



Meeting attachments

Ordinary Meeting of Council

Wednesday 23 November 2022 6pm



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ATTACHMENT 1 - Amended Development Plans



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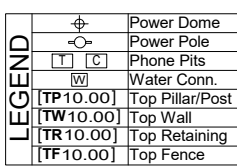
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**Meeting attachments – Ordinary Meeting of Council
23 November 2022**



ATTACHMENT 2 – 2nd Set Amended Plans Provided 4 November 2022



NOTES

1. DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.
2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
3. ALL DIMENSIONS SHALL BE VERIFIED ON SITE BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK. ROBESON ARCHITECTS SHALL BE NOTIFIED OF ANY DISCREPANCIES.
4. THIS DRAWING MUST BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL RELEVANT CONTRACTS, SPECIFICATIONS AND DRAWINGS.
5. COPYRIGHT OF THIS DRAWING REMAINS THE PROPERTY OF ROBESON ARCHITECTS.

SITE PLAN GENERAL NOTES

1. TERMITE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TO COMPLY WITH THE NCC AND AS 3660.1 REQUIREMENTS.
2. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT TO COMPLY WITH NCC AND AS 3500.3. DOWNPIPE, GUTTER AND SUMP SIZES ARE INDICATIVE ONLY. PLUMBER TO CONFIRM.
3. PROPOSED CROSSOVERS TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL AUTHORITY REQUIREMENTS.
4. ENSURE THE SITE CLASSIFICATION MATCHES THAT SPECIFIED ON THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING SPECIFICATIONS.

AREA CALCULATIONS - ZONED R25		AREA
LOT AREA		400m ²
FULLY ENCLOSED COVERED AREAS		
STONE		44m ²
GRASS FLOOR		97m ²
FIRST FLOOR		88m ²
TOTAL		313m ²
OTHER		
VERANDAH		11m ²
CARPORT		19m ²
OUTDOOR DINING		37m ²
ROOF TERRACE		25m ²
SITE COVERAGE		
MAXIMUM SITE COVERAGE UNDER R CODES FOR LOTS ZONED R25 - 50% OF TOTAL AREA		
400 X 50		200m ²
PROPOSED SITE COVERAGE - NON COMPLIANT		213m ²
OPEN SPACE		
MINIMUM OPEN SPACE UNDER R CODES FOR LOTS ZONED R25 - 50% OF TOTAL AREA		
400 X 50		200m ²
PROPOSED OPEN SPACE - NON COMPLIANT		187m ²

OVERSHADOWING CALCULATIONS	
CALCULATIONS	AREA
ADJACENT SITE # 2 LOT 27 ANSLIE STREET	400m ²
MAXIMUM 18.3% OF # 2 LOT 27 ANSLIE STREET CAN BE OVERSHADOWED 400 x 0.183 =	73.3m ²
OVERSHADOWING AREA - NON COMPLIANT	95m ² OR 5.45% VARIATION

STORM WATER CALCULATIONS

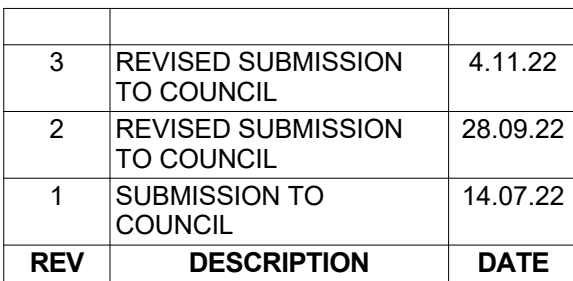
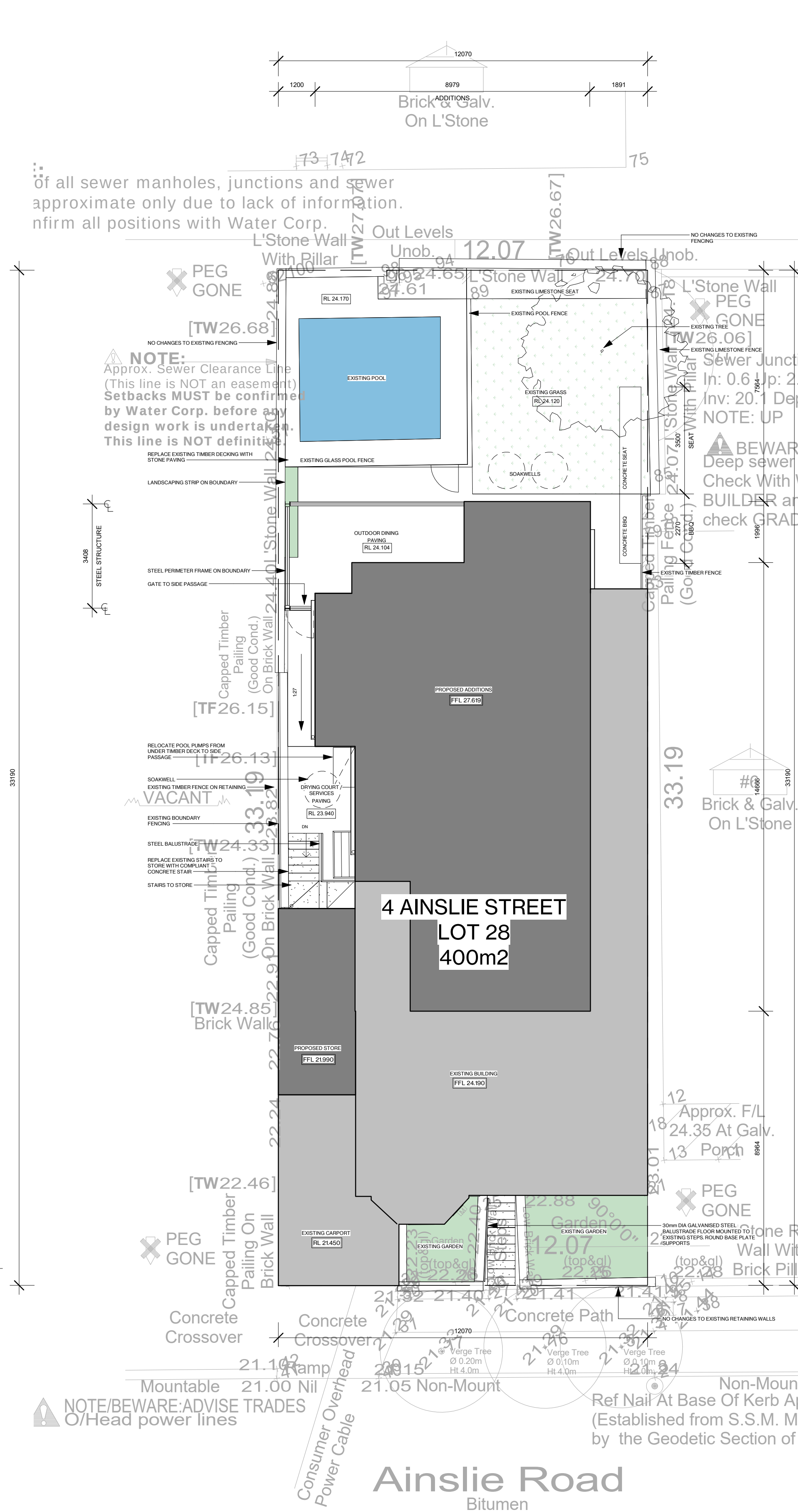
LEGEND



1200 dia x 1200 DEEP SOAKWELL

TOTAL ROOF & PAVING AREA	= 325.6m ²
TOTAL SOAKWELL VOLUME	
326.6m ² x 0.0125	= 4.08m ³
1200 dia x 1200 DEEP SOAKWELL	= 136m ³
136m ³ x 3	= 4.08m ³
SOAKWELLS REQUIRED	= 3

PLUMBER TO CONFIRM SOAKWELL LOCATIONS ON SITE



ROBESON
ARCHITECTS

ABN 12155776686
5 NORTHWOOD STREET
WEST LEEDERVILLE WA 6007

CLIENT

BEN & HONOR LAIRD

PROJECT

AINSLIE ROAD
4 AINSLIE ROAD
NORTH FREMANTLE

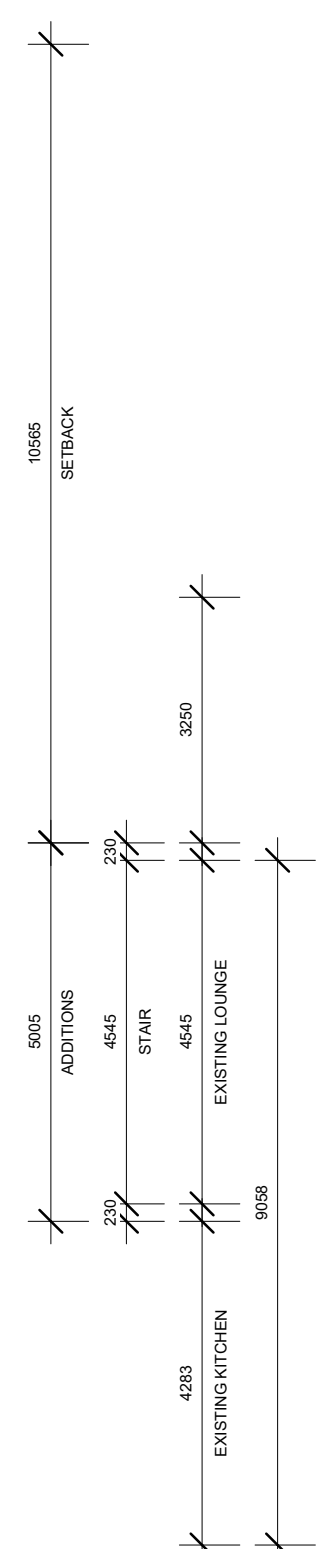
DRAWING TITLE

SITE PLAN

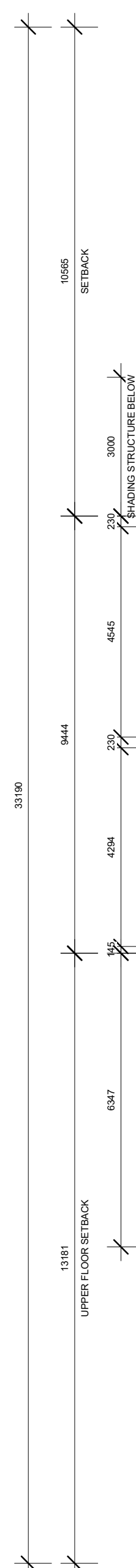
STATUS
DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

SCALE  A1	DRAWN	DESIGNED
As indicated LB		SR
PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER	REV
2128	A01	7/282 3





2 GROUND FLOOR PROPOSED
SCALE 1 : 100

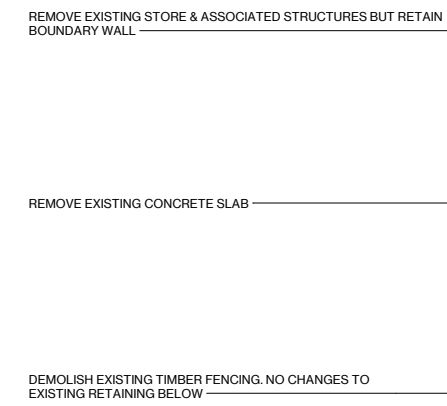
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3	REVISED SUBMISSION TO COUNCIL	4.11.22
2	REVISED SUBMISSION TO COUNCIL	28.09.22
1	SUBMISSION TO COUNCIL	14.07.22
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE

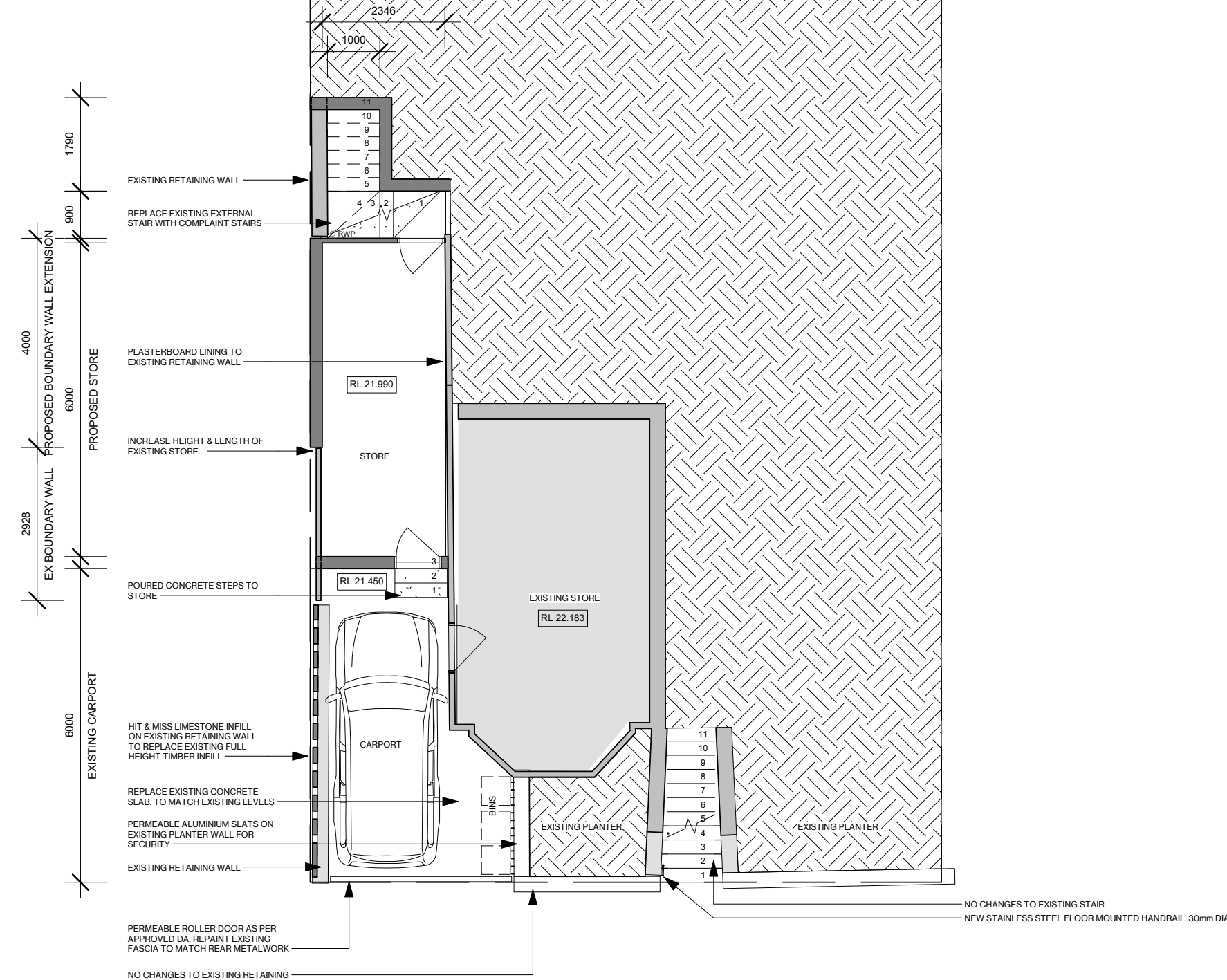
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5 NORTHWOOD STREET
WEST LEEDERVILLE WA 6007

PROJECT
AINSLIE ROAD
4 AINSLIE ROAD
NORTH FREMANTLE

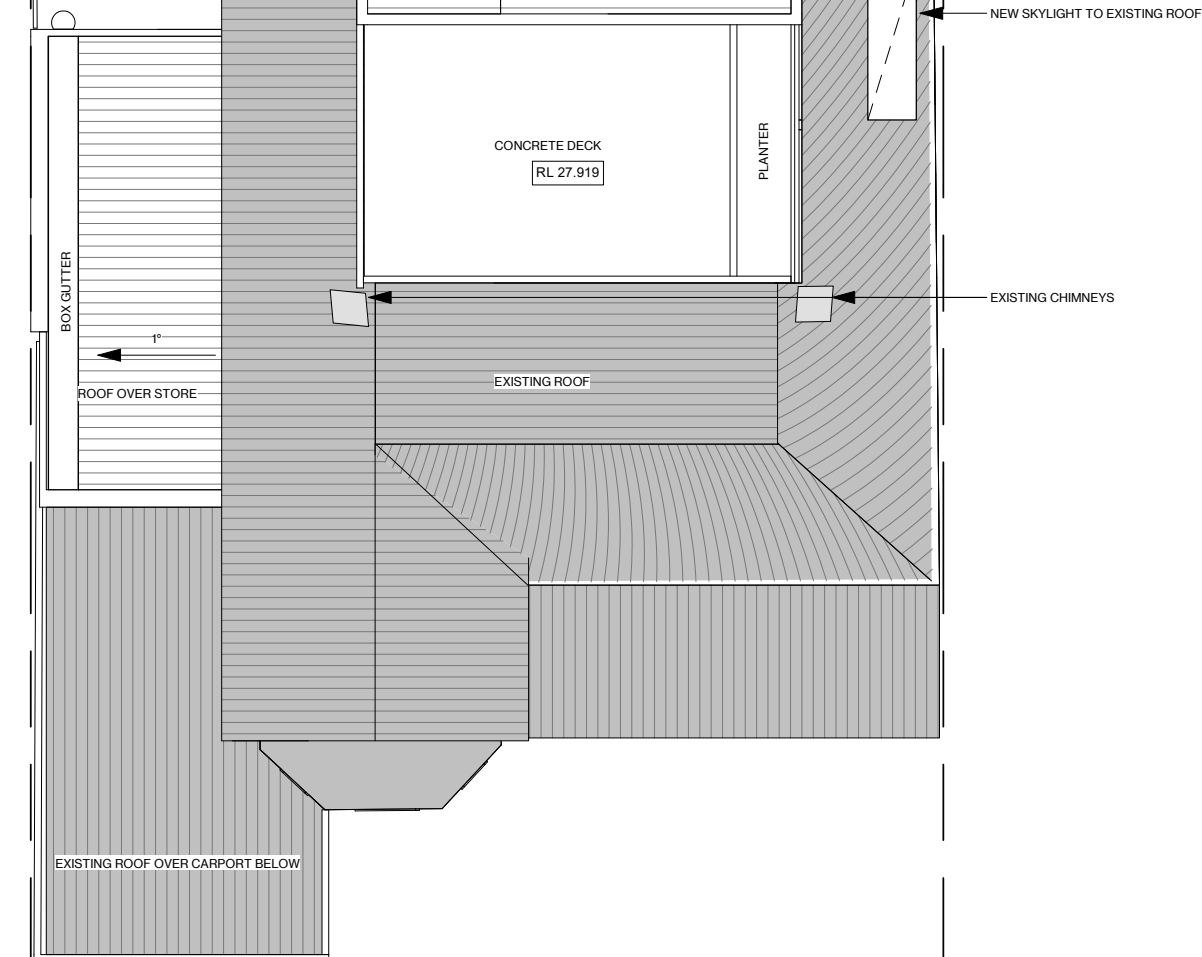
STATUS
DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION



