consideration:

- Existing access to parks and green space experiences (hierarchical catchments or playground saturation)
- The requirement to address specific user needs and values (within a hierarchical catchment)
- The provision of diverse park spaces or the necessity to introduce new green space experiences
- The suitability of the intended green space experience and its impact on surrounding land uses.

For the redevelopment of larger parcels of POS, particularly district and regional spaces, public consultation and master plan initiatives should be considered and address:

- Emerging community expectations
- The need to increase or reduce the current level of service
- The need to improve associated infrastructure to accommodate the development (parking, accessibility, power, water etc.)
- The impact/effect it may have on other parks (that is, detract users or promote users to use other sites).

Table 15: Recommended Parkland Development Levels Based on the Hierarchical Catchment

Park Classification/ Catchment Hierarchy	RECOMMENDED level of development/ facilities	ADVANCED level of development/ facilities
Local Open Space (LOS) Within 400metres or a 5-minute walk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park benches/ seating • Paths • Minor landscaping • Irrigated or unirrigated grass • Park signage (name) • Natural shade cover. 	Plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bins • Enhanced landscaping • Small-scale playground equipment
Neighbourhood Open Space (NOS) Within 800m or a 10-minute walk.	Facilities identified in LOS Advanced, plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal parkland lighting • Bicycle racks • Medium-scale playground • Gazebos or formal shelters. 	Plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barbeque facilities and toilets* • Exercise equipment (section 18.1) • Community gardens (section 18.2) • Wayfinding/ signage • Public art/cultural/heritage • Designated fenced/ enclosed dog exercise or agility areas.
District Open Space (DOS) Within 2km or a 5-minute drive.	Facilities identified in NOS Advanced, plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sporting reserves (ovals, courts) • Skate park • Pump track • Clubrooms and facilities. • Sport lighting • CCTV • Universal access to public toilet facilities. 	Plus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public WiFi.
Regional Open Space (ROS)	As per DOS. Plus, specific facilities or amenities that may complement the regional open space (i.e. community centres, specialised sporting venues, etc.).	

* The City will only install barbeque facilities where public toilet facilities are available, or in particular precinct areas where residential density is high (for example, The Springs), or where the BBQs are likely to be used primarily by nearby residents who do not need access to ablutions.

13 Diversity and Function

13.1 Function

There are three core functional elements of POS that need to be balanced to increase the value and useability of public open spaces:

- Open spaces for organised sports
- Leisure spaces for recreational or restorative activities
- Environmental areas to conserve and connect people with nature.

With appropriate planning, larger sites may encompass elements of all three functions, whilst smaller areas may only accommodate a single-use. Descriptions of the three primary functions are displayed in the table below.

Parks - Sport Spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports spaces provide a setting for formally structured sporting activities (DSR, 2012) • These spaces typically include facilities and areas for organised sports, including ovals, cricket fields, and mixed-use spaces.
Leisure - Recreation Spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation spaces provide a setting for informal play and physical activity, relaxation and social interaction (DSR, 2012) • Spaces for leisure activities and passive or unorganised sports • These spaces can include playgrounds, walking trails, viewscales and parkland amenities such as gardens.
Environment – Natural Spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature spaces provide a setting where people can enjoy nearby nature and protect local biodiversity and natural area values (DSR, 2012) • Spaces for environmental, ecological and biodiversity conservation, however, can also form part of a water sensitive city catchment (stormwater management) and provide the community access to natural elements.

Table 16: Three Primary Functions of Open Spaces

13.2 Functional Analysis of the City's Spaces

The City has undertaken an extensive mapping exercise to classify areas reserved as Parks and Recreation (including MRS) to determine their primary function. In some cases, several functions were noted within a single park to assess the Community's access to each functional class realistically. For example, as shown in Figure 13, Centenary Park distinctly accommodates all three functions of **sport**, **recreation**, and **nature**.



Figure 13: Centenary Park - Classifying Areas Based on Functionality

The findings are listed in Table 17. Most sporting spaces are located in Cloverdale, whilst Ascot is predominantly home to recreational and nature areas due to its locality along the Swan River (see Figure 14). However, all suburbs have access to nature and recreational spaces.

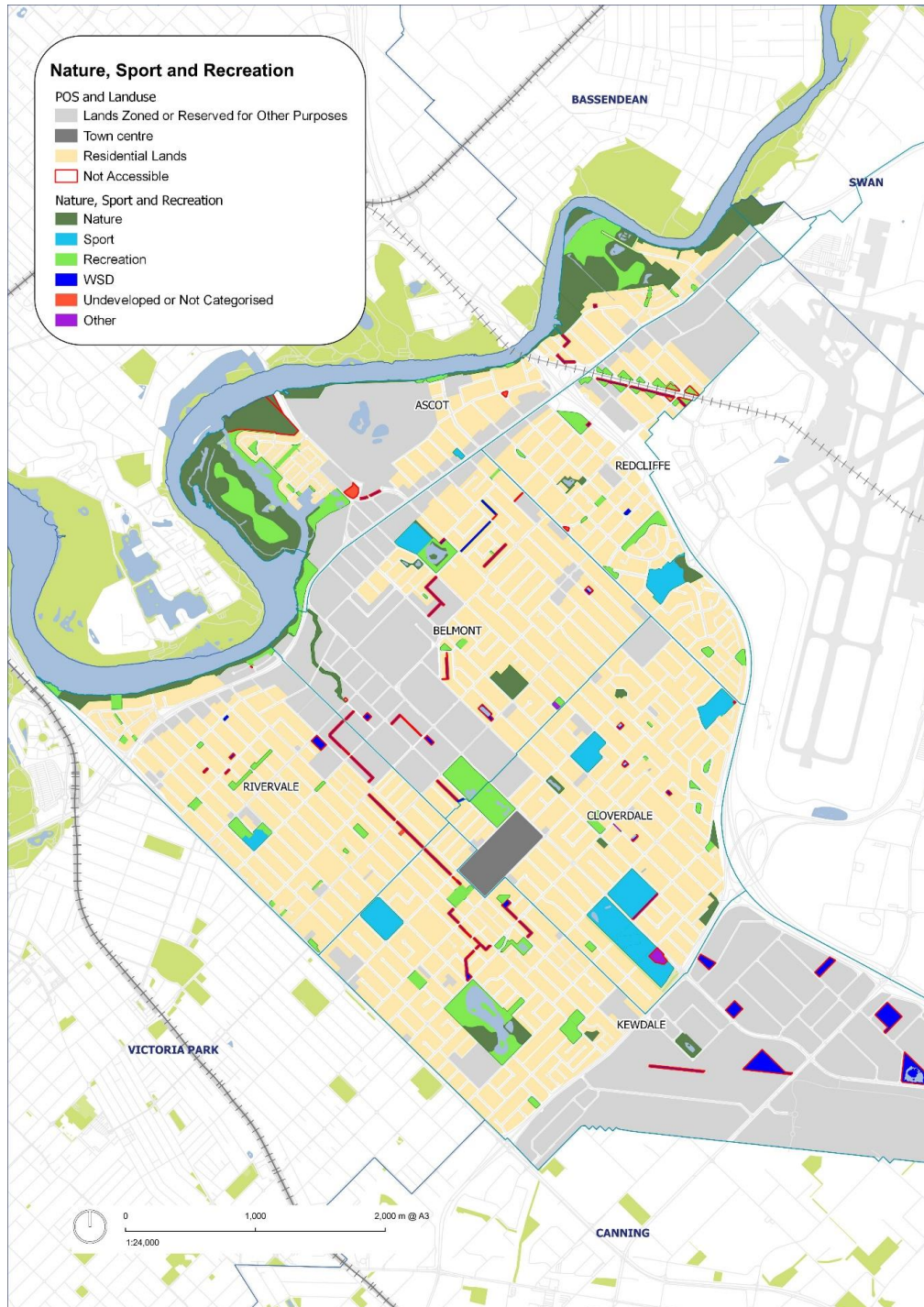
Whilst Ascot lacks areas designated as sports space, access to playing fields within Cloverdale, Belmont, and Redcliffe is not restricted. Further information on sports utilisation is covered in section 13.3.

Suburbs	Nature Space	Recreation Space	Sport Space	Other*	WSD	Un-developed	Grand Total
Ascot	86.9ha	34.8ha	0.3ha	0.8ha	0.8ha	0.0ha	123.6ha
Belmont	9.7ha	10.3ha	3.8ha	0.2ha	4.3ha	0.0ha	28.3ha
Cloverdale	3.3ha	8.4ha	30.0ha	1.1ha	0.8ha	0.0ha	43.6ha
Kewdale	7.9ha	22.5ha	5.6ha	0.0ha	14.0ha	0.0ha	50.0ha
Redcliffe	2.7ha	9.9ha	5.8ha	0.1ha	1.3ha	0.0ha	19.8ha
Rivervale	6.4ha	7.6ha	1.7ha	0.0ha	2.7ha	0.1ha	18.5ha
Grand Total	116.9ha	93.5ha	47.2ha	2.2ha	23.9ha	0.1ha	283.8ha

Table 17: Accessible Parks and Recreational Spaces Based on Category and Suburb

*Other: areas that are not currently maintained as a Nature, Recreation and Sport Spaces nor do they provide a specific drainage purpose (WSD), for example the Ascot Kilns land, the Belmont SES and the community facility at Harman Park which are reserved as Parks and Recreation but fall outside of the three primary categories

Figure 14: Classification of Parks and Recreation Spaces. Lands that are undeveloped or uncategorised have no definite use.



13.3 Sports Spaces

Sports and associated sporting activities are a big part of Australian lifestyles, with 57% of Australian children regularly participating (at least once per week) in organised physical activity outside of school hours. At least 80% of adults regularly participate in physical activity (AusPlay, 2019).

Sporting spaces are also critical in contributing to the health of a community, both physically and mentally. There are strong correlations between being able to access sports spaces and reduced risks associated with cardiovascular disease, obesity, and diabetes. Convenient access to sporting fields can encourage community participation in sporting activities such as football, soccer, rugby, and cricket. Involvement in sports also creates opportunities to connect, socialise and unwind.

The City maintains over 47.2 hectares of sporting space spread over ten (10) main sporting parks. These grounds accommodate organised sports, sporting events (team competitions), and formalised sporting activities (Figure 15), with many designed for mixed-use, for example, providing facilities for football, soccer and cricket (see Table 18). Additionally, these parks are used for significant community events, like fairs and festivals.

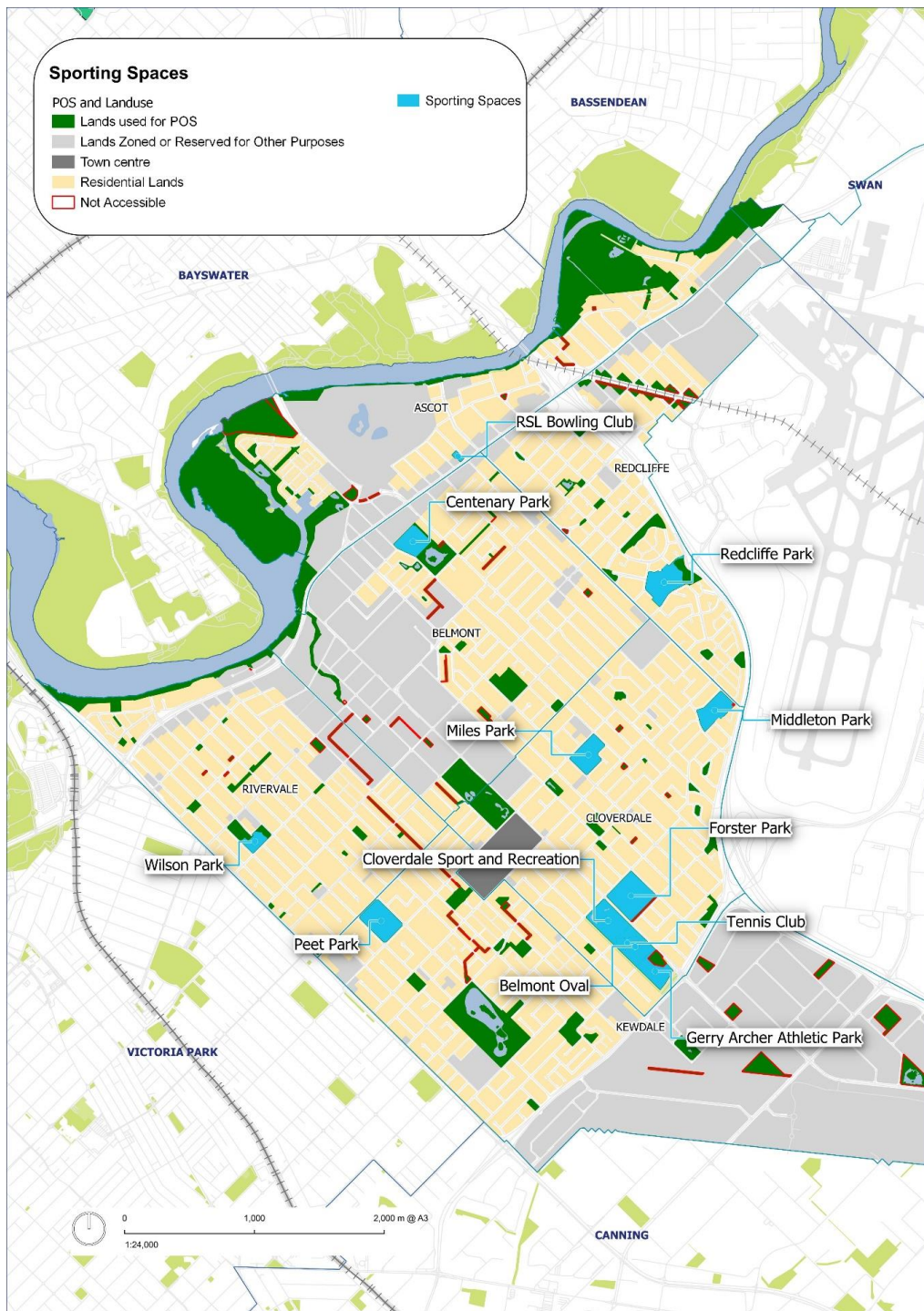
The facilities and amenities that are typically expected within sports spaces include:

- Sporting equipment and associated infrastructure that enable organised formal sports (for example, turf wickets, practice nets, goal posts, line markings)
- Club rooms and facilities that support the use of these spaces
- Wayfinding signage (informative, interpretive, entrance etc.)
- Turf fields and spaces of sufficient size to accommodate a range of sporting activities
- Lighting for both sporting surfaces, recreational and off-field areas
- Park benches, bins, drinking fountains, BBQs and public toilets
- Hydrozoned and centrally controlled irrigation systems
- Complementary recreational/ sporting infrastructure to encourage informal and unorganised sports participation (large scale – pump tracks, skate parks, basketball court etc.)
- Car park and bicycle facilities
- CCTV and security initiatives.

Belmont Oval (area) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 x full-size soccer pitch • Dog agility training space. 	Middleton Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-purpose facility • 2 x cricket wicket • 3 x training nets • 2 x junior Australian Rules Football ovals.
Cloverdale Sports and Recreation Oval <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change room/amenity facilities managed by BSRC • 1 x full-size soccer pitch. 	Miles Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-purpose facility • 2 x full-size soccer pitches • 3 x modified soccer pitches.
Centenary Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-purpose facility and main hall • 1 x full-size rugby oval • 1 x match cricket wicket • 2 x cricket training nets. 	Peet Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-purpose facility • 2 x junior Australian Rules Football ovals • 1 x modified oval • 1 x cricket wicket • 3 x training nets.
Forster Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 x multi-purpose facility and main hall • 1 x full-size Australian Rules Football oval • 3 x baseball diamonds. 	Redcliffe Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-purpose facility and main hall • 6 x tee-ball diamonds.
Gerry Archer Reserve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-purpose facility • 1 x grass athletic track • 2 x shot put circles • 2 x discus/javelin circles • 2 x long jump pit • 1 x full-size soccer pitch. 	Wilson Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Netball club room • 16 x netball courts • 1 x full outdoor basketball court.

Table 18: The City's Main Sports Grounds and Facilities

Figure 15: Sporting Spaces within the City of Belmont





Access to sporting reserves and ovals is essential to enable physical activity within an urbanised environment. A key focus of sports spaces is to facilitate organised sporting events and associated activities. Within the City, this includes:

- Australian Rules Football
- Athletics
- Soccer
- Netball
- Tee-Ball
- Cricket
- Baseball
- Dog Training
- Rugby Union

Approximately 2,404 people are involved in nine (9) main sports (Figure 16) within the City (as of April 2021), the majority being active members of Australian Rules Football. This membership demonstrates the need for the City's ten (10) sporting reserves to accommodate a range of sporting codes.

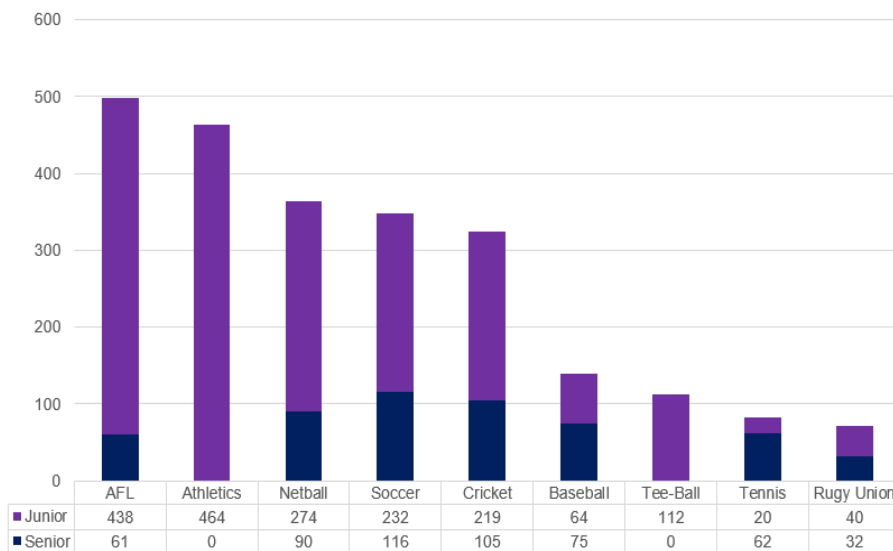


Figure 16: Senior and Junior Sports Participants/Members within the City of Belmont

Whilst Australian Rules Football is the largest organised sporting group within the City, it ranks just 14th in Western Australian senior (adult) participation by activity (including organised and non-organised recreation activities) and third in organised sports for junior (child) participation.

According to the research undertaken by Sport Australia through the AUSPlay survey in 2021, for adults, approximately one-million Western Australians participate in walking as a recreational endeavour, followed by fitness/gym (828,400), running and athletics (365,700) and cycling (273,900). These findings identify potential opportunities when redeveloping or improving green spaces.

The City needs to monitor the utilisation and capacity of each of its playing surfaces to identify opportunities for improved access (participation) or where grounds may be at or over capacity. The City can do this by tracking club participation and seasonal bookings, and the optimisation of bookable spaces will be considered as part of the City’s Recreation Strategy.

The available capacity (hours) changes between winter and summer sports based on the ability of the turf to recover after use. As per Table 19 and Figure 17, many sites are at or under capacity (based on 25 hours capacity per week for ovals and 12 hours per week for rectangular pitch sports grounds). These figures do not include casual bookings of the reserves.

Reserve Capacity (hours per week)	Summer (Reserve Capacity per week)	Winter (Reserve Capacity per week)
Belmont Oval (25)	▼ 12 hours under capacity	▼ 12 hours under capacity
BSRC Oval (12)	▼ No booked usage – under capacity	▼ No booked usage – under capacity
Centenary Park (25 and 12)	▼ 10 hours under capacity (25 hours full capacity)	▼ 3 hours under capacity (12 hours full capacity)
Forster Park (12 and 25)	■ Diamond Sports Areas - used at capacity	▼ 4 hours under capacity
Gerry Archer (25 and 12)	■ Athletics Areas – used at capacity	▼ 2 hours under capacity
Middleton Park (25 and 25)	▲ 2 hours over capacity	▼ 1.5 hours under capacity
Miles Park (12 and 12)	▼ No booked usage – under capacity	▲ 18 hours over capacity
Peet Park (25 and 25)	▼ 12.5 hours under capacity	▲ 5 hours over capacity
Redcliffe Park (25 and 25)	■ Diamond Sport Areas used at capacity	▼ 23 hours under capacity
Wilson Park	▼ Hardcourts – under capacity	■ Hardcourts – At club capacity
▼ Under capacity ■ At capacity ▲ Above capacity		

Table 19: Reserve Capacity Analysis by Main Park

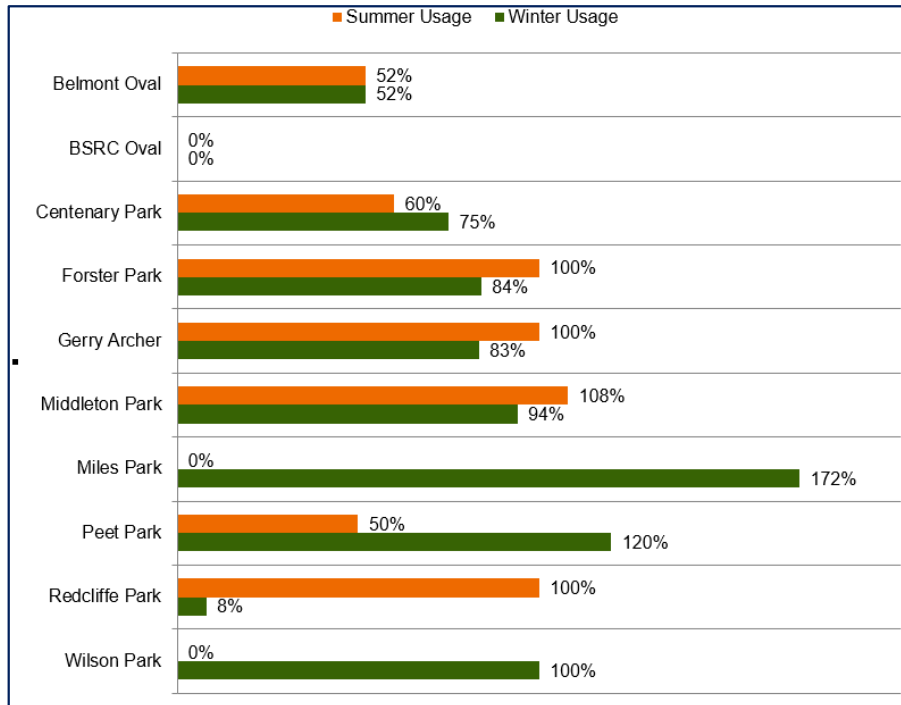
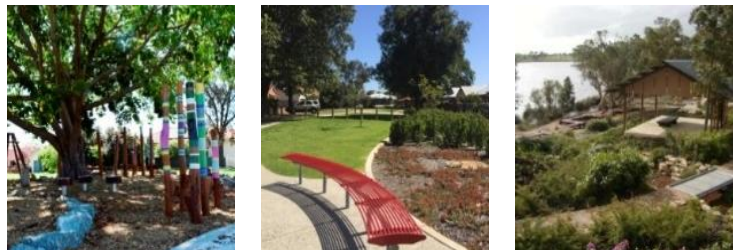


Figure 17: Winter and Summer Percentage of Usage Capacity (based on bookings 2020)

13.4 Leisure – Recreational Spaces

Recreational spaces within an urban environment are essential to the area’s urban liveability, character, and suburban amenity. The City maintains 66 recreational spaces which can be utilised for informal sports and play (for example, backyard cricket, playgrounds and nature play), relaxation (for example, walking, small ball games) and social interaction (for example, picnics and informal gatherings).

Like sporting spaces, recreational spaces contribute to the health and wellbeing of our Community. However, additional health benefits associated with recreation spaces are often overlooked.



These include:

- Contributing to urban amenity by softening the impacts of built spaces
- Providing areas for physical and mental relaxation (relief from being over-stimulated in a built environment)
- Supporting children's physical and cognitive development through play and exploration opportunities. Playgrounds and nature play spaces provide children opportunities for sensory experiences, social interaction, and physical skill development.

The typical facilities and amenities that are expected within Recreational Spaces are:

- Recreation and leisure equipment and associated infrastructure that enable informal sports and physical activity, relaxation and social interaction (that is, playgrounds, outdoor exercise equipment)
- Recreational/Sporting infrastructure to encourage informal and unorganised sports participation (small scale – table tennis, small bike tracks, basketball half-court etc.)
- Wayfinding signage (informative and interpretive)
- Gazebos, park benches, bins and drinking fountains, plus BBQs and/or public toilets in larger District or Neighbourhood parks or parks in high-density areas
- Appropriate footpath and bollard lighting
- Trails and nature walks
- Community vegetable gardens (where community facilities exist)
- Hydrozoned and centrally controlled irrigation systems.

The City may give special consideration to additional facilities and amenities in recreational spaces where a specific need is required, such as BBQs within high-density residential areas or other amenities where a community need is identified (for example, toilet blocks).

Table 20: The City's Key Leisure Areas

Suburb	Name
Ascot / Belmont	Adachi Park
Ascot	Black Swan Island Garvey Park
Belmont	Centenary Park
Belmont / Cloverdale	Faulkner Civic Precinct
Cloverdale	McLarty Park
Kewdale	Peachey Park Tomato Lake Reserve
Redcliffe	Epsom Park Parkview Chase
Rivervale	Bilya Kard Boodja Lookout Copley Park Flame Tree Park



13.5 Environment – Natural Spaces

The City has over 116.9 hectares of natural spaces across 23 sites, including designated Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Bush Forever Sites and Conservation Category and Resource Enhancement wetlands. Additionally, the City maintains smaller natural reserves in larger conservation areas along the Swan River Foreshore.

Generally, spaces reserved for nature allow green space experiences that connect the Community to natural ecological landscapes and elements, such as bushlands and waterways/wetlands. The provision and protection of natural spaces are also pertinent in the conservation of endangered flora and fauna and can form elements within stormwater management systems (that is, wetlands and waterways).



These spaces are intended to remain natural and supportive of ecosystem functioning and biodiversity. Therefore, the City will only consider facilities and amenities that assist the Community in accessing and enjoying natural area values.

The typical facilities and amenities that are expected within Nature Spaces include:

- Interpretive signage
- Park benches
- Specific natural space
- Bins located at entrances
- Trails and nature walks.

Table 21: The City's Key Natural Areas

Suburb	Name
Ascot	Ayres Bushland
	Ron Courtney Island
	Garvey Park
	Bush Forever Site (Garratt Road Bridge)
	Black Swan Island
Ascot/ Rivervale	Swan River Foreshore
Belmont	Signal Hill Bushland
	Severin Walk
Cloverdale	Hassett Street Reserve
	P.H. Dod Reserve
Kewdale	Tomato Lake Reserve
	Cottage Park

13.6 Incorporating Stormwater into POS

As noted previously, lands reserved as 'Parks and Recreation' are often used for WSD, including stormwater capture, mitigation, and infiltration (sumps, drains and basins). Due to the challenges and risks presented by some of these sites, they are traditionally fenced off or not accessible.

Whilst the City recognises that, in some cases, these spaces need to remain not accessible, there are opportunities to investigate in collaboration with the Water Corporation to convert WSD land into accessible nature spaces. This might be possible where:

- There is sufficient room
- There is a connection to existing and accessible recreational land
- Engineered controls can be put in place.

Challenges with WSD sites:

- Steep basins that can rapidly flood
- Stormwater can convey gross pollutants and other hazards
- Required to prevent localised flooding
- POS infrastructure not able to be constructed in floodable areas

Within the LPS, there are approximately 24 hectares of land reserved as Parks and Recreation but are used for water services and drainage. About 50% of the locations are not accessible due to risks associated with stormwater infrastructure. The high-risk sites tend to be smaller, residential lot-sized parcels characterised by steep gradients and are designed to rapidly receive high volumes of stormwater. These higher-risk sites would not be viable or conducive to POS uses.

Stormwater retention and management within green space can also provide an attractive feature if maintained and designed with aesthetics and green space function. For example, Ascot Waters, the lakes at the Faulkner Civic Precinct, Willow Lake Park, and Centenary Park are just a few of the parks within the City that contain permanent water bodies. These water bodies serve as a drainage function and provide users with an attractive water feature. However, these lakes have management issues, particularly during summer when low water levels result in unappealing views.

The City also maintains other WSD green space sites that are more seasonal, including Fulham Street Sump and Wilson Park, which contain floodable areas. These sites are receiving points for significant storm events and provide flood mitigation and infiltration. These sites must also be constructed for drought conditions, impacting landscape design, surface treatment (turf, paths, etc.), and amenities (playgrounds, benches, equipment).

13.7 Conclusions

The City should:

- Enhance the activation of the City's sporting grounds through the City's Recreation Strategy
- Regularly monitor the use of sporting grounds
- Consider mixed-use sports facilities, including accommodation for the most popular recreational activities of walking, gym/fitness, running/athletics, and cycling

- Where possible, design streetscapes and car parks with WSUD principles to become water receptors rather than conveyors, for example, utilising permeable pavements, rain gardens, swales, and infiltration bays
- Maintain water bodies with a combination of mechanical (for example, aeration) and ecological (for instance, revegetation) management strategies
- Investigate options to integrate blue-green (water and green space), particularly at parks with stormwater basins or open drains, for example, Forster Park or the linear drains in Kewdale.

14 Green Space Access for All

14.1 Access for All Ages and Abilities

A primary objective of POS management and delivery is to ensure that it caters for all green space users of all ages and abilities and pets and companion animals such as dogs and horses². Green Space Access for All is not just about physical access alone; it aims to ensure everyone can enjoy the space regardless of age and ability.

Additionally, the POS Strategy supports the 'Anyone Can Play' philosophy. Inclusive play is fundamental in promoting children's cognitive development, including children with unique learning abilities.

To ensure green space opportunities and experiences for all ages and abilities, the design and placement of green space and green space features/elements should:

- Acknowledge people within the local community that have specific user needs – Evidence-Based Design should be considered when installing play equipment or green space elements
- Be inclusive and accessible rather than exclusive and inaccessible (for example, 'Liberty Swings' are accessible only to people with wheelchairs, meaning they risk feeling excluded or different and are not able to participate in other green space experiences)
- Be sourced from suppliers who provide inclusive play solutions
- Include and balance sensory-rich and auditory play with quiet and cozy (retreat) experiences in areas where there is a specific need in the community.
- Focus on a variety of social inclusion and interaction opportunities.

14.2 Age-Friendly – Welcoming, Safe and Accessible

The City also has an age-friendly plan that addresses older residents' needs. This plan follows the Global Age-Friendly Network, which sits under the Department of Communities affiliate membership of the global network.

The framework identifies eight domains that guide the City's actions to create an age-friendly community. Focus Area Objective 1 of the City's current Age-Friendly Plan recommends that all outdoor spaces are welcoming, safe, and accessible to the elderly.

² In association with the Ascot Residential and Stables zone under the City's Local Planning Scheme.

The quality of life of seniors is affected by their physical environment. The external environment and public buildings significantly impact seniors' ability to age in place. Good access to facilities and green space opportunities for physical activity contributes to an age-friendly community.