1 CARPORT DEMOLITION
SCALE 1 : 100



2 PROPOSED CARPORT
SCALE 1 : 100



3 PROPOSED ROOF PLAN
SCALE 1 : 100

3	REVISED SUBMISSION TO COUNCIL	4.11.22
2	REVISED SUBMISSION TO COUNCIL	28.09.22
1	SUBMISSION TO COUNCIL	14.07.22
REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE

ROBESON
ARCHITECTS

ABN 12155776686
5 NORTHWOOD STREET
WEST LEEDERVILLE WA 6007

CLIENT

BEN & HONOR LAIRD

PROJECT

AINSLIE ROAD
4 AINSIE ROAD
NORTH FREMANTLE

DRAWING TITLE

FLOOR PLANS

STATUS

DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

SCALE @ A1	DRAWN	DESIGN
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1:100 LB SR

PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER	REV
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2128 A11 0/2023





ROBESON
ARCHITECTS

ENT

PROJECT
AINSLIE ROAD
4 AINSLIE ROAD
NORTH FREMANTLE

ELEVATIONS

DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION

1:100	LB	SR
PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER	REV

PROJECT NUMBER	DRAWING NUMBER	REV
2128	A20	3

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**PC2211-9 REVIEW OF LOCAL PLANNING POLICY D.B.M9 –
TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

ATTACHMENT 1 - Draft revised D.B.M9 – Telecommunications





Telecommunications

Statutory background

The *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* (the Regulations) provide the ability for local governments to prepare a local planning policy on any matter relevant to the planning scheme area.

The development of telecommunications infrastructure across Australia is controlled by the *Telecommunications Act 1997*. Supplementing the Act is the *Telecommunications (Low-impact Facilities) Determination 2018* that defines the classes of telecommunications infrastructure and location of the facility to determine if it is a low-impact facility. This policy should be read in conjunction with the Act.

The *Telecommunications Code of Practice 2018* outlines the requirements for the erection and/or installation and maintenance of telecommunications infrastructure.

Introduction and purpose

Telecommunications facilities that meet the requirements of the *Telecommunications (Low-impact Facilities) Determination 2018* are exempt from the requirement to obtain development approval under City of Fremantle Local Planning Scheme No. 4 and the Metropolitan Region Scheme. The *Mobile Phone Base Station Deployment Industry Code (C564:2020)* supplements the *Telecommunications (Low-impact Facilities) Determination 2018* and is designed to:

- allow the community and councils to have greater participation in decisions made by Carriers when deploying mobile phone base stations
- provide greater transparency to local community and councils when a carrier is planning, selecting sites for, installing and operating mobile phone radiocommunications Infrastructure.

The Code cannot change the regulatory and legislative regime at a local, state or federal level; however, it can supplement the existing requirements already imposed on carriers by requiring them to consult with the local community and to adopt a precautionary approach in planning, installing and operating mobile phone radiocommunications Infrastructure.

This policy is intended to guide the development of non-low-impact telecommunications infrastructure, balancing the need for effective telecommunications services and effective roll-out of networks, with the community interest in protecting conservation and heritage values and the visual character of local areas.



Objectives

- To guide carriers on the siting, location and design of telecommunication facilities, particularly mobile phone towers, antennae and associated infrastructure.
- To facilitate the installation of an effective telecommunications network in the City of Fremantle that minimises adverse impacts on visual amenity, cultural heritage values and the natural environment.

Application

This policy applies to new facilities and the upgrading or relocating of existing facilities which do not qualify as low-impact facilities under the *Telecommunications (Low-impact Facilities) Determination 2018*.

Policy statement

1. Development Approval

- 1.1 Development approval is required from the City of Fremantle for the erection and/or installation of all non-low-impact telecommunication facilities defined under the *Telecommunications (Low-impact Facilities) Determination 2018*. It is recognised that low-impact facilities do not require Council approval, but to facilitate better relations between carriers, Council and the community, it is encouraged that applications for all telecommunication facilities are referred to Council for assessment against this policy.
- 1.2 Prior Upon receipt of an application, the City will consultation engage with the community ~~shall be undertaken~~ in accordance with Local Planning Policy 1.3 – Community Consultation on Planning Proposals.
- 1.3 Telecommunication facilities proposed on land reserved under the Metropolitan Region Scheme will be determined by the West Australian Planning Commission and the Commission will consider any recommendations from Council.

2. Site Selection

- 2.1 The siting process of telecommunication facilities is achieved through having regard to network requirements and minimising the adverse impacts to the community, and the natural and built environments.
- 2.2 The siting of a facility will take into account:
 - a) opportunity for co-location with another facility (refer part 3)
 - b) maintenance of Fremantle's unique heritage (refer part 5)
 - c) minimising the impact on the visual amenity of the area (refer part 6)
 - d) minimising the impact on vegetation and other natural aspects of the site (refer part 7).



3. Co-location

- 3.1 Telecommunication facilities should preferably be co-located and any new facilities should be designed to accept additional future facilities required by carriers.
- 3.2 All applications for telecommunications facilities must include a written assessment demonstrating that the carrier has undertaken a process to identify and assess the option of co-location.

4. Preferred Sites for Telecommunication Facilities

- 4.1 It Council's preference that telecommunication facilities are located in industrial and commercial areas and applications for development approval must adequately demonstrate that this was explored in the first instance.

5. Heritage

- 5.1 Council will not approve the installation or upgrade of any telecommunications facility that:
 - a) has an adverse impact or threatens the visual amenity or integrity of any heritage place included on the:
 - UNESCO World Heritage List
 - Australian Heritage Council National Heritage List
 - National Trust of Australia Heritage Register WA
 - Heritage Council of Western Australia State Register of Heritage Places, or
 - City of Fremantle Heritage List, orin any City of Fremantle Heritage Area or Aboriginal heritage site
 - b) will obstruct significant vistas, or instances where they will adversely impact upon the cultural heritage significance of a place
 - c) where attached upon a building or structure, negatively impacts upon identified heritage values and fabric
 - d) has an adverse impact or threatens the visual amenity or integrity of a natural heritage site, conservation area or remnant vegetation area.

6. Visual Amenity and Facility Design

- 6.1 All telecommunication facilities should be located and designed to ensure visual compatibility with existing built form and maintain the landscape character of the local area.
- 6.2 Broadband aerial telecommunication cabling is not permitted and any such cabling is to be located underground, within existing conduits or ducts where present.



- 6.3 Any new or upgraded telecommunication facility will not be permitted unless it:
- a) is integrated on or into any existing suitable structures on the site
 - b) is screened, through design, artwork and/or landscaping to minimise the visual impact and maintain the amenity of the area
 - c) is designed to blend in with the surrounding area through the use of non-reflective compatible colours, landscaping and/or artwork
 - d) does not visually dominate the site or surrounding views into the site
 - e) does not negatively impact on the architectural integrity of any existing building.

- 6.4 Landscaping of facilities should occur using advanced species compatible with the surrounding vegetation, where appropriate (see section 7).

7. Vegetation and Natural Aspects

- 7.1 The installation, operation and maintenance of telecommunication facilities should be conducted in a manner to minimise the impact to vegetation and other natural aspects of the site and its immediate surrounds.
- 7.2 Council will not approve facilities unless the installation or upgrading of a facility:
- a) results in zero net loss of native vegetation and where the site is cleared a vegetation enhancement program implemented using advanced species
 - b) does not result in the destruction or alteration of any significant topographical forms including limestone outcrops.
- 7.3 If earthworks are undertaken on the site, a site management plan is required to manage stormwater and soil erosion, noise and/or dust levels that may result from the installation, operation and maintenance of a telecommunications facility. The site management plan will be prepared to the satisfaction of the City.

8. Public Health and Safety

- 8.1 Council recognises the need for a telecommunications network within the locality and equally recognises the community's concern over the potential health impacts from telecommunication facilities.

However, telecommunications carriers must comply with the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) *Radiocommunications Licence Conditions (Apparatus Licence) Determination 2015*. These licence conditions make mandatory the limits in the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA) Radiofrequency (RF) Standard which sets limits for human exposure to RF electromagnetic fields from all sources, including telecommunications infrastructure. ARPANSA is the primary Commonwealth agency responsible for protecting the health and safety of people and the environment from the harmful effects of radiation.

**Meeting attachments – Ordinary Meeting of Council
23 November 2022**



Measurement surveys undertaken by ARPANSA demonstrate that environmental radiofrequency levels near base stations for the mobile telephone network are extremely low. The ARPANSA surveys reported that typical exposures to radiofrequency fields were well below one per cent of the Standard's public exposure limits. It concluded that "given the very low levels recorded and the relatively low power of these types of transmitters, it is unlikely that the radiofrequency radiation from base stations would cause any adverse health effects, based on current medical research."

Standards set by ARPANSA incorporate substantial safety margins to address human health and safety matters; therefore it is not within the scope of this Policy to address health and safety matters.

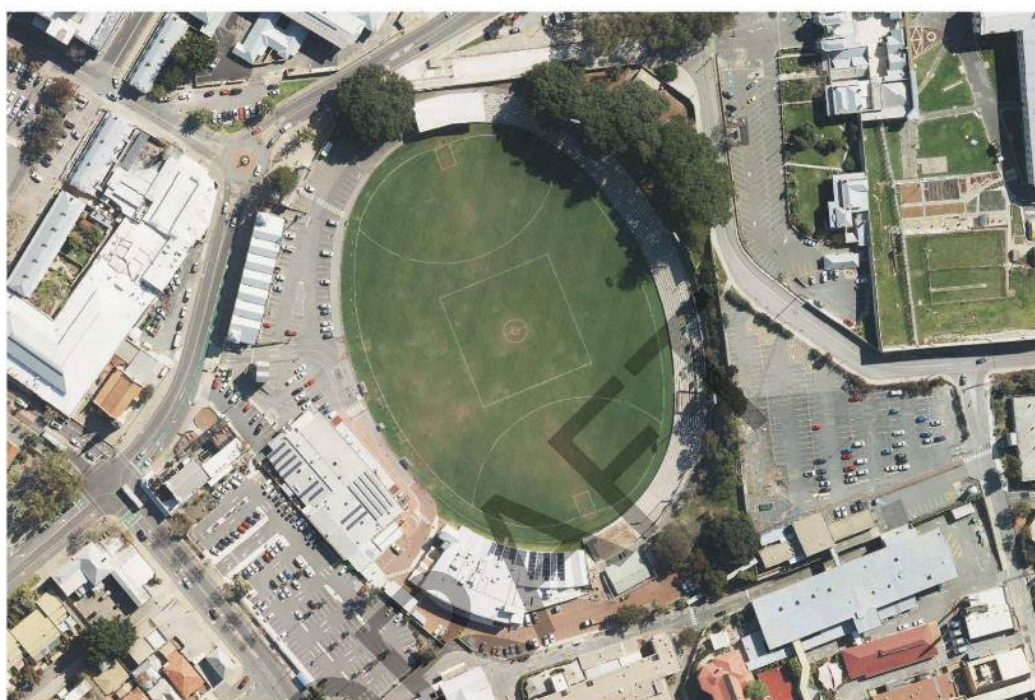
Responsibility and review information	
Responsible officer:	Manager Strategic Planning and City Design
Document adoption/approval details	23 July 2001 – SP34
Document amendment details	N/A
Next review date	(maximum of four years from last review)



**PC2211-10 FREMANTLE OVAL DRAFT CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT
PLAN**

**ATTACHMENT 1 - Draft Fremantle Oval Conservation Management Plan,
Griffiths Architects, 2022**

Job No. 21212



**FREMANTLE OVAL
PARRY STREET, FREMANTLE**

Conservation Management Plan

Prepared for the City of Fremantle
By Griffiths Architects

May 2022

Griffiths Architects





DRAFT

Cover: Fremantle Oval, aerial view December 2021

Revision History

Date of this revision: 12 May 2022

Document	Version	Author	Status	Date	Distribution
CMP	01	Griffiths Architects	Draft	28/01/2022	City of Fremantle
CMP	02	Griffiths Architects	Final	12/05/2022	City of Fremantle

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fremantle Oval is included in the State Register of Heritage Places (RHP) as *Victoria Pavilion (Fremantle Oval Grandstand)* (Heritage Place no 00874) and the database recognises includes the whole of the Reserve 8704.

This Conservation Management Plan updates and expands *Conservation Plan, Fremantle Oval*, Heritage and Conservation Professionals, October 1996. As the CMP reveals, much has happened since this time and further change is expected. This CMP explores the changes to the place since 1996 and provides guidance for future changes.

As well as providing analysis of significance, the CMP contains recommendations, which focus on the conservation and enhancement of the place and form part of a range of considerations, which will be applicable to its future management, possible further development and ongoing use.

The recommendations of the CMP need to be balanced with other requirements, including sensitive adaptation if required, upgrade of facilities, disability access, and change to ensure suitability for its intended purpose. Maintenance requirements that recognise the need to replace material from time to time is a matter also considered in this plan. The CMP also considers reversing some past ill-advised maintenance measures and some re-thinking in respect to the landscape. A vision for the future of the place and its setting, guided by the CMP would assist in planning and sequencing conservation work as well as improvements.

Fremantle Oval, included in the Register of Heritage Places in 1993, was an early registration, and has a statement of significance that warrants further consideration. This CMP suggests additional values that might be included in a revised statement of significance, and which will assist with how the whole of the place is regarded and conserved.

The review of the CMP was commissioned by City of Fremantle, to extend the depth and coverage of 1996 plan, to further consider development within the reserve, and the Fremantle Prison World Heritage Listing Buffer Zone. The review includes additional information, recognises the passage of time, works and development completed in the intervening period, and inconsistent practices across the conservation projects.

In addition to the evidence and chronology, the CMP deals with the conservation of the significant building elements, setting, archaeology, Whadjuk Nyoongar connections to place, migrant histories and some future development if and when required. The CMP will be used as a guide when assessing works and development, both to the place and its immediate environs by approving authorities and the Heritage Council.

Brief Overview

The CMP covers all the improvements at the *Fremantle Oval* and its immediate context, including verge treatments and the Fairbairn Street Ramp and considers the implications of being included in the Fremantle Prison Buffer Zone.

Historic Overview

Prior to the arrival of Imperial convicts in 1850, *Fremantle Oval* provided a path from Church Hill and burial ground, back to the town. *Fremantle Oval* became a part of the Imperial Convict grant for the Convict Establishment and was used for growing vegetables and to accommodate parades for the Enrolled Pensioner Guards. By the 1880s it was used for vegetable gardens for senior prison officers and sport began to be played there. By 1885 Victorian football was played and in 1893, it became a sports ground, with Barrack Field passing to Burgesses of the Town of Fremantle in 1894.

Victoria Pavilion opened in 1897 and cycling was introduced in the following year and the ground more formalised in the immediate ensuing years. The oval was host to all manner of events and ceremonies in addition to sport. The perimeter stone walls commenced construction in 1938, replacing picket fences, the Griff John Pavilion in 1960, William Street gates demolished in 1985, and Parry Street constructed in 1986 with new oval gates to replace the original. This significantly altered the presentation of the oval on the approach from the town. The last major development was the development of the Dockers building in 1999, requiring the demolition of the Doig Pavilion.

The Place

Fremantle Oval comprises perimeter walls and fences, mature trees, terracing and a playing surface, with bitumen car parks to the west and south of the playing surface.

Structures include South Fremantle Clubhouse - Griff John Pavilion, the former Dockers Building, Victoria Pavilion, Toilet blocks on the north-eastern corner of the site, entry gatehouse on Fothergill Street, entry gatehouse on William Street, Broadcast Box and scoreboard, together with archaeology.

Significance

The register document only deals with Victoria Pavilion and states:

The Victoria Pavilion has cultural significance for the following reasons;

its continuous association with sport and recreational activities in Fremantle, particularly its close association with the East Fremantle and South Fremantle Football Clubs;

it is of interesting design, and a rare example of a turn of the century sports grandstand in Western Australia; and,

it is one of a large number of public works which were funded in the late 1890s to celebrate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

To broaden out the values and relate them to the whole of the place, it is suggested that additional values might be added and that a revised statement of significance might read as follows.

The place has been significant throughout its history as a venue for football, sport, civic and community events, particularly its close association with the East Fremantle and South Fremantle Football Clubs;

Victoria Pavilion is of interesting design, and a rare example of a turn of the century sports grandstand in Western Australia;

The site is uncommon and is identifiably part of the curtilage of the Convict Establishment, built by Imperial convicts and constructed for a parade and recreation ground. The convicts had a significant impact on the development of the Swan River Colony and *Fremantle Prison* is part of the serial listing of Imperial convict sites in Australia;

Victoria Pavilion is significant as a landmark in Fremantle and a civic focus since 1897 and a rare example of a sporting ground grandstand from the State's federation period.

it is one of a large number of public works which were funded in the late 1890s to celebrate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee;

The site's importance as a place highly valued by the community lies in its versatile and continuous usage for a diverse range of social and cultural events for over a century;

Over this time the central space provided by the oval has attracted large numbers of people to watch or take part in a number of social and cultural activities. These included fetes and gala days, children's entertainments, folk, rock and band concerts, church and commemorative services, and workers' celebrations; and,

The oval provided a venue for a number of diverse sporting activities, both spectator and participatory. Among the most significant of these is the site's role as the home ground for two of the area's major football teams, the South and East (till 1954) Fremantle football Clubs, and from 1992 to 2017, the Fremantle Dockers.

INTENT OF THE CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION

Intent

The document contains recommendations that focus on conservation of the heritage values of the place. Early discussion on development requirements with a heritage conservation specialist and the planning authority at the time of an application, together with HCWA will assist in achieving acceptable conservation and development outcomes. A master plan that considered the Fremantle Prison buffer zone, developed in parallel with the CMP will guide future development.

Implementation

The land is owned by the City of Fremantle under a management order. The City is responsible for the place, its conservation, and the routine management.

The principles outlined in the CMP will apply to the future care of the place. The following should apply to the specific recommendations associated with conservation works:

- carry out first steps as soon as possible;
- carry out essential maintenance and conservation within two years;
- carry out desirable conservation works within five to ten years; and,
- ensure that routine inspections are made, and maintenance is promptly attended to.

A number of optional recommendations are also made. These works are not essential but would help to recover the aesthetic heritage value of the place, largely by improving its presentation and/or performance.

It may be more practical and economic to undertake all works in a small number of programs. After completion of major works, the CMP should be reviewed.

All conservation works should be expertly documented, and development approvals obtained prior to the preparation of tender documents.

Contract documentation for tender should be prepared by an experienced heritage professional and for some works recommended in this report, a building permit will be required to undertake those works.

Where there is an element of discovery for the works, the same heritage professional should be consulted to ensure the correct conservation decision is made, based on the evidence ascertained during discovery.

National Heritage List

Fremantle Prison was included in the National Heritage List in 2005. Fairbairn Street was included as part of that listing.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The CMP was prepared to assist the City of Fremantle with the conservation, maintenance, and presentation of the place, together with providing some guidance on further development to meet evolving and developing needs at the place to underpin its future.

1.2 PURPOSE

The purpose of the CMP is to analyse the place in detail, establish its significance, and what contributes to its significance. It also establishes those things that make little or no contribution, or intrusive elements that may detract from significance. To an extent the registration of the place does establish significance, but at a high level.

Established significance management principles founded in the Australia ICOMOS *Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance* apply to the Conservation Management Plan and actions for conserving and adapting the place are developed to assist with the conservation of heritage values.

The CMP is accepted by decision-making authorities as the first point of reference for management and change of a heritage place and will guide any future development on the site, setting, and for its significant structure. It is not a statutory document.

In addition to establishing principles, the CMP identifies a range of conservation actions and establishes priorities for their implementation.

This CMP updates its predecessor Conservation Plan, Fremantle Oval, Heritage and Conservation Professionals 1996. That work is acknowledged in assisting to develop the updated version, to consider changes at the place and the planning environment around it.

1.3 LOCATION AND STUDY AREA.



Figure 01 Location Plan, *Fremantle Oval*. Outline of study curtilage shown red. Landgate, accessed 01 December 2021.

1.4 HERITAGE LISTINGS

Listings in relation to the place.

- State Register of Heritage Places (Heritage Place number 0874) 9 November 1993.
- Municipal Heritage Inventory 18 September 2000.
- Scheme List 8 March 2007.
- Classified by the National Trust of WA 27 May 1974.
- Register of the National Estate (defunct) 21 March 1978.

Other listings relevant to the site.

- Fremantle Prison - World Heritage List.
- Fremantle Prison, Fairbairn Street Ramp and Warders Cottages W1 and W2 - National Heritage List.
- Fremantle Prison, Warders Cottage W1, W2, W3, Fremantle Synagogue, The Knowle (Fremantle Hospital) -State Heritage List.

There are policies relating to all of these places individually and a collective policy that impacts on the oval and its future is the Fremantle Prison Buffer Zone 2007.

Fremantle Oval sits within a rich cultural heritage zone of the City.

1.5 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Gena Binet, *City of Fremantle Heritage Coordinator*

Russell Kingdom, *City of Fremantle Manager City Designs and Projects*

Rosemary Rosario, *formerly Heritage and Conservation Professionals*, authors of the 1996 Conservation Plan.

Matthew Batchelor, *Cox Architects* commissioned architects for the site master plan.

1.6 METHOD

The City of Fremantle developed the study approach, and the study method was guided by a brief prepared by the State Heritage Office *Conservation Management Plans*. The brief flows from the broad guidelines of the Australia ICOMOS *Guidelines for the Preparation of Conservation Plans* and the principles set out in the Australia ICOMOS *Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance*, and to *The Conservation Plan* by James Semple Kerr for assistance in the development of recommendations.

The City required additional but not exhaustive research, making use of and extending existing documentation where necessary and to expand the understanding of the place and its use by the community and by Aboriginal people. The City also required HERCON factors to be used.

Further, this plan's focus was on the sequence of development, zones and elements of significance and policy. The final CMP is a thorough review of the 1996 CMP and of what is known about the place, as well as being aware of future planning that is being developed for the future of the site.

1.7 STUDY TEAM

Philip Griffiths, *Griffiths Architects*

Matthew Bonasera, *Griffiths Architects*

Eddie Marcus, *History Now*

2.0 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The documentary evidence section was prepared by Eddie Marcus making use of the 1996 conservation plan and drawing from primary and secondary sources.

2.2 HISTORY

Brief Chronology for Fremantle Oval

1850's	In October 1851, the site was gazetted as part of the Convict Establishment, the whole to be a "place of confinement for the reception and detention at hard labour of Convicts". A portion of the site closest to the prison used for growing vegetables for the convict establishment. The area adjacent to the Barracks utilised as a parade and drill ground for the Enrolled Pensioner Guards and identified as the Barrack Green or Barrack Field.
1860's	Barrack Green used for muster and drill duty by The Fremantle Volunteer Rifles raised in 1861. The site also used for recreational sports.
1880's	Northern fringes of the site utilised as garden allotments for the convict establishment and the senior prison officers.
1885	Victorian football code adopted, and Fremantle football teams utilise the future Oval site for matches.
1886	Disbandment of the Enrolled Pensioner Guard force - Barracks converted into accommodation for immigrants.
1888	Barracks Field being used for football.
1891	WACA Ground officially opened. Fremantle Cycling Club in existence by this date.
1893	On 23 April a deputation of sporting organisations approached the Fremantle Council requesting that they seek approval from the Government to have the Barracks Field set aside as a public recreation ground. In support, a petition containing 500 signatures was presented to the Premier John Forrest by the citizens of Fremantle.
1894	In June, confirmation given to the Council that the land known as Barrack Field be issued to the Mayor, Councillors and Burgesses of the town of Fremantle. In July, Crown Grant of block No. 1372 (later No. 2529) in the name of the Mayor, the Councillors and Burgesses of the Town of Fremantle forwarded to the Land Titles Department for issue.

- 1895 Agreement signed between the Fremantle and Imperial Football Clubs and the Fremantle Municipal Council, setting out conditions for these clubs to use the Fremantle Oval.
- 1895 Council undertakes improvements on the oval at a cost of £3,640. The first game to charge for admission played at the Oval on 11 May.
- Western Australia granted responsible government,
- 1896 Fremantle Council mounts a competition to find a suitable design for a pavilion to be erected at the oval. The design competition won by local architect Frederick William Burwell. Blackman Bros. awarded building contract.
- 1897 Foundation stone for Victoria Pavilion laid by Governor Sir Gerard Smith on 25 June. As part of the celebrations to mark the 60th year of Queen Victoria's reign the citizens of Fremantle enjoyed a combined sports and fair day at the oval. The Pavilion built at a cost of £3,650 opened by the Premier Sir John Forrest on 6 November.
- Inaugural meeting of the Port Cycling and Touring Club.
- 1898 Cycling club signs an agreement with Council to hold cycling and sports day at the oval.
- Eight Hour Day sports event held on the Oval.
- 1900 A special rally held at the oval on 2 February to honour the Australian [military] Contingents on their departure for the Transvaal (Boer) War.
- The Registration of the South Fremantle Football Club, formerly the Fremantle Football Club, and the East Fremantle Football Club with the WA Football Association. The Fremantle Oval and the pavilion facilities shared by both clubs.
- Fremantle Friendly Societies Annual Gala Day. Annual fair and sports day attended by 3,000 spectators.
- 1901 The Inauguration of the Commonwealth of Australia. Celebrations at the oval.
- 1902 The people of Fremantle join in a combined service at the oval held on Thursday 26 June to mark the coronation of King Edward VII.
- Fremantle Week - A gymkhana, motor and cycling events held on the oval.
- 1904 Opening of Perth Oval (currently HBF Park).
- 1905 A new entrance to the oval constructed off Fothergill Street. (John St)
- 1906 Entrance gateways built into the oval from William and Norfolk Streets.

	Electric Lighting installed by Messrs. Unbehaun and Johnson.
	Opening of East Fremantle Oval.
1908	Opening of Subiaco Oval.
1914	Brick entrances with turnstiles constructed at intersection of William and Henderson Street.
1918	Peace service to mark the end of World War I held on the Oval 12 November 1918.
c.1918	Caretaker's Cottage constructed of timber taken from the Fremantle Municipal Baths (which had been demolished 1917).
1919	1,350 soldiers returning on the Somali from WWI discharged at the oval.
1920	April, an outdoor service held at the oval to commemorate Anzac Day.
1927	Duke (later George VI) and Duchess of York watch 5,000 school children perform a May Pole dance on the Oval. Australian Five Mile Cycling Championship held on the oval cycle track.
1937/8	A stone wall is constructed around the oval to replace the former timber fence at a cost of £1,769.
1945	The end of World War II. Victory celebrations for the school students of Fremantle held at the oval on the 14 August.
1946	A quote of £655 to paint The Pavilion and all other oval buildings is accepted from Mr. E. Shepherd. Mr. Shepherd unable to complete the contract. Other tenders called for the work.
1947	South Fremantle Football Club wins its first premiership for thirty years.
1948	The cycling track is repaired and resprayed.
1948	On 15 October the first official league football match played under lights in Western Australia is held at Fremantle Oval.
1953	East Fremantle Football Club relocates from Fremantle Oval to new quarters at East Fremantle Oval after redevelopment of the ground there.
1954	Fremantle citizens and local school students gather at the oval to welcome Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Phillip.
1957	Renovations to Victoria Pavilion and surrounds.
1958	Sports and Jazz at the oval as part of the Festival of the Western Gateway held in October.

- 1960 The Griff John Pavilion opened by the Mayor of Fremantle, W. F. (later Sir, Frederick) Samson on Sunday 9 July 1960.
- 1962 Improvements and repairs to the oval grounds including a regrading and grassing of the outer reserve and some alterations to the inner fence.
- 1963 Construction of the Doig Pavilion to the east of the Griff John Pavilion.
- 1964 Proposals to redevelop the oval and to build a stadium adopted in principle by the Fremantle City Council.
- 1969 Additions to the Griff John Pavilion.
- 1969 Feasibility study for Fremantle Oval recommended extensive redevelopment and upgrading of seating facilities.
- 1978 \$12,000 spent on upgrading drainage on the Oval.
- 1984 New Year's Eve celebrations at the Oval. A Bush Dance and assorted family entertainment.
- 1985 Alterations to the Victoria Pavilion in readiness for the construction of the Parry Street extension.
- 1985 Demolition of William Street entrance gates and removal of turnstiles.
- 1986 Construction of Parry Street extension.
- 1986 Construction of new turnstiles and entry gates designed by Fremantle City Architect, Agneishka Kiera.
- 1987 25 January. Festival of Perth performance by Her Majesty's Irish Guards 'Beating Retreat'.
- 1989 The Fremantle City Council receives a grant of \$15,000 from the National Estate to restore period detail to the Victoria Pavilion.
- 1990 'Freedom of Entry to the City' granted to the Squadron of the Air Training Corp on April 10th.
- 1992 Four new light towers containing 52 globes installed at the Oval.
- 1992 20 November, Victoria Pavilion entered into the Interim Register of Heritage Places.
- 1993 7 November, Victoria Pavilion entered into the Heritage Council of Western Australia's Register of Heritage Places.
- 1994 Fremantle Dockers become the second Western Australian Football Club to be admitted to the Australian Football League.

Fremantle Council rejects plans for the administration and training facilities for the Dockers Football Club proposed to be located at Fremantle Oval.

First Big Day Out concert to be held at Fremantle Oval.

- 1995 Dockers management announces plans to locate their administrative office away from Fremantle Oval.
- 1999 Construction of Dockers' offices to design by Oldfield Knott.
- 2015 Fremantle Council carry out substantial conservation of Victoria Pavilion.
- 2017 Dockers relocate from the Oval to Cockburn.
- Dockers' women's team (AFLW) adopt the Oval as their home ground.
- 2021 Fremantle Council endorses new masterplan for Fremantle Oval.
- Fremantle Council uses former Dockers' offices as temporary accommodation during building of new administration centre.
- 2022 Fremantle Oval continues in use as Fremantle's premier sports ground.

DRAFT

2.3 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

2.3.1 Aboriginal History of the Oval Site

Aboriginal people have been in Western Australia for more than 40,000 years, traversing, living in, using, and changing the landscape. The lack of identified archaeological sites on and immediately around Fremantle Oval does not change the fact that the area was significant to, and owned by, Nyungar people in the pre-contact period and has a continuous association with Aboriginal people to the present day.

Before colonisation, Fremantle was known as *Walyalup* and was a meeting and dwelling place for Nyungar people, as well as a location for trade and ceremonies.¹ The Swan River was crossable here, so Fremantle was an important location on the *bidi* (track) running from Perth to further south.² The Aboriginal Heritage Database reveals few pre-contact artefact sites in Fremantle, probably a consequence of the high degree of ground disturbance from colonial urbanisation. Some potential for artefacts remains in areas around the coastal margin, lakes, and the Swan River.³

It is likely North Fremantle and Fremantle were used as a 'summer resort' by Nyungar people, especially since the combination of crossable river and plentiful fish in that season would have made it attractive. Freshwater was available from a spring near Arthur Head and the surrounding landscape offered game and *Macrozamia* nuts.⁴

The initial cordial, if mutually suspicious, relationship between colonists and Nyungar people turned to hostility in the 1830s, as the traditional owners were increasingly displaced from their own lands.

¹ This section on pre-contact Aboriginal history of the locality has been derived from secondary sources, some of which are reports which drew on Aboriginal informants with intimate knowledge of the land. It is, as far as possible, an accurate reflection of these secondary sources. Even so, it should be recognised this section is intended only to offer preliminary guidance as to potential pre-contact Aboriginal history, archaeology and heritage, and anyone proposing development or interpretation should refer to the original reports and/or consult with relevant Aboriginal stakeholders.

² Goode, Brad, & Irvine, Colin, 'A Desktop Ethnographic Aboriginal Heritage Survey of the High Street Upgrade Between Stirling Highway and Carrington Street, Fremantle, Western Australia' (Report prepared for ARRB Group Ltd, [n.d., c.2007]): 1, drawing on research in De Gande, D., & Jackson G., 'Report on an Ethnographic and Archaeological Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Project Area (Stages 1, 2 & 3) in the Fremantle Inner Harbour for the Fremantle Port Authority' (Report prepared for Fremantle Port Authority, 2000) and McDonald, E., 'Ethnographic Survey of the Aboriginal Heritage Values of the Proposed South Beach Village Development, South Fremantle' (Report prepared for South Beach Village Joint Venture Partners, December 2003)

³ Goode & Irvine, 'Desktop Survey', drawing on Burke, S., 'A Report on an Indigenous Artefact Recovered from Archaeological Excavations on Sites in High Street West Fremantle' (Report prepared for City of Fremantle, June 2006)

⁴ Robinson, James, 'North Fremantle: A Changing Environment' (Environmental Science Discussion Paper, 1987): 4

2.3.2 The Development of Stadia

R. K. Sheard has developed a generalised history of stadia design which offers insights into changes at Fremantle Oval.⁵ The original space for playing games was any area of flat land, sometimes council owned, and the games were organised informally by small communities. Rules were sometimes decided on the day, or simply assumed. For example, the shape of the ball may have been dictated by what was available, rather than according to pre-agreed rules. This applies to Fremantle Oval prior to 1894.

The first generation of stadia design was brought about by the 'rules revolution' from the mid-19th century. Teams became organised, run by committees, with strips identifying them, and a peak association organising the season into matches and ultimately deciding a winner. Under these circumstances, rules had to be formalised and printed to be distributed, with a league agreeing to play under these rules. One consequence of the 'rules revolution' was a need to raise revenue, since the format became increasingly professional.⁶ Financial success for a club came from ensuring entry to a ground was through limited points, at which tickets could be sold. This applies to Fremantle Oval after 1894.