Therefore, green space planning and design should include the following design criteria to improve accessibility and age-friendly use:

- Incorporation of 3 metre wide reinforced physical activity footpath (additional benefit, allows traffic access for emergency services or supportive services, for example, ambulance of emergency services)
- Reduce slope/grade wherever possible
- Inclusion of garden/landscaping design elements that support cognitive activity (that is, use of garden elements and plantings which may trigger a memory or sensory responses)
- Provision of rest and quiet contemplation spaces, including benches or gazebos near paths
- Maintain clear sightlines to entrances and exit points and ensure paths are clear of vegetation intrusion or trip risks
- Use of security lighting to increase the perception of safety as required and in consultation with green space users and neighbours
- Reduce or avoid large expanses of blank walls or fences by using vegetative solutions (for example, creepers, vines, or artwork)
- Avoid isolated areas within the park design
- Integrate Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles
- Park furniture and exercise equipment are usable by the elderly and promote active lifestyles
- Consider multi-generational equipment that allows grandparents and grandchildren to play and exercise together.

14.3 Access to Designated Dog Exercise Locations

Multiple Australian surveys have identified that over 60% of dog and cat owners refer to their pet as a family member, and most spend on average three to four hours with their pet each day³. Dogs, however, tend to lead the way in pet ownership, with 48% of Australian households having at least one dog⁴. The surveys also identified that insufficient room for exercise and activity were becoming barriers for pet owners and why non-pet owners chose not to own a pet.

The City acknowledges the value of pet ownership, including companionship, their calming influence and the promotion of exercise and healthy lifestyles.

³ Animal Medicines Australia Pty Ltd. (2019). *Pets in Australia: a national survey of pets and people*. Newgate Communications Pty Ltd

⁴ Wilkins, R., Botha, F., Vera-Toscano, E., & Wooden, M. (2020). *The Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey: Selected Findings from Waves 1 to 18*. Melbourne Institute: Applied Economic & Social Research, University of Melbourne.

Walking pets to the local park or through the neighbourhood increases community connectivity and unites people of similar interests. Therefore on-lead and off-lead exercise areas for dogs within POS are important in supporting healthy communities.

The City currently provides 25 designated off-lead dog exercise areas. While these are informal, they are not signed, fenced, and do not contain specialised dog agility equipment; they still provide a place for dogs to be exercised off-lead.



Other considerations for off-lead dog areas include:

- Drinking fountains with dog bowls
- Fencing if adjacent to arterial routes, a park where there is a playground, or to focus activity within one location to assist with maintenance
- Doggy/'poo-ch' disposal bags and bins.

A desktop assessment of residential and registered animal accessibility to a designated off-lead exercise area was undertaken in 2020 and is summarised in Table 22 and Figure 18.

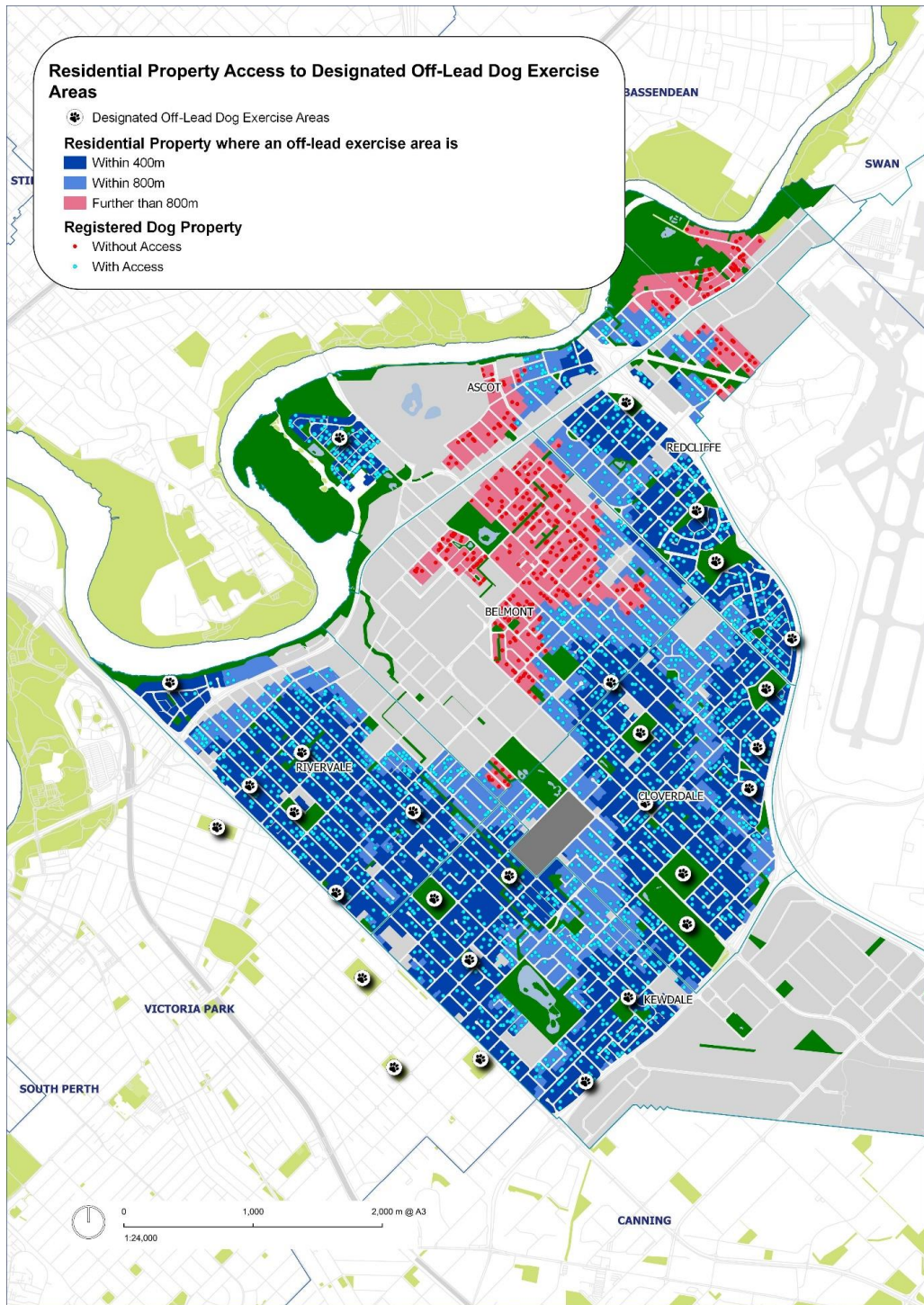
With the increasing popularity of walking other pets on leads, such as cats, rabbits, and ferrets, on-lead exercise areas provide a location where all pet owners can opt to exercise their pets.

Table 22: Desktop Assessment of City of Belmont Residential Dog Ownership.

 Residential Properties	 Registered Animals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19.7% of all residential properties within the City had a registered animal (dog). • 56.8% of all residential properties are within 400m of a designated off-lead dog exercise area. • 28.0% of all residential properties within the City are between 400m and 800m of a designated off-lead dog exercise area. • 15.2% of all residential properties within the City are further than 800m from a designated off-lead dog exercise area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 4,181 dogs were registered. • 57.3% were within 400m of a designated off-lead dog exercise area. • 28.2% were between 400m and 800m of a designated off-lead dog exercise area. • 14.5% have to walk further than 800m to access a designated off-lead dog exercise area. • 33.2% of registered animals in the suburb of Ascot and 57.5% in the suburb of Belmont are further than 800m from a designated off-lead dog exercise area.

The similarity between property access and registered dog access indicates an even distribution of animals across the City rather than being located in one area.

Figure 18: Access to Off-Lead Dog Exercise Areas



14.4 Access to Designated Horse Exercise Locations

A significant and historical land use within the City of Belmont is the Ascot Residential and Stables precinct. Currently, new developments within the Residential and Stables precinct are required to maintain space for a stable; however, they are not required to construct stables or house a horse. Nevertheless, due to the active nature of the Ascot Racecourse and stables precinct, many properties are still registered as stable premises and house horses. As of 30 June 2022, 128 properties within the Residential and Stables precinct were registered with stables. Please refer to Figure 19 for additional information regarding this precinct.

Whilst the Ascot Racecourse provides access to formalised facilities to exercise, train and race horses, horse exercise areas are also located within POS. This includes a horse swimming area in the Swan River at Gould Reserve, a designated horse exercise area at Garvey Park, and a bridle path connecting the Racecourse to Garvey Park via Ascot streets and the foreshore path.

It is recommended that the City engages with the racing community and recreational horse owners to identify opportunities for improvement in areas such as Garvey Park or Gould Reserve to continue to support this unique aspect of our urban community.



Figure 19: Ascot Residential and Stables Precinct with access to Horse Exercise Areas



Analysis Of Objective 2 - Liveable POS

Provide POS that supports urban liveability and recognises local identity, culture and heritage.

15 Urban Liveability and Public Health

The value of and need for green space within urban environments is strengthened by its positive contribution to public health and urban liveability. Green spaces (parks, shaded streetscapes, natural areas, planted civic spaces) assist in improving the urban environment and improve living standards and quality of life.

Green space loss within an urban centre is often caused by increased density, overuse, or replacing natural elements with other urban land uses (residential, industry, commercial, agriculture etc.). Where this occurs, the associated public health attributes are also reduced.

Green space contributes to public health by positively influencing social, physical, and cognitive pathways (Table 23). However, the full extent of these benefits requires formal planning and design to achieve the full health potential of green spaces (for example, the positioning and availability of exercise equipment). This is particularly important in densifying urban environments, where green spaces of various sizes are being accessed for physical and mental health purposes. Further detail on green space play elements is detailed in section 16.

Physical health and green space opportunities can include:

- Accessing district sporting fields for organised sports
- Accessing neighbourhood green space for unorganised sports, use of outdoor gym equipment, picnics and physical activities
- Access to regional points of attraction to interact with natural green spaces (for example, kayaking on the Swan River, bushwalks, picnics).

Therefore, the City should aim to include the elements identified in Table 24 in the planning and design stages of green space, particularly for larger neighbourhood parks or where there is a clear population need (for example, near an aged care facility or in a high-density area).



Table 23: Health or Liveability Benefits from Green Space

Green Space Element	Health elements	Health or liveability benefit
<p>Attractive green space for physical activity (organised sports, athletics, running, walking etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased physical exercise/reduced sedentary lifestyles. • Increased community participation (club or association involvement) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved cardiovascular health • Reduced morbidity • Reduced respiratory illnesses • Reduced obesity • Reduced risk of diabetes • Improved community cohesion/participation.
<p>Attractive green space for community cohesion (picnics, games, relaxing, meetings etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased community sense of identity and inclusion • Improved social capital and cohesion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved mental wellbeing and cognitive function (reduced rates of depression, stress, anxiety, loneliness) • Improved community sense of place and ownership of green space • Improved family and social relationships and resilience.
<p>Attractive green space for ecological conservation (bushland, rivers, wetlands etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved ecosystem services (i.e. water and air filtration) • Improving urban liveability (contributes to nicer places to live). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved respiratory function/ reduced respiratory illnesses • Improved biophilia; the appreciation and connection to natural environments • Improved climate change resilience (that is, reduced urban heat).

Table 24: Achieving Health Benefits


Green space Element	Infrastructure Opportunities
<p>Attractive green space for physical activity (organised sports, athletics, running, walking etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ovals and club facilities at all district sporting grounds • Outdoor exercise equipment within neighbourhood spaces, including multi-generational playgrounds to support participation • Marked running tracks on circular paths around.
<p>Attractive green space for community cohesion (picnics, games, relaxing, meetings etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBQ facilities at larger regional and neighbourhood parks co-located with public toilets and picnic facilities • Community gardens located in neighbourhood parks co-located with community centres/activity centres • ‘Street games’ within local parks or neighbourhood parks to provide big-space elements within small spaces • Inclusion of shaded picnic areas within all local spaces • Locating green space activities with equivalent land use (see section 18).
<p>Attractive green space for ecological conservation (bushland, rivers, wetlands etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature play co-located with natural areas, schools and local parks • Planting of native gardens and revegetation of natural areas • Provision of bush trails and wayfinding infrastructure in natural areas.

16 Play and Green Space Experiences – Childhood to Adulthood

Regardless of age and physical ability, green spaces allow everyone to experience their natural world, be socially connected, and participate in or engage in physical activity. This starts from the early years of childhood and extends into adulthood and even into the ‘golden years’. However, whilst play and green space opportunities will always be available, particular consideration is required regarding the type/nature of play and the elements that challenge or offer various play experiences that contribute to social, physical or mental wellbeing.

Table 25 summarises green space observations noted in various research projects (journal articles) focused on how people develop and maintain wellbeing with access to green space. The focus of research has been on the physical and mental development of a person in different age groups and how various elements of play or green space experiences contribute positively to each stage of development. As noted previously, and as stated within academic sources, the focus has traditionally been on play as a critical developmental need for children to build physical, cognitive (mental) and social competencies. Providing children opportunities to play is an important developmental factor that underpins their success in their later years (school, relationships and even employment). Further information in relation to playgrounds and play equipment is detailed in section 17.

Notably, too, green spaces foster several developmental and wellbeing benefits for all age groups. Emerging literature in the past decade has proven the benefits of natural elements for



elderly populations, particularly in maintaining physical and mental wellbeing. In recognition of this benefit, different playground/equipment providers are now supplying a multitude of inclusive and multi-generational product lines that enable both young and old to participate in green space experiences.

It is noted that the POS Strategy focuses on outdoor POS/green space activities. It does not focus on indoor exercise or fixed recreational activities (gyms, organised training classes, swimming pools, squash courts, etc.). Information relating to these activities will be covered under the City's Recreation Strategy.

Table 25: Modelled Play Experiences, Play Elements and Play-Health Outcomes by Age Group

	Play Type	Play Elements	Human-Health Outcomes
The Early Years and Childhood (0 - 14)	Nature play	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural materials (sand, rocks, logs, twigs, leaves etc.) Lose/slippery surfaces Water-based play Natural gardens (trees, flowers, plants) Changes in slope/gradient Spaces for intuitive/inquisitive exploring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports age-appropriate risk and decision making Assists in the development of fundamental movement skills – balance, strength, agility Supports cognitive development – problem-solving, imagination, higher-order thinking skills (creativity, evaluating, analysing) Builds emotional resilience – a sense of identity and self-worth Enhances social competencies - communication, relationship skills, empathy, sharing
	Playgrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climb, crawl, hide and run. Swing, slide and balance. Spaces for social interactions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connects children with the natural world General physical health benefits.
	Playing fields/ spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Junior sport and athletics spaces Bike paths/ networks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports general physical health – cardiovascular, reduced obesity risks Supports fine motor skills/coordination skills – hand-eye coordination, depth perception, object control and movement etc Provides opportunities to participate and belong to community groups Provides opportunities to develop an understanding of social conventions and social competencies.
Teens to Young Adults (15 - 24)	Advanced playgrounds/ features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skate parks Pump tracks Bike trails Ball sports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced social competencies and social communication skills Improved/enhanced physical activity and wellbeing Engagement with others and social inclusion.
	Outdoor gym/ exercise equipment or sports hubs and clusters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climbing/gymnastic frames. Half courts. Outdoor table tennis etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved physical wellbeing – cardiovascular, strength, weight Engagement with others and social inclusion.
	Competitive Playing fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organised sports ovals (AFL, soccer, rugby, cricket) Athletics facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced engagement with organised sports (club participation). Improved physical health – lower rates of obesity and cardiovascular risks. Improved mental wellbeing – a sense of belonging.
Adulthood (25 - 64)	Outdoor exercise equipment clusters or trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gymnast Frames. Aerobic and anaerobic fitness trails (static and dynamic equipment) Ninja courses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved physical health – lower rates of obesity and cardiovascular risks Improved mental wellbeing – retained a sense of belonging and self-worth (reduced depression, stress and anxiety).
Seniors (65 onwards)	Inclusive Outdoor exercise equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stability/balance, flexibility, and coordination frames Walking tracks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved physical strength and wellbeing (cardiovascular, balance, coordination) will result in reduced debilitating health conditions (cardio, falls, sprains) Supports cognitive function and memory.
	Nature spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walking trails Gardens Contemplation spaces Rest spaces Sensory gardens Streetscape gardens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports physical activity – mobility, cardiovascular and weight management Helps regulate memory loss/ recall (dementia) Improved recovery times from illness/injury Improved mental wellbeing – preventative depression.

17 Playgrounds and Play Equipment

17.1 Accessibility to Playgrounds

This strategy acknowledges the benefits of playgrounds and play equipment, particularly in supporting early childhood development (3 to 12 years of age), community connectivity and a sense of belonging. The size, level of service, and type of playground (for example, nature play versus standard combination units) will depend on the park's locality, access to other playgrounds or play experiences near the park, and surrounding demographics (requirement to provide age-appropriate).

A desktop assessment of residential property access to playgrounds (excluding type or level of service) has identified that:

- The City has 46 playground locations spread across the City
- 29% of residential properties within the City are within 200m of a playground, and at least 66% are no further than 400m from a playground
- 22% of properties within the suburb of Belmont are 800m away from a playground, significantly above the average of 10%
- 1% (n=65) of residential properties are further than 800m from a playground
- The Redcliffe suburb has excellent access to playgrounds, with at least 85% of properties within 400m of a playground.

Distance	Ascot	Belmont	Cloverdale	Kewdale	Redcliffe	Rivervale	The City Average
200m	33%	19%	26%	26%	46%	30%	29%
400m	29%	28%	41%	42%	39%	41%	37%
600m	21%	30%	27%	28%	11%	24%	24%
800m	14%	22%	6%	5%	3%	5%	9%
>800m	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%




Table 26: Playground Accessibility

17.2 Levels of Service – Playgrounds and Play Equipment




The City has adopted an informal approach on standard levels for playgrounds, generally supplying playground equipment that is appropriate for the size of the park (local, neighbourhood, district) and its proximity to other playgrounds and estimated or expected catchment size (for example, an isolated local park with a larger catchment would likely have a more extensive playground).

The City's replacement program for playgrounds tends to be at the end of the asset life of the equipment and is captured in the City's Asset Management Plan – Playground Replacements.

At the end of the asset life of playgrounds, the City will program either:

	Replacement Like-For-Less	Redundancy or reduction in service if proven the playground is no longer required locally or a smaller level of service is adequate. For example, this may be appropriate where a major POS upgrade has occurred nearby.
	Replacement Like-For-Like	The playground equipment, function, and level of service are adequate for the locality but need replacing.
	Upgrade	Additional playground features or a larger or more specialised layout are required. This may occur where there is a shortfall of POS, changes in demographics and/or increased densification.

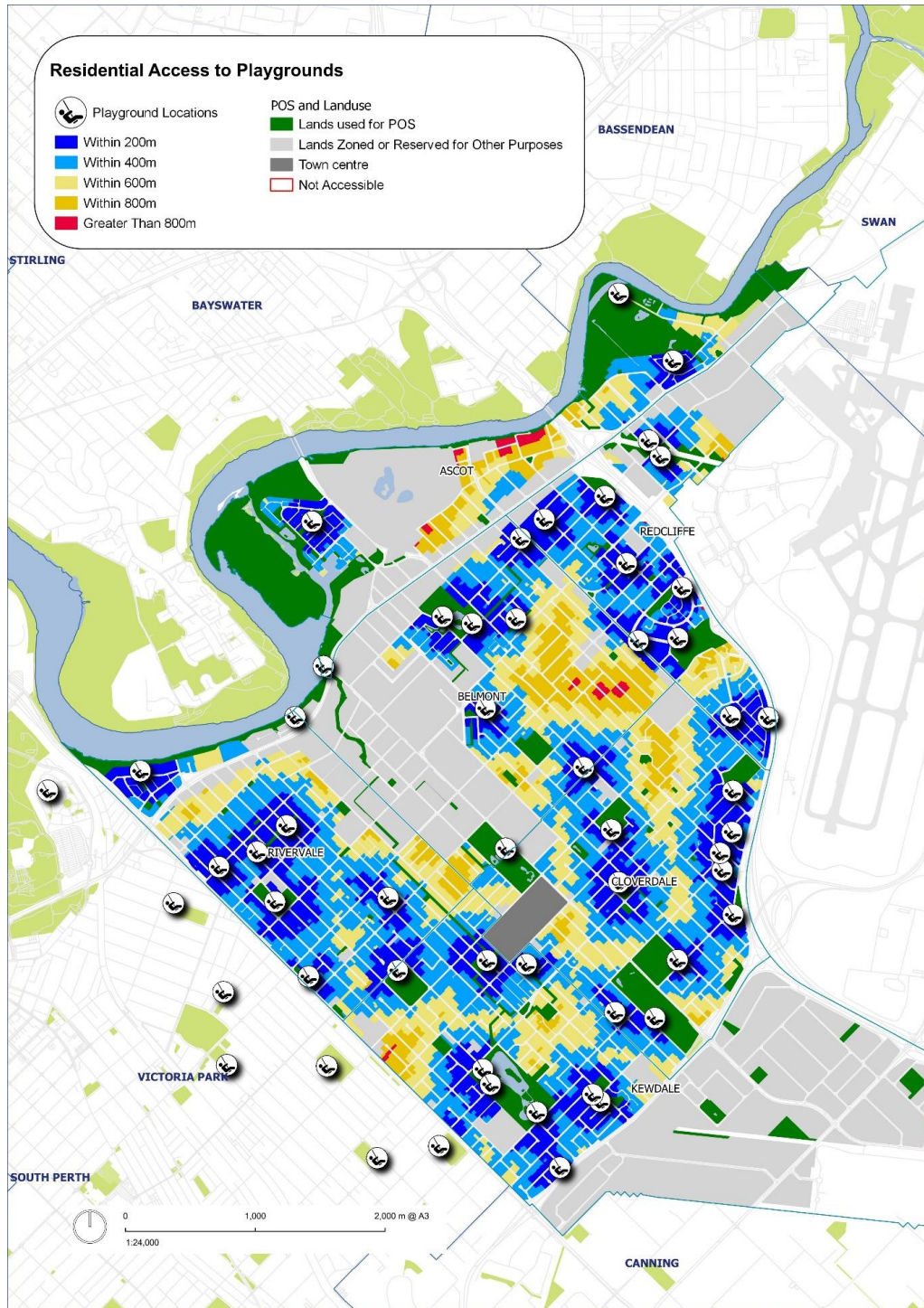
Typically when determining the playground replacement requirement, the following justification is required:

	Replacement Like-For-Less	Demonstrate the playground is no longer required within this locality by demonstrating access to another playground or higher level of service.
	Replacement Like-For-Like	Demonstrate that Like-For-Less or Like-For-Additional is not required - Proceed with like-for-like replacement.
	Upgrade	Undertake an assessment of the level of service deemed necessary for this locality (demographics assessment, survey, current access to other localities, the need to provide a higher level of service or a different form of green space attraction).

The following questions should be considered when planning a playground renewal or upgrade project:

- Do residents within at least 600m of this playground have access to any other playground or play experience? (for example, if this playground is altered, what impact does it have on others in the vicinity?)
- Is the immediate area (800m catchment) saturated or lacking in service levels?
- Does the park provide a level of service for a regional catchment, special development precinct or high-density area? (for example, Ascot Waters, The Springs)
- Is the playground project connected to or linked with another larger project? (for example, Forster Park Pump Track, Wilson Park Master Plan)
- Could a playground replacement project provide additional green space or play experience? (for example, replace combination unit with nature play)
- Does the playground provide a specific level of service? (for example, older youth playground, senior-friendly etc.).

Figure 20: Residential Property Access to a Playground



18 Co-Locating Specialised Outdoor Exercise and POS Experiences

To maximise use and access to specific or specialised POS experiences, the City should aim to co-locate experiences with complementary land uses or infrastructure.

For example, community gardens could be located within a neighbourhood or district park (to allow for space) and be within an area of high residential density where residents have insufficient space for their garden. Likewise, locating outdoor exercise equipment or inclusive/age-friendly equipment near care facilities reduces travel requirements and provides access to specific populations who will utilise these spaces.

The decision framework around determining the appropriate location needs to remain relatively flexible in each event. This would allow requests or the placement of POS experiences to be assessed on a case-by-case basis. Notwithstanding, the guideline below should inform the locating of these experiences.

18.1 Outdoor Exercise Equipment

The placement of outdoor exercise equipment provides the Community with 'free' exercise and physical activity infrastructure. This can contribute to addressing and improving public health issues such as obesity, poor mental health and cardiovascular disease. It is, however, recommended that the decision framework to locate outdoor exercise equipment includes:

- Not installing units or circuits within 800m of another outdoor exercise equipment/location
- Promoting exercise that requires the use of static equipment (that is, body weight and agility with no moving parts) rather than dynamic equipment (that is, additional resistance and moving parts)
- Considering whether the unit or circuit will have a complementary or negative impact on existing parkland infrastructure (for example, detracts from existing playgrounds, complements existing sporting spaces)
- Installing the equipment where space is available within a neighbourhood or district open spaces (note, smaller and individual static units may be considered in local open spaces where there is a defined need)
- Co-locating equipment with drinking fountains and natural shade and other facilities that promote or encourage outdoor exercise.

This strategy has not addressed the lifecycle, durability, and management of outdoor exercise equipment; these aspects will be discussed in the City's Recreation Strategy.

18.2 Community Gardens

Community gardens or food growing spaces have grown in popularity in Australia, predominantly within inner-city and highly urbanised areas where there is less access to green private open space.

Typically, these spaces include garden beds or growing areas that provide the local community with an opportunity to grow fruit, vegetables and other edible plants. Additionally, community gardens contribute to community identity and cohesion.

Various community garden projects across Australia have also reported benefits, including:

- Healthier eating habits
- Improved knowledge of gardening, food and nutrition
- Participating in a low-intensity form of exercise
- Promoting sustainability initiatives (composting, low carbon food production, waste reduction)
- Opportunities for multi-generational and multi-cultural nodes of interest
- Opportunities for low socioeconomic communities to participate.

There are multiple benefits associated with designing and delivering a well-planned and community championed garden. However, the opposite is equally valid. Unfortunately, many community gardens have failed due to poor design, poor community 'ownership', and an expectation that the local government will continue maintenance (harvesting, replanting, mulching, etc.).

The decision framework in locating a community garden should consider:

- Is there an ongoing and demonstrated commitment from the community to establish and maintain the garden?
- Is the garden located in a space where there is sufficient space and does not impact existing amenities?
- Does the design of the community garden promote security, accessibility and inclusivity?
- Will the community garden be well resourced, including access to a secure water supply; can it sustain itself with minimal surveillance; will it require the input of synthetic fertilisers, herbicides or pesticides?
- Will the proposed location impact adjacent land uses?



Figure 21: Left: Community Garden at Copley Park.

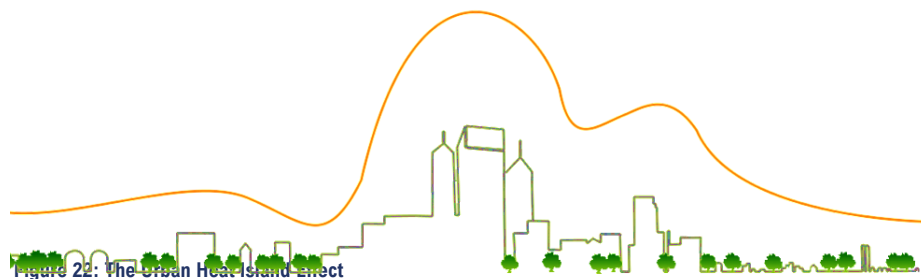
As a thriving community garden requires a high degree of dedication from a community group to ensure the continued operation of the garden, the City will consider the development of a community garden upon request rather than initiate the development of a community garden without the demonstrated interest.

19 Green Space and Urban Heat

Through the natural process of photosynthesis, trees and plants release water and can cool the local environment. This cooling effect is increased when combined with irrigation and water availability. To further support urban liveability, green space and streetscapes should reduce urban heat by enhancing green space and street trees.

Research has demonstrated ambient air temperatures in built-up areas can be 4°C to 15°C warmer than in surrounding vegetated or 'greener' areas. Areas of high urban development and low green cover act as 'heat islands' that absorb heat during the day and then release heat at night. However, parks and well-shaded areas can reduce the local ambient temperature by between 0.5°C to 2°C, making a difference on days above 35°C when public health and heat-related health risks are exacerbated.

In 2016, the City assessed the level of tree canopy across different land uses. The highly accurate aerial mapping of tree canopy identified that the highest performing land uses were land reserved for Parks and Recreation (including MRS) and Civic and Cultural purposes (canopy cover averages ranging between 33% to 57%). Residential lands had tree coverage of 17% on average. An investigation by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (Western Australian Government) in 2018 identified that Parklands within the City had, on average, 30% canopy cover whilst residential areas had, on average, 9% cover. Different methods of collecting the data likely contributed to the different results. Either way, this data will be important when considering future strategies to reduce urban heat and when assessing the success of these.



In urban environments, green spaces provide communities refuge and relief during a heatwave or extreme heat events. This may be critically important in lower socioeconomic areas (who cannot afford home cooling), areas consisting of older people (who are heat vulnerable) and areas consisting highly of outdoor workforces (who risk dehydration, heat stress and sunburn).

Therefore, it should be a consideration of POS design and planning to reduce urban heat and provide cooling opportunities by:

- Maintaining irrigated turf surfaces that offer large areas of evapotranspiration (being the evaporation of moisture from the soil and transpiration of moisture from the leaves of the plants)
- Integrating blue-green infrastructure to increase water access (that is, WSUD)
- Improving and increasing natural shade elements around playgrounds, picnic areas and community buildings
- Increasing street tree coverage to create corridors of green coverage and to increase shade over bitumen and pathways
- Increasing shade over paths in green spaces
- Allowing trees in POS and streetscapes (unless under powerlines) to grow to their full biological and ecological potential, including canopy size and spread with minimal pruning. (Notably, as per the City's Urban Forest Policy, the City will not prune for aesthetic purposes).

20 Green Space Design: Cultural Inclusion, Landscape and Historical Perspective

Wherever possible, green spaces should be designed to acknowledge and retain local cultural values. The City has achieved this in various parks that acknowledge Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, post-European and ecological history.

20.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Perspectives

As of 2016, the City had an estimated 40,083 residents, with 993 residents identifying as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

The City acknowledges the Whadjuk people of the Noongar Nation, as the Traditional Owners of this land, Whadjuk Boodja. The City partners with internal and external stakeholders to help ensure the history and culture of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are respected, remembered and celebrated.

In line with these values, the City has implemented green space design principles that acknowledge and demonstrate Aboriginal and Torres Strait peoples' heritage and culture, which is especially important when works physically impact the land.

This has included:

- The naming of *Bilya Kard Boodja Lookout* at Tanunda Drive in Ascot (see [Figure 22](#)) to acknowledge and commemorate our Noongar heritage and associated artwork and interpretative signage. (Bilya means 'River', Kard means 'Hill', and Boodja indicates 'Land/Country' in Noongar language).

- Inclusion of signage at Centenary Park showcasing local native birds and their Noongar names
- In-path artwork at Goodwood Parade boat ramp showcasing Derbyl Yerrigan (Swan River) imagery
- Installation of flora signage incorporating Noongar names and uses along the “Jida Bida Path” (Small Bird Path) nature walk within Tomato Lake bushland.