The second generation of stadia design came after the 'television revolution' started to broadcast sport, with an associated decrease of attendance at grounds. To compete with the threat, stadia had to adapt to offer increased comfort and safety for patrons. While this had less of an impact on smaller grounds, such as Fremantle Oval, there are some alterations which can be seen as a response to a changing environment from the 1960s onwards.

The third generation of stadium design came with the 'entertainment revolution'. From the late 20th century, and especially in the 21st century, sport has had to recognise it is one entertainment option among many and is competing for leisure time. No longer can loyalty be depended on for attracting an audience, but the stadium must offer an experience which meets the needs of the patron and has points of difference from other places where time and money could be spent.

The built heritage elements of Fremantle Oval, particularly the Victoria Pavilion, manifest the 'rules revolution' stage of stadia design, with the 'television' and 'entertainment' revolutions being present, but less obvious for interpretation.

⁵ Sheard, R. K., 'Stadia and Arena Through the Ages', in P. Thompson, J. J. A. Tolloczko, & J. N. Clarke (eds.), *Stadia, Arena & Grandstands: Design, Construction and Operation* (Spon Press: 1998): xviii-xxii

⁶ Sheard, 'Stadia': xix; Macintyre, Clement, 'Football in Western Australia before 1900: A Fremantle Perspective' (Murdoch University, 1979): 8

2.3.3 Oval Site, 1829 to 1860

The earliest documentary evidence for the physical character of the Fremantle Oval site are early maps of the town.⁷ The town plan for Fremantle dated 1833 indicated the area now occupied by the oval as the outer limit of subdivision. The rise to the east was known as Church Hill and a burial ground was located on the southern side of the hill. A pathway from the town to the burial ground crossed the site of the present oval.⁸



Photograph 01: Part of the 1833 Allotment Map of Fremantle. The Pathway from the town to the burial ground crosses the site of the present oval and shown above. Image courtesy of SLWA, Call no. B/18/7.

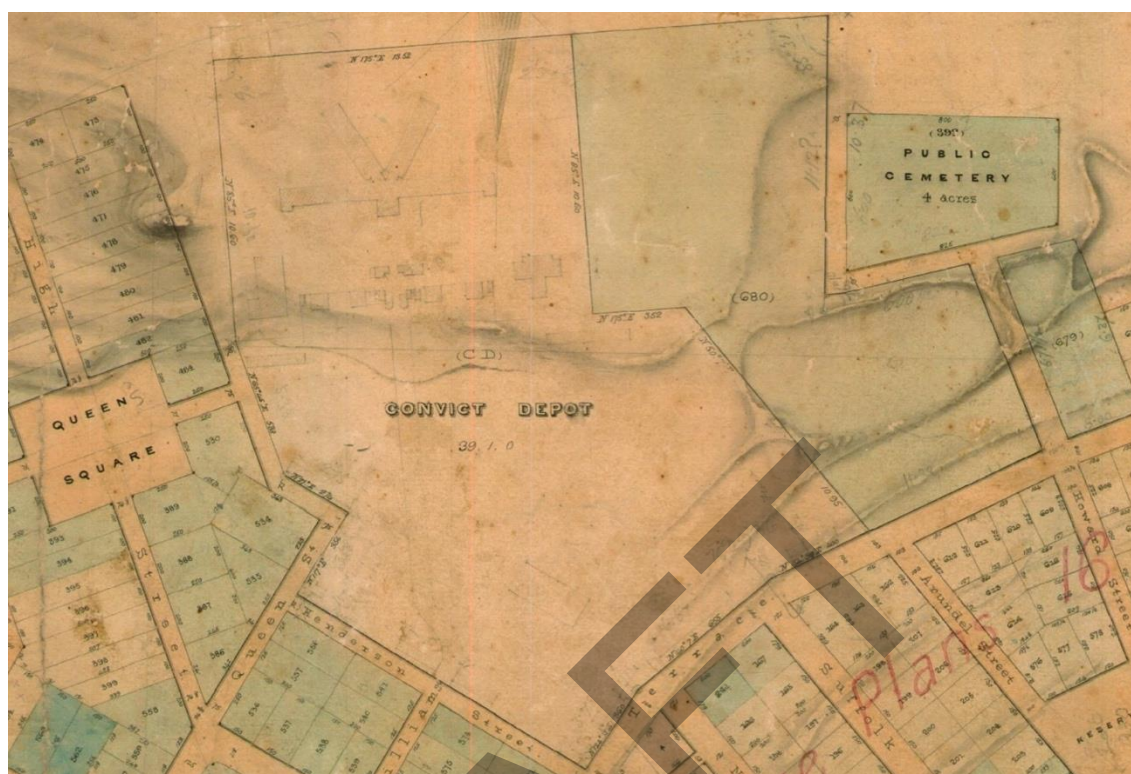
In October 1851, the future site of Fremantle Oval was gazetted as part of the Convict Establishment, the whole to be a "place of confinement for the reception and detention at hard labour of Convicts".⁹ Following the decision to bring convicts to Western Australia, land in the vicinity of Church Hill was designated as the site of the main convict establishment. The site was chosen by the Comptroller General of Convicts, Edmund Yeamans Walcott Henderson (1821-96), and influenced by the ideas of Colonel Joshua Jebb, surveyor General of Prisons who was responsible for the design of Pentonville and Portland Prisons in England. Jebb advised that prisons should be built on high ground and in locations where convicts could be usefully employed outside the walls. The convicts destined for Western Australia were required for the construction of public works and infrastructure for the colony. The Fremantle site was chosen for its elevated position, considered desirable for purposes of ventilation, and its location away from

⁷ The following Documentary Evidence is indebted to Heritage & Conservation Professionals, 'Conservation Plan: Fremantle Oval', prepared for City of Fremantle (October 1996).

⁸ 'Fremantle Prison Conservation and Future Use - Urban Integration Strategy', FFC/BMA 1991 shows a map with the existing road pattern, oval and prison precinct superimposed onto the 1833 Town Map.

⁹ *Western Australian Government Gazette*, 7 October 1851: 1

the business centre of town but within convenient distance of the harbour which would provide employment for prisoners in the future.¹⁰



Photograph 02: Part of the 1844 Plan of the Town of Fremantle showing the extent of the Convict depot. Image Courtesy SROWA, AU WA S235- cons3868 126.

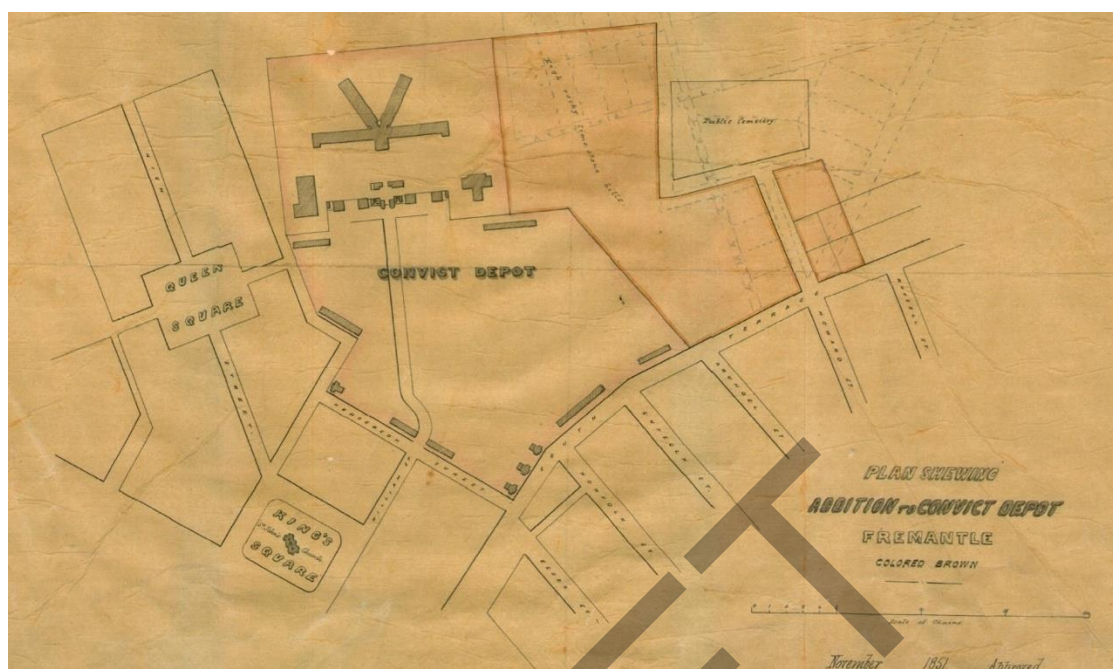
The arrival of the *Scindian* in 1850 with the first 75 convicts signalled the beginning of a permanent Imperial convict establishment in the Swan River Colony. One of the first tasks of the convicts was to construct Fremantle Prison, partially completed in 1855, and fully completed in 1858.¹¹

The convict institution constructed on the Fremantle site incorporated the main cell block, and ancillary buildings including the kitchen, bake house, bathhouse, hospital, and refractory located on the highest point of the site and within the main prison walls. Below the prison was an open area of land which provided a buffer between the prison and the town and provided an area for gardens for growing vegetables for the convicts. Below this, and on the boundary of the convict grant and the town, cottage accommodation was constructed for the prison warders and their

¹⁰ For further detail concerning the planning and design of Fremantle Prison and the convict establishment refer to 'Fremantle Prison Conservation and Future Use - Conservation Plan (FFC/BMA, 1991). The key texts for further research on the convict establishment are Robin McK Campbell 'The building of the Fremantle Convict Establishment' (PhD UWA 2011) and Robin McK Campbell, *Henderson & Coy* (UWA Press, 2017).

¹¹ See Campbell, 'The building of the Fremantle Convict Establishment'

families. The Comptroller General built himself a large residence known as the Knowle, on the land to the south of the prison located in the present-day Fremantle Hospital site.



Photograph 03: Part of the 1851 map of the Fremantle Cemetery showing the prison approach road, now Fairburn Street. Image Courtesy SROWA, AU WA S241- cons3850 17(b).

The main approach to the prison from the town was designed on the axis of the precinct. The approach road, later known as Fairbairn Street, ran directly up the ridge from the town to the prison gates passing the cultivated garden areas on either side. Two terraces of warders' cottages flanked the town approach to Fairbairn Street, at the intersection with Henderson Street.

The area to the north of Fairbairn Street initially housed the various buildings of the Sappers' Barracks and the Immigration Depot. Later the police station was relocated there from earlier premises in High Street, and still later a courthouse was constructed adjacent to the police station establishing the area as the town's main law and order precinct.¹²

The area to the south of Fairbairn Street which was to become the Fremantle Oval contained gardens associated with the convict establishment. These were located on the north-eastern portion of the site. In 1853 a Barrack to house 32 Enrolled Pensioner Guards and their families was constructed on the south-west perimeter and part of the area abutting the Barrack was used by the guards as a parade and drill ground. This area later became known as the Barrack Green or Barrack Field.

¹² For full details of the development of this area refer to 'Conservation Plan, Police Precinct, Henderson Street, Fremantle' report prepared for the BMA, January 1995 by Heritage and Conservation Professionals.

2.3.4 Barrack Green, 1861 to 1894

In 1861, Fremantle Volunteer Rifles was formed and it, like the Enrolled Pensioner Guard, used Barrack Green for muster and drill duty.¹³ The Fremantle Volunteers and their band also provided some of the early entertainment for the citizens of Fremantle who would gather on the Green to watch their manoeuvres and listen to live music:¹⁴

On Wednesday evening last our Volunteer Band performed with great éclat on our parade ground to a very numerous audience, some of whom availed themselves of the dance-music played to indulge in a little exercise on the light fantastic, and the introduction of the vocal music caused a great sensation amongst the juveniles, who gave vent to their feelings by assisting, or rather I should say destroying, the harmony of the choruses. Mr Dean certainly displayed great taste in his selections and the manner in which they were performed reflected great credit on himself and his coadjutors.

Our usual monthly parade took place on Thursday last. Captain Manning in command, on which occasion but few attended.¹⁵

It is likely that sport was played on the Barrack Green from the 1860s, although the informal nature of the games makes this difficult to prove. It is known that to celebrate the 51st anniversary of the Swan River Colony in 1880, a sports carnival was held on Barrack Green, described at the time as “an excellent piece of ground for a game of cricket”.¹⁶

In November 1880, the Enrolled Pensioner Guard force was formally disbanded, with the final inspection being conducted by Governor William Robinson on the Barrack Field.¹⁷ The Barrack was converted into accommodation for immigrants arriving in the colony. Contemporary maps of the area show that while a large part of the site was still being used as a garden, the area formerly used as a Barrack Green remained largely unused open space. The Green did however provide a useful site for recreation and the occasional game of football was played there. One recorded event was a football match between the Fremantle Rifle Volunteers and a team of ‘civilians’ as part of a holiday picnic. Challenge matches between footballers from Fremantle and Perth were also popular.¹⁸

In 1881, an Aboriginal team from New Norcia played Fremantle Cricket Club on Barrack Green. Many spectators attended, and a “spacious marquee was provided for the accommodation of

¹³ *Inquirer* 27 November 1861: 2

¹⁴ Ewers, John K., *The Western Gateway: A History of Fremantle* (Fremantle City Council, revised edition, 1971): 50-51

¹⁵ *Inquirer* 14 November 1866: 3

¹⁶ *West Australian* 4 June 1880: 2

¹⁷ *Herald* 13 November 1880: 3

¹⁸ *West Australian* 13 June 1885: 3, & 27 September 1890, quoted in Macintyre, Clement, ‘Football in Western Australia’

the ladies". A return match in February 1882 was criticised for not being held on Barrack Green but at Fremantle Park which was "too far for the ladies to walk out there on a hot day".¹⁹

From the late 1880s, sport in Western Australia began to become more organised and sought the assistance of the Government for land and funding opportunities. The WACA Ground officially opened in 1891,²⁰ Perth Oval in 1904, Subiaco Oval in 1908, Claremont Showground had an oval from 1905, East Fremantle Oval in 1906,²¹ along with the use of the Esplanade Reserve for many different sports and Wellington Square in East Perth (first known as the Recreation Ground).



Photograph 04: A photograph of "Barrack Square", now Fremantle Oval c. 1889. Image courtesy Fremantle City Library, Ref no. 3414.

2.3.5 Development of Football in Western Australia

It is almost certain that football has been played by settlers in Western Australia since the foundation of the Swan River Colony in 1829. At first, this would have been impromptu kickarounds after work, later becoming a regular part of sports days or other festivities.²² While not using regular teams, a match played between 'civilians' and the Second Battalion Fourteenth Foot (Buckinghamshire) in August 1868 is an early example of a game advertised for its own sake, rather than as part of a larger event. The military won easily on the day, presumably due to their physical superiority, but also because the soldiers were already familiar with the rules.²³

¹⁹ *Herald* 18 February 1882: 1

²⁰ 'The Queen's Birthday,' *West Australian*, 28 May 1891: 3

²¹ *Western Mail* 2 June 1906

²² e.g. The opening of Gingin's first school in 1862 saw cricket, football, quoits, skittles, etc., being played on the day. See: *Perth Gazette* 5 September 1862: 3. In general, people will take any opportunity to play some sport.

²³ *Perth Gazette* 28 August 1868: 2; Macintyre, Clement, 'Football in Western Australia': 1

What the 14th Regiment had brought to Western Australia was the 1863 'Laws of the Game', that is the rules for Association Football.²⁴ The *Herald* noted that the game had become popular because of the 14th and they published the rules for the benefit of others who might wish to play.²⁵ Taking their copy of the laws from Cassell's *Out Door Games*, a popular book of the era, the act of printing meant games could now be played according to pre-agreed rules, rather than sorted out on the day of the match. However, a game played according to the Association Football rules of 1863 looked very little like later soccer matches. In particular, there was no crossbar on the goal, any player who cleanly caught the ball could make a 'mark' and take a free kick (much like Australian Rules was later to codify), and no player could be in front of the ball, an offside rule similar to modern rugby.

On their way to Western Australia, the 14th Regiment had played Melbourne Football Club at, what is now, the MCG. The soldiers had insisted on playing according to Association rules, which caused some to complain that the game should have been run by "our" rules.²⁶ One of the main differences being the ability to run with the ball provided it was bounced, which was allowed by the local laws. Even so, those patriotically in favour of Victorian Rules had to admit that the two games were, for the most part, "similar, if not identical".²⁷ When combined with the popularity of rugby, still often referred to simply as 'football', it is usually difficult to determine from newspaper reports of the 1860s and 1870s which variant of the game was played in Western Australia on any one occasion. For example, an organised game of football took place in Fremantle on 14 October 1868, with the Temperance Society playing the Town of Fremantle.²⁸ Although the specific rules are not mentioned, the presence of members of the 14th Regiment suggests the 1863 Laws of the Game is a likely candidate.