It is recommended to continue to work closely with local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and incorporate their perspectives and culture into green space design by:

- Including Noongar language and names within park signage and wayfinding
- Consulting with Whadjuk Noongar stakeholders on local native plants to be included within landscaping, particularly those that are significant to Noongar culture (food, medicinal, ritual etc.), including educational signage
- Incorporating Noongar cultural elements within green space design, including meeting spaces or yarning circles
- Identifying significant Whadjuk cultural and heritage sites within POS
- Researching significant and registered heritage sites before work is planned and seeking appropriate consultation approvals.

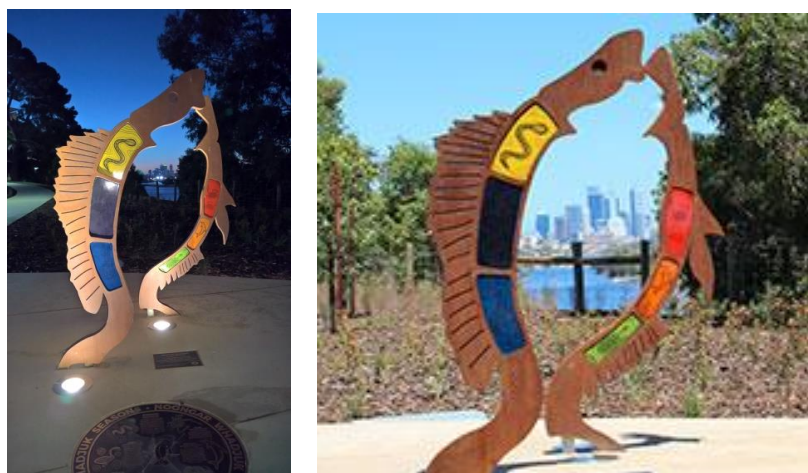


Figure 23: Bilya Kard Boodja Lookout artwork was unveiled in December 2016 and created by Peter Farmer junior and Kylie Graham.

20.2 Post-European Perspectives

Urban development commenced in the pre-1900s in Rivervale and steadily moved east, with Cracknell Park and Peet Park likely the first parcels of land developed as green space. On 1 July 1961, the Belmont Park Road District Board became the Shire of Belmont following the *Local Government Act 1960*. City status (WA Electoral Commission, 2007) was attained on 17 February 1979.

A significant part of the City’s post-European history is associated with the horse racing industry, brick kilns and peri-urban agriculture. It is through this history that some parks have received their names. For example:

- Peet Park in Kewdale was named after the founder of Peet and Co. (Real estate agents established in 1895)
- Tomato Lake in Kewdale was named after vegetable garden growers
- Ayres Bushland in Ascot was named after Frank Ayres, a prominent district identity whose name was synonymous with the first caravan park in Belmont.

It is recommended to recognise the post-European history of the City with POS to:

- Continue entry statement or wayfinding signage demonstrating each park’s historical significance, including educational signage within the park where appropriate
- Through the City of Belmont Museum, document any changes to green spaces for future reference
- Undertake research before work is planned to identify the risk of impacting historical value.

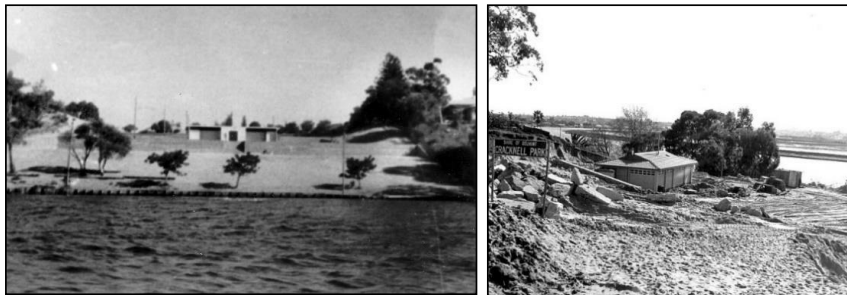


Figure 24: Left: Cracknell Park, Rivervale, circa 1950. Right: Cracknell under construction circa 2000 (right).



Figure 25: Early Playgrounds. Left: Tomato Lake. Right: Children at Arlunya Park, circa 1979.

20.3 Ecological Perspectives

Before extensive clearing for urban development, the pre-European vegetation included 2,082 hectares of the Bassendean Complex (Central/ South), 1,512 hectares of the Southern River Complex (majority within Perth Airport) and 201 hectares of the Guildford Complex (Collective Local Biodiversity Strategy 2018, EMRC).

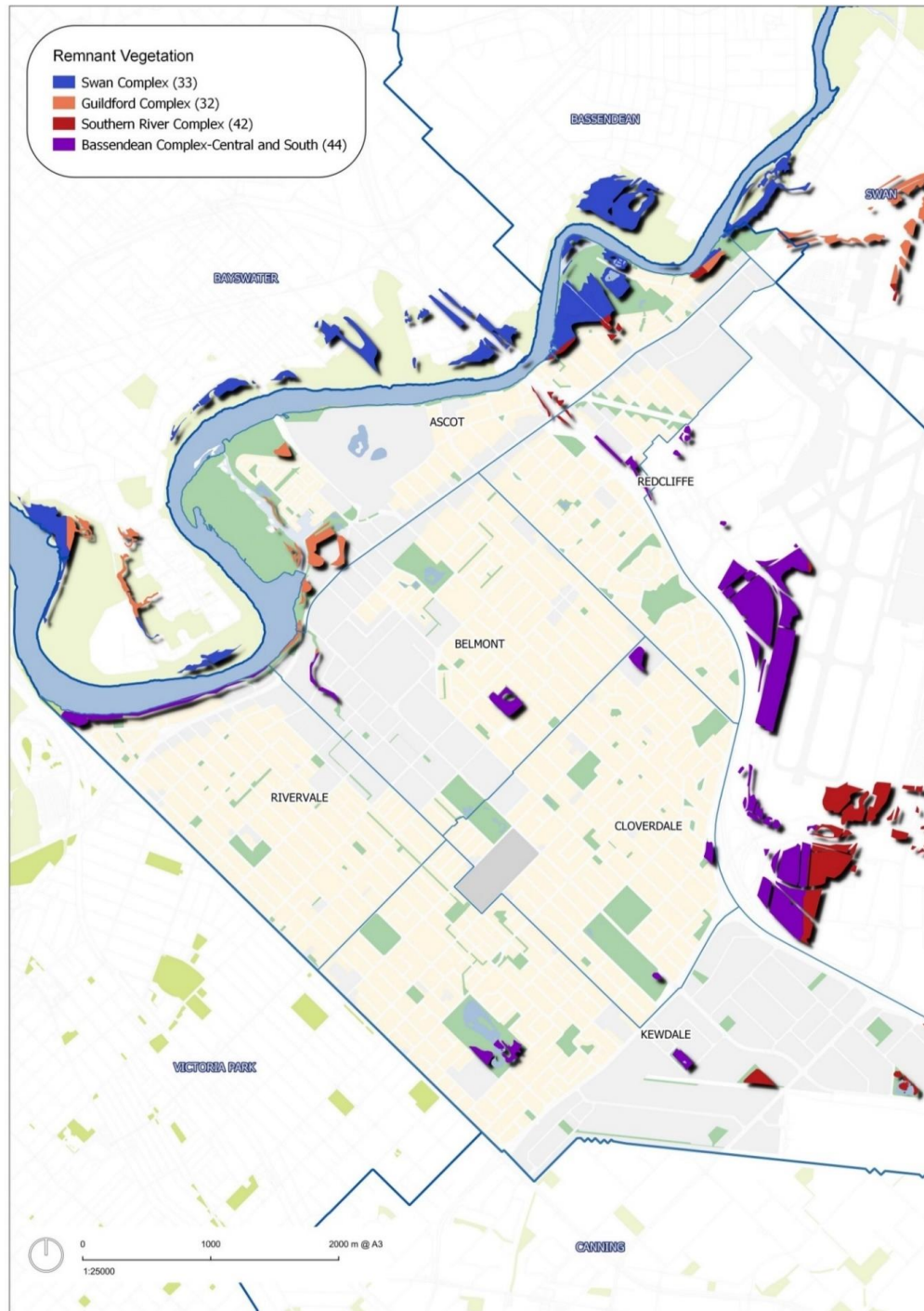
This ranged from jarrah, marri and wandoo (*Eucalyptus marginata*, *Corymbia calophylla*, *E. wandoo*) along the Swan River (extending inland approximately to where Great Eastern Highway is situated) and jarrah, banksia or casuarina (*Eucalyptus marginata*, *Banksia* spp., *Allocasuarina* spp.) within the central part extending south east from the river.

Most of the remnant vegetation within the City was progressively cleared for urban development, with some pockets along the Swan River, Tomato Lake and Perth Airport remaining (Figure 26). However, as residential development grew and urban landscape aspirations changed, much of the native vegetation, even within reserves, was cleared and altered to fit more European garden qualities. By 1965 most remnant vegetation within residential areas had been removed. Even sites such as Signal Hill, a bush block located within the City, were cleared for telecommunications and significantly disturbed. This historical clearing has substantially disturbed the original ecological services and heritage.

Table 27: Vegetation Complexes known to the Belmont Areas

Vegetation Complex	Summary Description
Bassendean Complex-Central and South	Vegetation ranges from woodland of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> (Jarrah) - <i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i> (Sheoak) - Banksia species to low woodland of Melaleuca species sedge lands on the moister sites. This area includes the transition of <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> (Jarrah) to <i>Eucalyptus tottiana</i> (Pricklybark) in the vicinity of Perth.
Southern River Complex	Open woodland of <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> (Marri) - <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> (Jarrah) - Banksia species with fringing woodland of <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> (Flooded Gum) - <i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i> (Swamp Paperbark) along creek beds.
Guildford Complex	A mixture of open forest to tall open forest of <i>Corymbia calophylla</i> (Marri) - <i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i> (Wandoo) - <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> (Jarrah) and woodland of <i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i> (Wandoo) (with rare occurrences of <i>Eucalyptus lane-poolei</i> (Salmon White Gum)). Minor components include <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> (Flooded Gum) - <i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i> (Swamp Paperbark).
Swan Complex	Fringing woodland of <i>Eucalyptus rudis</i> (Flooded Gum) - <i>Melaleuca raphiophylla</i> (Swamp Paperbark) with localised occurrence of low open forest of <i>Casuarina obesa</i> (Swamp Sheoak) and <i>Melaleuca cuticularis</i> (Saltwater Paperbark).

Figure 26: Remnant pre-European Vegetation Mapping





It should be an objective of green space design and development to:

- Where appropriate, implement landscape design and planting with local, native plant species (collected from provenance seed where possible), particularly within buffer zones of Environmentally Sensitive Areas
- Through appropriate design and landscaping, revegetate with flora species that attract and conserve native fauna species
- Implement interpretative signage which promotes the ecological history and educates the community on biodiversity
- Continue to conserve and revegetate remnant areas to promote and encourage ecosystem services and endemic vegetation complexes (see section 22).

Analysis Of Objective 3 - Connected POS

Plan for green spaces that enhance the connection between private and public areas.

21 Public and Private Realm Interface

Since 1955, under Perth's existing POS planning framework, the allocation of POS (10%) has not increased. In developed urban spaces, this also means that available green space as a sum of both public and private space has decreased due to lifestyle aspirations within the private domain (housing size typology, gardens, amenities etc.). Consequently, the Community becomes more dependent on POS for access to green spaces.

This strategy aims to guide and influence the integration of the private and public realms, particularly where private space abuts or overlooks public space in parks or key streetscapes.

21.1 Why is it important?

Appropriate integration of private green space (for example, front and rear gardens) and public green space (adjacent streetscapes, parks etc.) aids in achieving pleasant urban environments that:

- promote community cohesion
- support urban liveability
- encourage passive surveillance.

As populations grow and density increases, private open space tends to be reduced, which results in an increase in community reliance on POS as a means of recreation and community connection. However, if planned poorly, the private and public green space connection remains incomplete and therefore disjointed, resulting in a missed opportunity and decreased value of both open spaces.

21.2 What does it look like?

To achieve integration, appropriate planning policies and strategies need to address the public-private green space interfaces in regards to form and function:

- **Form:** the built and natural physical space, inclusive of all its elements
- **Function:** the specific functionality, role or purpose intended for that space.

Traditionally, the function influenced and dictated the form's design, which remained relatively singular in focus and often compartmentalised (single form: single function). This meant that the function stays within the form and is exclusive. However, the City's vision would be for the function of green space (or elemental parts) to cross into other forms, an example being streetscapes.

Streetscapes (form) were often designed with transport and conveyance or services in mind (function), which has resulted in larger transport corridors with minimal or neglected green space or other natural functions. However, the integration between streetscapes and private open space as green space means that the design (form) of streetscapes now needs to acknowledge several functions: trees, gardens, community connections, and amenities.



Table 28 summarises the elements which support or detract from integrating private and public green space.

Table 28: Private and Public Green Space Integration

Supports integration	Does not support integration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide passive surveillance between spaces that provide some privacy back to the private domain. For example, front fencing or treatments should be permeable • Retention of permeable spaces to support the growth of significant shade trees and gardens • Appropriately designed paths, streetscapes, pocket parks (rest points) and appropriate fencing promote pedestrian transport and community cohesion • Streetscapes designed as green spaces encourage social interaction (pocket parks, community gardens, shade trees, amenities) • Public green space should be designed with access points, paths and amenities along 'desire lines' (routes people are most likely to walk to a destination) that connect the private and public realm • Appropriate setbacks and streetscape widths encourage green space development within the space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid/impermeable interfaces separating both public and private realms (creates hiding spaces and removes surveillance potential) • Dominating high-speed, straight-line traffic flow reduces pedestrian or cyclist use • Narrow verges are predominantly restricted by crossovers • Noise-generating green space amenities (playgrounds, skate parks etc.) are located too close to residential or noise-sensitive land uses (complaints) • Poor access or unplanned path networks create a perception of risk or unsafe environments • Restrictive policy detracts community ownership of green spaces.



The following initiatives will be considered to achieve improved private and public interface:

- Infrastructure design to support the growth of significant shade trees and gardens
- Streetscape and green space design supports pedestrian movement and connectivity
- Green spaces are included in streetscape design to encourage social interaction, including pocket parks, community gardens, shade trees and amenities
- Planning policies and strategies should support public-private green space interfaces.



Analysis Of Objective 4 - Natural POS

Protect and enhance the connection between private and public spaces.

22 Conservation and Protection of Natural Assets

The retention of green spaces as POS also allows for the retention and conservation of natural environmental qualities, including native vegetation complexes, flora and fauna species and ecosystem services and functions (wetlands, vegetation etc.).

Approximately 116.9 hectares of Parks and Recreation lands within the City’s planning scheme and the MRS are considered natural areas. The majority (86.9ha) is located within Ascot due to the Swan River and remnant vegetation within the Swan and Canning Rivers Development Control Area. Additionally, parks such as Tomato Lake, Severin Walk, Centenary Park, and Garvey Park have areas containing remnant vegetation that has been restored. These remnant spaces are maintained as natural areas whilst being surrounded by recreational functions (irrigated turf, recreational activity space).

Some POS locations are managed solely as natural areas, including Signal Hill Bushland, Bush Forever Sites, P.H. Dod Reserve and Hassett Street Reserve. These areas do not contain any adjacent sporting or recreational function (that is, no irrigated turf, no sporting facilities, and no concrete paths). This allows residents living in an urban environment to experience surroundings that more closely represent and resemble the vegetation and natural features before clearing.

22.1 Management and Enhancement of Natural Areas

The City has a strong history of revegetating natural areas. This commitment continues by identifying the following green spaces as ‘conservation priority’ areas:

Conservation Priority Green Spaces	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tomato Lake bushland • Pellegrini Wetland • Garvey Park and Ron Courtney Island • Ayres Bushland • Signal Hill Bushland • Hassett Street Reserve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P.H. Dod Reserve • Noble Park • Redcliffe Park east • Hassett Street Bushland • Bush Forever sites • Swan River Foreshore (Goodwood Boat Ramp to Bilya Kard Boodja Lookout).

These sites should be promoted as conservation priority green spaces to encourage conservation. The City’s Environment and Sustainability Strategy (supporting document for the LPS) contains more information on the protection of remnant vegetation and biodiversity. That said, green space management must conserve natural assets and priority areas by:

- Reducing the number of artificial assets located within these areas or opting for assets that complement the natural environment (that is, exposed dirt paths versus concrete paths, avoiding lighting that may disturb native fauna)
- Controlling weeds and revegetating conservation priority areas with provenance seed (where possible) or local, native flora species to encourage a return to pre-European vegetation complexes
- Managing natural area assets in line with best practice and excluding, where practical, artificial management practices.

22.2 Biodiversity within Green Spaces

Action can also be taken relevant to natural areas and other green spaces such as streetscapes and recreational parks to protect and enhance flora and fauna.

This may include:

- Reducing mechanical disturbance for the construction of infrastructure such as paths and amenities
- Implementing interpretative and information signage that promotes living with wildlife, native ecological function, waterways and native flora and fauna to encourage the uptake and acceptance of conservation measures and natural conditions
- Where required, restricting domestic animals (that is, cats, dogs, horses) that may threaten native flora and fauna through physical barriers or legislative control
- Where required to protect sensitive areas, controlling public access to designated paths or walkways and prevent or control vehicle access
- Where needed, implementing control methods to deter feral animals such as pest birds, foxes and rabbits.

23 Park Treatments and Environmental Considerations

23.1 Waterwise Parks

There is continued pressure to use water wisely in a drying climate. However, as the need for irrigated green space increases within an urban environment, there is also a need to increase water usage to maintain high-quality recreational areas, sporting reserves and even streetscapes and green corridors. Notwithstanding this, the City acknowledges that the use of the world's most valuable resource, water, must be done wisely to achieve the most value from our scarce water resource.

Therefore, throughout all irrigated green space, the City should aim to optimise water use to achieve quality green space without overuse or water waste. This can be achieved through:

- Hydrozoning and ecozoning irrigated recreational reserves
- The use of smart technologies and equipment that optimises water programming and delivery
- The use of native low water requirement planting where appropriate
- Design and installation of irrigation systems by licenced and qualified practitioners and tradespeople
- Implementation of the City’s Groundwater Use Management and Operating Strategy as per Western Australian legislation and guidelines
- Where practicable, reduce irrigated turf areas and replace them with irrigated Waterwise garden beds (ecozoning)
- Where possible, source and utilise fit-for-purpose water supplies other than potable water (scheme supply) or groundwater, including stormwater or surface water supplies
- Consider consolidated non-potable schemes to irrigate new estates, including shared bores and City managed infrastructure.

23.2 Irrigation Demand

The City irrigates green space throughout the irrigation season (generally October to April) to match plant water requirements and budgets water allocation based on evaporation and monthly rainfall (Figure 27). A small amount of water is allocated for June, July and August (during the winter sprinkler ban) to allow for testing and maintenance of systems, which is required to ensure systems operate efficiently during the summer months (peak irrigation season).

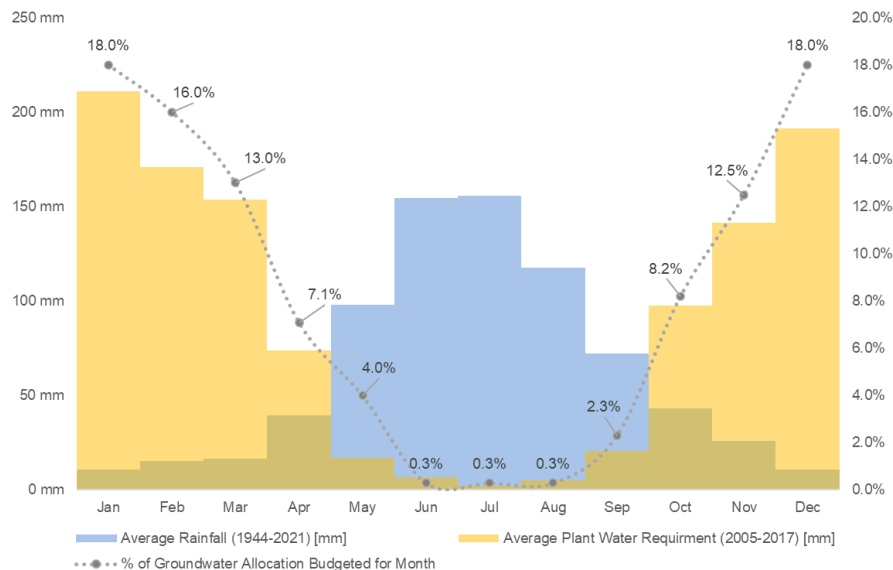


Figure 27:- Portion of Water Allocation as a Percentage of Total Annual Allocation for Irrigated Green Spaces.

23.3 Energy Efficient Parks

The City uses approximately 520,000kWh for green space management, predominantly due to irrigation, aeration and lighting of reserves. This represents about 10% of the City's total electricity use. Energy use, however, is a necessity in order to:

- Deliver water in irrigation (pumps)
- Light sporting fields (lighting towers)
- Assist with managing waterbodies (aerators and pumps).

The City's energy use is monitored to reduce CO² emissions, and until March 2022, carbon offsets were purchased for 25% of electricity use at contestable sites. However, after May 2022, the City is now using 100% renewable energy for these sites.

To reduce the overall energy consumption to maintain green space sites, the City should explore the implementation of:

- Variable speed pumps that use energy appropriate to the amount of water being delivered
- Investigate the use of solar to offset the running of diurnal pumps (aerators, fountains, waterfalls)
- Where applicable, use solar-stored path or wayfinding lighting with motion sensors.

23.4 Fertiliser and Pesticides

Natural area assets are often impacted by human activity or urban activities that negatively impact natural features. Maintaining green space within a natural setting is not exempt from this. Therefore, the City manages its application of fertilisers and pesticides as per national and state best practice guidelines. The City also monitors upcoming alternative methods of non-chemical weed control. This assists in reducing both environmental/ecological impact and public concern.

Urban stormwater and drainage water often convey nutrients collected from various land uses. These nutrients tend to promote the growth of algae or nuisance plants in wetlands and waterways. The City's lakes and wetlands often experience summer algal blooms, consisting of single-celled cyanobacteria (blue-green) to thick filamentous surface blooms, impacting aesthetics and the ecosystem quality and function.



Figure 28: Algal Bloom at Tomato Lake.



Therefore, the City manages its fertiliser application within these Natural Areas by:

- Applying foliar applications rather than granular or liquid-based options
- Implementing vegetative buffers (where practical) between irrigated turf and wetland edges
- Using surface application methods rather than fertigation to reduce the risk of overspray or run-off of nutrients into waterways.

Analysis Of Objective 5 - Enduring POS

Develop POS that is adaptable, sustainable, responsive and resilient to future challenges.

24 POS Analysis of Risks and Future Challenges – Adapting to Changes Within the Community

The City conducted an analysis of the risks and future requirements of POS. The investigation studied the current challenges and constraints whilst considering potential emerging risks and challenges. Table 29 summarises the conclusions derived from this process.

The risks and challenges have also been considered within the remaining four objectives underpinning the POS Strategy, which are broadly summarised below:

- Future demand and user specific requirements of residents such as demographics, age, physical challenges etc.
- Consideration of CPTED and community perceptions of safety
- Community expectations and lifestyle changes, improving health and wellbeing
- Recognition of identity, cultural and historical connection within POS
- Changes in property types and density impacting demand
- Environmental demands, the wise use of resources, assessing the environmental impact of activities
- Protection of vegetation, including increasing the vegetation and tree canopy
- Integration of private and public realm, improved passive surveillance.

To ensure the City is adaptive to potential change, consideration of the risks and challenges identified through this analysis will be incorporated in business case development for new POS projects.

Table 29: Summary of Risks and Challenges

Risk	Focus
Population Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand, use and access to POS • Multi-use/functional POS • Increased POS maintenance requirements • Increased CPTED requirements • Increased residential density/reduced private POS • Increased passive surveillance • Age accessible POS • Increased demand in nocturnal/night-time use of POS (lighting) • Ageing population • Poor community cohesion/need to support community cohesion.
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hotter temperatures • A decline in rainfall - Water scarcity/shortages • Reduced irrigated POS availability/accessibility/quality • Change/Loss in biodiversity (species diversity) • Increased natural disasters - storms and fires • Increase in heat-related mortality and morbidity • Increased drainage/flood requirements within POS • Increased demand in nocturnal/night-time use of POS (lighting) • Increased shade requirements • Decreased outdoor/increased indoor lifestyles • Increased dry/non-irrigated parks.
Community Needs/Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased CPTED requirements • Requirement for LGA to support active lifestyles (public health) • Multi-use/functional POS • Increased demand in nocturnal/night-time use of POS (lighting) • Increased demand, use and access to POS.
Community Sporting Trends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased demand, use and access to POS • Multi-use/functional POS • A decline in organised sports participation • Increased demand in nocturnal/night-time use of POS (lighting) • Increased diversity and access requirements • The conflict between vegetation and sporting space.
Change in Built Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased residential density/reduced private POS • Reduced vegetation on private property • Increased passive surveillance • Road reserves used for parking.

Table 29: Summary of Risks and Challenges (cont'd)

Risk	Focus
Technological Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased outdoor/increased indoor lifestyles • Increased private use of technology integrated with POS (for example, wayfinding, geocaching) • Decreased need for POS • Increased demand for outdoor recreation equipment (for example, exercise equipment).
Economic Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased expenditure on POS • Demand to upgrade POS • A decline in organised sports participation • Increased POS maintenance requirements.
Natural Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A decline in rainfall - water scarcity/shortages • Bushfire prone areas • Flood prone areas (current and future) • Insufficient water/risk of contamination of water sources for irrigation • Known or suspected contaminated sites • Water table decline • Nutrients (fertilisers) introduced to waterways/groundwater.
Legislative Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing of native vegetation without a permit • Non-compliance (that is, overuse of groundwater).

25 Monitor and Review

The City will continue to consult with our Community to understand their needs and aspirations for public open space and review the Strategy and Implementation Plan at least every two years, or sooner as required, to help refine the strategy outputs.

Reviewing the POS Strategy and Implementation Plan on a regular basis enables the City to refine the strategy outputs based on community feedback and to ensure it continues to align with the strategic direction of the City and the WA state government. The Implementation Plan will identify the strategic actions required to enable the City to achieve its vision and outcomes for public open space.

The key to measuring the success of the implementation of this strategy will be our Community's satisfaction with parks and open spaces. This will be measured by undertaking customer satisfaction surveys on a regular basis.



A Definitions and Acronyms

Term or Acronym	Definition
City	The City of Belmont
CPTED	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
DOS	District Open Space
Ha	Hectares
kWh	Kilowatt-hour(s)
Km	Kilometres
LGA	Local Government Authority
LOS	Local Open Space
LPS	Local Planning Scheme
M	Metres
MRS	Metropolitan Region Scheme
NOS	Neighbourhood Open Space
Pocket parks	Pocket parks are parks that are smaller than 0.5 ha and service the residents in the immediate area (approximately 300m) and are most often used as recreation or nature spaces.
POS	Public Open Space
ROS	Regional Open Space
WAPC	Western Australian Planning Commission
WSD	Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage
WSUD	Water Sensitive Urban Design

B City of Belmont Strategic Framework Summary

B1.1 City of Belmont's Strategic Community Plan 2020-2040

Goal	Strategy What we will do
Liveable Belmont	1.1 Respect, protect and celebrate our shared living histories and embrace our heritage
	1.5 Encourage and educate the Community to embrace sustainable and healthy lifestyles.
Connected Belmont	2.1 Design our City so that it is accessible to people of all ages and abilities
	2.2 Make our City more enjoyable, connected and safe for walking and cycling.
Natural Belmont	3.1 Protect and enhance our natural environment
	3.4 Provide green spaces for recreation, relaxation, and enjoyment
	3.5 Promote energy and water efficiency, renewable energy sources, and reduce emissions and waste.
Creative Belmont	4.1 Promote the growth of arts and culture
	4.2 Embrace technology, creativity, and innovation to solve complex problems and improve our City
	4.3 Support and collaborate with local schools and businesses.
Responsible Belmont	5.1 Support collaboration and partnerships to deliver key outcomes for our City
	5.5 Engage and consult the Community in decision-making
	5.7 Engage in strategic planning and implement innovative solutions to manage growth in our City.

B1.2 Belmont On the Move – Integrated Movement Network Strategy (March 2017)

- The City has a key opportunity for developing a sustainable transport network by linking the substantial number of parks and recreation facilities across the City
- Investigates the development of a green network to connect parks and recreation facilities for cyclists and pedestrians
- Considers priority locations for bicycle parking, repair stations and water fountains in the five-year implementation plan.

B1.3 Environment & Sustainability Policy and Strategy 2016-2021

- The Environment and Sustainability Policy outlines the City's commitment to environmental performance outcomes, the protection of the natural environment and biodiversity values which are often located within POS
- The focus of the Environment and Sustainability Strategy is to proactively develop objectives and actions that will result in the enhancement of the natural environment and improvements in environmental performance

Appendix B

- Efficient use of energy, water, paper, and other resources, reducing waste generated and implementing renewable energy technologies to minimise the City's corporate carbon footprint.

B1.4 Reconciliation Action Plan 2015-2017*

- Celebrate, recognise and promote Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cultures, heritage, traditions and wellness within the Belmont area
- Develop and implement the use of significant Noongar Whadjuk names within relevant resources, public information, public spaces and public buildings
- Include Aboriginal cultures, heritage and traditions within parkland design to encourage all people to feel welcomed and accepted and to promote Aboriginal culture and heritage.

B1.5 Access and Inclusion Plan 2018-2021

- Under the *Disability Services Act 1993 (WA)*, local governments are required to develop and implement a Disability Access and Inclusion Plan to ensure people with disability have equal access to services and facilities (Outcome 2).
- The City's Access and Inclusion Plan fulfils the requirements of the Act.
- The POS Strategy recognises the significance of creating open spaces that are accessible to, and inclusive of, all abilities.

B1.6 Age-Friendly Plan 2017-2021

- The Age-Friendly Plan addresses the needs of older residents, guiding the City's actions to create an age-friendly community
- The quality of life of seniors is affected by the physical environment in which they live. The external environment and public buildings have a major impact on the ability of seniors to age in place. Good access to buildings and opportunities for physical activity through welcoming open spaces contributes to an age-friendly community
- Focus Area Objective 1 of the Plan states: Outdoor spaces and the built environment are welcoming, safe, and accessible in the City of Belmont.

B1.7 Additional Strategies

- **The Recreation Strategy** will inform the future provision of sport, exercise, and recreation facilities within the City
- **The Community Infrastructure Plan** will provide guidance in relation to the effective use of the City's community infrastructure, ensuring there is a considered approach to planning and consolidation.
- **The Streetscape Enhancement Strategy** will guide the City in relation to the management of streetscapes, including verges, cul-de-sac heads, roundabouts and entry statements (for key entry points to the City).

C State Government Framework Summary

C1.1 Plan for the Metropolitan Region Stephenson & Hepburn Report 1955

- Provided the basis for the development of the Perth Metropolitan Area and set out requirements and standards which have guided planning in the Metropolitan Region since that time
- A standard of 3.36 hectares per 1000 persons (excluding school playing fields) is deemed sufficient for POS
- Standard contribution of 10% of the gross subdivisible area for POS has been applied since 1956 and is reflected in the Western Australian Planning Commission's (WAPC) Development Control Policy 2.3 'Public Open Space in Residential Areas'.