There were periodic attempts to make the Australian game popular in Western Australia, but as late as 1882, it was noted Perth had three football clubs, and one more if the High School was included, but only one played the Victorian Rules game, the others preferring Rugby Union. One writer suggested that since the 'bouncing rules' were dominant in the other Australian colonies, Western Australia should adopt the Victorian game to allow for intercolonial challenges.²⁹ The same year, a football match was held on Barrack Green to celebrate the 53rd anniversary of the colony, with the description making it clear Rugby Union rules were used.³⁰ Barrack Green was

²⁴ For more on the role of the 14th Regiment in the history of football in Western Australia, see: Christian, Geoff, *The Footballers: A History of Football in Western Australia* (St. George Books, 1985)

²⁵ *Herald* 17 October 1868: 3

²⁶ *Australasian*, 13 July 1867: 11

²⁷ *Australasian*, 13 July 1867: 11

²⁸ *Inquirer* 21 October 1868: 3

²⁹ *West Australian* 9 May 1882: 3

³⁰ *Herald* 3 June 1882: 2

also used for the Fremantle club to play football, such the last game of the 1882 season when the locals beat Perth by one try to nil, showing the Rugby Union rules were again in use.³¹

In April 1883, at the Pier Hotel, Cliff Street, a new football club was formed with the intention of playing by the Victorian Association Rules.³² Although the journalist covering the event advised other clubs to abandon rugby and adopt a similar game, it does not appear the appeal had a great deal of immediate success, although some games appear to have been organised. Instead, it was 1885 when almost every football club in the west abandoned the codes they had been playing under and adopted the Victorian Rules, forming an association to organise a competition.³³ Widely acknowledged as the first club to turn permanently to the new sport was Fremantle Football Club, following a meeting at the Cleopatra Hotel on 27 April 1885:

An animated discussion ensued on the question of the rules under which the Club should play this season. The majority present ultimately decided in favour of the Association game as played in some adjoining colonies.³⁴

Unhelpfully for easily keeping track of which rules a club used, the 'association game' here was not Association Football (soccer) but refers to the Victorian Football Association. And the 'animated' nature of the discussion suggests not everyone present was in favour of the new direction. In the same year, the Western Australian Football Association (WAFA) was formed with five clubs including, Rovers, Unions, Fremantle, and Victorians. One early game between Fremantle and Unions, held on the Barrack Green in May 1886, saw Fremantle winning 6.12 to 0.3.³⁵ However, Fremantle disbanded in 1887, and the Union team went on to be premiers in 1887, 1888 and 1889 and continued to dominate throughout the 1890s.³⁶ From the 1890 season onwards, the Union team adopted the name Fremantle Football Club.³⁷

Barracks Field was at least occasionally used for football matches, such as one played between Ports and Fremantle Football Club on 23 June 1888.³⁸ And social football was also popular in Fremantle. In July 1890, it was reported that one of the largest crowds for some time was present on Barrack Field to witness a game between employees of Symon, Hammond & Hubble and those of W. Sandover. Although some of the players had little experience with the game, the

³¹ *Daily News* 7 September 1882: 3

³² *West Australian* 20 April 1883: 2

³³ For more details on the 1885 decision and its possible motivations, see: Cowan, Sean, 'Cracking the Code: Why Western Australia abandoned rugby for Australian rules football in 1885' (unpublished thesis, Murdoch University, 2015)

³⁴ *West Australian* 29 April 1885: 3

³⁵ *Herald* 22 May 1886: 12

³⁶ Christian, *Footballers*: 5-10

³⁷ *West Australian* 7 October 1889: 3

³⁸ *Daily News* 23 June 1888: 3

final score was two goals to one, it stimulated an interest from other local firms.³⁹ A competition was organised between the employees of the above teams and those of J. & W. Bateman, W. D. Moore and Co., Dalgety & Co., and James Ferguson. A trophy for this competition was provided by William Sandover.⁴⁰

Football benefited in the 1890s as a result of the discovery of gold in Western Australia. Among the immigrants arriving in the state were a number from Victoria where football was well established. These new arrivals included experienced Victorian players whose participation in the local game added strength and helped to raise the standard of the sport in Western Australia.

In a similar way to the Unions becoming Fremantle Football Club, from the 1898 season, after the demise of the Imperial Club, it was reborn as East Fremantle Football Club.⁴¹



Photograph 05: A game of football being played at Fremantle Oval c. 1896. Image courtesy Fremantle City Library, Ref no 2056. Image looking southeast.

³⁹ *WA Record* 31 July 1890: 8

⁴⁰ *West Australian* 26 July 1890: 3, quoted in Macintyre, *Football*: 6

⁴¹ *Western Mail* 21 October 1898: 32

2.3.6 Fremantle Recreational Ground

The first formal recreation area in Fremantle was the 'Fremantle Green' from 1875, when a grant from the Government allowed for the gazetting of a ground. However, in 1878 this was resumed by the Government for the purposes of constructing a railway station. In exchange, the council was offered 45 acres near the Lunatic Asylum (now Arts Centre) and the 'Park' became the dominant recreation ground in Fremantle for many years.⁴²

As noted above in the outline history of stadia, the formation of organised clubs and leagues necessitated alternative sources of income to top up the traditional members' fees and occasional donations from benefactors. Following the 1885 decision by the key clubs to adopt the Victorian Rules and take part in an organised league, it could only be a matter of time before admission to a game became chargeable.⁴³ This could only be viable if grounds were physically enclosed with limited entry points. As well as providing money for the clubs, the enclosure of grounds had one other result: crowds were now prevented from encroaching on the playing area by boundary fences. Before this, grounds had been marked by flags and it was not unusual to have games disrupted by spectators interfering with play.⁴⁴

In Fremantle, in April 1893 a joint meeting of the committees of the Fremantle Football Club and Fremantle Cricket Club was held at the Federal Hotel. It was resolved that Barrack Field should be investigated and surveyed as a potential 'general recreation ground'. And, if it proved worthwhile, Fremantle Municipal Council should be approached to obtain the land from the State Government.⁴⁵ In support of their request, the joint committee presented a petition containing 500 signatures addressed to Premier John Forrest:

In favour of securing the 'Barrack Field' for purposes of properly encouraging all manly sports. The following petition of the citizens of Fremantle humbly sheweth that your petitioners cordially support the proposal made by the Municipal Council of Fremantle and representatives of the Athletic Association of the town for the securing of the Barrack Field for the purposes of properly carrying out Cricket and Football and other manly sports and your petitioners earnestly request that you will be graciously pleased to grant the request of the deputation.⁴⁶

The double reference to 'manly' sports in the petition is no accident. The 1890s was one of several eras in which masculinity was felt to be in crisis, here because of the rise of the New Woman,⁴⁷ and it was presumably hoped the very masculine Sir John Forrest would easily see how getting young men active on an oval would go some way to restoring much needed

⁴² 'Historical Report: Victoria Pavilion' (c.1984): 2, copy held by City of Fremantle History Centre (712.5)

⁴³ *West Australian* 1 June 1895: 3

⁴⁴ *West Australian* 3 September 1890: 4; Macintyre, 'Football in Western Australia': 8

⁴⁵ *Inquirer* 28 April 1893: 6

⁴⁶ Copy of petition held in file 712.5, Fremantle Library, Local History Collection (LHC)

⁴⁷ Smith, Shannon Rose, 'Marked Men: Sport and Masculinity in Victorian Popular Culture, 1866-1904' (PhD thesis, July 2012)

manliness. However, for reasons which remain opaque, when the Council took a deputation to Forrest, he told them bluntly it was not in the best interest of the town to transfer Barrack Field to them.⁴⁸ Four months later, the council wished to send another deputation, but Forrest refused to see them. In December 1893, the council heard from representatives of seventeen local sports clubs—including cricket, baseball, football, cycling, and tennis—who again asked the Council to approach the Premier to vest Barrack field in the Council, for the purpose of securing it as an athletic ground.⁴⁹

It was not until June 1894 that the council was informed that their request was granted, and Barrack Field would be transferred to the town as a recreational ground. This was ratified on 3 July and the council set about preparing it for the opening of the football season in the following year.⁵⁰ Unsurprisingly, some ratepayers were not fooled by the labelling of Barrack Field as a 'public' or 'general' recreation ground. It was clear council money would be spent on the place and admission fees charged by private sports clubs using the oval:

The ratepayers are coolly asked to spend this money—for what? Solely for the benefit of the athletic clubs, who are also to be empowered to raise a revenue by charging the public for admission to their own grounds. I said, "the ratepayers are asked," but I am wrong; they have not been asked or even consulted, but are told by the council, in effect, "We are going to make a present of £1,000 of your money to the football and other clubs. You know they are an important factor at election time, and we cannot afford to ignore their demands if we wish to retain our seats in the council."⁵¹

At the time of transfer, a block of land belonging to the Jewish congregation in Fremantle and intended for a synagogue projected into the Barrack Field.⁵² In 1895 a land swap was arranged with the State Government, with Fremantle Council minutes indicating that "the Government will be prepared to grant to the Jewish community the site proposed in your letter to the 2nd ultima, conditionally that the trustees of that body transfer to the Crown Lot 1366, which will then be granted to the Fremantle Municipal Council".⁵³ On 16 April 1896, Lot 1375 South Terrace was vested in Elias Solomon and W. F. Samson, as Trustees for the Jewish Congregation.⁵⁴ The new site was a logical one, given it was adjacent to the Barracks where services were already being held.

⁴⁸ Minutes of the Fremantle Municipal Council, 30 May 1895, cited in Ewers, *Western Gateway*

⁴⁹ *West Australian* 18 December 1893: 7

⁵⁰ Fremantle Municipal Council Minutes, 8 June 1894; *Inquirer* 15 June 1894: 30

⁵¹ *West Australian* 27 September 1894: 6

⁵² Minutes of the Fremantle Municipal Council, 7 May 1895, cited in Ewers, *Western Gateway*

⁵³ Minutes of the Fremantle Municipal Council, 3 September 1895

⁵⁴ *Australian Jewish Historical Society Journal and Proceedings*, Vol 2 (5) 1946-1947

2.3.7 Sport, Protest and Galas, 1895 to 1900

In 1895 the Fremantle Football Club approached the Fremantle Council and proposed a series of ground improvements. These included having a fence placed around the playing area and a changing shed erected. Early photographs show a low timber open picket fence around the outside of the bicycle track with benches for spectators on the outside of the fence. The fence was constructed of Gothic pickets and was probably about 1.2m in height. Photographs also show a higher closed picket timber fence around the periphery of the grounds.⁵⁵

The new Oval needed substantial work to bring it up to standards expected by local sporting groups. A bold, and reasonably expensive masterplan was adopted by Fremantle Council:

The plan of projected improvements to the Fremantle Oval will, if carried out in its entirety, make a wonderful effective sporting ground of the present unadorned Barrack Field. A cycling track, together with foot and carriage ways, will border the oval, while the high ends of the field will be cut into terraces, which will afford splendid vantage ground for spectators. The playing ground will, measuring from the outside of the bicycle track, be 176 yards in length by 160 yards in width. Proper training sheds are provided for, together with lawn tennis courts and a bowling green, while flower beds will be laid down to ornament portions of the outer edges of the enclosure which are not used for other purposes. Water will be freely laid on. A stand for members of the Associations is located at the northern end of the oval. On the plan a finely conceived grandstand being placed on the north-western corner, between the two present entrance gates...⁵⁶

The Council embarked on works costing £640 for the improvement of the Oval. This included levelling, reticulating it with water from the existing supply, and forming a bicycle track round its outer circumference, macadamised with a top-dressing of tar pavement. In January 1897 a prize was awarded to F. W. Burwell for a design for a pavilion. This building which cost £3,650 was opened by Sir John Forrest on 6 November of that year.⁵⁷ (A longer description of the Pavilion is given below) An agreement was signed between the Fremantle Council and the Fremantle and Imperial Football clubs setting out conditions for their use of the grounds.⁵⁸

The oval itself was designed on the principles established in the eastern colonies with the original playing area measuring 166yds (151.5m) by 150yds (137m). The periphery of the ground was planted with fast growing native trees and flower plots and the ground also boasted a croquet lawn and shelter sheds.⁵⁹ None of these structures or plantings survive.

In 1895 closed playing reserves were introduced to enable clubs to charge for admission and thus provide a stable source of revenue. The construction of boundary fences was another

⁵⁵ *Western Mail* 26 January 1895: 13

⁵⁶ *Daily News* 27 June 1895: 3

⁵⁷ Ewers, *Western Gateway*: 102-03

⁵⁸ Ewers, *Western Gateway*: 102

⁵⁹ 'The West Australian Football Guide' (1906)

welcome innovation. Before this football fields had been marked by flags and it was not unusual to have games disrupted by spectators coming onto the field and inciting the players to rough play.⁶⁰ The shift in the nature of sport to a paid-for activity for spectators did not go unnoticed:

The football season proper at Perth was opened on Saturday [11 May 1895], when matches were played on the Cricket Association's ground at Perth, and at the Barrack Field, Fremantle. For the first time in the history of Westralian football, a charge for admission was made to the grounds. Large crowds paid the fee, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Fremantle defeated West Perth by 10 goals 5 behinds to 2 goals 3 behinds. Thurgood played magnificently for Fremantle, and kicked six goals. The Rovers defeated the Imperials at Fremantle by 11 goals 13 behinds to 3 goals 3 behinds. Several new players from the eastern colonies played for the Rovers, and showed fine form.⁶¹

An early cycling race held at the Oval was on 30 January 1896, with a championship meeting of the Fremantle Bicycle Club. Due to the heat, an 'impromptu pavilion' was erected for the 'benefit of the ladies', although men were seen to occupy it as well.⁶²

Perhaps dismayed at what they saw as slow progress by Fremantle Council, and also the possibility of not paying ground rent for playing there, a number of sporting bodies attempted to seize control of the Oval in early 1896. However, the Council refused to entertain this proposition, especially since they (and the State Government) had already invested considerable capital on the site.⁶³

Throughout the 1890s the oval was utilised for several sporting and social activities. The Fremantle and Imperial football clubs competed with teams from Perth on a regular basis. A report of one of these matches suggests that spectator violence if not new, was certainly less physical 100 years ago. At a game held at the oval in 1890 the match was said to have been marred by some local larrikins who congregated at the pavilion steps and greeted the Rovers and Perth clubs with hoots and yells and even went so far as to strike several of the visitors with their hats.⁶⁴

Cricket matches between local clubs, visitors from interstate and overseas, were also held on the oval. One of these occasions was a three-day match between Australian eleven and a visiting English team passing through Fremantle to play a test series in the eastern states. Cycle racing was another popular sport. The Oval's track providing a venue for several port clubs who competed with other clubs in the League of WA Wheelmen. A less strenuous form of recreation was provided for with a croquet lawn sited in the north/eastern corner of the oval.⁶⁵

⁶⁰ Macintyre, 'Football in Western Australia'

⁶¹ *Coolgardie Pioneer* 15 May 1895: 14

⁶² *Inquirer* 31 January 1896: 5

⁶³ *Daily News* 24 February 1896: 3; *Inquirer* 28 February 1896: 13

⁶⁴ *West Australian* 25 August 1890: 3

⁶⁵ Ewers, *Western Gateway*: 103; *Western Mail* 5 February 1906: 34

Aside from a sporting venue the Oval was regularly used for community activities and public celebrations. The Oval's central location and size made it an ideal place for residents from local and surrounding areas to gather. A popular format for these gatherings was a march, generally led by a band through the streets of Fremantle to the Oval where the crowds spread out to partake in the day's events.

Gala days or fairs were popular. One held annually over several years was the United Friendly Societies' fair which regularly drew large crowds. In 1900 it started with the Fremantle Infantry Band leading a parade of members through the streets of Fremantle to the oval. During the afternoon some 3,000 people were reported to have watched a program of sports and demonstrations by fire brigades from different regions competing in the 'Hose & Reel', and 'Alarm & Rush' events.⁶⁶

The Oval's central position and size also made it an excellent venue to hold civic ceremonies and celebrations to mark significant events at the state, national or international level. In February 1900 the oval was the site of a special rally to honour the Australian military contingents on their departure for the Boer War. On this occasion the departing troops marched from their ship the *SS Surrey* through the decorated streets of Fremantle watched by some 30,000 spectators many of whom had come to the Port from country districts on specially provided trains. At the oval some 600 troops were entertained by the three local Councils at a banquet held in large marquees pitched in the centre of the oval. The afternoon was devoted to a program of varied sports.⁶⁷

By December 1900, cricketers were complaining about the pitch at Fremantle Oval. It was noted that the state of the ground was unsatisfactory despite Fremantle Council employing two groundskeepers.⁶⁸

2.3.8 Victoria Pavilion, 1897

As noted above, the masterplan for the Oval included a grandstand, and after the State Government indicated it would offer a grant towards its construction, competitive designs were invited, with the cost of the building estimated at £3,000.⁶⁹ In response, twelve (other accounts say as high as fifteen) sets of plans were submitted,⁷⁰ and the prize of £25 was awarded to F. W. Burwell, a Fremantle architect, who had adopted the *nom de plume* of *Finis coronat opus* (the end crowns the work) for the competition.

⁶⁶ *Western Mail* 29 December 1900: 32

⁶⁷ *West Australian* 2 February 1900: 5

⁶⁸ *Daily News* 4 December 1900: 2. It should be noted that sporting clubs across the metropolitan area have always complained about the state of pitches. It is rare to find a club satisfied with their premises.

⁶⁹ *West Australian* 4 December 1896: 7

⁷⁰ *West Australian* 16 January 1897: 3

It was initially agreed that a portion of the pavilion was to be erected first, at a cost of £1,500, the council having that amount to hand.⁷¹ However, it was quickly decided to not only call for tenders for construction of the whole building, but also to increase the budget from £3,000 to £4,000. This would allow the basement to be constructed of brick, instead of the whole structure being wood.⁷²

The contract to construct the pavilion was awarded to Blackman Bros. and the foundation stone of the Victoria Pavilion was laid by the Governor, Lt. Col. Sir Gerard Smith on 25 June 1897. The stone laying ceremony was part of the celebrations to mark the 60th year of Queen Victoria's reign and the building was named in her honour. The jubilee celebrations were treated as a holiday with shops closed and the streets decorated with flags and royal symbols.⁷³

On the morning of ceremony, the vice-regal party arrived by train and was escorted from the station by the mayor, Elias Solomon, several prominent local citizens, the Fremantle 1st Infantry band and 400 schoolchildren. The procession marched to the oval by way of Cliff, High and William Streets.