C1.2 Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS)

- The MRS is established under the *Planning and Development Act 2005*.
- The MRS applies a 'Parks and Recreation' reservation to land deemed to have regional significance for ecological, recreation, or landscape purposes
- Private land reserved for 'Parks and Recreation' under the MRS is required to be vested to the Crown upon any subdivision of land.

C1.3 The State Planning Strategy - Statement of Planning Policy No. 1 'State Planning Framework'

- In 2014 the WAPC adopted the State Planning Strategy in order to plan for development up to 2050.
- Ensure neighbourhoods include appropriate local open space
- Local structure plans and local planning schemes identify sufficient land to accommodate community facilities.
- Protection of environmental assets and the wise use and management of resources are essential to encourage more ecologically sustainable land use and development and contribute to a more sustainable future.
- Conservation of ecological systems and biodiversity, including ecosystems, habitats, species, and genetic diversity
- Assisting in the conservation and management of natural resources, including air quality, energy, waterways, and water quality
- Protecting areas and sites with significant historic, architectural, aesthetic, scientific, and cultural values from inappropriate land use and development.
- Adopting a risk-management approach that aims to avoid or minimise environmental degradation and hazards.
- Prevent environmental impacts that may result from sitting incompatible land uses together.

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C1.4 WA Planning Commission – Development Control Policy Manual

- POS in Residential Areas has as a basic component of the policy a requirement that 10% of the gross subdivisible area of a conditional subdivision. (section 152 of the Planning and Development Act 2005)
- All residential development in the State is complemented by adequate, well-located areas of POS that will enhance the amenity of the development and provide for the recreational needs of residents. (WAPC Policy DC 2.3)
- Facilitate the provision of land for community facilities in conjunction with land ceded for POS - such as community centres, branch libraries and day-care centres. (WAPC Policy DC 2.3)
- Protect and conserve the margins of wetlands, watercourses and the foreshores adjacent to residential development. (WAPC Policy DC 2.3)
- Balance between incidental open space, readily accessible to all residents, and recreational open space in larger units suitable for active leisure pursuits. (WAPC Policy DC 2.3)
- Ensure that adequate facilities are available for both passive and active recreation during workers' leisure periods within industrial areas. (WAPC Policy DC 4.1)
- Ensure that adequate facilities are available for both passive and active recreation during workers' leisure periods within industrial areas. (WAPC Policy DC 4.1)
- Take into consideration the size of the workforce in the area, the proximity of existing POS and the scale of a new development being proposed. (WAPC Policy DC 4.1)
- Land may also be required to be given up as POS in order to provide for buffer strips between industrial uses and any adjacent non-industrial areas. (WAPC Policy DC 4.1)
- Lots may be created to conserve significant environmental features and remnant vegetation (WAPC Policy DC 3.4)
- Where a proposal is compatible with the use and zoning of surrounding land, the nature and purpose of the reserved land and the environmental character of the location, lands reserved for Parks and Recreation or Regional Open Space within the MRS can be used as POS, including for incorporated clubs and community groups (WAPC Policy DC 5.3).

C1.5 WA Planning Commission – Liveable Neighbourhoods (2009)

- Applies to structure planning and subdivision for greenfield sites and for the redevelopment of large brownfield and urban infill sites
- Parks can accommodate state-of-the-art urban water management processes; incorporate; streams, floodplains and wetlands (both natural and constructed), storm detention measures including basins, stormwater infiltration and other water quality treatment devices. (Element 1 - Community design)
- Identify and retain areas of natural and cultural significance that are of adequate significance or can contribute to establishment of a sense of place or identity. (Element 1 - Community design)

Appendix C

- Urban environments deliver improved social and Community outcomes relative to conventional development - focus on walkable mixed-use communities that are well served by services, facilities and public transport and designed to create a special sense of place for each Community. (Element 1 - Community design)
- People in communities interact socially, build social capital and access physical activity as a contributor to physical and mental health. (Element 1 - Community design)
- People in communities interact socially, build social capital and access physical activity as a contributor to physical and mental health. (Element 1 - Community design)
- Street trees that provide a generous canopy at maturity should be planted in most streets (except rear laneways) for pedestrian shade and shelter, streetscape amenity, and traffic management. (Element 2 - Movement network)
- Lots fronting streets, major streets, and parkland such that development enhances personal safety, traffic safety, property safety and security; and contributes to streetscape and park quality. (Element 3 – Lot layout)
- Regional, District and local open space can be created efficiently through careful structure planning and site-responsive design. (Element 4 – Public parkland)
- To facilitate the provision of the POS contribution and its development as part of the subdivision process and to enhance local amenity. (Element 4 – Public parkland)
- To ensure that POS is integrated into the urban structure to produce both land-use efficiency and long-term sustainability. (Element 4 – Public parkland)
- Provide a balance between conservation and active and passive recreational uses in District, neighbourhood, and local open space. (Element 4 – Public parkland)
- Urban water management should be achieved by creating areas of open space (including multiple-use linear parks along drainage lines, and some streets with median swales), that can be used for urban stormwater management, to enhance water quality without compromising efficient urban structure. (Element 1 - Community design).

C1.6 Department of Sport and Recreation - Classification Framework for Public Open Space (2012)

- Identifies and formalises the function categories of Sporting, Recreational and Nature spaces
- Sporting spaces provide a setting for formally structured sporting activities
- Recreational spaces provide a setting for informal play and physical activity, relaxation, and social interaction
- Nature spaces provide a setting where people can enjoy nearby nature and protect local biodiversity and natural area values
- Provides uniform guidance on catchment hierarchy of Local, Neighbourhood, District and Regional open space in relation to purpose and function, access, size, design, and activities
- Assigned walkable catchments based on the hierarchical classification of a park, Local Open Space should be within 400m or a 5-minute walk, Neighbourhood Open Space within 800m or a 10-minute walk and District Open Space within 2km or a 5-minute drive

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- **Regional open space (ROS)** may accommodate important recreation and organised sports spaces as well as significant conservation and/or environmental features. The size is variable depending on function, however, if combined with sporting spaces should be greater than 20 ha. Walkable access is not required due to these sites serving a regional function
- **District open space (DOS)** is principally designed to provide for organised formal sport. DOS will very likely include substantial recreation space and some nature space. Sized 5 ha to 15 ha and within 2 kilometres or a 5-minute drive
- **Neighbourhood open space (NOS)** serves as the recreational and social focus of a community. Residents are attracted by the variety of features and facilities and opportunities to socialise. Sized between 1 ha to 5 ha, within 800 metres or a 10-minute walk
- **Local open space (LOS)** is usually small parklands that service the recreation needs of the immediate residential population. Sized between 0.4 ha and 1 ha, within 400metres or a 5-minute walk.

C1.7 Directions 2031 and Beyond (2020)

- By 2031, Perth and Peel people will have created a world-class liveable city; green, vibrant, more compact, and accessible with a unique sense of place
- Guides infill targets of 47%
- Protect our natural and built environments and scarce resources; respond to social change and optimise the land use and transport conditions that create vibrant, accessible, healthy, and adaptable communities
- Protect and manage significant biodiversity areas
- Protect matters of national environmental significance
- Protect water resources
- Mitigate and adapt to climate change
- Reduce waste generation and encourage reuse and recycling
- Expand and enhance our open space network
- Integrate natural resource management into land-use planning
- Provide quality passive and active POS.

C1.8 Perth and Peel @ 3.5 million (2018)

- The Perth and Peel @ 3.5 million provides guidance on land use planning and infrastructure in the Perth and Peel regions to help accommodate 3.5 million people by 2050
- The framework aims to limit unsustainable urban sprawl and encourage greater housing diversity to meet changing community needs.
- The framework determines the location of new homes and jobs to make the best use of existing and proposed infrastructure and aims to protect important environmental assets.
- The framework encourages greater infill development with almost half of the forecast 800,000 new homes built through infill development. The majority of

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these will be built within the Central sub-region and around key transport links of the Metronet station precincts.

C1.9 Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage - Bush Forever (2000)

- Identifies regionally significant bushland based on criteria relating to its conservation value. (SPP 2.8 Bushland Policy for the Perth Metropolitan Region)
- Comprehensive representation of all the ecological communities originally occurring in the region, principally through protecting a target of at least 10% of each vegetation complex.

12.5 Road Dedication - Tonkin Highway Gap Project - Surrender of Portion of Management Order and Excision of Unallocated Crown Land

Voting Requirement	:	Simple Majority
Subject Index	:	102/059
Location/Property Index	:	Selby Park (various lots)
Application Index	:	Not Applicable
Disclosure of any Interest	:	Nil
Previous Items	:	Not Applicable
Applicant	:	Not Applicable
Owner	:	Not Applicable
Responsible Division	:	Infrastructure Services

Council role

Executive The substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council e.g., adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.

Purpose of report

To finalise the land acquisition process for the Tonkin Highway Gap Project and request the Minister for Lands to dedicate the land required as a road.

Summary and key issues

- The land acquisition process for the Tonkin Highway Gap project is nearing completion.
- The land acquisition process occurs under the Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority (MRA), the dedication of the land as road falls under Section 56 of the *Land Administration Act 1997* (LAA).
- Section 56 of the *LAA* stipulates that only the local government in the district of which the land is located, can make a road dedication request of the Minister for Lands.
- The land dedication affects 3 portions of Public Reserve, 1 portion of Unclaimed Crown Land and 2 portions of Freehold Land that have been under the care and control of the City.

Officer Recommendation

That Council approves the dedication of the land, subject of Main Roads WA Land Dealing Plans 1960-172-2 as a road pursuant to Section 56 of the *Land Administration Act 1997*, to enable completion of the land administration process for the Tonkin Highway Gap Project.

Location



Land as depicted in MRWA Land Dealing Plan 1960-172-2.

Consultation

While there has been no specific consultation for this report, the matter of land requirements to support the planning and construction of the Tonkin Highway Gap project was included in extensive stakeholder consultation managed by Main Roads Western Australia (MRWA) throughout the life of the project.

Strategic Community Plan implications

In accordance with the 2020 – 2040 Strategic Community Plan:

Goal 2: Connected Belmont

Strategy: 2.3 Facilitate a safe, efficient and reliable transport network

Policy implications

There are no policy implications associated with this report.

Statutory environment

This report is prepared in accordance with Section 56 of the *Land Administration Act 1997* (LAA). Section 56 of the LAA stipulates that only the local government in the district of which the land is located, can make a road dedication request of the Minister for Lands.

Background

The Tonkin Highway Gap project is part of an infrastructure package announced in 2019. The works within the subject site were planned to relieve congestion issues and to improve cycling and pedestrian connections for the locality, and to improve safety of the intersection.

The land required to be dedicated as a road as part of this project occurs as a matter of due process under the MRA. Council has a responsibility to make a formal request to the Minister for Lands for any road dedications that are required within its district.

Report

In order for the Tonkin Highway Gap project to proceed, MRWA has requested that the City approve the dedication of the land, subject of Main Roads WA Land Dealing Plans 1960-172-2, as a road pursuant to Section 56 of the *Land Administration Act 1997*. This will enable the completion of the land administration process for the Tonkin Highway Gap Project.

Subject to Council approving that a formal request be made to the Minister for Lands, the Regional and Metro Services (RMS) at the Department of Planning, Lands & Heritage (DPLH) are responsible for arranging the dedication after the land has been acquired.

Attachment 12.5.1, Land Dealing Plan 1960-172-2, depicts the land required for inclusion in the road reserve, details of which are contained in Table 1. below.

Title (Vol/Folio)	Lot Number & Survey Number	Street Address	Reserve Number	Area (m ²) to Surrender
LR3155/072	Lot 5230 on Plan 4987	No. 357 Great Eastern Highway, Redcliffe	22856 (Hall Site) (since 1948)	2,962m ² (Whole Lot)
LR3155/073	Lot 8354 on Plan 4987	No. 7 Morrison Street, Redcliffe	22856 (Hall Site) (since 1948)	1,024m ² (Whole Lot)
LR3109/255	Lot 12718 on Deposited Plan 193116	No. 35 Morrison Street, Redcliffe	32763 (Public Recreation) (since 1974)	312m ² (Partial)
LR3156/215	Lot 500 on Plan 4987	N/A	Unclaimed Crown Land (UCL)	865m ² (Whole Lot)

Title (Vol/Folio)	Lot Number & Survey Number	Street Address	Reserve Number	Area (m ²) to Surrender
CT-1908/412	Lot 50 on Plan 13520	13 Morrison Street, Redcliffe	Freehold	11,604m ² (Partial)
CT-1908/410	Lot 261 on Plan 4987	15 Morrison Street, Redcliffe	Freehold	737m ² (Partial)

Table 1 – Parcels of land, the subject of MRWA Land Dealing Plan 1960-172-2

Financial implications

On 6 June 2023 the City received \$617,500 exclusive of GST for the sale of portions of Lot 50 and Lot 261 Morrison Street to MRWA as part of the overall land dedication process.

MRWA will be responsible for any costs and claims associated with the dedication.

Environmental implications

There are no environmental implications associated with this report.

Social implications

There are no social implications associated with this report.

Attachment details

Attachment No and title
1. Land Dealing Plan 1960-172-2 [12.5.1 - 1 page]



▲ 22856 (LOT 5230)
 C/T: LR3155/072
 STATUS: RESERVE UNDER MANAGEMENT ORDER
 PRIMARY INTEREST HOLDER: CITY OF BELMONT
 PURPOSE: HALL SITE
 AREA REQUIRED = 2962 m²

▲ 22856 (LOT 8354)
 C/T: LR3155/073
 STATUS: RESERVE UNDER MANAGEMENT ORDER
 PRIMARY INTEREST HOLDER: CITY OF BELMONT
 PURPOSE: HALL SITE
 AREA REQUIRED = 1024 m²

LOT 500
 C/T: LR3156/215
 STATUS: UNALLOCATED CROWN LAND
 PRIMARY INTEREST HOLDER: STATE OF W.A.
 AREA REQUIRED = 867 m² ▲

LOT 261
 C/T: 1908/410
 OWNER: CITY OF BELMONT
 AREA REQUIRED = 737 m² ▲

LOT 50
 C/T: 1908/412
 OWNER: CITY OF BELMONT
 TOTAL AREA REQUIRED = 11604 ha ▲

▲ 32763 (LOT 12718)
 C/T: LR3109/255
 STATUS: RESERVE UNDER MANAGEMENT ORDER
 PRIMARY INTEREST HOLDER: CITY OF BELMONT
 PURPOSE: PUBLIC RECREATION
 MANAGEMENT ORDER: G550931
 AREA REQUIRED = 312 m²

THIS DRAWING IS AN AMENDMENT OF THE APPROVED DRAWING D. WILSON 26/5/23

AMENDMENT NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPROVED BY	DATE	APPROVED BY
1.	25/5/22	AREA FOR LOTS 50 & 261 AMENDED	W.M. ROLLINGS	26/5/22	
2.	26/5/23	LOT 500 AMENDED FOR FULL ACQUISITION	W.M. ROLLINGS	26/5/23	

LEGEND	
	LAND REQUIRED FOR ROAD PURPOSES
	BOUNDARY TO BE SURVEYED
	MRS BOUNDARY

- NOTES**
- DIMENSIONS AND AREAS ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY AND ARE SUBJECT TO SURVEY.
 - SLK IS A M.R.W.A. STRAIGHT LINE KILOMETRE AND IS APPROXIMATE ONLY.
 - CADASTRAL MODEL : CAD1291A
 - HORIZONTAL DATUM IS MGA 94.

INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY DIRECTORATE
 Telephone 9323 4636 Fax 9323 4930

APPROVED FOR IMPLEMENTATION

FILE NUMBER 17/4852	DATE 6/5/22	APPROVAL NUMBER
------------------------	----------------	-----------------

AUTHORISED: D. WILSON
 APPROVED: G. XANTHIS

mainroads
 WESTERN AUSTRALIA

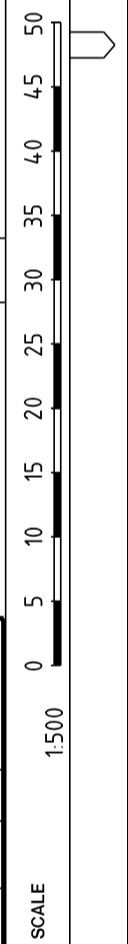
FINANCE AND SERVICES
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

Telephone 9323 4580 Fax 9323 4600

DRAWN/DESIGNED: W.M. ROLLINGS DATE: 25/7/19
 AUDITED IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD 67-08-48 IN THE ROAD AND TRAFFIC ENGINEERING MANUAL

TONKIN HIGHWAY H017
 LAND DEALINGS
 7.97 - 8.27 SLK

LOCAL AUTHORITY (113) CITY OF BELMONT
 DRAWING TYPE: 7200 DRAWING NUMBER: AMEND.
 FILE NUMBER: 17/4852 **1960-172-2**



12.6 Request for Rate Exemption - Salvation Army Housing Limited 15/1-5 Fitzroy Road, Rivervale

Voting Requirement	:	Simple Majority
Subject Index	:	98/008
Location/Property Index	:	15/1-5 Fitzroy Road, Rivervale
Application Index	:	N/A
Disclosure of any Interest	:	Nil
Previous Items	:	Nil
Applicant	:	Salvation Army Housing Limited
Owner	:	Salvation Army Housing Limited
Responsible Division	:	Corporate and Governance

Council role

When Council determines an application/matter that directly affect a person's right and interests. The judicial character arises from the obligation to abide by the principles of natural justice. Examples of quasi-judicial authority include local planning applications, building licences, applications for other permits/licences (eg under Health Act, Dog Act or Local Laws) and other decisions that may be appealable to the State Administrative Tribunal.

Quasi-Judicial

Purpose of report

To consider a request for rate exemption from Salvation Army Housing Limited (SAHL) for the property at 15/1-5 Fitzroy Road, Rivervale.

Summary and key issues

SAHL have made an objection against the rate book in accordance with section 6.26 (2)(g) and Section 6.53 of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

Documentation has been provided by SAHL to support their request for a rate exemption on the basis that the property is used exclusively for charitable purposes.

Officer Recommendation

That Council endorse the rate exemption for the property known as 15/1-5 Fitzroy Road, Rivervale under section 6.26 (2)(g) and Section 6.53 of the *Local Government Act 1995* effective from 1 July 2022.

Location

Strata Lot 1 on Strata Plan 49233 known as 15/1-5 Fitzroy Road, Rivervale.



Consultation

There has been no specific consultation undertaken in respect to this matter.

Strategic Community Plan implications

In accordance with the 2020 – 2040 Strategic Community Plan:

Goal 5: Responsible Belmont

Strategy: 5.2 Manage the City's assets and financial resources in a responsible manner and provide the best possible services for the community

Policy implications

There are no policy implications associated with this report.

Statutory environment

The relevant sections of the *Local Government Act 1995* that apply are:

'6.26. Rateable land

- (1) Except as provided in this section all land within a district is rateable land.
- (2) The following land is not rateable land — ..
 - (g) land used exclusively for charitable purposes;"and ..'

'6.53. Land becoming or ceasing to be rateable land

Where during a financial year —

- (a) land that was not rateable becomes rateable land; or
- (b) rateable land becomes land that is not liable to rates,

the owner of that land —

- (c) is liable for rates proportionate to the portion of the year during which the land is rateable land; or
- (d) is entitled to a refund of an amount proportionate to the portion of the year during which the land is not rateable land,

as the case requires.'

'6.76. Grounds of objection

- (1) A person may, in accordance with this section, object to the rate record of a local government on the ground —
 - (a) that there is an error in the rate record —
 - (i) with respect to the identity of the owner or occupier of any land; or
 - (ii) on the basis that the land or part of the land is not rateable land; or
 - (b) if the local government imposes a differential general rate, that the characteristics of the land recorded in the rate record as the basis for imposing that rate should be deleted and other characteristics substituted.
- (2) An objection under subsection (1) is to —
 - (a) be made to the local government in writing within 42 days of the service of a rate notice under section 6.41; and

- (b) identify the relevant land; and
 - (c) set out fully and in detail the grounds of objection.
- (3) An objection under subsection (1) may be made by the person named in the rate record as the owner of land or by the agent or attorney of that person.'

Background

The property in question is used by SAHL exclusively for charitable purposes under 6.26(2)(g) of *the Local Government Act 1995*.

SAHL is a community housing organisation that provide homes to individuals and families who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, are on low incomes and those with specific support needs.

SAHL was established in 2015 under the auspice of The Salvation Army to address the needs of people at all stages of their life and their housing requirements. The organisation is the largest provider of homelessness services in Australia. Their philosophy is that every person deserves dignity, respect and quality of service and that no one should be without a safe, affordable and secure home.

Internal consultation has been undertaken with the City's Planning team, confirming that the Property is zoned Mixed Use under the City of Belmont Local Planning Scheme 15. The Mixed Use Zone is intended to allow for the development of a mix of various but compatible land uses including housing. The use of the property for community housing is therefore an approved use. The property is currently rated as Residential.

Report

SAHL have provided documentation requesting rate exemption under section 6.26(2)(g) of the *Local Government Act 1995*. The following supporting documentation has been supplied:

- SAHL have completed the Rates and Charitable Land Use Exemptions. (This document was created jointly by the WA Rates Officers Association and the Western Australian Local Government Association to ensure consistency with exemption requests).
- Statutory Declaration confirming the use of the property.
- Salvation Army Australia Mission Statement
- The Salvation Army (Western Australia) Property Trust Act 1931.
- Notice of Endorsement for Charity Tax Concessions with the Australian Taxation Office.
- Copy of the Certificate of registration under the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission (ACNC).

In order to assess the property's eligibility for exemption, the supporting documentation was assessed against the relevant sections of legislation.

To be eligible for a rates exemption in accordance with section 6.26(2)(g) of the *Local Government Act 1995*, the land should be used exclusively for charitable purposes. Per the completed Statutory Declaration, the use of the property is exclusively for charitable purposes.

Financial implications

The property is currently rated as Residential. As the request was received late in the 2022-2023 financial year, the loss of revenue for that financial year is \$885.

The loss of revenue for the 2023-2024 financial year is anticipated to be \$930.

The Emergency Services Levy is still applicable to the property and is required to be paid in full with the payment being forwarded to the Department of Fire and Emergency Services as per the current legislative requirements.

Environmental implications

There are no environmental implications associated with this report.

Social implications

Continued provision of affordable housing ensures that the community has access to the services and facilities it needs.

Attachment details

Attachment No and title
Nil

12.7 Draft Engagement Strategy 2023 & beyond

Voting Requirement	:	Simple Majority
Subject Index	:	78/011
Location/Property Index	:	N/A
Application Index	:	N/A
Disclosure of any Interest	:	Nil
Previous Items	:	N/A
Applicant	:	N/A
Owner	:	N/A
Responsible Division	:	Corporate and Governance

Council role

Executive The substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council eg adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.

Purpose of report

To seek Council's endorsement to undertake public advertising of the draft Engagement Strategy 2023 and beyond (ES) for a period of 21 days.

Summary and key issues

- A draft of the ES has been prepared for Council review.
- The ES aims to review how the City of Belmont (City) communicates with and listens to the City's community, stakeholders and customers.
- The ES addresses three actions in the Corporate Business Plan 2022-2026 concerning customer service, engagement and communications.
- The ES was developed following a community consultation exercise that ran between late February and mid-May 2023.
- Over 600 individual inputs were collected during the consultation period.
- Staff working groups reviewed the inputs and grouped them into priority areas or common themes. The themes were then considered at two community workshops in May 2023 to assist in developing principles and priorities for the ES.
- The ES also considers research on emerging trends and issues impacting communications, consultation and customer engagement.
- The document has been written in plain English to align to feedback received during the consultation process.
- The intent is to advertise the content of the ES for public comment.

- A further report will be submitted to Council to endorse a final version, including information on any changes made to the ES based on feedback received during the public comment period.

Officer Recommendation

That Council endorse the draft Engagement Strategy 2023 and beyond as contained in Attachment 12.7.1 for the purpose of advertising for public comment for a minimum period of 21 days.

Location

Not applicable.

Consultation

The ES was developed following extensive consultation with community, staff and stakeholders to gather ideas on what good engagement looks like or feels like and also what are potential barriers to good engagement. The consultation period ran from late February 2023 to May 2023.

The consultation had two main phases, an ideas gathering phase and a design phase.

During the ideas gathering phase, contributors were encouraged to write a comment on a sticky note and add it to an ideas board. The ideas boards were both physical, (being taken to and used at a range of events and meetings), and online through the Belmont Connect consultation website.

In addition to the ideas boards, a survey was available for people who had more to say and a sign up form was provided to those that wished to take part in a community workshop. These forms were available in hard copy and online through Belmont Connect.

The consultation was promoted through:

- Social media
- BeNews eNewsletter
- Belmont Bulletin
- Flyers
- Digital screens
- Perth Now newspaper advertising

The inputs were collected via the following events, meetings and locations.

Group/Location 2023	Consultation	Communication	Customer Service	Barriers
Business Breakfast - 23 February	7	8	11	10
Civic and Operation Centres - 8 March to 21 April	13	19	19	12
Belmont Connect or email - 8 March to 21 April	7	2	5	0
Access & Inclusion Advisory Group - 10 March	14	13	15	11
Aboriginal Working Group Members - 23 March	6	8	7	4
Cultural Diversity Advisory Group - 23 March	19	17	10	12
Harmony Week Festival - 25 March	12	19	33	9
Belmont Interest Group - 14 April	8	7	4	6
Kidz Fest - 15 April	37	67	61	28
Belmont Early Years Group - 19 April	3	6	4	12
Fab Fun Day Out - 22 April	12	45	24	10
TOTAL (656)	138	211	193	114

The inputs included information and ideas relating to good engagement in the form of consultation, communications, customer service and potential barriers to good engagement.

During the design phase, staff working groups reviewed the inputs and grouped similar issues into priority areas or common themes.

Some inputs collected did not address engagement as they were not related to communications, consultation, customer service or barriers. They were classified separately and brought the number of inputs relating to engagement to 604.

More information on the common themes is attached.

Theme	Number of inputs
Be real	200
Accessible and inclusive	117
Build relationships	68
Listen and remember	80
Quality and innovation	28
Barriers to engagement	111
Inputs not related to engagement	52

The themes and main ideas were considered at two design workshops on 3 and 13 May 2023 to enlist the help of community and stakeholders to develop principles and understand community priorities for the ES.

The next step in the consultation process is to publicly advertise the ES for a minimum period of 21 days.

As there has already been extensive consultation to develop the ES, an important aspect of the public comment period will be checking in with the people who contributed ideas in the initial consultation period. This is an important objective of the strategy and aligns to the themes of 'Build relationships' and 'Listen and remember'.

The focus of the second consultation phase will be to broadly advertise the draft for community and stakeholder feedback, but also to continue the conversation with people who have already engaged, to provide information on how their feedback has been incorporated and invite them to share further.

Advertising will be carried out through the following channels:

- An email to everyone who participated in the initial consultation and left their email address inviting them to review the draft ES.
- Perth Now newspaper
- City of Belmont website
- Belmont Connect consultation page
- City of Belmont social media
- Noticeboards

Strategic Community Plan implications

In accordance with the 2020 – 2040 Strategic Community Plan:

Goal 5: Responsible Belmont

Strategy: 5.1 Support collaboration and partnerships to deliver key outcomes for our City

Strategy: 5.2 Manage the City's assets and financial resources in a responsible manner and provide the best possible services for the community

Strategy: 5.3 Invest in services and facilities for our growing community

Strategy: 5.5 Engage and consult the community in decision-making

Strategy: 5.6 Deliver effective, fair and transparent leadership and decision-making, reflective of community needs and aspirations

Policy implications

There are no policy implications associated with this report.

Statutory environment

There are no specific statutory requirements to develop an ES, however the ES is consistent with sections of the *Local Government Act 1995* and associated Regulations, and other legislation governing how local governments communicate and conduct consultations on various matters.

Background

The ES is a long-term document which acknowledges the links between how we communicate, provide customer service and engage with the community and stakeholders. It explains how we want to talk to and listen to our community, stakeholders and customers.

Under the Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework it is considered a long-term plan with a minimum five-year period.

The ES aligns with the City Strategic Community Plan 2020 – 2024, Goal 5: Responsible Belmont.

The ES groups together three strategies listed in the Corporate Business Plan 2022 – 2026 into one:

- Community Engagement and Stakeholder Management Strategy
- Marketing and Communications Strategy
- Customer Focus Strategy

The ES development occurred in two phases:

- an ideas phase that collected more than 600 inputs and
- a design phase that shaped the ideas into themes, principles and initiatives.

When developing the ES, consideration was given to the trends shaping the future of consultation, communications and customer service including; accessibility, digital transformation, personalisation, collaboration, openness, data-driven choices, information security, privacy and government reform.

Report

Included in the ES are themes, principles and initiatives.

There are five key themes that emerged during the design phase of the project.

Principles that link to these themes were created with the assistance of community members and were edited slightly through a plain English review process.

Theme	Principle
Be real	We will respect you when we engage with you. We will be fully present and open in our communications.
Accessible and inclusive	We will support an understanding of diverse groups in the City. We will make things easy to understand and make sure there are many ways to connect.
Build relationships	We will work to build constant connection through respect and understanding.
Listen and remember	We will support you to share your ideas, concerns and stories to create change that helps the community. We hear you and your input is important.
Quality and innovation	We will try to be creative, open, and welcoming by communicating with people wherever they are - both in person and online. We will keep learning from our actions and the feedback we are given.

Under each of the five themes, a range of initiatives were identified to drive action.

A recurring input received during the consultation process was a call for engagement to be easy to understand and consider the diverse abilities of our community.

The ES has gone through a plain English review by an accessibility consultant to ensure the language used in the document is simple to understand.

More detail on the themes, principles and initiatives are contained in the attached ES.

Projects under each initiative will be planned and captured at an operational level through regular implementation planning and the annual Corporate Business Plan and budget process.

The purpose of public advertising is to seek feedback on the content and substance of the ES. It should be noted that the ES presented in this report has not been designed as 'publish ready', it is a draft document for Council and community review.

A report will be presented to Council at a later meeting with the results of the public comment period and noting any material changes made to the ES.

The ES will be designed with relevant imagery following final endorsement by Council and published on the City's website. Any implementation plans relating to the strategy will remain operational documents.

Financial implications

There are no immediate financial implications required to deliver the ES for the 2023/2024 financial year, as initial implementation can be accommodated within the proposed 2023/2024 budget.

The ES is identified as a key action in the Corporate Business Plan 2022-2026. Once the ES is adopted, any further budget required to achieve the proposed initiatives will be considered through the annual budget process.

Environmental implications

There are no environmental implications associated with this report.

Social implications

The ES seeks to improve how the City of Belmont listens to and communicates with community, stakeholders and customers which can lead to better outcomes for the City and better social outcomes for the community. The theme relating to accessible and inclusive strives to improve connections to a broad range of people to ensure their views are represented.

Attachment details

Attachment No and title	
1.	Engagement Strategy 2023 and beyond [12.7.1 - 22 pages]
2.	Summary of consultation inputs [12.7.2 - 2 pages]



CITY OF BELMONT

Engagement Strategy 2023 & Beyond – DRAFT

Date of Publication xx/xx/2023



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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.



Message from the Mayor

To be announced



What this strategy includes

The strategy explains how we want to talk to and listen to our community, stakeholders, and customers.