[On] entering the gates the school children took up a position in the enclosure opposite the pavilion, and as the vice-regal party passed into the ground the children sang the National Anthem very heartily. At its conclusion His Excellency was conducted to the new pavilion and the ceremony of laying the foundation stone was performed.⁷⁴

The remainder of the day was given over to a program of various competitive sports. Around the grounds local publicans set up booths dispensing drinks and other stalls provided food.⁷⁵ This gave the day a carnival atmosphere. It was a format that was to become a popular tradition for events at the oval.

Six months later the Victoria Pavilion was completed at a cost of £3,650 and was opened by Premier Sir John Forrest on 6 of November 1897. Premier Forrest had earlier that day laid the foundation stone for the Fremantle Markets. Later the official opening of the Pavilion was performed, and Lady Forrest opened the new asphalt cycling track by firing the pistol for the start of the first race in the inaugural meeting of the Port Cycling and Touring Club.⁷⁶

A contemporary description of the Pavilion is, as was common, clearly derived from the architect's outline of the place:

⁷¹ *West Australian* 23 January 1897: 3

⁷² *West Australian* 24 March 1897: 4

⁷³ *West Australian* 26 June 1897: 6

⁷⁴ *West Australian* 26 June 1897: 6

⁷⁵ *West Australian* 26 June 1897: 6

⁷⁶ *Inquirer* 5 November 1897: 9; *Inquirer* 12 November 1897: 11

The building will be constructed of brickwork and thoroughly substantial throughout. Accommodation will be provided for a public dining-room 45ft. x 23ft., with a large kitchen 23ft. x 14ft. adjoining. The luncheon and refreshment rooms will take up a space of 65ft. x 23ft. and a store room will be attached. A secretary's office 12ft. 6in. by 12ft., and committee room 14ft. by 12ft. 6in., with umpires' room and Press room adjoining, will also be provided. Provision has been made for a commodious ladies' room, and in the centre of the building the vice regal apartments consisting of drawing and dining rooms and ladies' room, will be situated. At the eastern end of the pavilion two large club rooms will be erected for the use of competitors, and bathrooms, etc., will be attached. Caretaker's apartments are also provided. The upper portion of the building will be devoted solely to accommodation for spectators, access to the stand being obtained by steps from the lawn and two main staircases from the level. The design, which is in the Italian style of architecture, consists of seven gabled bays of an ornamental character, with spandrels, etc., filled with ironwork of foliated design, supported on moulded pillars, with handsome brackets, pendants, etc. The facade of the pavilion is flanked by two towers of ornate design, which contain the main staircases. Two private stands have been provided, access to which is gained by separate staircases. The structure will be 185 feet in length by 40 feet in width, and when finished will present a very bold and handsome appearance.⁷⁷

Early photographic evidence shows tuck-pointed Flemish bond brickwork and incorporated a substantial undercroft at ground floor level. Brick quoining around door and window openings and on the corners of the two towers appears to have been rendered.⁷⁸ Photographs indicate that the change rooms on the ground floor of the building were always below ground level on the eastern side of the building. Photographs indicate the presence of a timber fence in front of the pavilion and an area of raised ground for the bicycle track in front of the fence. The ground level of the pavilion was probably approximately 900mm below the level of the oval and track.⁷⁹

⁷⁷ *West Australian* 17 April 1897: 5

⁷⁸ This description of the building as originally constructed is based on photographic records obtained from the Fremantle City Council Library Local history photographic collection. Refer to photo numbers 175, 598, 519, 460.

⁷⁹ Fremantle City Council Local History Collection, Photo 598



Photograph 06: Victoria Pavilion c. 1920s. Image courtesy Fremantle City Library, Ref no. 1865. Arched entry to the ground and Scots Presbyterian Church to the left and Warders Cottages to the right.

2.3.9 From Federation to World War I, 1901 to 1913

On 1 January 1901 in all the major cities and country centres people throughout Australia gathered to celebrated two important events, The Inauguration of the Commonwealth of Australia and the opening of a new century. In Fremantle the celebrations began on the eve of the auspicious day with a torchlight procession through the streets to the oval where a concert was held. 1 January was allocated to the future citizens of the new Commonwealth, the children. The day began with an estimated 3,000 children, organised into marching order, and led by the Fremantle Locomotive Band, parading through some of the principal streets of the city.

Nearly everyone carried a small flag whilst some of the divisions had streamers which set forth who and what they were. The children sang patriotic songs and cheered, and of course talked as they walked, whilst thousands of interested spectators looked on and returned the cheers.⁸⁰

⁸⁰

Western Mail 5 January 1901: 20



Photograph 07: A photograph showing patrons attending a carnival held on the oval c. 1905. Image courtesy Fremantle City Library, Ref no. 0539. Note the arch over the entry to the oval.

In 1905-6 the Fremantle Council, Oval, Parks and Reserves Committee proposed several projects to improve facilities at the oval. These included plans for the construction of brick and iron entrance gates designed by architect Joseph Allen at the William, Norfolk and John Street entrances. A further proposal was to upgrade the Oval's existing water supply by installing a motor pump and raising the tank stand 10 feet. The tank stand and well is thought to have been in the north-eastern part of the site in the area previously used for garden cultivation. These projects were recommended and listed on the estimate of works.⁸¹ Financial restrictions appear to have delayed the building of the brick entrances, but in 1906, following requests from the Fremantle Week committee, gateway entrances were formed at William and Norfolk Streets and the approaches to these were metalled, gravelled, tarred, and drained. Lighting at the entrances was installed by electricians Unbehau & Johnstone for £194.⁸²

⁸¹ Fremantle Municipal Council Minutes of the Oval Parks and Reserves Committee, 22 November 1905, 15 January 1906, 4 May 1906, and Photo 0621 Fremantle Library, LHC

⁸² Fremantle Municipal Council Minutes of the Oval Parks and Reserves Committee 12 September 1906 and *Western Mining, Building and Engineering Journal* (1906) in file 712.5, Fremantle Library, LHC



Photograph 08: A photograph showing a crowd gathering at the Fremantle Oval for an unknown event c. 1908. Image courtesy Fremantle City Library, Ref no. 0551. Note the post brackets and finials

In 1913, the Oval was described as one of the town's "best assets":

[Here] it is that thousands of the townspeople gather weekly for health giving enjoyment, whether it be to watch Australia's National football game, or to barrack the 'flannelled fools' at the wickets. Here too, thousands of school children hold their fetes and gala days, when admiring pater and mater families comes to watch the gyrations of lusty young Australia.⁸³

Unfortunately, however, it was also noted the Oval was in a state of disrepair. Consequently, the Town Engineer proposed a "comprehensive scheme of improvement" which was adopted by the Council:

The following works will be put in hand almost straightaway: The pavilion will be painted at a cost estimated at £170; a caretaker's cottage will be built, and the Oval will be connected with the storm-water drain; a new entrance and turnstile will be erected; there will be new lavatory accommodation and improvements made to the dressing rooms in the pavilion; 1,000 feet of jarrah seating will be built around the arena, and the sloping banking will be improved for the comfort of spectators.⁸⁴

The journalist reporting these proposed works ended their piece, perhaps optimistically, with the observation that within a few months "everything in the garden at the Oval will be lovely". Instead, the Council only had the funds to carry out the repainting of the Pavilion, with other items being deferred and consultation carried out with the various sporting clubs to see how

⁸³ *Truth* 25 October 1913: 12

⁸⁴ *Truth* 25 October 1913: 12

much they could contribute.⁸⁵ As a consequence, it is not easy to determine exactly when each of these projects was executed, although a new entrance was erected in 1914 on the intersection of William and Henderson Streets.⁸⁶ (This brick and iron structure was demolished in 1984 to make way for the construction of the Parry Street extension.⁸⁷) At least one journalist was unimpressed with the 1914 building:

The new entrance to the Fremantle Oval is nearing completion, and resembles in many respects an apiary where small slots are provided to pass the hundreds of bees inside one at a time. The new building is hardly as imposing as one expected, but, nevertheless, the brick structure is an improvement on the old wood and iron turnstile sheds.⁸⁸



Photograph 09: A photograph showing a cycling event being held at Fremantle Oval using the cycling track around the pitch c 1910. Image courtesy Fremantle City Library, Ref no. 1175.

2.3.10 World Wars and Depression, 1914 to 1945

Heavy enlistment in the services during World War I created difficulties for various sporting bodies who struggled to maintain their numbers. However, after the war the oval continued to provide a venue for several organisations. Football was the major user, but contemporary photographs show that cycle racing was also popular. Improvements to the track and lighting resulted in the Australian Five Mile Cycling Championship being held on the oval cycle track in

⁸⁵ *Daily News* 21 October 1913: 8

⁸⁶ Fremantle Municipal Council Minutes, 16 February 1914, & 6 April 1914

⁸⁷ Fremantle Municipal Council Minutes, May 1914

⁸⁸ *West Australian* 4 July 1914: 13

1927. Although the Fremantle Cricket Club moved its headquarters to Fremantle Park the oval continued to be used for annual social matches between local firms.⁸⁹

The end of World War I was celebrated in Fremantle with a service held on the oval on 12 November 1918. The end of the war meant the return of Australian troops from overseas and the bulk of these returned home through the Port of Fremantle.

In May 1927 the people of Fremantle welcomed the Duke (later George VI) and Duchess of York. Fremantle school students spent weeks practicing a demonstration of maypole dancing for the royal guests. Photographs of the event show the oval crowded with spectators watching the spectacle.⁹⁰

Agricultural shows were held on the oval during the 1920s, but the depression had an impact on the numbers who could afford to attend these events. In 1928 the organisers of the Show requested the Council to mend holes made in the Fairbairn and John Streets fences where people were gaining free entrance.⁹¹

Football continued to draw spectators although a reduction was made in the price of admittance even this was beyond many of the unemployed. All clubs suffered from lack of funds and South Fremantle Football Club was no exception. Widespread unemployment among the waterside workers who made up a large portion of the members and supporters had a severe impact on the club's finances. Aside from a need for funds to operate the club a major commitment was the provision of cash allowances to thirteen players in the team who were unemployed.⁹²

When the Fremantle Sea Baths were demolished in 1917, a contractor, G. W. Hill, offered to construct a four-room Caretaker's Cottage on the Fremantle Oval if he were given the remnant material from the baths.⁹³ It appears some of this timber was used to construct a cottage, although this building was demolished in the 1980s to make way for the construction of the Parry Street extension.⁹⁴

Other changes occurred as a result of World War I. The original barracks, situated on the southern boundary of the Oval, was converted for use as the No. 8 Australian General Hospital. A weatherboard addition was constructed on the oval side of the building:

The old Fremantle Barracks, which in turn have done duty as military quarters, Old Men's Retreat, and Immigrants' Home, are now being converted into a military hospital. This was obvious from a visit paid to the building, where several gangs of men, including painters,

⁸⁹ Heritage & Conservation Professionals, 'Conservation Plan': 28

⁹⁰ See Fremantle Library Local History Centre Photographs 218 & 236, *Western Mail* 2 June 1927

⁹¹ Fremantle Municipal Council Minutes, 6.1 LI928, file 712.5 Fremantle Library, LHC

⁹² Harrison & Lee, *South Fremantle*: Vol. 1, 177-78

⁹³ *West Australian* 19 July 1917: 6

⁹⁴ Heritage & Conservation Professionals, 'Conservation Plan': 30

plumbers, and carpenters, are engaged getting the premises into ship-shape order for a large number of patients who are expected to arrive from overseas during the next fortnight.

So extensive are the preparations that it is estimated that about £1,000 will barely pay the cost of making the old building a house of comfort and convenience for its new occupants. The large dormitories, which will hold about 300 beds, are being thoroughly renovated. The walls smell the sweeter through a fresh application of wall colouring, and the windows are all being reglazed and fitted with louver boards, thereby assuring perfect ventilation. On the ground floor offices of administration are being equipped, and one room will be fitted with the necessary appliances of a modern dispensary.⁹⁵

In 1922, it appears this addition was relocated to South Beach for use as the Fremantle Hydrodome.⁹⁶

In 1921, the Caretaker's Cottage was connected to mains sewerage, which was also connected at the South Fremantle Football Club's rooms.⁹⁷



Photograph 10: A photograph showing a football game in progress at the Fremantle Oval c. 1927. Image courtesy Fremantle City Library, Ref no. 1917.

Football players were not only required to play and train for football matches but in 1925 provided manual labour for the construction of a committee room and dance hall. It was a period when recycling of materials was a necessity, and the committee table and president's chair were constructed from timber taken from the old mailboat jetty and a piano was donated. This furniture is currently used by the South Fremantle Football Club and is in the boardroom under the Victoria Pavilion.⁹⁸ The dance hall and committee room were probably located on the southern side of the Oval on the site of the former croquet lawn.

⁹⁵ *West Australian* 18 June 1915: 8

⁹⁶ Notes attached to Fremantle Library LHC Photo 1494H. It has not been possible to independently verify the relocation of the Barracks to South Beach during the writing of this report.

⁹⁷ *Fremantle Times* 22 April 1921: 2

⁹⁸ Harrison & Lee, *South Fremantle*: Vol. 1, 159

Photographs indicate the existence of various small structures on the periphery of the oval during this period. Complaints about the state of the press box had been circulating since the early 1920s,⁹⁹ and promises were repeatedly made to have it replaced. But it was not until 1930 that a new press box was erected, designed by Fremantle architects Allen & Nicholas.¹⁰⁰ This was a modest timber and iron structure of which nothing remains.¹⁰¹



Photograph 11: A photograph showing the celebrations to commemorate the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York in 1927. Image courtesy Fremantle City Library, Ref no. 0236. Note the perimeter fencing, Fremantle Prison and Chapel Hill.

The death of the South Fremantle captain Ron Doig after a 1932 semi-final game marked a black year in the club's history. A ward in the Fremantle Hospital and a pavilion on the oval each bearing his name are lasting memorials to this popular footballer.¹⁰²

In the 1930s the timber fence around the perimeter of the oval was replaced by a stone wall at a cost of £1,769. The wall was constructed in three stages between 1937 and April 1938 by Nikoloff and Markoff of Perth. The first section extended from the hospital wall to the south side of Fothergill Street, the second section completed the wall to Fairbairn Street and the third section extended from the entrance gates to the oval along the south side of Fairbairn

⁹⁹ e.g. *Advertiser* 25 May 1921: 3

¹⁰⁰ *West Australian* 10 March 1930: 3

¹⁰¹ Proposed Press Box, Fremantle Oval for Fremantle City Council, documents prepared by Allen & Nicholas Architects, 5 March 1930. LHC file 712.5

¹⁰² Harrison & Lee, *South Fremantle*: Vol. 1, 173

Street towards the prison. The stone walls were completed by the fixing of barbed wire to the top.¹⁰³

For the duration of World War II activities on the Oval were restricted as many citizens were enlisted in the services or involved in war work. Even so, cricket and football continued to be played there, even if not as regularly as the pre-war years.¹⁰⁴ The Oval was also used on Independence Day 1943 for a sports carnival for American servicemen based in Western Australia, with cigarettes as prizes for winners of baseball, an unidentified code of football, boxing and wrestling.¹⁰⁵ In August 1945 the end of hostilities was celebrated throughout the state and in Fremantle on 14 August, school students from surrounding areas gathered on the oval for their own victory celebrations.¹⁰⁶

2.3.11 Post War Prosperity, 1946 to 1980

In the post-war period, the community turned its attention to reconstruction. Among initiatives in Fremantle was the formation of an Advance Fremantle Campaign designed to promote 'a bigger brighter and better Fremantle'. This group organised several events to advertise local industry and attract people to Fremantle. One such event held in November 1946 combined a trade promotion with an appeal to fill Fremantle's quota for the Commonwealth's Second Security Loan. A daytime street parade was followed in the evening by an open-air concert on the oval complete with fireworks organised by the Army, Navy and Air Force and music by the Western Command Band. The combined activities resulted in Fremantle reaching its quota.¹⁰⁷

The Advance Fremantle Campaign also reintroduced Labour Day celebrations at the oval. In 1947 the day was celebrated with a 'Foot running and cycling sports carnival.' Generous prizes were offered to attract the state's professional pedestrian and cycling champions. Spectators' needs were catered to by the provision of morning and afternoon teas, luncheons and refreshments organised by the Labour Women's Organisation. The full day's entertainment was available for the cost of one shilling for adults and six pence for children.¹⁰⁸

Interest in all sports increased in the post war period but football matches drew particularly large crowds. In Fremantle support for the local teams came from all sections of the community ranging from workers to representatives of business and commercial interests. These supporters were clearly identified with the area. Football can therefore be seen as a cohesive

¹⁰³ Fremantle Municipal Council Minutes 4 October 1937

¹⁰⁴ *Sunday Times* 17 May 1942: 5; *West Australian* 5 February 1943: 2

¹⁰⁵ *Daily News* 5 July 1943: 4

¹⁰⁶ See photos 416, 417, Fremantle Library, LHC

¹⁰⁷ *West Australian* 6 November 1946: 6

¹⁰⁸ *West Australian* 2 May 1947

force contributing to the port city's sense of community identity. In this context the development of the Oval within the town of Fremantle was a central part of the life of the port.