It understands that there are links between how we communicate, provide customer service, and engage with the community and stakeholders. It sets out actions and plans in these areas:

1. Consultation – to have open conversations, where both parties can share their thoughts, ideas and work together to solve problems.
2. Communication – to make sure we share important information with everyone.
3. Customer Service – to provide attention focused on you as a customer.

In this strategy we make sure that engagement is a big part of customer experience.

We believe if we focus on improving communications with our community and stakeholders, this will also improve communications with our customers.



Why we engage

We engage with our communities because it leads to better results for everyone.

Engagement provides a place for information sharing between the City of Belmont and members of the community or important stakeholders.

Basically, good engagement is built on good communication and makes sure that we are aware of the needs of our customers, stakeholders, and our diverse community.

<p>Better choices and actions</p> <p>We can make better choices and take good action when we know what people need and value.</p>	
<p>Builds trust</p> <p>If we engage well, people are more likely to trust that their needs are being thought about and met.</p>	
<p>Better future planning</p> <p>Helps to see trends and issues, allowing the City to respond better and more quickly to new challenges.</p>	
<p>Open and accountable</p> <p>Good engagement openly shows the reasons for our choices and actions.</p>	
<p>Good business</p> <p>Good engagement and customer service is at the centre of good business.</p>	

The strategic context

Our Strategic Community Plan 2020- 2040 explains the importance of including the community in decisions we make. Part of the Strategic Community Plan is:

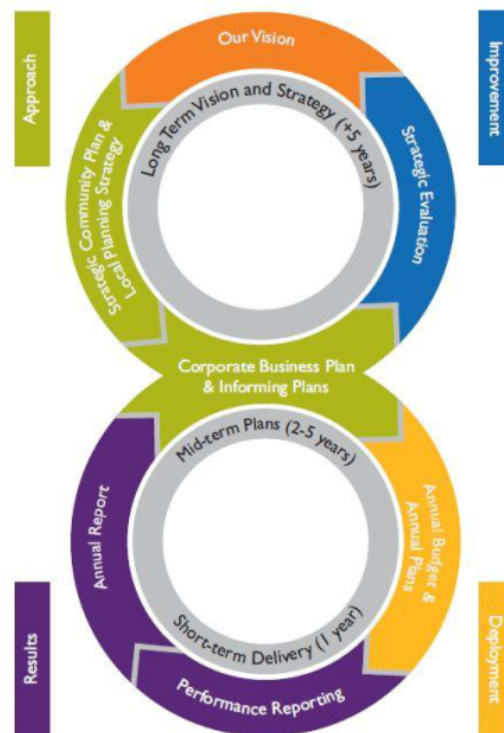
Goal 5: Responsible Belmont – We are inclusive, engaging and act with integrity.

These outcomes under Goal 5 support this Engagement Strategy.

- The Community is actively involved in decision making through engagement.
- Engagement is a part of everything the City does.
- The Community has a high level of trust in the Council and the City of Belmont.
- The City is well governed and acts with the highest level of integrity.

- 5.1 Support collaboration and partnerships to deliver key outcomes for our City
- 5.2 Manage the City’s assets and financial resources in a responsible manner and provide the best possible services for the community.
- 5.3 Invest in services and facilities for our growing community.
- 5.5 Engage and consult the community in decision-making.
- 5.6 Deliver effective, fair and transparent leadership and decision-making, reflective of community needs and aspirations.

This strategy will last at least five years, which matches the City of Belmont’s Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework.



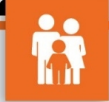


Links with other City strategies

This strategy is intended to work with other City of Belmont strategies and plans that support the community.

There are other City strategies that have actions on engagement and communications, including strategies to support different groups of people in our community.

About our community



Population


45,762 in 2023

63,729 Forecast 2041

48% of residents under the age of 34

19% of our residents are over the age of 60 years old.

2,042 (or 5%) people require assistance with core activities.




Diversity

40.9% born overseas.

89 different cultures.

31% speak a language other than English.

2.5% identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders



Household

22% are couples with children.

24% are couples without children.

9% are single parent families.

31% are lone person households.



Education

54.5% of people hold a tertiary qualification, including vocational qualifications.

35% of people have no qualifications.

5.6% of people are neither working nor studying.

*Based on 2021 data in Profile ID (profile.id.com.au/Belmont)

Trends and opportunities

There are many trends happening in the areas of communications, consultation, and customer service that we need to think about when making a strategy for the future.

Accessibility

Organisations are being asked to make sure that their services and information can be easily used and understood by everyone. This includes using accessibility standards and guidelines and providing different communication and engagement options. This increased focus on accessibility makes sure local governments are meeting the needs of a diverse community, and making sure services are fair for everyone.



Openness

Communities are asking for more openness from their local governments and more information about projects, programs and services. There is also an increased focus on local governments needing to be open and honest about how they make choices.



Digital transformation

Many people are becoming more comfortable with digital communications. Mobile devices are used more often for communications. They are also used to find information on what is happening in the local community. Artificial intelligence is also changing how customers and businesses communicate.



Data-driven choices

Organisations have a growing amount of information to make better choices and improve service delivery. This includes better ways to collect information and use the information to make good choices that meet the needs of the community.



Personalisation

Community members and stakeholders are expecting that services will match their specific needs. This also applies to how organisations engage with and serve customers. This means we may need to understand community needs and choices better, along with delivering services and communications in many different ways.



Information security and privacy

As government services become more digital and the need to collect better information increases, there is also an increasing need to better protect that information.



Collaboration

Local governments are working more closely with other agencies, community groups, and businesses to build better relationships and deliver more services. This includes providing information to community groups and organisations and involving them for engagement activities.

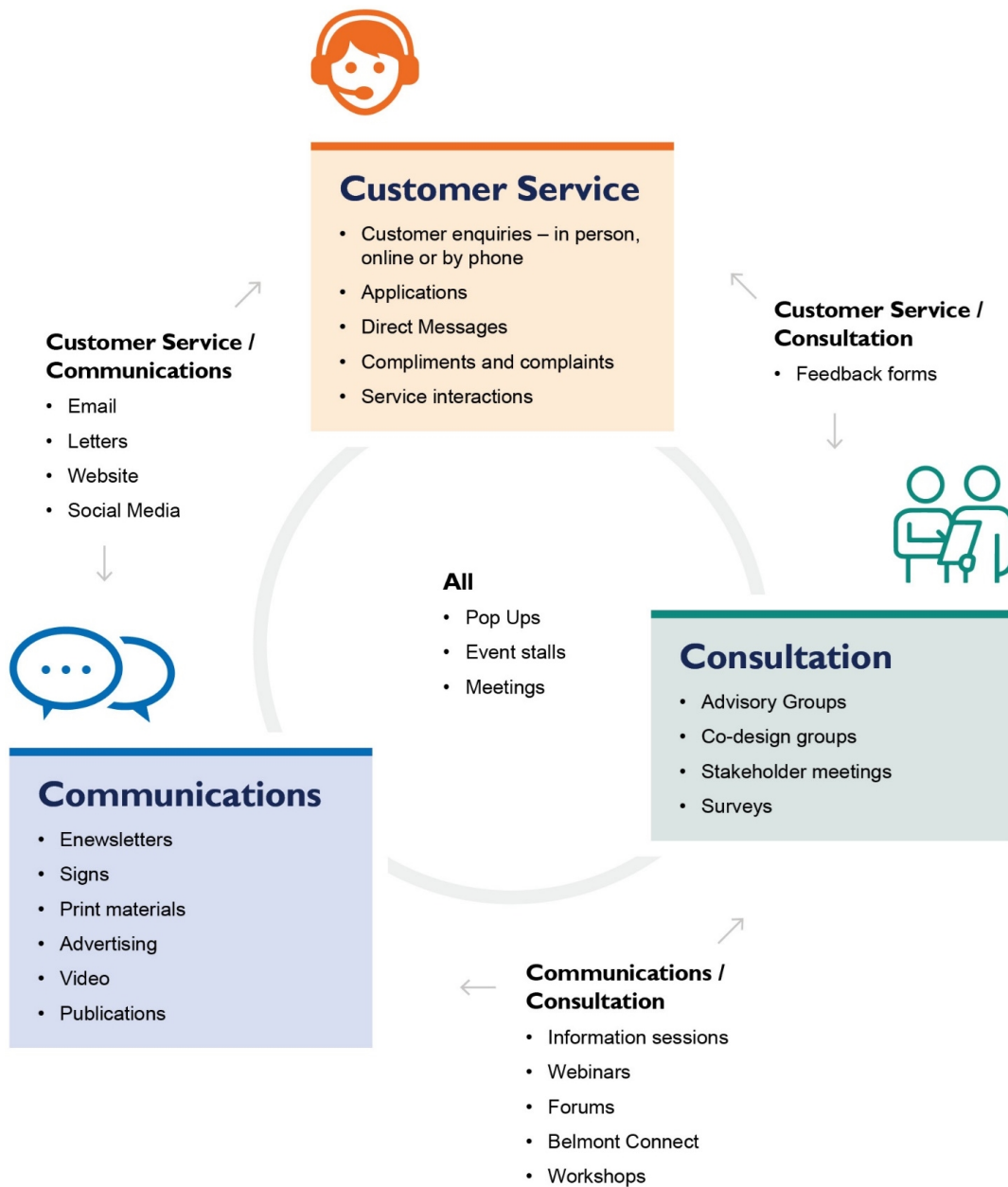


Government reform

Government organisations at all levels are being asked to meet the increased needs of their communities without increased costs. In Western Australia, changes to the Local Government Act include a focus on engagement, access to information and how organisations keep and use that information.



How we currently engage



How we are performing

The City of Belmont often asks our local community to rate our services through a scorecard that shows how we are performing. It also shows how we are going compared to other local governments who also do the scorecard.

Here were some of the results collected in 2022 that involve consultation, communications and customer service.

Doing well:

- Above industry average for customer service (86% positive rating) and communications (78% positive rating).
- Industry leader on some of the ways we communicate. Fortnightly email newsletter 'BeNews' (93%), bimonthly printed newsletter 'Belmont Bulletin' (93%), City of Belmont website (92%).

Ways we can do better:

- Below the industry average for consultation (70% positive rating).
- Most of our community feel we listen and respect community views, but we are not an industry leader in this space (82% positive rating).
- Explaining the reasons for choices and how community views are taken into account (81%).

The above results are taken from the City of Belmont MARKYT Community Perceptions Scorecard 2022.

Barriers to engagement

When collecting ideas for this strategy, we asked staff and community members about what can block good communication, consultation and customer service. Some of the responses were:

Time:

- People were too busy and didn't have enough time.
- Not enough time given to collect views or communicate well.

Access:

- Not able to access types of engagement, communication or customer service.

Understanding and inclusion

- Cultural, language or ability blocks.
- Information was hard to understand.

Trust:

- Not trusting in the process or that their views will be heard.
- Previous bad experience.

Awareness

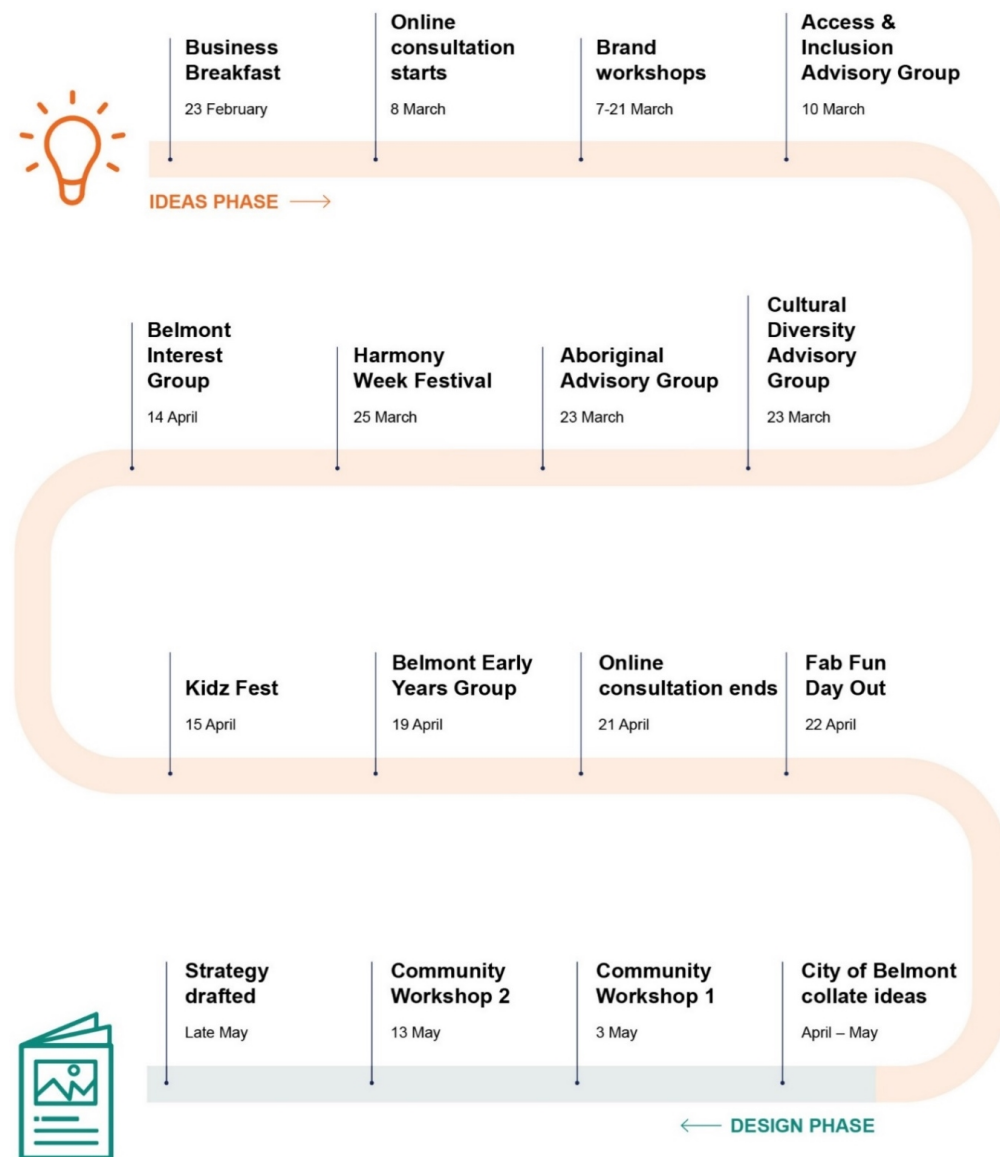
- Not aware of communication or consultation activities.
- Not sure how to access information or ways to contact the City.



Our approach

This strategy was developed between February and June 2023.

Here are some of the ways we collected information and ideas for this strategy and then built the strategy with the help of community members and City of Belmont staff.





Ideas phase

Over nine weeks we collected ideas on good consultation, communication and customer service, as well as ideas on what can block good engagement. We also did three brand workshops to help us understand how the brand fits in with the Engagement Strategy.

We collected these ideas in many ways, from online ideas and surveys to in person pop ups at events and meetings.

Design phase

We asked three staff working groups to put the ideas into main themes. We also asked about how we can be successful with this strategy.

We took these main themes to community workshops to create a principle for each area. We also asked our community members to describe how this strategy can help us to be successful.

Summary



656

ideas were collected.

Ideation Phase

6 Advisory Groups and Networks	3 Events and Festivals
2 Internal Staff Pop Up Board Locations	14 ideas Online Gather Boards
18 Contributors Survey	399 Visits Engagement Strategy Page

Design Phase

4 Internal Staff Working Groups	2 Community Workshops
---	---------------------------------



Key themes

Be real

Some things we heard:

- Kindness and helpfulness.
- Treat others how you want to be treated.
- Friendly engaging communication.
- If they can repeat back to you what you have spoken, it shows they are listening.
- Yarning – talking openly.

Theme	Principle	Initiatives
Be real	<p>We will respect you when we engage with you.</p> <p>We will be fully present and open in our communications.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement and customer service toolkits and training for staff. • Clear guidelines for communication and engagement • Improve our brand assets and style guide. • Deliver a brand strategy that respects our past, present and future.



Accessible and inclusive

Some things we heard:

- Make things easy to understand.
- When engaging with the community, it is important to think about their cultural backgrounds - cultural awareness and safety is important.
- Different ways of connecting are needed for different age groups.
- All types of communication thought about: print, large print, audio, braille, AUSLAN, email. Interpreter services (AUSLAN)
- Make more ways for customers who are getting older, have disabilities, or are vulnerable, to engage.

Theme	Principle	Initiatives
Accessible and inclusive	<p>We will support an understanding of diverse groups in the City.</p> <p>We will make things easy to understand and make sure there are many ways to connect.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look at and improve accessibility in City communications. • Put time and effort into engagement activities that support diverse representation and provide different ways for our community to take part. • Training and guidelines for City staff to write in plain English. • Show our diverse community in our communications. • Keep providing training for City staff to improve diversity and cultural understanding.



Build relationships

Some things we heard:

- Build stronger relationships with community leaders who can communicate, support, and engage with community groups in a better way.
- Customer services is not just being a person in line but a person with a name, history and face.
- Invite the right stakeholders to be involved.

Theme	Principle	Initiatives
Build relationships	We will work to build constant connection through respect and understanding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build relationships with community groups and members to improve how we share information. • Have a better understanding of stakeholders. • Aim to build helpful partnerships for all. • Celebrate our community relationships and community leaders.



Listen and remember

Some things we heard:

- Good consultation means listening to ideas, even if they are difficult.
- Feedback should be ongoing and not just ‘thanks for your opinion’.
- Take the time to listen to what people are saying.
- Provide responses and follow up complaints.
- Show how feedback and choices are linked together.

Theme	Principle	Initiatives
Listen and remember	We will support you to share your ideas, concerns and stories to create change that helps the community. We hear you and your input is important.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look at and improve how we receive feedback. • Improve the use of technology to get and keep community input. • Explore ways to remember people’s preferred ways to communicate. • Improve processes to let people know how their views were considered and what we did, based on what we heard.



Quality and innovation

Some things we heard:

- Use technology to solve common problems
- Use simple English and simple pictures.
- Have different options for how you do your consultation.
- Use more video and online ways to engage.
- Listen, look, learn, improve.

Theme	Principle	Initiatives
Quality and innovation	<p>We will try to be creative, open, and welcoming by communicating with people wherever they are - both in person and online.</p> <p>We will keep learning from our actions and the feedback we are given.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand and improve our customer experiences. • Look at and improve our methods and processes for better customer service, communications and engagement. • Look at and improve how we gain information and keep it safe.



How we will deliver this strategy





What success would look like

According to our community and staff

We asked our staff and community how we can be successful, and the results were very similar.

Here are some of the shared ideas.

- A community that is proud and supportive of their local government, made through a relationship based on openness and trust.
- A connected and lively community that welcomes all abilities, cultures and diversity.
- Services that are engaging and respond to the needs of the community.
- Lots of chances for the community to get involved, with clear and open communication about the results and choices that have been made.
- An engaged community that shares honest ideas and feedback to make a safe, lively, and diverse community.
- A valued, skilled, and confident workforce focused on providing very good customer service and engaging well with community and stakeholders.

Improvement in results

If this strategy is successful, we will improve our scores for communication, customer service, and consultation in our regular community perception scorecard.

	Current (2022 scorecard) Performance Index Score (PIS) & Positive Rating	Industry Average 2022 PIS	Industry High 2022 PIS	Goal range Performance Index Score (PIS) & Positive Rating
Customer Service	65 (86% positive rating)	58	68	65-69 (86%-90% positive rating)
Communications	58 (78% positive rating)	47	62	58-63 (78%-82% positive rating)
Consultation	51 (70% positive rating)	43	60	52-60 (72%-78% positive rating)

Good communication, consultation and customer service may also lead to better scores in other areas.

Key definitions

Engagement

The term engagement can have many meanings.

The definition given by the International Association of Public Participation (IAP2) is:

“an intentional process with the specific purpose of working across organisations, stakeholders and communities to shape the decisions or actions of members of the community, stakeholders or organisations in relation to a problem, opportunity or outcome.”ⁱ

The IAP2 spectrum of engagement has five different levels of engagement. The first is communications, which is telling people about what we are doing. After communications is consultation and then other forms of engagement with increasing levels of involvement in decisions or actions.

When we talked to people about this strategy, we used the word consultation to describe engagement as people found it easier to understand.

Communications

In this strategy, we are using the word communications to refer to:

“the practice of using a combination of channels and tools to communicate with a desired market for the purpose of brand awareness, ... advertising, or promotion.”ⁱⁱ

Customer experience

Customer experience has also been defined in many ways. One definition we liked is:

“.. the sum-totality of how customers engage with your company and brand, not just in a snapshot in time, but throughout the entire arc of being a customer.”ⁱⁱⁱ

Community

Individuals and groups of people; based on geography or interest. In this instance a community may be formed based on where they live (community in place), those who share a similar interest (community of practice) or due to an affiliation with others (e.g., a sporting community)

Customer

An individual, group of individuals, business or organisation that uses the City's services.

Stakeholder

Individuals, a group of individuals, organisations who are more likely to be impacted or have a specific stake in the outcome of decisions.

Other definitions

Accessible

Being easy to use or understand by many different people so more people can be included.

Artificial Intelligence

Using a computer to do tasks usually done by humans because the task requires a level of intelligence such as learning, problem solving, planning, reasoning or identifying patterns.

Barriers to engagement

Something that stops people from engaging or makes it harder to engage.

Diversity

The range of people in our community to include different backgrounds, cultures, languages, beliefs, ages, abilities, genders, sexual orientations and more.

Education

The school level that different members of our community achieved.

Household

The types of families or individuals who live in a location in our community.

Inclusive

To provide opportunities for all to be involved and to include people who might sometimes be left out.

Initiative

To do something.

In person pop up

A way of communicating with people face to face to get their feedback or to give them information in a public location or at an event.

MARKYT Community Perceptions Scorecard

A feedback exercise conducted by a business called Catalyse Pty Ltd to work out how people think an organisation is performing in a number of different areas.

Population

Some facts about the number of people in our community including their ages.

Principle

A rule or a belief that influences how we behave.

ProfileID

A website that shows information about our community that draws from the Australian Census and Bureau of Statistics as well as other sources of information.

Theme

A core idea that comes up many times and through different ways.



Thank you

Many people helped create this strategy, and we would like to thank them for taking the time to share.

- Everyone who provided an idea during the ideas phase.
- Design workshop and brand workshop participants.
- City Advisory Group members who helped.
- The Centre for Accessibility Australia who helped us write this strategy in plain English.
- Community and business partners who told others about this strategy.
- Our Council, Executive Leadership Team and Operational Leadership Team who took part in workshops.
- Our staff working group members.

ⁱ IAP2 [Your Peak Body for Engagement | IAP2 Australasia](#)

ⁱⁱ [Marketing & Communications Industry: Definition & Trends | Pearson Pathways](#)

ⁱⁱⁱ Adam Richardson (2010), Understanding Customer Experience, Harvard Business Review 28 October 2010 [Understanding Customer Experience \(hbr.org\)](#)

Engagement Strategy Inputs Summary

Theme	Key Points
<p>Be Real (200 ideas)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer engagement and communication skills • Being kind, open, respectful, friendly, genuine. • Being responsive. • Being helpful. • Different customer service and communication approaches – phone, online, in person. • Adapting approach to meet needs of the community.
<p>Re Real Officer summary</p>	<p>Be Real spoke to the importance of good customer service and communication skills – making the community feel welcome, being kind, helpful, friendly, respectful, responsive, open and honest.</p> <p>This theme also highlighted the importance of engaging openly with the community and being flexible in the engagement process.</p>
<p>Accessible and Inclusive (117 ideas)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaging the right people • Representation of culture and diversity in consultations, communication and customer service. • Multiple consultation and communication methods • Awareness of culture and diversity • Meeting accessibility needs of people with a disability. • Accessible and inclusive communication and consultation methods.
<p>Accessible and inclusive Officer summary</p>	<p>The Access and Inclusion theme highlighted the need for consultations, customer service and communications to respect the diversity of our community and support inclusive practices.</p> <p>It included the representation of our diversity within our customer service, consultation and communication practices. It also spoke to the need to offer accessible engagement and communications through various ways.</p>
<p>Build Relationships (68 ideas)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build supportive relationships • Strengthen existing connections • Engage early • Supporting co-design • Engaging community champions
<p>Build Relationships Officer summary</p>	<p>Build Relationships speaks to the importance of knowing our community members, groups and stakeholders and building ongoing relationships.</p> <p>Integral to building this relationship was the importance of engaging and communicating early, working in collaboration with the community and celebrating our community champions.</p>

Attachment 12.7.2 Summary of consultation inputs

Listen and Remember (80 ideas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listening and responding • Understanding different points of view • Shared conversations • Being open to change. • Following up afterwards
Listen and Remember Officer summary	<p>The Listen and Remember theme highlighted the importance of listening to better understand customer and community needs. It highlighted the importance of seeking community input and feedback but also remembering information that may have been captured previously.</p> <p>Included in this theme was the need to ‘close the loop’ – to get back to people to let them know actions taken or decisions made.</p>
Quality and Innovation (28 ideas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of technology and automating systems • Online channels and interactive media • Using simple English and graphics • Clear, concise and consistent communications • Privacy and security of information
Quality and Innovation Officer summary	<p>Quality and Innovation ideas spoke to the importance of continually reviewing our systems and highlighted ways to improve communications, customer service and consultations.</p> <p>Highlighted in this theme is the importance of storing information securely and in line with privacy requirements.</p>
Barriers (111 ideas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of understanding and inclusion • Time pressures on individuals • Lack of transparency and trust • Access issues • Lack of awareness of activities or how to access information.
Barriers Officer summary	<p>Barriers to engagement included time pressures and lack of awareness. It also highlighted access issues for some community members. This included language issues, age considerations, cultural misunderstandings and needing support for people with disability.</p> <p>Some inputs included lack of trust, not receiving follow-up responses and feelings of not being heard or action not being taken.</p>
Outliers (52)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More activities for various groups – seniors, children, youth and women. • Compliments to the City and services and events provided. • Environmental, safety or service concerns.
Outliers Officer summary	<p>Some inputs captured lay outside the scope of the strategy, in the form of more general feedback on City services, events and programs.</p>

12.8 Review of Committees and Terms of Reference

Voting Requirement	:	Absolute Majority
Subject Index	:	154/007
Location/Property Index	:	N/A
Application Index	:	N/A
Disclosure of any Interest	:	Nil
Previous Items	:	N/A
Applicant	:	N/A
Owner	:	N/A
Responsible Division	:	Corporate and Governance

Council role

Executive The substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council e.g. adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.

Purpose of report

Following gazettal on 30 June 2023 of the Minister for Local Government's approval of the City's Ward and Representation Review to change to four wards and eight Councillors at the next election in October 2023, changes are proposed to the current Standing Committees of the City, with effect from the nomination of the Committee members following the Local Government Elections on 21 October 2023.

Summary and key issues

To consider the abolition of the Standing Committee (Community Vision) and Standing Committee (Environmental), and changes to the membership and Terms of Reference for the Executive Committee and Standing Committee (Audit & Risk).

Officer Recommendation

That Council, with effect from 21 October 2023:

1. Endorse the abolition of the Standing Committee (Community Vision) and Standing Committee (Environmental).
2. Endorse the revised Terms of Reference for the Standing Committee (Audit and Risk) (Attachment 12.8.1 refers).
3. Endorse the revised Terms of Reference for the Executive Committee (Attachment 12.8.2 refers).

An absolute majority of Council is required

Location

Not applicable.

Consultation

There has been no specific consultation undertaken in respect to this matter.

Strategic Community Plan implications

In accordance with the 2020 – 2040 Strategic Community Plan:

Goal 5: Responsible Belmont

Strategy: 5.6 Deliver effective, fair and transparent leadership and decision-making, reflective of community needs and aspirations

Policy implications

There are no policy implications associated with this report.

Statutory environment

s.5.8 of the *Local Government Act 1995* states:

5.8 Establishment of committees

A local government may establish* committees of 3 or more persons to assist the council and to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the local government that can be delegated to committees.

**Absolute majority required.*

The current Local Government reforms also propose the insertion of s.5.18A as follows:

5.18A Regulations in relation to functions of committees

Regulations may make provision in relation to the functions of committees or the functions of types of committees.

This amendment has not yet been gazetted.

Background

Following approval by the Minister for Local Government of the City's Ward and Representation Review to change to four wards and eight Councillors at the next ordinary election to be held in October 2023, changes are proposed to the current Standing Committees.

Additional changes may be required to the Standing Committees and Terms of Reference subject to gazettal of proposed section 5.18A above and associated regulations.

Report

Standing Committee (Audit and Risk)

This Committee is required under s.7.1A of the *Local Government Act 1995*. It is recommended that the Standing Committee continues its current membership of the Mayor (ex-officio), one independent member and one Councillor from each ward, noting that the number of members on the Committee will increase to six due to the change to four wards. It should also be noted that there may need to be a change to the number of Independent Members if mandated following the passing of the second tranche of the Local Government Reforms through Parliament.

It is also proposed through the current reforms that the Chair of any Audit Committee be required to be an independent person who is not on council or an employee of the local government. This will need to be implemented accordingly when the specifics of the regulations are known.

The proposed changes are set out in the revised Terms of Reference (refer Attachment 12.8.1).

Standing Committees (Community Vision) and (Environmental)

It is recommended that the Standing Committee (Community Vision) and the Standing Committee (Environmental) be abolished at the time of the election. These Committees are not required under legislation and have no delegated authority. In recent times, they have only met once a year. Information and/or feedback required on any related matters can be provided through Information Forums and reports direct to Council.

Executive Committee

Due to the recommended abolition of the Standing Committee (Community Vision) and Standing Committee (Environmental), it is proposed that the membership of this Committee is amended to Mayor, Deputy Mayor and one Councillor from each Ward. In addition, changes are proposed to the Terms of Reference to remove complaints about Councillors and the Mayor, as this is now covered by the Model Code of Conduct and include monitoring of sanctions ordered by the Standards Panel for minor breaches.

The proposed changes are set out in the revised Terms of Reference (refer Attachment 12.8.2).

Financial implications

If the abolishment of the Standing Committee (Community Vision) and Standing Committee (Environmental) is endorsed there will be small reductions in employee expenses for Catering and Governance staff, and reduced catering expenses due to less meetings.

Environmental implications

If the abolishment of the Standing Committee (Community Vision) and Standing Committee (Environmental) is endorsed there will be a small reduction in the use of paper for printing.

Social implications

There are no social implications associated with this report.

Attachment details

Attachment No and title	
1.	Terms of Reference Standing Committee Audit and Risk 2023 [12.8.1 - 4 pages]
2.	Terms of Reference Executive Committee 2023 [12.8.2 - 2 pages]

TERMS OF REFERENCE
STANDING COMMITTEE (AUDIT AND RISK)

LAST UPDATED: Ordinary Council Meeting ~~24 August 2021~~[\[insert date\]](#)

Purpose

To assist the Council to discharge its responsibilities with regard to the exercise of due care and diligence in relation to the reporting of financial information, the application of accounting policies, and the management of the financial affairs of the [City of Belmont \(City\)](#) in accordance with the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1995* and associated Regulations including an assessment of the management of risk.