In 1947 the South Fremantle Football Club won its first premiership for thirty years. At a derby match in that year the attendance record at the oval was broken. The interest in the match was so intense that;

They came on foot, in trams, cars, trains and buses... Scotchmen's Hill was crowded and 17,538 spectators crammed into the Fremantle Oval, setting a record for the ground and also a record for any WA fixture apart from final-round and interstate games.¹⁰⁹

The following year a game held at the oval on the 15 October was the first official league football match to be played under lights in Western Australia.¹¹⁰

In the 1940s improvements were made to the cycle track which was repaired and resprayed with cream-coloured Taylorite to increase visibility for night racing.¹¹¹ In 1946 the Pavilion and other buildings on the oval were painted at a cost of £655.¹¹²

In 1953 the East Fremantle Football Club moved from the oval into new quarters in East Fremantle. The South Fremantle Football Club continued to enjoy success in the early 1950s and large crowds at all local games was a feature of the period. At the same time the composition of South Fremantle Football team began to reflect the ethnic diversity emerging in the Fremantle community because of post war immigration schemes. Local football players now bore names reflecting their European origins.¹¹³

The Oval continued to be used for other entertainments and sporting fixtures. These included a parade and pageant of sports and jazz held in October 1958 as part of The Festival of The Western Gateway and a National Folk Festival in 1978.¹¹⁴ In this period Fremantle also received another royal visit. Twenty-seven years after a visit by her parents, the reigning monarch Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Phillip were welcomed by residents and students at the Fremantle Oval. An outbreak of polio restricted the children's participation and while the Mayor Frederick Samson officially welcomed the royal couple there was none of the visual displays of earlier years.¹¹⁵

In the 1950s the barrack building, so long a feature of the oval landscape, was demolished and remained vacant for a number of years prior to the construction of an aged care home on

¹⁰⁹ Harrison & Lee, *South Fremantle*: Vol 1., 21, 25

¹¹⁰ *Fremantle Gazette* 25 August 1992

¹¹¹ Fremantle Municipal Council Minutes 31 May 1937

¹¹² Fremantle Municipal Council Minutes 2 December 1946

¹¹³ Lists of players names in Harrison & Lee, *South Fremantle*: Vol 2, 217-223

¹¹⁴ File 712.5, Fremantle Library, LHC

¹¹⁵ *Daily News* 21 March 1954: 2; see also photo 914, Fremantle Library, LHC

the site the mid 1970s. In 1954, the club rooms beneath the Victoria Pavilion were refurbished at a cost of £4,500.¹¹⁶ In 1957 extensive alterations to the Victoria Pavilion were carried out including the construction of limestone retaining walls to increase the height of the ramped area in front of the pavilion. The timber balustrades were replaced with tubular steel and wire mesh. The three flights of original timber steps to the front of the pavilion were removed and replaced with tubular steel steps and the timber louvre panels on the west elevation of the building were replaced with metal sheet cladding profiled to replicate weatherboarding. Various structural repairs were also carried out, including the replacement of the main floor joists and the plate supporting the timber posts, and the building was rendered.¹¹⁷

Based on the analysis of aerial photography, it was between the period of 1953 and 1961 when the original commentary box was removed and replaced with a newer or refurbished multi-storey broadcast and media box located immediately south of the Victoria Pavilion.

South Fremantle has been said to be the only league football club in WA to own the freehold of its club premises.¹¹⁸ Negotiations between club representatives and Parliamentary figures allowed for a portion of Commonwealth land adjoining Fremantle Oval to be transferred to the SFFC for \$1,700.¹¹⁹

After the site was secured in 1960, finance for the erection of the social clubrooms was arranged with the R & I Bank, and on completion it was named the Griff John Pavilion in honour of the Club's founder. The building was opened by Fremantle Mayor W. F. (later Sir Frederick) Samson on 9 July 1960.¹²⁰ The building was extended in 1969.

In 1962 the oval was regraded, and the outer reserve grassed. Alterations were also carried out to the inner fence making the playing area 190yds (174m) long and 165yds (172m) wide. In 1963 a pavilion was constructed to the east of the South Fremantle clubhouse, by the Tubular Steel Company. The building was named the Doig Pavilion in memory of former Captain Ron Doig who died in 1932.¹²¹

Aerial photography indicates that the cycle track was removed between the years 1965 and 1970. During this period, the playing surface was realigned resulting in the surface being moved further away from the Victoria Pavilion. The spectators' area between the playing surface and Victoria Pavilion commenced usage as a car park following the realignment, as a number of cars are visible in 1970 aerial photographs.

¹¹⁶ Harrison & Lee, *South Fremantle*: Vol 1, 129

¹¹⁷ See File 712.5 Fremantle Library, LHC correspondence dated 6 March 1957

¹¹⁸ It has not been possible to establish this during the writing of this report, but the claim is highly probable.

¹¹⁹ This figure is quoted in Harrison & Lee, but the transfer occurred prior to the change to the dollar. As a result, it is unknown if this is a conversion or a misquoted figure in pounds.

¹²⁰ Harrison & Lee, *South Fremantle*: Vol 2, 206

¹²¹ Harrison & Lee, *South Fremantle*: Vol 2, 173

During the 1960s various schemes for the oval were proposed, including the idea of building a stadium, but this did not eventuate. In 1969 a feasibility study for the oval recommended the construction of several additional facilities including two new toilet blocks on the eastern side of the oval, replacement of the Fothergill Street entrance and a new grandstand on the northwest corner of the oval.¹²² In 1978 drainage to the oval was upgraded at a cost of \$12,000.¹²³

In 1979, the record attendance at the Oval, with 23,109 spectators, happened when South Fremantle beat East Fremantle on 4 June.



Photograph 012: A photograph showing Fremantle Oval as it was in 1978. The 1970 introduction of an internal carpark is shown in full effect. Construction is visible in the background of the image taking place at the Fremantle Hospital. Image courtesy Fremantle City Library, Ref no. 0984D.

2.3.12 Major Changes and Heritage, 1981 to 1995

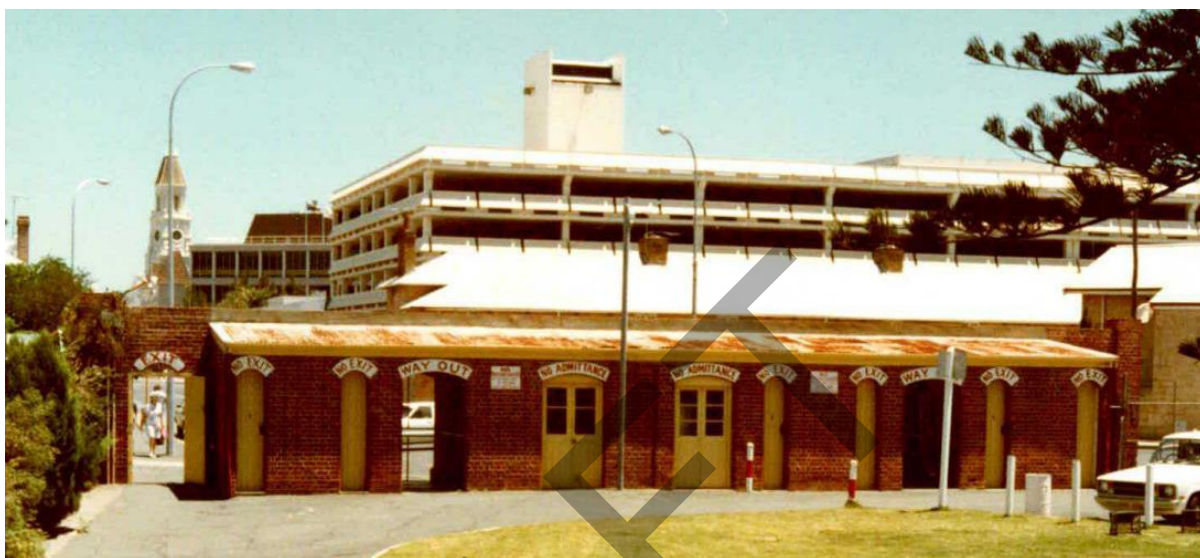
More than a century after football was first played on the Oval, the site still provided a focus for the Fremantle community as the home of the South Fremantle Football Club. The Oval's connection with football was further increased in 1994 when it became the host ground for the second Western Australian Football Club to be admitted to the Australian Football League, The Fremantle Dockers.

The tradition of using the Oval as a venue for civic events has also continued. Formal ceremonies performed on the oval include several grantings of 'Freedom of Entry to the City of Fremantle'.

¹²² 'Feasibility Study for Fremantle Oval', Gary Bavistock Architect for the FCC (1969)

¹²³ *Daily News* 29 June 1978

Community activities including folk and rock concerts, bush bands, and family entertainment also attracted people to the oval during the 1980s. Although few attending would have been aware of it, one of these events provided a link back to the past. One hundred and twenty years after the early citizens of Fremantle gathered on the Barrack Field to watch parading soldiers march to a military band, people gathered on the oval to witness a performance of Her Majesty's Irish Guards Beating Retreat, as part of the Festival of Perth Program.¹²⁴



Photograph 13: A photograph showing the original turnstile gates from inside Fremantle oval c. 1983.



Photograph 14: A photograph showing the original turnstile gates from William Street c. 1984. The Victoria Pavilion is painted at this stage.

In 1986 the construction of the Parry Street extension had a major impact on the oval site and on the Victoria Pavilion. The road effectively cut off a section of the original Reserve and necessitated the demolition of two buildings, the caretaker's cottage, and the William Street entrance gate. It also necessitated demolition of two small extensions to the rear of the Victoria

¹²⁴

Handbill dated 25 January 1987 held in file 712.5, Fremantle Library, LHC

Pavilion. The construction of the road had the effect of giving the back of the pavilion a street frontage where previously it had opened onto an informal open yard area.¹²⁵ Prior to construction of the road, work was undertaken to strengthen the foundations of the building.¹²⁶ Also in 1986 new turnstiles and entry gates were constructed on the William Street entry to the oval by the Fremantle City Council.¹²⁷ The building was designed by City Architect Agneishka Kiera. A proposal to have the old 1920s gates and turnstiles relocated elsewhere failed to attract any offers for a new home.¹²⁸ At the time of demolition of the 1920s gates, Fremantle council announced the turnstiles would be stored “for future use”.¹²⁹ Although their eventual location has not been determined, the Western Australian Museum did approach the City of Fremantle in 1988 requesting two turnstiles for conservation and display, which was approved by council.¹³⁰ However, by 1992 it was reported that a number of turnstiles were still at a council depot and weathering badly.¹³¹



Photograph 15: A photograph showing the Fairburn Street/Fremantle Prison connection prior to the introduction of Parry Street and the extant stairs c. 1983.

¹²⁵ *Fremantle Gazette* 27 April 1983

¹²⁶ *Fremantle Gazette* 16 January 1985, cutting held in file 712.5, Fremantle Library, LHC

¹²⁷ *Fremantle Gazette* 24 February 1987

¹²⁸ *Sunday Independent* 19 January 1986

¹²⁹ *Daily News* 23 October 1985: 16

¹³⁰ *Planning & Development Committee* 27 September 1988, copy held in file 712.5

¹³¹ *Fremantle Gazette* 26 May 1992



Photograph 16: A photograph showing the redevelopment of the site directly behind the Victoria Pavilion on the Parry Street extension c. 1985.

In 1986, South Fremantle Football Club proposed quitting the Oval, partly as a result of the unsuitable state of the surface.¹³² This caused community concern, with media stories indicating Fremantle residents preferred it to be occupied by a football club rather than become a more general-use stadium.¹³³ As a result, works undertaken to the Oval at this time included topdressing, levelling and scarifying the playing surface, as well as limestone walling and work on the Victoria Pavilion.¹³⁴

In 1989 the City received a grant of \$15,000 from the National Estate for restoration work to the Pavilion. As well as general repair work, the grant funded restoration of original detail including timber balustrades and replacement of two deteriorated panels of cast iron decoration. The building was also painted.

¹³² *The Eagle* 26 August 1986: 2

¹³³ *Fremantle Gazette* 24 June 1986

¹³⁴ *Fremantle Gazette* 24 February 1987



Photograph 17: A photograph showing the new turnstiles and gatehouse under construction c. 1986.

In 1992 four light towers were erected on the oval to facilitate night games.

In the 1990s increased awareness of heritage and conservation issues heightened by the closure of Fremantle Gaol as a detention centre and the subsequent conservation of the Prison Precinct adjacent to and closely associated with the oval site has led to pressure to consider the heritage implications of the oval site and the Victoria Pavilion.

In November 1993 the Victoria Pavilion was entered into the Heritage Council of WA's Register of Heritage Places.

In 1994, South Fremantle FC held a celebration for the centenary of the Oval. This included a number of games and a "motorcade of past presidents, life members, coaches, captains, and players".¹³⁵

In 1994 the newly formed Dockers Football Club chose to locate their headquarters in Fremantle and to nominate the Fremantle Oval as their training ground. The Dockers had their first training run at the Oval on 31 October 1994.¹³⁶

Plans for a building to accommodate the club's administration and training facilities were submitted to the Fremantle Council. However, the siting of the new building met with considerable opposition from some sections of the community who argued that the building's size would detract from the area's heritage value and compromise the integrity of the Fremantle Prison Precinct. After months of debate and consideration of various alternative sites around the oval, the Council approved plans to site the building between the South Fremantle Football Club and the Victoria Pavilion. In February 1995, the Dockers Football Club

¹³⁵ *Fremantle Gazette* 4 June 1994

¹³⁶ *West Australian* 22 May 2021

management announced they might seek to locate their administrative office at an alternative site in the City of Fremantle.¹³⁷

The music festival 'The Big Day Out' was located at Fremantle Oval in 1994 and 1995. The first one held there boasted an impressive line-up, including Soundgarden, Björk, the Ramones, Smashing Pumpkins, Cruel Sea and more.¹³⁸

2.3.13 Into the Future, 1996 to 2022

The Fremantle Dockers established a base at the Oval, and in 1999-2000 constructed a new training facility and offices there, to designs by Oldfield Knott. Previous incarnations of this plan had proved controversial with some sections of the Fremantle community.¹³⁹ This required demolition of the Doig Pavilion and the levelling of the historic hospital end hill area that had once been a popular position for the public.¹⁴⁰ At the same time, the South Fremantle facilities were upgraded with improvements to the members' bar, new toilets, and a new office.¹⁴¹

These facilities were officially opened in 2004, along with the refurbished broadcast and media box. The box was renamed as part of these festivities after George Grljusich, a prominent veteran broadcaster and commentator. Grljusich passed away in 2007.

Fremantle Oval continued to be used as a music venue, including a concert by the Divinyls in 2007.¹⁴²

In 2014, a small fire occurred to the Victoria Pavilion and resulted in a minor amount of damage. A structural report completed by Burdett & Associates noted the damage as occurring to part of a column, beam, flooring and seating, and recommended repair works to the area. The damaged column was retained and pieced in, while additional timber had to be attached to the beam to strengthen it. A like for like replacement of damaged timber seating planks was also required.

In 2015, the City of Fremantle carried out works to conserve the Victoria Pavilion, including:

- Structural strengthening to brace the Parry Street facade, repair cracks in external walls and reinforce timber columns
- Minor repairs to timberwork, balustrades and floorboards to the grandstand.
- Repair and repainting of all external timber doors and windows

¹³⁷ File 796.336 Fremantle Library LHC for further details

¹³⁸ *West Australian* 3 February 1994: 8

¹³⁹ *Fremantle Herald* 17 December 1994

¹⁴⁰ *West Australian* 7 February 2017

¹⁴¹ *Fremantle Gazette* 21 February 2000

¹⁴² *West Australian* 31 October 2007

- Installation of new internal 'roof' below grandstand seating and above the undercroft ceiling to collect rainwater and make this area weatherproof
- Removal of intrusive brickwork from undercroft arches for installation of new windows
- Removal of suspended ceilings to reinstate original high ceilings.¹⁴³

In 2017, the Fremantle Dockers closed their office at Fremantle Oval and relocated to the club's new training and administration facilities at Cockburn Central.¹⁴⁴

The Fremantle Docker's women's team, who play in the AFLW, have been based at Fremantle Oval since their inaugural games in 2017.¹⁴⁵

In May 2021, Fremantle Council endorsed a \$37 million redevelopment of the Oval. The masterplan included new clubrooms and grandstands, improved spectator facilities, lighting upgrades and the realignment of the playing field to reconnect the oval to the heritage-listed Victoria Pavilion. Other improvements include new grass banks, undercover seating terraces, a new events space, nature play area and improved connections with the rest of the city.¹⁴⁶

The former Dockers' headquarters was used by the City of Fremantle as a temporary administration centre and library while redevelopment of Kings Square was undertaken, with the new offices opening in 2021.

Also in 2021, it was announced that the State's only representative soccer team in the A-League, Perth Glory, would relocate to Fremantle Oval. The site was to be used as a training venue for the club's women's and youth teams.¹⁴⁷

In 2022, the first game of the AFLW season in Western Australia took place at Fremantle Oval, with the Fremantle Dockers beating the West Coast Eagles.¹⁴⁸

2.4 CONCLUSION

This section establishes a good deal of the history of the construction, development and use of the place since the Convict Establishment of the place. The timing of the removal of the louvres to the Victoria Pavilion was not established.