The Committee is a formally appointed Committee of Council and is responsible to that body. The Committee does not have executive powers or authority to implement actions in areas over which the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) has legislative responsibility and does not have any delegated power from Council. The Committee does not have any management functions and cannot involve itself in management processes or procedures.

The Committee is to report to Council and provide appropriate advice and recommendations on matters relevant to its terms of reference in order to facilitate informed decision making by Council in relation to the legislative functions and duties of the [City of Belmont \(City\)](#) that have not been delegated to the CEO.

Objective

The primary objective of the Standing Committee (Audit and Risk) is to accept responsibility for the annual external audit and liaise with the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) so that Council can be satisfied with the performance of the City in managing its financial affairs.

Reports from the Committee will assist Council in discharging its legislative responsibilities of governing the City's affairs, performing the City's functions, determining the City's policies and overseeing the allocation of the City's finances and resources. –The Committee will ensure openness in the City's financial reporting and will liaise with the CEO to ensure that effective management of the City's financial accounting systems and compliance with legislation.

The Committee is to facilitate:

- The enhancement of the credibility and objectivity of internal and external financial reporting;
- Effective management of financial and other risks and the protection of Council assets;
- Compliance with laws and regulations as well as use of best practice guidelines relative to the appropriateness and effectiveness of the City's systems and procedures for risk management, internal control and legislative compliance;
- The coordination of the internal audit function with the external audit; and
- The provision of an effective means of communication between the external auditor, internal auditor, the CEO and ~~the~~ Council.

Duties and Responsibilities

The duties and responsibilities of the Committee members will be to –

1. Internal and External Audit Planning and Reporting

- a. Provide guidance and assistance to Council as to carrying out the functions of the City in relation to audits;
- b. Meet with the auditor once in each year and provide a report to Council on the matters discussed and outcome of those discussions;
- c. Liaise with the CEO to ensure that the City does everything in its power to-
 - i. Assist the auditor to conduct the audit and carry out his or her duties under the *Local Government Act 1995*; and
- d. Examine the reports of the auditor after receiving a report from the CEO on the matters and –
 - i. Determine if any matters raised require action to be taken by the City; and
 - ii. Ensure that appropriate action is taken in respect of those matters;
- e. Review the report prepared by the CEO on any actions taken in respect of any matters raised in the report of the auditor and presenting the report to Council for adoption prior to the end of the next financial year or 6 months after the last report prepared by the auditor is received, whichever is the latest in time;
- f. Review the scope of the audit plan and program and its effectiveness;
- g. Review the appropriateness of special internal audit assignments undertaken by internal audit at the request of the Council or CEO;
- h. Review the level of resources allocated to internal audit and the scope of its authority;
- i. Facilitate liaison between the internal and external auditor to promote compatibility to the extent appropriate, between their audit programs.
- j. Support the auditor as required and have functions to oversee:
 - i. the implementation of audit recommendations made by the auditor, which have been accepted by ~~council~~Council; and
 - ii. Accepted recommendations arising from reviews of the City's systems and procedures

2. Financial Management

- a. Review reports of internal audits and by monitoring the implementation of recommendations made by the audit and reviewing the extent to which Council and management reacts to matters raised;
- b. Review the City's draft annual financial report, focusing on –
 - i. Accounting policies and practices;
 - ii. Changes to accounting policies and practices;
 - iii. The process used in making significant accounting estimates;
 - iv. Significant adjustments to the financial report (if any) arising from the audit process;
 - v. Compliance with accounting standards and other reporting requirements; and significant variances from prior years;
- c. Consider and recommend adoption of the annual financial report to Council. Review any significant changes that may arise subsequent to any such recommendation but before the annual financial report is signed;
- d. Address issues brought to the attention of the Committee, including responding to requests from Council for advice that are within the parameters of the Committee's terms of reference.

3. Legislative Compliance

- a. Seek information or obtain expert advice through the CEO on matters of concern within the scope of the Committee's terms of reference following authorisation from ~~the~~ Council.
- b. Review the annual Statutory Compliance Audit Return and make a recommendation on its' adoption to Council;
- c. Review and submit to Council reports prepared by the CEO on the results of the review of appropriateness and effectiveness of systems and procedures in relation to:
 - i. Risk management;
 - ii. Internal controls; and
 - iii. Legislative compliancewhich are each subject to review not less than once in every three financial years.
- d. Review and submit to Council reports prepared on the results of industry comparison reports (i.e. OAG, Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries, Public Sector Commission, Corruption and Crime Commission and other enquiries).

4. Risk Management

- a. At least once every year consider a report in relation to the management of risk within the City of Belmont and satisfy itself that appropriate controls and processes are in operation and are adequate for dealing with the risks that impact on the City.
- b. To examine and consider the transfer of risk through an annual review of Council's insurances.
- c. To address any specific requests referred to it from Council in relation to issues of risk and risk management.

Membership

1. The membership of the Committee shall comprise the Mayor (Ex Officio) and an Elected Member from each of the ~~three-four~~ wards. The Elected Members being determined by nomination and if necessary a ballot conducted at ~~thea~~ Special Council Meeting following the City's ordinary election;
2. The membership of the Committee shall also comprise of an independent member who is to be appointed for a term of two years to expire immediately prior to the next City ordinary election. This independent member is not to be a staff member or Elected Member.
3. If a vacancy on the Committee occurs for whatever reason, then Council shall appoint a replacement in accordance with the same arrangements as for the original appointment set out in 1 and (if considered appropriate) 2 above.

Staff Attendees

The following staff will attend Committee meetings to provide technical support and advice:

- Chief Executive Officer;
- ~~Senior~~ Internal Auditor;
- Director Corporate and Governance;
- Manager Finance, as required;
- Manager Governance, Strategy and Risk, as required;
- ~~Manager-Coordinator~~ Business Planning, ~~and~~ Improvement and Risk as required; and
- Additional staff where relevant to the agenda, with Director approval.

Other Attendees

Relevant persons may be invited to attend and address or advise the Committee, within the ambit of its scope and where necessary with the approval of the Director Corporate and Governance and the Presiding Member.

Meetings

The Committee shall have flexibility in relation to when it needs to meet, but as a minimum shall meet twice a year. It is the responsibility of the Presiding Member to call the meetings of the Committee.

TERMS OF REFERENCE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

LAST UPDATED: Ordinary Council Meeting [insert date]

Purpose

The Committee is to report to Council and provide appropriate advice and recommendations on matters relevant to its terms of reference in order to facilitate informed decision making by Council in relation to the legislative functions and duties of the local government that have not been delegated to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

The Committee is a formally appointed committee of Council and is responsible to that body. The Committee does not have executive powers or authority to implement actions in areas over which the CEO has legislative responsibility and does not have any delegated power from Council. -The Committee does not have any management functions and cannot involve itself in management processes or procedures.

Objective

The primary objective of the Executive Committee is in all circumstances, to obtain and consider sufficient information to make unbiased, objective recommendations to Council on CEO appointments, contract reviews/renewals, performance and remuneration reviews in accordance with the City of Belmont 'Standards for CEO Recruitment Performance and Termination'. ~~–The Executive Committee will also monitor sanctions ordered by the Standards Panel for minor breaches pursuant to the Local Government Act 1995, and the actioning of complaints against the CEO, Councillors and the Mayor as prescribed in Council's Complaints Management Procedure.~~

Reports from the Committee will assist Council in discharging its legislative responsibilities of governing the local government's affairs.

Duties and Responsibilities

The duties and responsibilities of the Committee members will be to –

1. Make recommendations to Council on CEO performance reviews;
2. Review and recommend annual goals and targets for the CEO against key result areas to Council for consideration;
- ~~3. Make recommendations to Council on CEO remuneration reviews and assessments;~~
- ~~3. Ensure sanctions ordered by the Standards Panel for a minor breach are complied with.~~
- ~~4. Assess and make recommendations on action arising from complaints against the CEO, Councillors and the Mayor as prescribed in Council's Complaints Management Procedure;~~
- ~~5.4. Make recommendation to Council on CEO appointments;~~
5. Make recommendations to Council on CEO contract reviews and/or renewals.
- ~~6. Ensure sanctions ordered by the Standards Panel for a minor breach are complied with.~~
- ~~6.~~

Membership

The membership of the Committee shall comprise the Mayor as Presiding Member, the Deputy Mayor as Deputy Presiding Member and ~~three Councillors being the Presiding Members of the Standing Committee (Audit and Risk), Standing Committee (Environmental) and Standing Committee (Community Vision). a Councillor from each Ward.~~

Staff Attendees

The following staff will attend Executive Committee meetings to provide technical support and advice as required:

- Chief Executive Officer, as appropriate;
- Manager People and Culture
- ~~Executive Manager People & Organisational Development, as required;~~
- Manager Governance, Strategy and Risk, as required; and
- Additional staff where relevant to the agenda (with CEO approval where appropriate).

Other Attendees

Relevant persons may be invited to attend and address or advise the committee, within the ambit of its scope and where necessary with the approval of the CEO and the Presiding Member.

Meetings

The Committee shall have flexibility in relation to when it needs to meet, but as a minimum shall meet once a year to undertake the CEO annual Performance Review in accordance with the Employment Contract. It is the responsibility of the Presiding Member to call the meetings of the Committee.

12.9 Accounts for Payment - June 2023

Voting Requirement	:	Simple Majority
Subject Index	:	54/007- Creditors- Payment Authorisations
Location/Property Index	:	N/A
Application Index	:	N/A
Disclosure of any Interest	:	NIL
Previous Items	:	N/A
Applicant	:	NA
Owner	:	N/A
Responsible Division	:	Corporate and Governance

Council role

Executive The substantial direction setting and oversight role of the Council eg adopting plans and reports, accepting tenders, directing operations, setting and amending budgets.

Purpose of report

To present to Council the list of expenditure paid for the period 1 June 2023 to 30 June 2023 under delegated authority.

Summary and key issues

A list of payments is presented to the Council each month for confirmation and endorsement in accordance with the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*.

Officer Recommendation

That the Authorised Payment Listing for June 2023 as provided under Attachment 12.9.1 be received.

Location

Not applicable.

Consultation

There has been no specific consultation undertaken in respect to this matter.

Strategic Community Plan implications

In accordance with the 2020 – 2040 Strategic Community Plan:

Goal 5: Responsible Belmont

Strategy: 5.2 Manage the City's assets and financial resources in a responsible manner and provide the best possible services for the community

Strategy: 5.6 Deliver effective, fair and transparent leadership and decision-making, reflective of community needs and aspirations

Policy implications

There are no policy implications associated with this report.

Statutory environment

Regulation 13(1) of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* states:

“If the local government has delegated to the CEO the exercise of its power to make payments from the municipal fund or the trust fund, a list of accounts paid by the CEO is to be prepared each month showing for each account paid since the last such list was prepared:

- (a) the payee's name;
- (b) the amount of the payment;
- (c) the date of the payment; and
- (d) sufficient information to identify the transaction.”

(3) A list prepared under sub regulation (1) is to be presented to Council at the next ordinary meeting of Council after the list is prepared; and recorded in the minutes of that meeting.

Background

Council has delegated to the Chief Executive Officer under Delegation 1.1.18 to make payment from the Municipal and Trust Fund account. In accordance with Regulation 13(1) of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*, where this power has been delegated, a list of payments each month is to be compiled and presented to Council.

Report

The following summary of payments are recommended for confirmation and endorsement.

Payment type	Payment reference	\$
Municipal Fund Cheques	788859-788861	5,882.67
Municipal Fund EFTs	EF084742-EF084866 EF084869-EF085218	4,604,129.96
Municipal Fund Payroll	June 2023	1,704,784.75
Trust Fund EFT	EF084867-EF084868	8,259.30
Total Payments for June 2023		6,323,056.68

A copy of the Authorised Payment Listing is included as 12.9.1.

Financial implications

All expenditure included in the Authorised Payment Listing is in accordance with Council's Annual budget.

Environmental implications

There are no environmental implications associated with this report.

Social implications

There are no social implications associated with this report.

Attachment details

Attachment No. and title
1. June 2023 payments [12.9.1 - 5 pages]

Attachment 12.9.1 June 2023 payments



City of Belmont					
Accounts for Payment - June 2023				Compiled : 04/07/23 12:51	
Pmnt Ref	Date	CR Code	Supplier	Pmnt Amnt	Description
EF084744	02/06/23	00195	Bin Bath Australia Pty Ltd	\$396.00	Cleaning Services
EF084749	02/06/23	00412	Dowsing Group Pty Ltd	\$35,318.43	Concrete Contractor-Profiling and Concrete Various Locations
EF084750	02/06/23	00501	Infor Global Solutions (ANZ) Pty Ltd	\$204,456.40	Pathway Annual Maintenance & Support 2023-2024
EF084751	02/06/23	00736	McLeods	\$4,036.35	Legal Expenses
EF084752	02/06/23	00830	Canon Production Printing Australia Pty Ltd	\$168.07	Photocopy Expenses
EF084756	02/06/23	01731	Charter Plumbing and Gas	\$514.73	Plumbing Maintenance/Supplies
EF084758	02/06/23	02091	The Mighty Booths	\$1,348.00	Photography/Framing Expenses
EF084759	02/06/23	02138	Thomson Reuters (Professional) Aust Ltd	\$2,323.05	Computer Software Maintenance
EF084762	02/06/23	02216	Western Australia Police	\$34.00	Volunteer National Police Check
EF084763	02/06/23	02303	Ultimo Catering and Events	\$3,922.00	Catering/Catering Supplies
EF084764	02/06/23	02451	Carlisle Events Hire Pty Ltd	\$1,100.00	Plant/Equipment Hire
EF084765	02/06/23	02629	Paperbark Technologies Pty Ltd	\$39,130.30	COB-Street Tree Inventory Analysis
EF084766	02/06/23	02844	Chandler Macleod Group Ltd	\$12,881.79	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084768	02/06/23	02867	Arbor Centre	\$2,854.50	Gardening Maintenance COB
EF084769	02/06/23	03504	Classic Tree Services	\$4,948.08	Tree Pruning Within CoB
EF084770	02/06/23	03593	Philip Swain	\$1,347.50	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084772	02/06/23	04259	Urbis Pty Ltd	\$9,790.00	Professional Fees - Planning - Recreation Facilities Needs Analysis
EF084773	02/06/23	04287	Labourforce Impex Personnel Pty Ltd	\$1,322.90	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084774	02/06/23	04301	Michael Page - Page Personnel	\$505.38	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084777	02/06/23	04524	Moore Australia WA Pty Ltd	\$979.00	Audit Fee- Purchase of Budget Template
EF084778	02/06/23	04579	Mills Recruitment	\$5,291.80	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084779	02/06/23	04963	Centigrade	\$117.56	Airconditioning/Refrigeration Maintenance
EF084781	02/06/23	05127	Champion Music	\$330.00	Music/Entertainment Expenses
EF084782	02/06/23	05283	IRP Pty Ltd	\$2,485.95	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084783	02/06/23	05738	Double G (WA) Pty Ltd t/as Think Water Perth	\$5,359.17	Reticulation Parts & Repairs
EF084784	02/06/23	05805	Nature Play Solutions Pty Ltd	\$5,123.07	Professional Fees - Design
EF084787	02/06/23	06164	Brianology	\$225.00	Electrical Contractor
EF084788	02/06/23	06211	Urbis Consulting Pty Ltd	\$2,200.00	Professional Fees - Engineering
EF084789	02/06/23	06230	Art Jam WA	\$1,500.00	Community Art Classes
EF084790	02/06/23	06286	Mobile Test n Cal Australia Pty Ltd	\$453.92	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF084791	02/06/23	06284	Talent International	\$2,904.86	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084792	02/06/23	06302	Austcomp Consulting Pty Ltd	\$2,607.90	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084793	02/06/23	06334	Foodbank WA	\$5,702.40	Community Nutrition Classes
EF084794	02/06/23	06345	SoCo Studios - Travis Hayto Photography	\$1,809.50	Photography/Framing Expenses
EF084797	02/06/23	06491	Crisdale Recruitment Group	\$1,717.06	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084799	02/06/23	06524	Seesaw Magazine INC	\$473.25	Art Awards/Exhibition
EF084805	09/06/23	00195	Bin Bath Australia Pty Ltd	\$3,045.46	Cleaning Services
EF084808	09/06/23	00230	Jackson McDonald	\$23,304.60	Legal Expenses
EF084811	09/06/23	00608	Programmed Skilled Workforce Ltd	\$4,106.52	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084812	09/06/23	01058	Slater-Gartrell Sports	\$28,847.50	Cricket Wickets Cover
EF084816	09/06/23	01731	Charter Plumbing and Gas	\$1,266.24	Plumbing Maintenance/Supplies
EF084817	09/06/23	01908	Urban Development Institute of Australia WA	\$786.00	Professional Fees - Planning
EF084818	09/06/23	02059	Western Resource Recovery Pty Ltd	\$275.00	Rubbish Removals
EF084821	09/06/23	02844	Chandler Macleod Group Ltd	\$8,780.26	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084824	09/06/23	03031	Retech Rubber	\$17,920.23	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF084825	09/06/23	03032	Hisco Pty Ltd/Reward Hospitality	\$446.55	Catering/Catering Supplies
EF084828	09/06/23	03464	Bridgestone Australia Ltd	\$1,052.96	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF084829	09/06/23	03498	Talis Consultants Pty Ltd	\$21,104.05	Professional Fees - Design
EF084830	09/06/23	03504	Classic Tree Services	\$19,514.00	Tree Pruning Within CoB
EF084831	09/06/23	04026	HK Calibration Technologies Pty Ltd	\$198.00	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF084832	09/06/23	04287	Labourforce Impex Personnel Pty Ltd	\$1,240.23	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084833	09/06/23	04301	Michael Page - Page Personnel	\$505.38	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084834	09/06/23	04391	Lifeskills Australia	\$198.00	Professional Fees - Analysis
EF084835	09/06/23	04482	Allan Davies & Trevor Chudleigh Architects	\$3,069.00	Professional Fees - Architect Oasis Pool Plantroom
EF084837	09/06/23	04645	Instant Products Hire	\$1,034.18	Plant/Equipment Hire
EF084838	09/06/23	04889	Reading Entertainment Australia Pty Ltd	\$240.00	Plant/Equipment Hire
EF084839	09/06/23	04963	Centigrade	\$396.00	Airconditioning/Refrigeration Maintenance
EF084840	09/06/23	05175	SUR Civil Consulting Pty Ltd	\$3,432.00	Professional Fees - Design
EF084841	09/06/23	05283	IRP Pty Ltd	\$7,020.42	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084842	09/06/23	05370	OKMG Pty Ltd	\$1,340.40	Photography/Framing Expenses
EF084843	09/06/23	05567	Elmo Software Limited	\$3,280.10	Computer Software Maintenance
EF084845	09/06/23	05908	Ritechoice Painting Contractors	\$11,297.00	Painting Contractor
EF084848	09/06/23	06130	Amalgam Recruitment	\$1,274.90	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084849	09/06/23	06160	SEEK Limited	\$1,564.15	Advertising
EF084850	09/06/23	06284	Talent International	\$361.16	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084851	09/06/23	06410	Behaviour Matters	\$12,100.00	Risk Management Consultants- Code of Conduct Investigation
EF084854	09/06/23	06532	West Australian Bee Services	\$350.00	Bee Removal
EF084855	09/06/23	06534	Winston Abraham	\$500.00	Music/Entertainment Expenses
EF084856	09/06/23	06539	Richmond Rolling Solutions	\$242.55	Pest Control
EF084857	09/06/23	06542	Kelvin Garlett	\$500.00	Music/Entertainment Expenses
EF084869	16/06/23	00118	Australia Post	\$12,564.47	Postage
EF084870	16/06/23	00195	Bin Bath Australia Pty Ltd	\$440.00	Cleaning Services
EF084874	16/06/23	00608	Programmed Skilled Workforce Ltd	\$1,676.83	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084876	16/06/23	00769	Ailsan M Barrett, Art Consultant	\$429.00	Public Art Project Consultancy
EF084879	16/06/23	00988	Recco Australia Pty Ltd	\$314.74	Plumbing Maintenance/Supplies
EF084885	16/06/23	01507	The Pressure King	\$19,674.83	Graffiti Removal
EF084886	16/06/23	01517	Cottage & Engineering Surveys	\$7,900.00	Belmont Oasis Survey
EF084887	16/06/23	01797	Green Skills (Ecjobs)	\$5,727.72	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084890	16/06/23	02711	CPG Research and Advisory Pty Ltd	\$1,558.33	Professional Fees - Analysis
EF084891	16/06/23	02844	Chandler Macleod Group Ltd	\$7,402.65	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084892	16/06/23	03366	Daimler Trucks Perth	\$243,484.56	Plant Purchase Parts Truck 1HWZ406
EF084895	16/06/23	03504	Classic Tree Services	\$52,704.30	Tree Pruning Within CoB
EF084896	16/06/23	03655	Acclaimed Catering	\$1,831.50	Catering/Catering Supplies
EF084897	16/06/23	04115	Denada Surveys Pty Ltd	\$1,760.00	Survey Expenses
EF084898	16/06/23	04120	Randstad Pty Ltd	\$10,049.16	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084899	16/06/23	04125	Pressure Cleaner Shop WA/Industrial Cleaning Equipment	\$207.90	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF084900	16/06/23	04137	Greve Panelbeaters	\$500.00	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF084901	16/06/23	04301	Michael Page - Page Personnel	\$505.38	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084903	16/06/23	04580	Brenda Greenfield	\$450.00	Music/Entertainment Expenses
EF084904	16/06/23	04941	Perth Pet Cremation - Lawiswood	\$334.00	Pound Expenses
EF084908	16/06/23	05220	Astro Synthetic Surfaces	\$275.00	Cricket Pitch Covers
EF084909	16/06/23	05283	IRP Pty Ltd	\$5,177.04	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084910	16/06/23	05336	West-Sure Group Pty Ltd	\$580.64	Security Services
EF084912	16/06/23	05523	Go Doors Pty Ltd	\$214.50	Building Maintenance
EF084913	16/06/23	05576	NPB Security Australia	\$634.83	Security Services
EF084914	16/06/23	05623	Tree Planting and Watering - Baroness Holdings	\$946.88	Trees Watering Services
EF084915	16/06/23	05738	Double G (WA) Pty Ltd t/as Think Water Perth	\$1,590.38	Reticulation Parts & Repairs
EF084916	16/06/23	05844	Delron Cleaning Pty Ltd - Ventia	\$786.87	Cleaning Services
EF084918	16/06/23	06020	CyberCX Pty Ltd	\$28,404.59	Computer Software Maintenance- Cloud User Support
EF084921	16/06/23	06159	Macrame By Amala	\$560.00	Community Art Classes
EF084922	16/06/23	06160	SEEK Limited	\$2,771.73	Advertising
EF084923	16/06/23	06284	Talent International	\$1,790.09	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084925	16/06/23	06414	Complete Glass & Glazing Services	\$3,756.15	Road Building Contractor
EF084927	16/06/23	06434	Quash Soundproofing	\$4,037.00	Building Maintenance
EF084928	16/06/23	06491	Crisdale Recruitment Group	\$3,663.38	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084929	16/06/23	06511	Eurocar WA	\$795.83	Plant/Equipment Hire
EF084930	16/06/23	06519	Keyrange Pty Ltd T/as Fire and Civil (WA)	\$2,750.00	Fire Equipment/Service
EF084932	16/06/23	06528	Diplomatix Pty Ltd	\$1,387.02	Professional Fees - Recruitment Services
EF084942	23/06/23	00083	Ascot Veterinary Hospital	\$436.80	Pound Expenses
EF084945	23/06/23	00221	John Hughes Group	\$33,428.72	Plant purchase - Ranger vehicle
EF084951	23/06/23	01002	RAC Businesswise Vehicle Breakdowns	\$208.00	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF084965	23/06/23	02844	Chandler Macleod Group Ltd	\$8,073.23	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084966	23/06/23	02864	EnvisionWare Pty Ltd	\$4,086.90	Computer Software Maintenance
EF084969	23/06/23	03413	Bicycle Network	\$4,290.00	Community Exercise Classes
EF084971	23/06/23	03882	APV Valuers & Asset Management	\$7,012.50	Valuation Expense- Land Assets
EF084972	23/06/23	04002	Ray White Urban Springs	\$5,400.00	Professional Fees - Property
EF084973	23/06/23	04106	Effects Picture Framing	\$1,180.00	Photography/Framing Expenses

Attachment 12.9.1 June 2023 payments

Pmnt_Ref	Date	CR_Code	Supplier	Pmnt_Amnt	Description
EF084974	23/06/23	04137	Greve Panelbeaters	\$500.00	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF084975	23/06/23	04146	JB Hi-Fi Group Commercial Account, Osborne Park	\$5,092.18	Electrical Goods
EF084976	23/06/23	04301	Michael Page - Page Personnel	\$505.38	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084978	23/06/23	04579	Hills Recruitment	\$5,958.18	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084979	23/06/23	04779	One 20 Productions	\$1,870.00	Plant/Equipment Hire
EF084982	23/06/23	05190	Mark Foote	\$1,107.00	Building Maintenance
EF084983	23/06/23	05240	Otium Planning Group Pty Ltd	\$10,917.50	Professional Fees - Analysis
EF084984	23/06/23	05401	Creative Spaces	\$1,896.95	Professional Fees - Design
EF084985	23/06/23	05572	Pack & Send Welshtpool	\$45.00	Postage
EF084986	23/06/23	05726	Pool Robotics Perth	\$5,602.32	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF084987	23/06/23	05771	Alisco Pty Ltd	\$221.86	Cleaning Services
EF084988	23/06/23	05773	Djurandi Dreaming	\$605.00	Library-Entertainment Expense
EF084989	23/06/23	05892	Frontline Interiors	\$3,208.70	Building Maintenance
EF084991	23/06/23	06056	Artisan Alley Pty Ltd T/as Gather Foods	\$1,689.16	Catering/Catering Supplies- NAIDOC 2023 Flag Raising
EF084992	23/06/23	06302	Austcorp Consulting Pty Ltd	\$7,514.88	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF084993	23/06/23	06321	Gravity Discovery Centre & Observatory	\$250.00	Library-Entertainment Expense
EF084994	23/06/23	06335	Hatch Pty Ltd	\$15,147.00	Professional Fees - Belvidere Street Activity Centre Revitalisation
EF084995	23/06/23	06337	MowScape Pty Ltd	\$5,729.16	Turf Maintenance
EF084996	23/06/23	06357	SoCo Studios - Travis Hayto Photography	\$2,167.00	Photography/Framing Expenses
EF084997	23/06/23	06374	Yaughn Mcquire	\$715.00	Music/Entertainment Expenses
EF085000	23/06/23	06440	DOSE Movement Pty Ltd T/as DOSE Running	\$360.00	Community Exercise Classes
EF085001	23/06/23	06463	Mezzanine Films	\$1,815.00	Library-Entertainment Expense
EF085002	23/06/23	06491	Crisdale Recruitment Group	\$1,717.06	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF085003	23/06/23	06530	Janice Oliver	\$250.00	Library-Entertainment Expense
EF085004	23/06/23	06533	Human Skills	\$660.00	Community Art Classes
EF085017	28/06/23	00013	Air-Met Scientific Pty Ltd	\$462.88	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF085022	28/06/23	00163	Bayswater Fire Protection	\$1,923.90	Fire Equipment/Service
EF085024	28/06/23	00187	Statewide Bearings	\$36.56	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF085029	28/06/23	00295	Capital Recycling	\$22,714.01	Rubbish Removals
EF085031	28/06/23	00390	Landgate	\$277,003.04	GRV General Revaluation
EF085032	28/06/23	00394	Child & Adolescent Health Service - Dept of Health WA	\$721.86	Immunisation Expenses
EF085034	28/06/23	00412	Dowsing Group Pty Ltd	\$44,346.18	Concrete Contractor/Profiling and Concrete Various Locations
EF085036	28/06/23	00491	Fujifilm Business Innovation Australia	\$3,125.81	Photocopy Expenses
EF085037	28/06/23	00567	City Subaru	\$3,069.00	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF085038	28/06/23	00585	Hydroquip Pumps	\$22,269.50	Bore Drilling/ Maintenance
EF085042	28/06/23	00665	Kennards Hire Pty Ltd	\$430.10	Plant/Equipment Hire
EF085043	28/06/23	00699	Marketforce Pty Ltd	\$27,299.43	Advertising & Printing
EF085044	28/06/23	00718	Major Motors Pty Ltd	\$3,964.79	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF085045	28/06/23	00726	T-Quip	\$340.50	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF085046	28/06/23	00736	McLeods	\$6,861.26	Legal Expenses
EF085047	28/06/23	00748	Midland Brick	\$3,734.22	Bricks/Bricklaying
EF085048	28/06/23	00783	iSentia Pty Ltd	\$1,925.00	Professional Fees - Marketing
EF085049	28/06/23	00784	Bucher Municipal	\$2,999.48	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF085051	28/06/23	00815	New Town Toyota	\$2,614.10	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF085053	28/06/23	00859	Parkland Mazda	\$1,487.90	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF085054	28/06/23	00917	Positive Auto Electrics	\$2,365.71	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF085055	28/06/23	00931	Sonic HealthPlus Pty Ltd	\$616.00	Medical Examinations
EF085056	28/06/23	00957	The Artists Foundation of WA - Artsource	\$3,465.00	Community Art Classes
EF085057	28/06/23	00972	Recco Auto Parts	\$1,326.32	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF085058	28/06/23	00989	Recco Australia Pty Ltd	\$3,746.00	Plumbing Maintenance/Supplies
EF085060	28/06/23	01059	Sledgehammer Concrete Cutting Service	\$1,235.59	Concrete Contractor
EF085062	28/06/23	01074	Shred-X Pty Ltd	\$22.14	Rubbish Removals
EF085063	28/06/23	01082	Sparks Refrigeration and Airconditioning	\$528.00	Airconditioning/Refrigeration Maintenance
EF085064	28/06/23	01088	Sports Turf Technology Pty Ltd	\$1,771.00	Turf Maintenance
EF085065	28/06/23	01090	St John Ambulance Australia Inc	\$522.50	First Aid Service
EF085066	28/06/23	01138	E & M J Rosher Pty Ltd	\$52.07	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF085068	28/06/23	01180	Position Partners	\$154.00	Survey Expenses
EF085070	28/06/23	01186	Zircodata Pty Ltd	\$2,053.26	Records Storage
EF085071	28/06/23	01192	Martins Trailer Parts Pty Ltd	\$67.27	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF085072	28/06/23	01233	Stihl Shop Redcliffe	\$1,881.70	Tools/Tool Repairs
EF085074	28/06/23	01243	WARP Pty Ltd	\$70,482.70	Traffic Control
EF085076	28/06/23	01255	Wattleup Tractors	\$357.67	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF085080	28/06/23	01358	Kevrek Australia Pty Ltd	\$726.00	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF085084	28/06/23	01489	Porter Consulting Engineers	\$12,544.40	MRC3 Rehabilitation Grant Submission
EF085085	28/06/23	01507	The Pressure King	\$9,242.78	Graffiti Removal
EF085087	28/06/23	01533	WC Convenience Management	\$5,482.61	Building Maintenance
EF085089	28/06/23	01712	Donegan Enterprises Pty Ltd	\$27,193.23	Various Parks Repairs and Maintenance
EF085090	28/06/23	01713	M P Rogers and Associates	\$15,384.37	Professional Fees - Engineering Garvey Park Foreshore Stage 2
EF085091	28/06/23	01714	Total Eden Pty Ltd - Nutrien Water	\$227.70	Reticulation Parts & Repairs
EF085092	28/06/23	01731	Charter Plumbing and Gas	\$20,083.24	Plumbing Maintenance/Supplies
EF085093	28/06/23	01772	Data3 Limited	\$15,359.85	Computer Software Maintenance-Cisco ISE Support
EF085096	28/06/23	01976	Ecoscape Australia Pty Ltd	\$3,421.00	Professional Fees - Landscaping
EF085097	28/06/23	02023	YMCA of Perth Youth and Community Services Inc	\$76,325.98	Youth Services Expenses
EF085098	28/06/23	02086	Pro AV Solutions (WA)	\$1,342.00	Electrical Contractor
EF085101	28/06/23	02207	Wilson Security	\$120,751.40	Security Services
EF085102	28/06/23	02216	Western Australia Police	\$17.00	Volunteer National Police Check
EF085103	28/06/23	02234	Blackwell and Associates Pty Ltd	\$600.00	Professional Fees - Planning
EF085105	28/06/23	02298	Pelican Linemarking	\$1,780.00	Line Marking
EF085106	28/06/23	02303	Ultimo Catering and Events	\$901.00	Catering/Catering Supplies
EF085108	28/06/23	02370	Ahal Consulting	\$880.00	Professional Fees - Marketing
EF085109	28/06/23	02387	Triton Electrical Contractors Pty Ltd	\$3,528.80	Electrical Contractor
EF085110	28/06/23	02425	Prestige Alarms	\$17,390.80	Security Services
EF085112	28/06/23	02589	Zenien	\$48,621.22	Security Services
EF085114	28/06/23	02779	Natural Area Holdings Pty Ltd	\$45,218.44	Gardening - Plants/Supplies
EF085116	28/06/23	02837	GLG Greenlife Group	\$37,399.30	Mowing and Pruning
EF085117	28/06/23	02844	Chandler Macleod Group Ltd	\$6,926.93	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF085119	28/06/23	03032	Hisco Pty Ltd/Reward Hospitality	\$210.64	Catering/Catering Supplies
EF085121	28/06/23	03419	Gott Health	\$8,057.50	Community Exercise Classes
EF085122	28/06/23	03464	Bridgestone Australia Ltd	\$4,847.40	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF085123	28/06/23	03504	Classic Tree Services	\$103,940.93	Tree Pruning Within CoB
EF085124	28/06/23	03567	Gardner Autos Pty Ltd t/as Gardner Isuzu	\$2,445.00	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF085131	28/06/23	04105	Cleanflow Environmental Solutions	\$4,218.01	Drainage Maintenance
EF085133	28/06/23	04211	Advance Scanning Services	\$990.00	Survey Expenses
EF085134	28/06/23	04246	Bibliotheca Australia Pty Ltd	\$512.61	Cloud Library eBook
EF085135	28/06/23	04250	TLC Safety Pty Ltd T/as Einsteins Australia	\$945.35	Library-Entertainment Expense
EF085136	28/06/23	04256	CT63 Hydraulics	\$130.00	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF085137	28/06/23	04320	ABM Landscaping	\$958.32	Bricks/Bricklaying
EF085138	28/06/23	04391	Lifeskills Australia	\$1,584.00	Professional Fees - Analysis
EF085140	28/06/23	04482	Allan Davies & Trevor Chudleigh Architects	\$924.00	Professional Fees - Architect Glass House
EF085141	28/06/23	04496	Azure Painting Pty Ltd	\$1,897.50	Painting Contractor
EF085142	28/06/23	04529	Southern Cross Care (WA) Inc	\$5,768.44	Independent Living Units Management
EF085143	28/06/23	04565	Heritage Conservation Solutions - Dr Ian MacLeod	\$11,918.25	Supports for the Archaeological Metals & Concretions - GE Highway
EF085144	28/06/23	04643	Nyoongar Outreach Services Inc	\$6,875.00	Security Services
EF085145	28/06/23	04689	Hempfield Small Motor Service	\$177.15	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF085146	28/06/23	04693	Allwest Plant Hire Australia Pty Ltd	\$7,786.44	Plant/Equipment Hire
EF085149	28/06/23	04917	Environmental Industries Pty Ltd	\$23,715.38	Landscape Maintenance
EF085150	28/06/23	04963	Centigrade	\$24,709.73	Airconditioning/Refrigeration Maintenance
EF085151	28/06/23	04974	Turf Care WA Pty Ltd	\$17,033.28	Turf Renovation
EF085152	28/06/23	05016	Cyclus Pty Ltd	\$303.60	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF085155	28/06/23	05090	Elan Energy Matrix Pty Ltd	\$692.62	Rubbish Removals
EF085156	28/06/23	05252	NAAC Towing Pty Ltd	\$936.00	Towing Vehicles
EF085157	28/06/23	05283	IRP Pty Ltd	\$3,578.96	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF085158	28/06/23	05344	Veolia Recycling and Recovery Pty Ltd Suez	\$493,953.13	Rubbish Removals
EF085159	28/06/23	05427	Horizon West Landscape & Irrigation Pty Ltd	\$264.00	Monthly Maintenance- Streetscapes & SES
EF085160	28/06/23	05523	Go Doors Pty Ltd	\$29,861.43	Building Maintenance
EF085161	28/06/23	05558	BlueFit Pty Ltd	\$3,695.36	Oasis Expenses
EF085162	28/06/23	05612	ASCON Survey and Drafting Pty Ltd	\$3,355.00	Survey Expenses
EF085163	28/06/23	05623	Tree Planting and Watering - Baroness Holdings	\$83,720.98	Trees Watering Services
EF085164	28/06/23	05642	Steve's Sand Sifting for Playground Services	\$4,934.60	Sand Sifting at Various Parks
EF085165	28/06/23	05692	Newground Water Services Pty Ltd	\$12,360.70	Reticulation Installation
EF085166	28/06/23	05738	Double G (WA) Pty Ltd t/as Think Water Perth	\$32,789.84	Reticulation Parts & Repairs
EF085168	28/06/23	05783	Emma Williamson	\$3,310.84	Professional Fees - Planning
EF085169	28/06/23	05809	Specialized Cleaning Group t/as Clean Sweep	\$5,005.00	Plant/Equipment Hire

Attachment 12.9.1 June 2023 payments

Pmnt_Ref	Date	CR_Code	Supplier	Pmnt_Amnt	Description
EF085170	28/06/23	05817	Toonworld Education	\$745.00	Library-Entertainment Expense
EF085171	28/06/23	05819	Ritz Drycleaners	\$150.30	Cleaning Services
EF085173	28/06/23	05840	Commercial Aquatics Australia Pty Ltd	\$7,736.66	Cassis Expenses
EF085174	28/06/23	05892	Frontline Interiors	\$1,703.90	Building Maintenance
EF085175	28/06/23	05823	Hudson Global Resources (Aust) Pty Ltd	\$23,760.00	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF085176	28/06/23	05844	Delron Cleaning Pty Ltd - Ventia	\$92,885.40	Cleaning Services
EF085178	28/06/23	05999	RTRFM 92.1 Ltd	\$1,342.00	Advertising & Printing
EF085179	28/06/23	06019	Centre for Accessibility Australia Ltd	\$209.00	Professional Fees - Analysis
EF085180	28/06/23	06067	TK Elevator Australia Pty Ltd	\$3,583.49	Building Maintenance
EF085182	28/06/23	06094	Boyan Electrical Services	\$27,710.18	Electrical Contractor
EF085183	28/06/23	06104	Flick Anticimex Pty Ltd	\$3,068.48	Pest Control
EF085185	28/06/23	06203	Ngala Boodja Aboriginal Land Care	\$13,915.00	Maintenance of Natural Areas COB
EF085186	28/06/23	06210	366 Solutions Pty Ltd	\$4,301.00	Computer Software Maintenance
EF085187	28/06/23	06259	Enchanted Characters - Enchanted Stiltwalking	\$1,562.00	Music/Entertainment Expenses
EF085188	28/06/23	06269	Hidrive Group Pty Ltd	\$30,551.07	Plant Parts & Repairs
EF085189	28/06/23	06282	Dell Financial Services Pty Ltd	\$26,745.04	Plant/Equipment Hire
EF085190	28/06/23	06284	Talent International	\$1,821.49	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF085191	28/06/23	06286	Hi Voltage Entertainment	\$591.50	Music/Entertainment Expenses
EF085192	28/06/23	06293	Fiso Fire Maintenance Services Pty Ltd	\$1,055.69	Fire Equipment/Service
EF085193	28/06/23	06302	Austrom Consulting Pty Ltd	\$2,607.90	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF085194	28/06/23	06326	Total Tools Kewdale	\$1,066.95	Tools/Tool Repairs
EF085195	28/06/23	06362	Marjan Partitions Pty Ltd t/as M & M Interiors	\$8,019.00	Building Construction
EF085196	28/06/23	06377	Choiceone Pty Ltd	\$24,103.80	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF085197	28/06/23	06397	Cassey Hutton	\$450.00	Music/Entertainment Expenses
EF085198	28/06/23	06417	Sense Recruitment	\$4,088.31	Labour/Personnel Hire
EF085200	28/06/23	06476	Lucid Consulting Engineers(WA) Pty Ltd	\$12,072.50	Professional Fees - Engineering- Abernethy Road Assessment
EF085201	28/06/23	06497	Lush - The Content Agency Pty Ltd	\$473.00	Volunteer National Police Check
EF085203	28/06/23	06523	Premier Services Australia Pty Ltd	\$2,871.00	Building Maintenance
EF085204	28/06/23	06547	Connolly Family Trust - T/A Dreamtime Kullilla-Art	\$350.50	Catering/Catering Supplies
EF085214	29/06/23	02425	Prestige Alarms	\$440.00	Security Services
EF085215	29/06/23	05386	Balroom Fit	\$99.00	Community Exercise Classes
EF085216	29/06/23	05590	Toolmart Australia Pty Ltd	\$776.90	Tools/Tool Repairs
EF085218	29/06/23	06450	Sport and Recreation Surfaces Pty Ltd	\$90,519.00	Tools/Tool Repairs
Contractors Total				\$3,412,183.34	
Councillor Payments					
EF084907	16/06/23	05094	Jenny Davis	\$87.23	Councillor Sitting Fee/Reimbursement
EF085020	28/06/23	00158	Margie Bass	\$5,195.67	Councillor Sitting Fee/Reimbursement
EF085081	28/06/23	01369	Philip Marks	\$35,175.25	Councillor Sitting Fee/Reimbursement
EF085086	28/06/23	01520	Stephen Wolff	\$8,992.50	Councillor Sitting Fee/Reimbursement
EF085100	28/06/23	02145	Robert Rossi	\$14,742.50	Councillor Sitting Fee/Reimbursement
EF085127	28/06/23	03916	Bernard Ryan	\$8,992.50	Councillor Sitting Fee/Reimbursement
EF085153	28/06/23	05084	Jenny Davis	\$8,992.50	Councillor Sitting Fee/Reimbursement
EF085154	28/06/23	05085	George Sekulla	\$8,992.50	Councillor Sitting Fee/Reimbursement
EF085172	28/06/23	05828	Deborah Sessions	\$8,992.50	Councillor Sitting Fee/Reimbursement
EF085184	28/06/23	06162	Natalie Carter	\$8,992.50	Councillor Sitting Fee/Reimbursement
EF085217	29/06/23	05828	Deborah Sessions	\$91.70	Councillor Sitting Fee/Reimbursement
Councillor Payments Total				\$109,247.35	
Fuels and Utilities					
EF084754	02/06/23	01274	Synergy	\$27,581.78	Light, Power, Gas
EF084796	02/06/23	06424	Telstra Limited	\$12,221.66	Phone/Internet expenses
EF8859	03/06/23	00392	Department of Transport - Fleet Licensing	\$1,302.15	Vehicle Licences
EF084813	09/06/23	01252	Water Corporation	\$2,886.31	Water, Annual & Excess
EF084815	09/06/23	01274	Synergy	\$84,795.86	Light, Power, Gas
EF084820	09/06/23	02422	Connect Call Centre Services	\$881.93	Phone/Internet expenses
EF084881	16/06/23	01252	Water Corporation	\$11,301.73	Water, Annual & Excess
EF084882	16/06/23	01274	Synergy	\$521.73	Light, Power, Gas
EF084888	16/06/23	02471	Western Power	\$10,407.15	Light, Power, Gas
EF084889	16/06/23	02631	Ampol - Caltex	\$16,652.90	Fuel, Oil, Additives
EF084926	16/06/23	06424	Telstra Limited	\$3,928.90	Phone/Internet expenses
EF084941	23/06/23	00042	Alinta Energy	\$277.40	Light, Power, Gas
EF084953	23/06/23	01252	Water Corporation	\$6,967.50	Water, Annual & Excess
EF084955	23/06/23	01274	Synergy	\$4,077.75	Light, Power, Gas
EF084970	23/06/23	03592	Steven Harling	\$77.94	Fuel, Oil, Additives
EF084998	23/06/23	06424	Telstra Limited	\$13,715.49	Phone/Internet expenses
EF085018	28/06/23	00042	Alinta Energy	\$11.55	Light, Power, Gas
EF085050	28/06/23	00789	Motorcarcare - WEX Fuel Cards Australia Ltd	\$16,125.25	Fuel, Oil, Additives
EF085075	28/06/23	01252	Water Corporation	\$1,138.69	Water, Annual & Excess
EF085079	28/06/23	01274	Synergy	\$2,757.27	Light, Power, Gas
EF085199	28/06/23	06424	Telstra Limited	\$12,217.18	Phone/Internet expenses
EF085213	29/06/23	01252	Water Corporation	\$681.61	Water, Annual & Excess
Fuels and Utilities Total				\$230,529.73	
Materials					
EF084742	02/06/23	00009	Cafe Corporate	\$555.00	Groceries
EF084745	02/06/23	00203	BOC Gases Australia Ltd	\$13.93	Welding Equipment/Supplies
EF084746	02/06/23	00231	Bunnings Group Ltd	\$320.01	Hardware
EF084747	02/06/23	00235	Business News	\$6,545.00	Publications/Newspapers
EF084757	02/06/23	01906	Frazzoon Enterprises	\$1,914.12	Signs
EF084760	02/06/23	02168	Ergolink	\$1,379.28	Stationery & Printing
EF084761	02/06/23	02201	Neverall Springwater Limited	\$44.55	Beverages
EF084767	02/06/23	02862	James Bennett Pty Ltd	\$408.90	Books/CDs/DVDs
EF084776	02/06/23	04394	JB Hi-Fi Belmont Forum - Library purchases	\$1,044.08	Books/CDs/DVDs
EF084780	02/06/23	05011	Bullet Produce (was WA Fresh)	\$406.00	Groceries
EF084786	02/06/23	06084	Asphaltech Pty Ltd	\$145,683.86	Road/Drainage Material- COB, Various Locations
EF084795	02/06/23	06406	Kulbardi Pty Ltd	\$166.63	Stationery & Printing
EF084806	09/06/23	00203	BOC Gases Australia Ltd	\$146.25	Welding Equipment/Supplies
EF084807	09/06/23	00220	Burswood Trophies	\$1,210.00	Badges & Pendants
EF084810	09/06/23	00317	Coles Supermarkets Aust Pty Ltd	\$1,439.54	Groceries
EF084814	09/06/23	01265	Westbooks	\$106.39	Books/CDs/DVDs
EF084822	09/06/23	02862	James Bennett Pty Ltd	\$859.44	Books/CDs/DVDs
EF084823	09/06/23	02980	Choice - Australian Consumers Association	\$1,100.00	Publications/Newspapers
EF084826	09/06/23	03144	COS Complete Office Supplies Pty Ltd	\$503.38	Stationery & Printing
EF084836	09/06/23	04491	Woolworths Group - Functions/Catering only	\$409.64	Groceries
EF084844	09/06/23	05790	One Shade Sails	\$5,445.00	Maintenance of Natural Areas COB
EF084846	09/06/23	06025	Shaun Chambers	\$150.00	Craft/Display Materials
EF084847	09/06/23	06084	Asphaltech Pty Ltd	\$53,882.62	Road/Drainage Material- COB, Armadale Road
EF084852	09/06/23	06423	Inkmasters Direct Pty Ltd	\$1,609.20	Stationery & Printing
EF084853	09/06/23	06455	Kil Bag	\$1,145.00	Safety Clothing/Equipment
EF084872	16/06/23	00317	Coles Supermarkets Aust Pty Ltd	\$574.03	Groceries
EF084875	16/06/23	00664	Kmart Australia Limited	\$395.00	Stationery & Printing
EF084893	16/06/23	03430	Fire Rescue Safety Australia	\$1,701.42	Safety Clothing/Equipment
EF084902	16/06/23	04491	Woolworths Group - Functions/Catering only	\$443.88	Groceries
EF084905	16/06/23	05011	Bullet Produce (was WA Fresh)	\$406.00	Groceries
EF084906	16/06/23	05082	Accidental Health and Safety Perth	\$596.40	Medical/First Aid Supplies
EF084911	16/06/23	05432	Bloomin Boxes	\$150.00	Flowers
EF084917	16/06/23	05980	Finishing WA	\$1,045.00	Stationery & Printing
EF084920	16/06/23	06120	de Greenhouse - Floraplants Pty Ltd	\$114.29	Gardening - Plants/Supplies
EF084924	16/06/23	06385	Belmont Liquor Store (Cellarbrations at Belmont)	\$212.00	Beverages
EF084931	16/06/23	06521	Lucindas Everfastings	\$1,800.00	Gardening - Plants/Supplies
EF084933	16/06/23	06535	ActiveXchange Pty Ltd	\$5,252.50	Computer Software
EF084944	23/06/23	00203	BOC Gases Australia Ltd	\$98.96	Welding Equipment/Supplies
EF084946	23/06/23	00231	Bunnings Group Ltd	\$2,795.89	Hardware
EF084947	23/06/23	00314	Coca-Cola Amatti (Aust) Pty Ltd	\$573.97	Beverages
EF084948	23/06/23	00317	Coles Supermarkets Aust Pty Ltd	\$117.02	Groceries
EF084952	23/06/23	01173	Global Spill Control	\$194.00	Cleaning Products
EF084954	23/06/23	01265	Westbooks	\$381.14	Books/CDs/DVDs
EF084959	23/06/23	01547	Big W	\$799.75	Prizes- Events
EF084962	23/06/23	02168	Ergolink	\$1,109.13	Stationery & Printing
EF084963	23/06/23	02431	ASB Branded Merchandise - ASB Marketing Pty Ltd	\$1,375.00	Promotional Items
EF084977	23/06/23	04394	JB Hi-Fi Belmont Forum - Library purchases	\$353.96	Books/CDs/DVDs
EF084981	23/06/23	05011	Bullet Produce (was WA Fresh)	\$406.00	Groceries
EF084990	23/06/23	06012	Adsamotion Pty Ltd - Bollinger The Automatic Choice	\$1,613.48	Metal Goods
EF085021	28/06/23	00162	ExBo Visual - Bokay Signage	\$185.16	Signs
EF085023	28/06/23	00185	Benara Nurseries	\$22,609.40	Gardening - Assorted Tress

Attachment 12.9.1 June 2023 payments

Pmnt Ref	Date	CR Code	Supplier	Pmnt Amnt	Description
EF085025	28/06/23	00233	Bunzl Limited	\$3,532.07	Cleaning Products
EF085026	28/06/23	00278	Chefmaster Australia	\$1,329.49	Cleaning Products
EF085030	28/06/23	00311	Cloverdale Hardware and Western Supply	\$28.71	Hardware
EF085033	28/06/23	00406	Domus Nursey	\$7,654.55	Gardening - Assorted Tress
EF085035	28/06/23	00414	Dulux Australia	\$163.59	Paint & Accessories
EF085040	28/06/23	00653	Humes - Holcim (Australia) Pty Ltd QLD	\$5,274.56	Concrete Products
EF085041	28/06/23	00664	Kmart Australia Limited	\$118.00	Stationery & Printing
EF085052	28/06/23	00850	Pacific Safety Wear Malaga	\$946.33	Safety Clothing/Equipment
EF085061	28/06/23	01073	Spotlight Pty Ltd	\$293.20	Craft/Display Materials
EF085067	28/06/23	01173	Global Spill Control	\$556.78	Cleaning Products
EF085069	28/06/23	01183	Total Packaging (WA) Pty Ltd	\$3,432.00	Cleaning Products
EF085073	28/06/23	01239	WA Limestone Co	\$685.15	Sand/Soil
EF085077	28/06/23	01265	Westbooks	\$396.95	Books/CDs/DVDs
EF085082	28/06/23	01398	Winc Australia Pty Ltd	\$1,934.04	Stationery & Printing
EF085083	28/06/23	01426	Sprayline Spraying Equipment	\$1,716.32	Gardening - Plants/Supplies
EF085088	28/06/23	01570	Blackwoods	\$2,155.66	Hardware
EF085095	28/06/23	01955	Image Extra - Starmix Holdings Pty Ltd	\$192.50	Building Material
EF085099	28/06/23	02088	Lock Stock & Farrell Locksmith	\$1,675.05	Hardware
EF085107	28/06/23	02320	Ambius Indoor Plants	\$527.91	Gardening - Plants/Supplies
EF085111	28/06/23	02431	ASB Branded Merchandise - ASB Marketing Pty Ltd	\$12,420.54	Promotional Items
EF085115	28/06/23	02808	The Language Centre bookshop	\$1,273.80	Books/CDs/DVDs
EF085118	28/06/23	02862	James Bennett Pty Ltd	\$879.60	Books/CDs/DVDs
EF085120	28/06/23	03144	COS Complete Office Supplies Pty Ltd	\$942.54	Stationery & Printing
EF085125	28/06/23	03630	Direct Trades Supply Pty Ltd	\$380.00	Hardware
EF085126	28/06/23	03856	SEM Distribution - newspaper delivery	\$286.22	Publications/Newspapers
EF085129	28/06/23	04053	Totally Workwear TWW	\$2,148.23	Safety Clothing/Equipment
EF085132	28/06/23	04145	T J Depiazzi and Sons	\$9,437.89	Gardening - Plants/Supplies
EF085139	28/06/23	04394	JB Hi-Fi Belmont Forum - Library purchases	\$996.34	Books/CDs/DVDs
EF085148	28/06/23	04759	StrataGreen	\$14,608.00	Gardening - Plants/Supplies
EF085167	28/06/23	05770	Kwik Kopy Perth CBD	\$798.70	Stationery & Printing
EF085177	28/06/23	05992	Corsign WA	\$513.70	Signs
EF085181	28/06/23	06084	Asphattech Pty Ltd	\$55,730.17	Road/Drainage Material- COB, Abermethyl Road
EF085205	28/06/23	06350	Australian Agribusiness (Holdings) Pty Ltd T/As Nuturf	\$1,430.00	Gardening Maintenance COB
EF085259	28/06/23	01043	City of Swan	\$276.25	Banners
EF085212	28/06/23	00317	Coles Supermarkets Aust Pty Ltd	\$115.30	Groceries
Materials Total				\$405,701.43	
Other					
EF084748	02/06/23	00285	City of Armadale	\$242.00	Printing services
EF084753	02/06/23	01236	Department of Fire and Emergency Services	\$100.00	Return of unspent AWARE funding
EF084755	02/06/23	01309	Youth Affairs Council of WA	\$600.00	Subscription
EF084785	02/06/23	05934	Linda Abu Lashin	\$194.46	Staff Reimbursements
EF084801	02/06/23	99998	Miscellaneous EFT payments	\$952.34	Rate Refund
EF084802	02/06/23	99998	Miscellaneous EFT payments	\$1,350.00	Rate Refund
EF084803	02/06/23	99998	Miscellaneous EFT payments	\$58.93	Rate Refund
EF084809	09/06/23	00285	City of Armadale	\$147.25	Printing services
EF084861	09/06/23	99998	Miscellaneous EFT payments	\$800.00	International Sporting Donation
EF084862	09/06/23	99998	Miscellaneous EFT payments	\$759.77	Crossover Rebate
EF084863	09/06/23	99998	Miscellaneous EFT payments	\$46.00	Crossover Rebate
EF084864	09/06/23	99998	Miscellaneous EFT payments	\$235.90	Rate Refund
EF084865	09/06/23	99998	Miscellaneous EFT payments	\$66.89	Cloth Nappy Rebate
EF084866	09/06/23	99998	Miscellaneous EFT payments	\$100.00	Cloth Nappy Rebate
788860	16/06/23	00889	Petty Cash - Finance	\$1,374.25	Petty Cash Recoup
EF084871	16/06/23	00285	City of Armadale	\$25.94	Printing services
EF084873	16/06/23	00441	Records & Information Management Professionals Australasia	\$99.00	Subscription
EF084877	16/06/23	00793	LGIS Insurance Broking - JLT	\$1,120.00	Insurance Premiums
EF084883	16/06/23	01309	Youth Affairs Council of WA	\$600.00	Subscription
EF084894	16/06/23	03453	Clare Bridges	\$2,334.00	Staff Reimbursements
EF084937	16/06/23	99998	Miscellaneous EFT payments	\$1,000.00	Chef Food Safari
EF084938	16/06/23	99998	Miscellaneous EFT payments	\$84.00	Application Refund
EF084939	16/06/23	01236	Department of Fire and Emergency Services	\$49,489.32	Emergency Services Levy
EF084964	23/06/23	02498	City of South Perth	\$5,890.67	Impound Fees
EF084943	23/06/23	00177	Belmont Park Tennis Club Inc	\$1,014.77	Grants General
EF084949	23/06/23	00441	Records & Information Management Professionals Australasia	\$656.00	Subscription
EF084956	23/06/23	01380	Perth Airport Pty Ltd	\$588.81	Drainage Licence - Airport
EF084957	23/06/23	01396	Volunteering WA	\$330.00	Membership Fee
EF084967	23/06/23	03071	Department of Transport - Vehicle Owner Searches	\$463.30	Vehicle Ownership Searches
EF084968	23/06/23	03393	Cloverdale Comets Diamond Sports Association	\$145.00	Reimbursements for Turf Line Marking
EF085005	23/06/23	99998	Miscellaneous EFT payments	\$50.00	Application Refund
EF085006	23/06/23	99998	Miscellaneous EFT payments	\$500.00	Photographic Competition Reward
EF085007	23/06/23	99998	Miscellaneous EFT payments	\$500.00	Photographic Competition Reward
EF085008	23/06/23	99998	Miscellaneous EFT payments	\$400.00	National Sporting Donation
EF085009	23/06/23	99998	Miscellaneous EFT payments	\$325.00	Refund Overpayment
EF085010	23/06/23	99998	Miscellaneous EFT payments	\$500.34	City Subsidy Payment
EF085011	23/06/23	165582	Multicultural Services Centre Of WA Inc	\$400.00	Bond Payment/Refund
EF085012	23/06/23	99998	Miscellaneous EFT payments	\$2,750.00	HLM TRUST - Legal Fee
EF085013	28/06/23	03226	City of Belmont Corporate Card Executive Assistant Mayor/CEO	\$5,631.22	Google Workshop, Conference Registration, Fees and Accommodation, Ecourt Fees
EF085014	28/06/23	05121	City of Belmont Corporate Card CEO	\$7,231.26	ALGA NGA 2023 Conference-QANTAS Flights, Registrations, Parking Fee
EF085015	28/06/23	06342	City of Belmont Corporate Card Manager Public Relations	\$8,302.14	Advertising, Marketing
EF085016	28/06/23	06409	City of Belmont Corporate Card Director Corporate & Gov	\$1,952.36	Western Power, Google GIS, JCS Subscription Fee
EF085027	28/06/23	00285	City of Armadale	\$788.84	Printing services
EF085028	28/06/23	00292	City of Belmont State Emergency Service Inc	\$11,200.62	State Emergency Services Expense
EF085078	28/06/23	01270	Perth Racing - WA Turf Club	\$8,264.45	Line Marking Sponsorship Reimbursements
EF085130	28/06/23	04079	Belmont Men's Shed Inc	\$1,296.00	Grants General
EF085147	28/06/23	04726	Helen O'Sullivan	\$325.76	Staff Reimbursements
EF085206	28/06/23	06553	Darren Trengove	\$143.54	Staff Reimbursement
EF085207	28/06/23	99998	Miscellaneous EFT payments	\$175.45	Rates Refund
EF085208	28/06/23	99998	Miscellaneous EFT payments	\$133.25	Rates Refund
EF085209	28/06/23	99998	Miscellaneous EFT payments	\$250.00	Photographic Competition Reward
EF085210	28/06/23	99998	Miscellaneous EFT payments	\$250.00	Photographic Competition Reward
EF085211	28/06/23	99998	Miscellaneous EFT payments	\$14,313.78	Rates Refund
Other Total				\$136,552.61	
Property, Plant & Equipment					
EF084819	09/06/23	02254	PLE Computers	\$233.44	Computer Hardware
EF084827	09/06/23	03424	The Chair Doctor WA Pty Ltd	\$606.00	Office Furniture
EF084919	16/06/23	06111	Esel Pty Ltd t/as MWave	\$2,151.95	Computer Hardware
EF085104	28/06/23	02254	PLE Computers	\$279.00	Computer Hardware
Property, Plant & Equipment Total				\$3,270.39	
Salaries/Wages					
SW10623	01/06/23	COB	City of Belmont Payroll	\$19,743.53	Salaries/Wages
WA10623	01/06/23	COB	City of Belmont Payroll	\$129,657.89	Salaries/Wages
EF084804	06/06/23	99971	SuperChoice	\$148,625.62	Superannuation Contribution
SW080623	08/06/23	COB	City of Belmont Payroll	\$637,628.45	Salaries/Wages
EF084858	09/06/23	99952	Child Support Agency	\$1,686.20	Salaries/Wages
EF084859	09/06/23	99954	City of Belmont Social Club	\$400.00	Salaries/Wages
EF084860	09/06/23	99962	LGRCU - WA Shire Councils Union	\$209.00	Salaries/Wages
SW150623	15/06/23	COB	City of Belmont Payroll	\$133,388.45	Salaries/Wages
788861	16/06/23	01756	City of Rockingham	\$3,206.27	Long Service Leave
EF084934	16/06/23	99952	Child Support Agency	\$1,011.33	Salaries/Wages
EF084935	16/06/23	99954	City of Belmont Social Club	\$385.00	Salaries/Wages
EF084936	16/06/23	99962	LGRCU - WA Shire Councils Union	\$132.00	Salaries/Wages
SW160623	16/06/23	COB	City of Belmont Payroll	\$16,265.50	Salaries/Wages
EF084940	19/06/23	99971	SuperChoice	\$127,543.52	Superannuation Contribution
SW220623	22/06/23	COB	City of Belmont Payroll	\$635,238.72	Salaries/Wages
SW290623	29/06/23	COB	City of Belmont Payroll	\$132,862.11	Salaries/Wages
Salaries/Wages Total				\$1,987,983.69	
Training and Conferences					
EF084743	02/06/23	00108	Australian Institute of Building Surveyors	\$460.00	Training
EF084771	02/06/23	03760	Wilmet Lot	\$1,318.44	Conference Expenses
EF084775	02/06/23	04388	Amanda Trembath	\$399.00	Conference Expenses
EF084798	02/06/23	06518	Safety Wise Solutions Pty Ltd	\$3,800.00	Training
EF084800	02/06/23	06531	Vivienne Celani	\$499.00	Conference Expenses
EF084878	16/06/23	00953	Planning Institute of Australia Limited	\$693.00	Training
EF084880	16/06/23	01240	WA Local Government Association	\$242.00	Training

Attachment 12.9.1 June 2023 payments

Pmnt_Ref	Date	CR_Code	Supplier	Pmnt_Amnt	Description
EF084884	16/06/23	01413	Parks & Leisure Australia	\$99.00	Conference Expenses
EF084950	23/06/23	00602	Local Government Professionals Australia WA	\$945.00	Conference Expenses
EF084958	23/06/23	01413	Parks & Leisure Australia	\$55.00	Conference Expenses
EF084960	23/06/23	01505	ATM Australian Training Management	\$530.00	Training
EF084961	23/06/23	01660	Local Government Planners Association	\$325.00	Training
EF084980	23/06/23	04977	WARP Training Australia Pty Ltd	\$1,050.00	Training
EF084999	23/06/23	06437	Bevan Carter	\$100.00	Training
EF085019	28/06/23	00107	Environmental Health Australia (WA)	\$2,571.00	Conference Expenses
EF085039	28/06/23	00601	Institute of Public Works Engineering Sydney	\$3,832.40	Conference Expenses
EF085094	28/06/23	01919	Infor Public Sector User Forum Inc	\$1,430.00	Conference Expenses
EF085113	28/06/23	02719	Aveling	\$160.00	Training
EF085128	28/06/23	03998	Business Foundations Inc	\$5,280.00	Training
EF085202	28/06/23	06513	Australian Institute of Management Education and Training	\$5,740.00	Training
			Training and Conferences Total	\$29,328.84	
MUNI Total				\$6,314,797.38	
Trust Funds					
EF084867	13/06/23	150748	Building and Construction Industry Training Fund	\$321.75	Building and Construction Industry Training Fund
EF084868	13/06/23	154102	Building and Energy - Building Services Levy	\$7,937.55	Building and Energy - Building Services Levy
			Trust Funds Total	\$8,259.30	
TRUST Total				\$8,259.30	
Grand Total				\$6,323,056.68	
				\$6,323,056.68	
			Breakdown - Cheques :	\$5,882.67	
			EFT :	\$6,317,174.01	

12.10 Monthly Activity Statement for June 2023

Voting Requirement	:	Simple Majority
Subject Index	:	32/009 Financial Operating Statements
Location/Property Index	:	N/A
Application Index	:	N/A
Disclosure of any Interest	:	Nil
Previous Items	:	N/A
Applicant	:	N/A
Owner	:	N/A
Responsible Division	:	Corporate and Governance

Council role

Review When Council reviews decisions made by Officers.

Purpose of report

To provide Council with relevant monthly financial information for the 2022-2023 financial year.

Summary and key issues

The following report includes a concise list of material variances and the net current assets position for the month ending June 2023. It should be noted that the figures contained within this report remain subject to finalisation of end of financial year processing and financial audit.

Officer Recommendation

That the Monthly Financial Reports as at 30 June 2023 as included in Attachment 12.10.1 be received.

Location

Not applicable.

Consultation

There has been no specific consultation undertaken in respect to this matter.

Strategic Community Plan implications

In accordance with the 2020 – 2040 Strategic Community Plan:

Goal 5: Responsible Belmont

Strategy: 5.2 Manage the City's assets and financial resources in a responsible manner and provide the best possible services for the community

Policy implications

There are no policy implications associated with this report.

Statutory environment

Section 6.4 of the *Local Government Act 1995* in conjunction with Regulations 34 (1) of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* requires monthly financial reports to be presented to Council.

Regulation 34(1) requires a monthly Statement of Financial Activity reporting on revenue and expenditure.

Regulation 34(5) determines the mechanism required to ascertain the definition of material variances which are required to be reported to Council as a part of the monthly report. It also requires Council to adopt a “percentage or value” for what it will consider to be material variances on an annual basis.

Background

Regulation 34(1) of the *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996* requires that financial statements are presented monthly to Council. The Statutory Monthly Financial Report is to consist of a Statement of Financial Activity reporting on revenue and expenditure as set out in the Annual Budget. It is required to include:

- Annual budget estimates
- Budget estimates to the end of the reporting month
- Actual amounts to the end of the reporting month
- Material variances between the monthly budgeted and actual amounts
- Net current assets as at the end of the reporting month.

Report

At the June 2022 Ordinary Council Meeting, Council adopted the materiality threshold for the 2022-2023 fiscal year as 10% of the budgeted closing surplus which is \$500,000 (i.e. amounts \$50,000 or more is considered to be a material variance). The below table provides a summary of significant variations based on this materiality threshold. The detailed financial activity report is included at Attachment 12.10.1.

Report Section	Budget YTD	Actual YTD	Report Comments
Operating Activities			
Revenue from operating activities (excluding rates)			
Operating grants, subsidies and contributions			
Finance	317,943	1,416,108	Advance payment of 2024 Financial Assistance Grant.
Works	277,029	1,011,316	Advance payment of 2024 Financial Assistance Grant.
Economic & Community Development	63,500	166,865	Variance due to late receipt of Southern Cross income relating to prior year.
Fees and charges			
City Facilities & Property	937,002	1,174,799	Higher income due to all tenancies in Belmont Hub now being leased out and an increase in usage of community facilities.
Planning Services	416,500	519,017	Variance due to substantial development applications received.
Safer Communities	486,949	637,691	Main variances in anticipated income due to increased ranger efficiency and one significantly large building permit application fee.
Interest earnings			
Finance	2,945,891	3,087,238	Higher interest earned as a combined result of higher interest rates and lower than budgeted expenditure resulting in higher municipal and reserve balances.
Expenditure from operating activities			
Employee costs			
People & Culture	(1,090,049)	(941,149)	Salaries are below budget due to vacancies currently being recruited & time take to recruit

Report Section	Budget YTD	Actual YTD	Report Comments
Governance, Strategy & Risk	(1,770,766)	(1,679,565)	Salaries are below budget due to vacancies currently being recruited & time take to recruit
Finance	(2,169,546)	(2,057,622)	Salaries are below budget due to vacancies currently being recruited & time take to recruit
Information Technology	(1,145,962)	(1,000,544)	Salaries are below budget due to vacancies currently being recruited & time take to recruit
Design, Assets & Development	(1,481,075)	(1,243,517)	Salaries are below budget due to vacancies currently being recruited & time take to recruit
City Facilities & Property	(1,138,495)	(940,796)	Salaries are below budget due to vacancies currently being recruited.
Planning Services	(1,813,991)	(1,743,715)	Salaries are below budget due to vacancies currently being recruited & time take to recruit
Safer Communities	(2,896,021)	(2,564,358)	Salaries are below budget due to vacancies currently being recruited & time take to recruit
Materials and contracts			
Chief Executive Officer	(148,834)	(83,575)	Consultancy budget underspent due to a delay in progressing the Organisational Culture Programme.
People & Culture	(242,948)	(182,760)	Delay in progressing the Cultural Programme has meant a delay in the Executive and Operational Leadership Programme.
Governance, Strategy & Risk	(663,713)	(410,934)	Belmont Trust work to forward in 2024. Lower than budgeted legal expenses.
Finance	(1,010,308)	(804,301)	Asset revaluation costs to be accrued as part of year end processes.
Information Technology	(1,816,356)	(2,179,503)	Annual licencing costs incurred relating to 2024 to be recognised as prepayments.
Public Relations & Stakeholder Engagement	(1,083,747)	(852,029)	Some cost savings in addition to some delayed projects. Invoicing for some June works to be included as part of year end processes.
Works	(7,169,939)	(6,670,272)	Some invoices to be received for works in June.

Report Section	Budget YTD	Actual YTD	Report Comments
Design, Assets & Development	(588,709)	(297,145)	Some projects delayed due to finalising design drawings; some works carried forward to 2024.
City Projects	(813,928)	(121,488)	Wilson Park Zone 2, Belvidere Street and Ornamental Lakes carried forward to 2024 based on revised project schedules.
Parks, Leisure & Environment	(5,809,946)	(5,133,058)	Invoicing for some June works to be included as part of year end processes.
City Facilities & Property	(2,783,533)	(2,507,549)	Some works delayed due to the availability of contractors and materials.
Planning Services	(392,946)	(200,670)	Variance due to the evolving nature of planning projects, namely the planning framework for the Development Area 6 precinct.
Safer Communities	(2,658,590)	(2,352,332)	Community Safety & Crime Prevention underspend due to delay in CCTV and Ranger vehicle installations. Invoicing for some June works to be included as part of year end processes.
Economic & Community Development	(1,934,302)	(1,643,401)	Variance due to some grants not being awarded and some late grant invoices pending to be included as part of year end processes.
Library, Culture & Place	(1,861,254)	(1,561,538)	Below budgeted expenditure as a result of savings for Let's Celebrate Belmont and Kidz Fest as well as additional funding for Harmony Day.
Utility charges			
Parks, Leisure & Environment	(239,791)	(305,300)	Increased charges by suppliers.
Depreciation on non-current assets	(8,959,935)	(10,680,548)	Variance due to capitalisation of significant WIP from prior financial year.
Insurance expenses			
Governance, Strategy & Risk	(74,642)	(165,965)	Variance due to higher than budgeted workers compensation expense (from

Report Section	Budget YTD	Actual YTD	Report Comments
			prior year claims) unallocated across all locations.
Other expenditure			
People & Culture	1,392,284	1,061,150	Activity allocations yet to be processed due to pending finalisation of year end processing.
Work Health & Safety	382,071	249,515	Activity allocations yet to be processed due to pending finalisation of year end processing.
Governance, Strategy & Risk	(2,596,702)	(2,189,681)	Activity allocations yet to be processed due to pending finalisation of year end processing.
Finance	1,207,571	1,134,484	Activity allocations yet to be processed due to pending finalisation of year end processing.
Public Relations & Stakeholder Engagement	(475,758)	(403,295)	Activity allocations yet to be processed due to pending finalisation of year end processing.
Works	(898,451)	(839,086)	Activity allocations yet to be processed due to pending finalisation of year end processing.
Parks, Leisure & Environment	(1,040,519)	(907,847)	Activity allocations yet to be processed due to pending finalisation of year end processing.
Planning Services	32,462	(136,350)	Activity allocations yet to be processed due to pending finalisation of year end processing.
Safer Communities	(687,412)	(624,480)	Activity allocations yet to be processed due to pending finalisation of year end processing.
Library, Culture & Place	(760,786)	(683,437)	Activity allocations yet to be processed due to pending finalisation of year end processing.
Non-cash amounts excluded from operating activities	8,192,883	10,684,642	Variance due to capitalisation of significant work in progress from prior financial year.

Report Section	Budget YTD	Actual YTD	Report Comments
Investing Activities			
Non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions			
Works	1,590,129	1,372,136	Final grant payments to be received.
City Projects	1,033,122	659,716	Final payment for Wilson Park Zone 1 - Netball Courts not yet received due to delays in Western Power works.
Parks, Leisure & Environment	Nil	702,735	Unbudgeted grant received from Department of Biodiversity.
City Facilities & Property	490,731	172,000	Federal grant not yet received for Middleton Park sports lighting upgrade.
Planning Services	50,000	Nil	Variance relates to subsequent payments to Development WA relating to The Springs development not being remitted this financial year.
Safer Communities	Nil	139,096	Reflects LGGS grant funded SES general rescue vehicle delivered in 2022.
Payments for property, plant and equipment			
Chief Executive Officer	(67,980)	Nil	Variance due to delay in delivery of fleet vehicle.
Information Technology	(854,875)	(165,160)	Fleet vehicle not yet delivered and large network project being carried forward to 2024.
Works	(672,240)	(312,811)	Some items of plant to be delivered.
City Facilities & Property	(1,341,812)	(418,770)	Delivery and installation of the basketball backboards delayed due to availability of product. Installation of new lights at Middleton Park on hold due to Western Power approval process.
Planning Services	(100,925)	Nil	Variance relates to subsequent payments to Development WA relating to The Springs development not being remitted this financial year in addition to the delay of 2 fleet vehicles delayed to 2024.
Safer Communities	(796,934)	(508,825)	Underspend due to delayed receipt of six Ranger fleet vehicles.

Report Section	Budget YTD	Actual YTD	Report Comments
Library, Culture & Place	(99,782)	(19,500)	Variance due to climate-controlled exhibition cabinets for the Museum not yet purchased. Purchasing of fleet vehicle delayed to vehicle availability.
Payments for construction of infrastructure			
Works	(5,145,818)	(3,989,737)	Roads programme complete with some underspend and some carry forward projects.
City Projects	(2,958,174)	(2,589,921)	Final payment for Wilson Park Zone 1 - Netball Courts not yet received due to delays in Western Power works.
Parks, Leisure & Environment	(4,350,874)	(2,095,289)	Delays with materials and works schedule for completion for various projects including irrigation renewals and playground renewals.
Proceeds from disposal of assets			
Works	248,091	89,941	Plant items to be sold at auction once replaced.
Safer Communities	182,534	27,455	Plant items to be sold at auction once replaced.
Financing Activities			
Transfers to cash backed reserves (restricted assets)	(10,674,053)	Nil	Reserve transfers to be processed following finalisation of year end processes.
Transfers from cash backed reserves (restricted assets)	3,432,772	28,311	Reserve transfers to be processed following finalisation of year end processes.

In accordance with *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996*, Regulation 34 (2)(a) the following table explains the composition of the net current assets amount which appears at the end of the attached report.

Reconciliation of Net Current Assets to Statement of Financial Activity		
Current Assets as at 30/06/23	\$	Comment
Cash and investments	78,627,283	Includes municipal and reserves
- less non rate setting cash	(54,194,307)	Reserves
Receivables	3,338,506	Rates levied yet to be received and Sundry Debtors
ESL Receivable	(359,592)	ESL Receivable

Reconciliation of Net Current Assets to Statement of Financial Activity		
Stock on hand	246,770	
Total Current Assets	27,658,660	
Current Liabilities		
Creditors and provisions	(7,790,011)	Includes ESL and deposits
- less non rate setting creditors & provisions	2,530,378	Cash Backed LSL, current loans & ESL
Total Current Liabilities	(5,259,633)	
Net Current Assets 30/06/23	22,399,027	
Net Current Assets as Per Financial Activity Report	22,399,027	
Less Committed Assets	(21,909,027)	All other budgeted expenditure
Estimated Closing Balance	490,000	

Financial implications

The presentation of these reports to Council ensures compliance with the *Local Government Act 1995* and associated Regulations, and also ensures that Council is regularly informed as to the status of its financial position.

Environmental implications

There are no environmental implications associated with this report.

Social implications

There are no social implications associated with this report.

Attachment details

Attachment No and title
1. Financial Activity Report June 23 [12.10.1 - 4 pages]

City of Belmont

Monthly Financial Activity Statement for the Period Ending June 2023

Note: Material variances have been identified in accordance with the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 34(1)(d) and Australian Accounting Standards (AASB 101). A variance on the budgeted closing balance has been applied in the determination of material variances.

M=Material Variance

Budget: 23CLRBD2, Actual: 23CLACT

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	Budget	Budget YTD	Actual YTD	YTD Variance	YTD Var %
Revenue from operating activities (excluding rates)					
Operating grants, subsidies and contributions					
Finance	317,943	317,943	1,416,108	1,098,165	345.40% M
Works	277,029	277,029	1,011,316	734,287	265.06% M
Design, Assets & Development	2,000	2,000	0	-2,000	-100.00%
Parks, Leisure & Environment	107,360	107,360	141,411	34,051	31.72%
Safer Communities	151,339	151,339	154,935	3,596	2.38%
Economic & Community Development	63,500	63,500	166,865	103,365	162.78% M
Library, Culture & Place	86,800	86,800	50,800	-36,000	-41.47%
Total Operating grants, subsidies and contributions	1,005,971	1,005,971	2,941,436	1,935,465	192.40%
Fees and charges					
Governance, Strategy & Risk	1,500	1,500	1,665	165	11.00%
Finance	192,578	192,578	183,574	-9,004	-4.68%
Public Relations & Stakeholder Engagement	4,000	4,000	0	-4,000	-100.00%
Works	6,379,110	6,379,110	6,370,881	-8,229	-0.13%
Design, Assets & Development	14,000	14,000	13,260	-740	-5.29%
Parks, Leisure & Environment	9,250	9,250	-3,849	-13,099	-141.61%
City Facilities & Property	937,002	937,002	1,174,799	237,798	25.38% M
Planning Services	416,500	416,500	519,017	102,517	24.61% M
Safer Communities	486,949	486,949	637,691	150,742	30.96% M
Economic & Community Development	360,000	360,000	322,155	-37,845	-10.51%
Library, Culture & Place	56,100	56,100	60,708	4,608	8.21%
Total Fees and charges	8,856,989	8,856,989	9,279,903	422,913	4.77%
Interest earnings					
Finance	2,945,891	2,945,891	3,101,931	156,040	5.30% M
Total Interest earnings	2,945,891	2,945,891	3,101,931	156,040	5.30%
Other revenue					
Chief Executive Officer	0	0	3,676	3,676	0.00%
People & Culture	0	0	200	200	0.00%
Governance, Strategy & Risk	7,000	7,000	14,742	7,742	110.60%
Finance	265,616	265,616	247,846	-17,770	-6.69%
Information Technology	0	0	5,133	5,133	0.00%
Works	56,312	56,312	65,287	8,975	15.94%
Design, Assets & Development	12,450	12,450	2,838	-9,612	-77.20%
Parks, Leisure & Environment	1,500	1,500	4,689	3,189	212.63%
City Facilities & Property	305,248	305,248	344,164	38,916	12.75%
Planning Services	300	300	6,535	6,235	2078.46%
Safer Communities	32,950	32,950	29,709	-3,241	-9.83%
Economic & Community Development	-10,290	-10,290	12,366	22,656	-220.18%
Library, Culture & Place	17,143	17,143	16,821	-322	-1.88%
Total Other revenue	688,229	688,229	754,008	65,779	9.56%
Profit on asset disposals					
People & Culture	6,495	6,495	0	-6,495	-100.00%
Governance, Strategy & Risk	0	0	4,298	4,298	0.00%
Finance	7,158	7,158	0	-7,158	-100.00%
Information Technology	3,327	3,327	0	-3,327	-100.00%
Public Relations & Stakeholder Engagement	3,960	3,960	0	-3,960	-100.00%
Works	49,298	49,298	14,646	-34,652	-70.29%
Design, Assets & Development	7,543	7,543	0	-7,543	-100.00%

Attachment 12.10.1 Financial Activity Report June 23

	Budget	Budget YTD	Actual YTD	YTD Variance	YTD Var %
Planning Services	7,127	7,127	0	-7,127	-100.00%
Safer Communities	22,231	22,231	3,527	-18,704	-84.14%
Economic & Community Development	6,762	6,762	0	-6,762	-100.00%
Total Profit on asset disposals	113,901	113,901	22,471	-91,430	-80.27%
	13,610,981	13,610,981	16,099,748	2,488,767	18.28%
Expenditure from operating activities					
Employee costs					
Chief Executive Officer	-795,049	-795,049	-812,856	17,807	-2.24%
People & Culture	-1,090,049	-1,090,049	-941,149	-148,900	13.66% M
Work Health & Safety	-238,601	-238,601	-213,350	-25,251	10.58%
Governance, Strategy & Risk	-1,770,766	-1,770,766	-1,652,629	-118,138	6.67% M
Finance	-2,169,546	-2,169,546	-2,084,558	-84,989	3.92% M
Information Technology	-1,145,962	-1,145,962	-1,000,544	-145,418	12.69% M
Public Relations & Stakeholder Engagement	-693,773	-693,773	-657,555	-36,219	5.22%
Works	-1,838,732	-1,838,732	-1,796,895	-41,837	2.28%
Design, Assets & Development	-1,481,075	-1,481,075	-1,243,517	-237,558	16.04% M
City Projects	-472,461	-472,461	-429,518	-42,943	9.09%
Parks, Leisure & Environment	-3,042,440	-3,042,440	-3,005,318	-37,122	1.22%
City Facilities & Property	-1,138,495	-1,138,495	-940,796	-197,700	17.36% M
Planning Services	-1,813,991	-1,813,991	-1,743,715	-70,275	3.87% M
Safer Communities	-2,896,021	-2,896,021	-2,564,358	-331,663	11.45% M
Economic & Community Development	-1,066,758	-1,066,758	-1,051,763	-14,996	1.41%
Library, Culture & Place	-2,604,748	-2,604,748	-2,604,854	105	0.00%
Total Employee costs	-24,258,468	-24,258,468	-22,743,373	-1,515,095	6.25%
Materials and contracts					
Chief Executive Officer	-148,834	-148,834	-83,575	-65,259	43.85% M
People & Culture	-242,948	-242,948	-182,760	-60,188	24.77% M
Work Health & Safety	-92,750	-92,750	-63,633	-29,117	31.39%
Governance, Strategy & Risk	-663,713	-663,713	-410,934	-252,779	38.09% M
Finance	-1,010,308	-1,010,308	-806,090	-204,218	20.21% M
Information Technology	-1,816,356	-1,816,356	-2,179,503	363,147	-19.99% M
Public Relations & Stakeholder Engagement	-1,083,747	-1,083,747	-852,029	-231,718	21.38% M
Works	-7,169,939	-7,169,939	-6,666,772	-503,167	7.02% M
Design, Assets & Development	-588,709	-588,709	-297,145	-291,564	49.53% M
City Projects	-813,928	-813,928	-121,488	-692,440	85.07% M
Parks, Leisure & Environment	-5,809,946	-5,809,946	-5,133,058	-676,889	11.65% M
City Facilities & Property	-2,783,533	-2,783,533	-2,507,549	-275,984	9.91% M
Planning Services	-392,946	-392,946	-200,670	-192,276	48.93% M
Safer Communities	-2,658,590	-2,658,590	-2,366,102	-292,488	11.00% M
Economic & Community Development	-1,934,302	-1,934,302	-1,643,401	-290,901	15.04% M
Library, Culture & Place	-1,861,254	-1,861,254	-1,561,538	-299,717	16.10% M
Total Materials and contracts	-29,071,803	-29,071,803	-25,076,248	-3,995,555	13.74%
Utility charges					
Chief Executive Officer	-4,153	-4,153	-6,783	2,630	-63.32%
People & Culture	-5,348	-5,348	-8,815	3,467	-64.82%
Work Health & Safety	-720	-720	-479	-241	33.47%
Governance, Strategy & Risk	-16,225	-16,225	-18,537	2,312	-14.25%
Finance	-10,521	-10,521	-12,670	2,149	-20.43%
Information Technology	-150,506	-150,506	-137,962	-12,544	8.33%
Public Relations & Stakeholder Engagement	-9,717	-9,717	-10,258	541	-5.57%
Works	-135,725	-135,725	-114,743	-20,982	15.46%
Design, Assets & Development	-10,183	-10,183	-12,031	1,848	-18.15%
City Projects	-1,740	-1,740	-1,906	166	-9.55%
Parks, Leisure & Environment	-239,791	-239,791	-305,300	65,509	-27.32% M
City Facilities & Property	-717,684	-717,684	-710,342	-7,342	1.02%
Planning Services	-7,627	-7,627	-10,390	2,763	-36.22%
Safer Communities	-41,961	-41,961	-48,397	6,436	-15.34%
Economic & Community Development	-54,072	-54,072	-52,653	-1,419	2.62%
Library, Culture & Place	-15,983	-15,983	-22,447	6,464	-40.44%

Attachment 12.10.1 Financial Activity Report June 23

	Budget	Budget YTD	Actual YTD	YTD Variance	YTD Var %
Total Utility charges	-1,421,956	-1,421,956	-1,473,713	51,757	-3.64%
Depreciation on non-current assets	-8,959,935	-8,959,935	-10,680,548	1,720,613	-19.20% M
Interest expenses					
Finance	-571,292	-571,292	-528,208	-43,084	7.54%
Total Interest expenses	-571,292	-571,292	-528,208	-43,084	7.54%
Insurance expenses					
Chief Executive Officer	-400	-400	-1,399	999	-249.66%
People & Culture	-4,454	-4,454	-4,417	-37	0.83%
Governance, Strategy & Risk	-74,642	-74,642	-165,965	91,323	-122.35% M
Finance	-6,892	-6,892	-8,008	1,116	-16.19%
Information Technology	-11,281	-11,281	-11,681	400	-3.55%
Public Relations & Stakeholder Engagement	-14,502	-14,502	-15,546	1,044	-7.20%
Works	-169,586	-169,586	-171,141	1,555	-0.92%
Design, Assets & Development	-2,758	-2,758	-2,850	92	-3.35%
City Projects	0	0	-375	375	0.00%
Parks, Leisure & Environment	-117,201	-117,201	-116,804	-397	0.34%
City Facilities & Property	-250,798	-250,798	-250,898	100	-0.04%
Planning Services	-1,278	-1,278	-1,556	278	-21.76%
Safer Communities	-36,929	-36,929	-35,836	-1,093	2.96%
Economic & Community Development	-24,684	-24,684	-24,184	-500	2.03%
Library, Culture & Place	-873	-873	-829	-44	5.07%
Total Insurance expenses	-716,278	-716,278	-811,490	95,212	-13.29%
Other expenditure					
Chief Executive Officer	-215,104	-215,104	-198,074	-17,030	7.92%
People & Culture	1,392,284	1,392,284	1,061,150	331,134	23.78% M
Work Health & Safety	382,071	382,071	249,515	132,555	34.69% M
Governance, Strategy & Risk	-2,596,702	-2,596,702	-2,193,181	-403,522	15.54% M
Finance	1,207,571	1,207,571	1,134,484	73,087	6.05% M
Information Technology	3,173,169	3,173,169	3,214,005	-40,836	-1.29%
Public Relations & Stakeholder Engagement	-475,758	-475,758	-403,295	-72,463	15.23% M
Works	-898,451	-898,451	-839,086	-59,365	6.61% M
Design, Assets & Development	-352,502	-352,502	-329,816	-22,686	6.44%
City Projects	-91,333	-91,333	-82,005	-9,328	10.21%
Parks, Leisure & Environment	-1,040,519	-1,040,519	-907,847	-132,671	12.75% M
City Facilities & Property	-162,367	-162,367	-157,679	-4,688	2.89%
Planning Services	32,462	32,462	-136,350	168,812	520.03% M
Safer Communities	-687,412	-687,412	-624,480	-62,931	9.15% M
Economic & Community Development	-624,894	-624,894	-647,431	22,537	-3.61%
Library, Culture & Place	-760,786	-760,786	-683,437	-77,349	10.17% M
Total Other expenditure	-1,718,272	-1,718,272	-1,543,526	-174,746	10.17%
Loss on asset disposals	-3,548	-3,548	-35,011	31,463	-886.78%
	-66,721,552	-66,721,552	-62,892,116	-3,829,436	5.74%
Non-cash amounts excluded from operating activities	8,192,883	8,192,883	10,684,642	-2,491,759	-30.41% M
Amount attributable to operating activities	-44,917,687	-44,917,687	-36,107,726	-3,832,428	
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions					
Works	1,590,129	1,590,129	1,372,136	217,993	13.71% M
Design, Assets & Development	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	0.00%
City Projects	1,033,122	1,033,122	659,716	373,406	36.14% M
Parks, Leisure & Environment	0	0	702,735	-702,735	0.00% M
City Facilities & Property	490,731	490,731	172,000	318,731	64.95% M
Planning Services	50,000	50,000	0	50,000	100.00% M
Safer Communities	0	0	139,096	-139,096	0.00% M

Attachment 12.10.1 Financial Activity Report June 23

	Budget	Budget YTD	Actual YTD	YTD Variance	YTD Var %
Total Non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions	3,173,982	3,173,982	3,055,684	118,299	3.73%
Payments for property, plant and equipment					
Chief Executive Officer	-67,980	-67,980	0	-67,980	100.00% M
People & Culture	-44,875	-44,875	0	-44,875	100.00%
Information Technology	-854,875	-854,875	-165,160	-689,715	80.68% M
Works	-672,240	-672,240	-312,811	-359,429	53.47% M
City Projects	-44,875	-44,875	0	-44,875	100.00%
Parks, Leisure & Environment	-23,001	-23,001	-23,001	0	0.00%
City Facilities & Property	-1,341,812	-1,341,812	-418,770	-923,042	68.79% M
Planning Services	-100,925	-100,925	0	-100,925	100.00% M
Safer Communities	-796,934	-796,934	-508,825	-288,109	36.15% M
Economic & Community Development	-44,875	-44,875	0	-44,875	100.00%
Library, Culture & Place	-99,782	-99,782	-19,500	-80,282	80.46% M
Total Payments for property, plant and equipment	-4,092,174	-4,092,174	-1,448,067	-2,644,107	64.61%
Payments for construction of infrastructure					
Works	-5,145,818	-5,145,818	-3,989,737	-1,156,081	22.47% M
City Projects	-2,958,174	-2,958,174	-2,589,921	-368,253	12.45% M
Parks, Leisure & Environment	-4,350,874	-4,350,874	-2,095,289	-2,255,586	51.84% M
Total Payments for construction of infrastructure	-12,454,867	-12,454,867	-8,674,947	-3,779,919	30.35%
Proceeds from disposal of assets					
Chief Executive Officer	46,350	46,350	0	46,350	100.00%
People & Culture	30,597	30,597	0	30,597	100.00%
Governance, Strategy & Risk	28,727	28,727	28,727	0	0.00%
Information Technology	28,694	28,694	0	28,694	100.00%
Public Relations & Stakeholder Engagement	17,723	17,723	17,273	450	2.54%
Works	248,091	248,091	89,941	158,150	63.75% M
Design, Assets & Development	69,364	69,364	69,364	0	0.00%
City Projects	29,878	29,878	0	29,878	100.00%
City Facilities & Property	578,121	578,121	617,500	-39,379	-6.81%
Planning Services	31,801	31,801	0	31,801	100.00%
Safer Communities	182,534	182,534	27,455	155,079	84.96% M
Economic & Community Development	28,121	28,121	0	28,121	100.00%
Library, Culture & Place	30,392	30,392	0	30,392	100.00%
Total Proceeds from disposal of assets	1,350,393	1,350,393	850,259	500,134	37.04%
Amount attributable to investing activities	-12,022,666	-12,022,666	-6,217,072	-5,805,593	48.29%
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Repayment of borrowings	-595,216	-595,216	-595,216	0	0.00%
Transfers to cash backed reserves (restricted assets)	-10,674,053	-10,674,053	0	-10,674,053	100.00% M
Transfers from cash backed reserves (restricted assets)	3,432,772	3,432,772	28,311	3,404,462	99.18% M
Amount attributable to financing activities	-7,836,497	-7,836,497	-566,906	-7,269,591	92.77%
Net current assets (budgeted) at start of fin. year - surplus/(deficit)	12,151,298	12,151,298	12,151,298		
Budgeted deficiency before general rates	-52,625,552	-52,625,552	-30,740,406		
Amount raised from general rates	53,115,552	53,115,552	53,139,433	23,881	
Net current assets at end of financial period - surplus/(deficit)	490,000	490,000	22,399,027		

13 Reports by the Chief Executive Officer

13.1 Request for leave of absence

13.2 Notice of motion

Nil.

14 Matters for which the meeting may be closed

Nil.

15 Closure