¹⁴³ City of Fremantle press release, held on file 712.5

¹⁴⁴ www.fremantlefc.com.au/news/110299/fremantle-dockers-office-closure [accessed 1 December 2021]

¹⁴⁵ afl.com.au [accessed 10 December 2021]

¹⁴⁶ www.austadiums.com/news/1042/perth-glory-to-relocate-headquarters-to-fremantle-oval [accessed 1 December 2021]

¹⁴⁷ www.austadiums.com/news/1042/perth-glory-to-relocate-headquarters-to-fremantle-oval [accessed 1 December 2021]

¹⁴⁸ Attended by the writer of this report.

3.0 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The aim of this section is to: examine the context of the place, its setting, describe the current function of the place, describe the fabric, and identify evidence of change to the structures, earlier finishes and decorative details.

The physical evidence section is based on site visits by Griffiths Architects made December 2021 and January 2022.

3.2 CONTEXT OF THE PLACE

Fremantle Oval is located in the east section of the centre of the City of Fremantle, within the Convict Establishment and close to *Fremantle Prison*, which is inscribed on the World Heritage List as part of a serial listing of Australian convict sites.

As a result of the place being part of the Establishment, it is bounded by the Prison, Fairbairn Street Ramp, Parry Street and former parts of the Establishment facing on to South Terrace, together with part of Fremantle Hospital. All part of the original convict grant.

In this report registered heritage places are italicised.

The study area is bounded by these features in terms of analysis. Other heritage elements in the near vicinity that impact on the oval and its future include, *The Knowle*, *Fremantle Synagogue*, *Scots Presbyterian Church*, *Fremantle Markets*, and *Fremantle Prison* (including Prison, Prison Terrace, Fairbairn Street Ramp). A little further distant *Fremantle Prison Warders Cottages* and *Fremantle Court House (fmr)* and *Police Station Complex*, and *Fremantle Drill Hall*.

The site is benched, though predominantly cut, to achieve a playing surface and contoured beyond the cut area to achieve viewing banks.

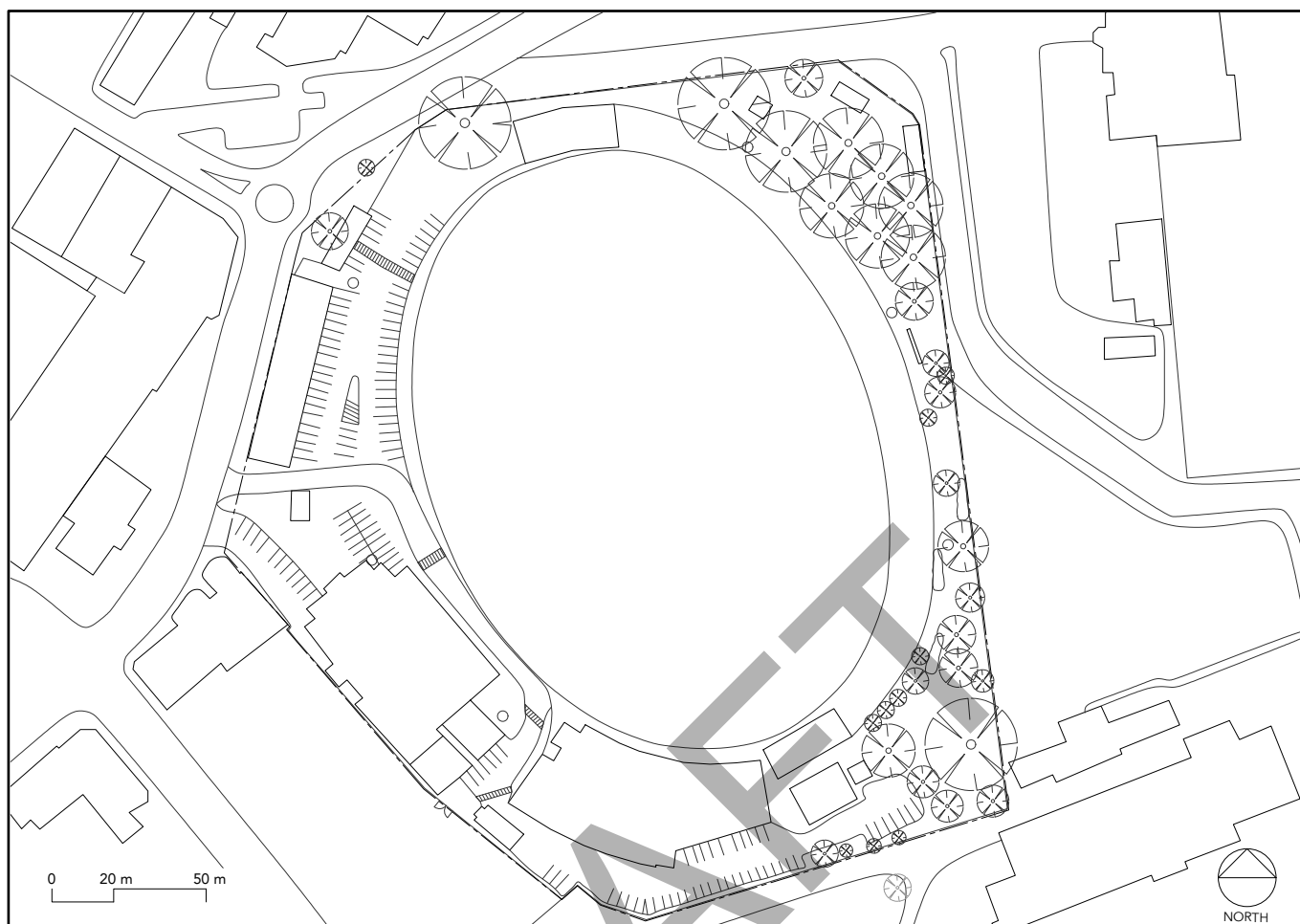


Figure 02

Fremantle Oval. Site Plan. *Griffiths Architects, January 2022.*

Context and Perimeter Setting

The site is artificially raised in the west and to a certain extent to the south, with a near flat playing surface and a bank rising steeply to the east on the north side, and a bank carved out of limestone to the east. The raising of the west area occurred during landscaping works, which involved the realignment of the playing surface. Through time, the limestone inside the oval perimeter at the end of Fothergill Street has been undercut by erosion.

Parry Street passes the site at flat gradient, while the Fairbairn Street Ramp, once connecting William Street to the Prison Terrace, and now interrupted by Parry Street, rises as an even ramp with steps up from the later Parry Street to negotiate the levels between the two streets. The way in which the step and ramp have been arranged causes a break in the procession up the former ramp and the Prison Gates are lost from sight at the bottom of the steps. The context here is serviceable, but hard and visually unforgiving.

Where Parry Street runs past the William Street gates and Victoria Pavilion the context is all hard paved with a crossover at the south end of the pavilion and two young Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*).

Fothergill Street runs along the east boundary, in front of the Fremantle Prison Terrace, and rises to the south, before turning east to what was Church Hill. There is a turnstile (1970) at the northern end of Fothergill Street. The limestone oval wall precludes views over the oval and of the city.

Fremantle Hospital, in which *The Knowle* is situated, takes up part of the south and east boundaries, with former Convict Establishment sites on the south-west boundary with *Fremantle Synagogue* on the corner of Norfolk Street, the site of the Stand Reilly Centre alongside and the former Fremantle Primary School in the grounds of the Fremantle Hospital.

Once enclosed by various kinds of timber fences, Fairbairn Street Ramp and Fothergill sides are enclosed by large scale random coursed limestone walls, over which large branches of Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) extend, obscuring views along the Fairbairn Street ramp. The walls are in fair condition, with some areas in very poor condition as well as large sections of crude repair. Generally, the walls detract from the setting and present a hard and inhospitable edge to two sides of the oval. Iron gates and clad metal gates occur in a number of locations and would appear to be products of the 1960s and later.



Photograph 18

Junction of Fothergill Street and the Fairbairn Street ramp. *Griffiths Architects December 2021.*

Note: The 1930s wall replaces numerous perimeter treatments, and the bitumen removed from the ramp in 2002 and replaced with limestone concrete. Though this was meant to replicate the historic crushed limestone, it is very hard and unforgiving.



Photograph 19

Fothergill Street looking south. *Griffiths Architects December 2021*

Note: The Prison Terrace is to the left and an entry gate is under the shade of a Moreton Bay Fig. The walls have been crudely repaired in numerous locations and some sections are in very poor repair.



Photograph 20

Fothergill Street turnstiles and entrance gates from 1970. *Griffiths Architects December 2021*

The brickwork and form of construction was a standard approach to oval entrance gates in the late 1970s



Photograph 21

Fairbairn Street ramp from Parry Street. *Griffiths Architects December 2021.*

The ramp is configured in a way that disconnects the procession to the Prison gates and the tree canopies contribute to the visual disruption.



Photograph 22

Parry Street looking south. *Griffiths Architects December 2021.*

The construction of Parry Street required new William Street oval gates (1986) and a connection through to the north end of Norfolk Street. The Norfolk Island Pines, paving and gates are a product of this period. The Fremantle Markets are to the right and Scots Presbyterian Church centre, with the Victoria Pavilion obscured by trees.



Photograph 23

William Street entry gates (1986) and turnstiles. *Griffiths Architects December 2021.*

The Norfolk Island Pines and low limestone wall lie outside the oval perimeter but are on the title. The former William Street gates were supposed to be including the entry gates but were not.



Photograph 24

Victoria Pavilion looking north and broadcast box right. *Griffiths Architects December 2021.*

This was at the termination of Norfolk Street prior to the construction of Parry Street. The limestone wall is a late addition from this period.

3.3 SETTING

Perimeter Treatments

The setting is arranged around grassed oval playing surface, which is surrounded by a low 'Cyclone' link mesh fence. The area immediately outside this fence has been developed for vehicular and pedestrian circulation and viewing space and terraces, comprising bitumen surface around the western half and concrete slab and kerb terraces around the eastern half. Buildings are arranged along the northern, western and southern site boundaries. The area between the terraces and the eastern boundary consists of rough grass, trees and a limestone ridge.



Photograph 25

The oval looking south-west with the bitumen paved area, Bulldogs Club Room and the former Dockers Clubrooms. Beyond lies Fremantle Hospital to the right and to the left Fremantle Prison walls. *Griffiths Architects December 2021.*



Photograph 26 The oval looking north with the bitumen paved area Victoria Pavilion, William Street gates, terraces and tree screen. Griffiths Architects December 2021. *The original shallow gradient to the pavilion was later increased to its present form.*

Buildings aside, prominent features include lighting towers and advertising hoardings and free-standing signs to the north, east and south, score board, and the goal posts at the north and south ends of the oval. All of these elements are in fair condition.

The main vehicular and 'official' entry is located off Parry Street on the western boundary. Another vehicular entry is located on the southern boundary between the vacant site on South Terrace and the Fremantle Hospital.

3.4 CONTEXT OF THE PLACE

Landform and Surfaces

The original landform of the site was a slope, like the Fairbairn Street Ramp. It was cut and filled to create the central oval playing surface with rising ground all around it to provide spectator viewing. The overall change in level from east to west is approximately 8 metres

The oval playing surface is very slightly crowned at its centre, with very small drainage falls to its perimeter. The oval has been re-oriented on a number of occasions and in its present configuration, does not relate well to Victoria Pavilion.

Excavation along the eastern side of the site has intersected a limestone ridge, cutting it away to within several metres of the site boundary. The exposed upper surface of this ridge is weathered and hardened "capstone". Pockets of soil in the surface support a range of plants.

The near vertical excavation has exposed a face of softer limestone, which is eroding and, in some places, undercutting the harder capstone layer.



Photograph 27

The eastern limestone ridge. *Griffiths Architects December 2021*

This indicates the cutting away and erosion, together with Fig Trees, Agave, Casuarina, Eucalypts, Tea Tree and a Fig Tree.

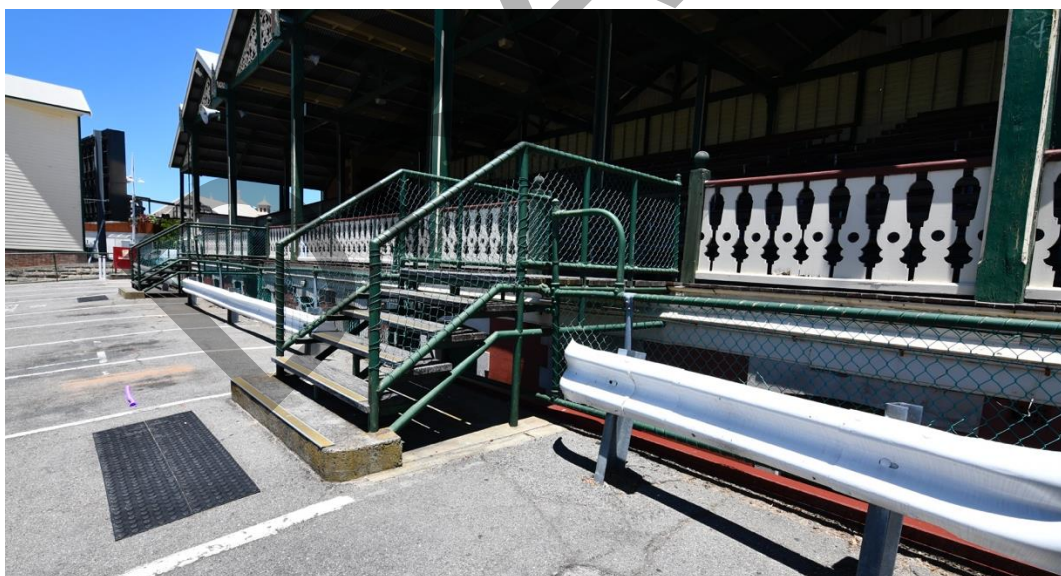
Ground level rises approximately 4.5 metres from the edges of the oval playing surface to the north and south boundaries. The Moreton Bay Fig trees along the northern end of the site were planted in the 1890's and the intactness of the tree's root system indicates that the ground surface level in the vicinity of these trees has not been substantially changed since that time.

The oval playing surface consists of irrigated, closely mown and well-tended grass. Between the playing surface fence and the buildings grouped around the western and southern site boundaries, the ground has a sealed bitumen surface with white parking painted line markings. The surface shows signs of bitumen applications of different ages: all appear to be relatively recent and are generally in fair to good condition.

**Photograph 28**

The eastern oval from the eastern terraces. *Griffiths Architects December 2021*
Bulldogs Clubrooms, Broadcast Box, Victoria Pavilion and William Street gates.

Land in front of the Victoria Pavilion was recontoured, creating a deep gulley in front of it, obscuring some of the original design intent. The original incline was only 900mm above floor level. These works occurred during the time when the cycle track was removed and the playing surface was realigned.

**Photograph 29**

Raised levels in front of the Victoria Pavilion. *Griffiths Architects December 2021*
The east face of the pavilion has been obscured by this intervention from the 1950s the balustrade is a reconstruction.

From the oval playing surface along its eastern side (between the north and south goal posts) are a series of seating terraces bounded along their uphill edge by a bitumen pathway. The terraces are constructed from pre-cast concrete kerbs and concrete slabs with a total of 11 risers. These are in fair to very poor condition near the southern end.



Photograph 30

Concrete terraces and advertising signs. Griffiths Architects December 2021
The terraces are formed by precast concrete kerbs and concrete paving slabs. These are in very poor condition and in some locations are badly displaced.

The limestone ridge abuts the terrace's perimeter path along the eastern side. Elsewhere the ground surface is sand with a cover of unirrigated and rough-mown annual grasses.

Trees and other Vegetation

The predominant vegetation on the site is a group of Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) and 2 Norfolk Island Pines (*Araucaria heterophylla*) at the north end of the site and another group consisting of Moreton Bay Figs, Norfolk Island Pines, Coastal Sheoak (*Casuarina equisetifolia*) and several Gums (*Eucalyptus* spp) at the south-east corner of the site. There is also a Fig Tree (*Ficus carica*) and Century Plants (*Argave americana*)

There are also large and medium height Norfolk Island Pines in front of the William Street gates which is within the site boundary outside the perimeter wall, set in beds of low limestone wall.

There are scattered Gums and Sheoaks in various other locations around the site.

The group of Moreton Bay Figs at the north end of the site forms a substantial mass, with each tree averaging approximately 20 to 24 metres in height, with a similar canopy spread. These trees were probably planted in the 1890's and are now considered to be "past their prime."

The 2 Norfolk Island Pines within this group appear in good condition. They are approximately 25 metres in height with canopy spreads of approximately 12 metres: the canopy spreads are uneven where the Figs have grown up to them.

One Moreton Bay Fig within the site adjacent to the intersection of Parry and Fairbairn Streets is located within the carparking area - bitumen seal finishes clear of the tree's trunk but roadbase and car parking extends close to it.

Within the group of trees in the north-east corner of the site, canopies overlap, casting uniform, dense shade over the ground surface.

The group of trees in the south-east corner of the site is not as massive in scale, with the individual trees being smaller and not forming overlapping canopies to the same extent. One of the Norfolk Island Pines is in poor stunted condition.

Trees which are not located within the site, but which impinge upon views of it, include a short row of Gums along the north side of Fairbairn Street near the prison, young Norfolk Island Pines outside the markets building in Parry Street, Date Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*), on either side of William Street near its intersection with Parry Street.

The only other vegetation on the site are shrubs clustered on and around the limestone ridge. These comprise the indigenous species:

Pink Rice Flower (*Pimelia ferruginea*)

Coastal Wattle (*Acacia sp*)

Coastal Peppermint (*Agonis flexuosa*)

Rottneest Island Pine (*Callitris preissii*)

and introduced species:

Tea Tree (*Leptospermum laevigatum*)

Agave (*Agave americana*)

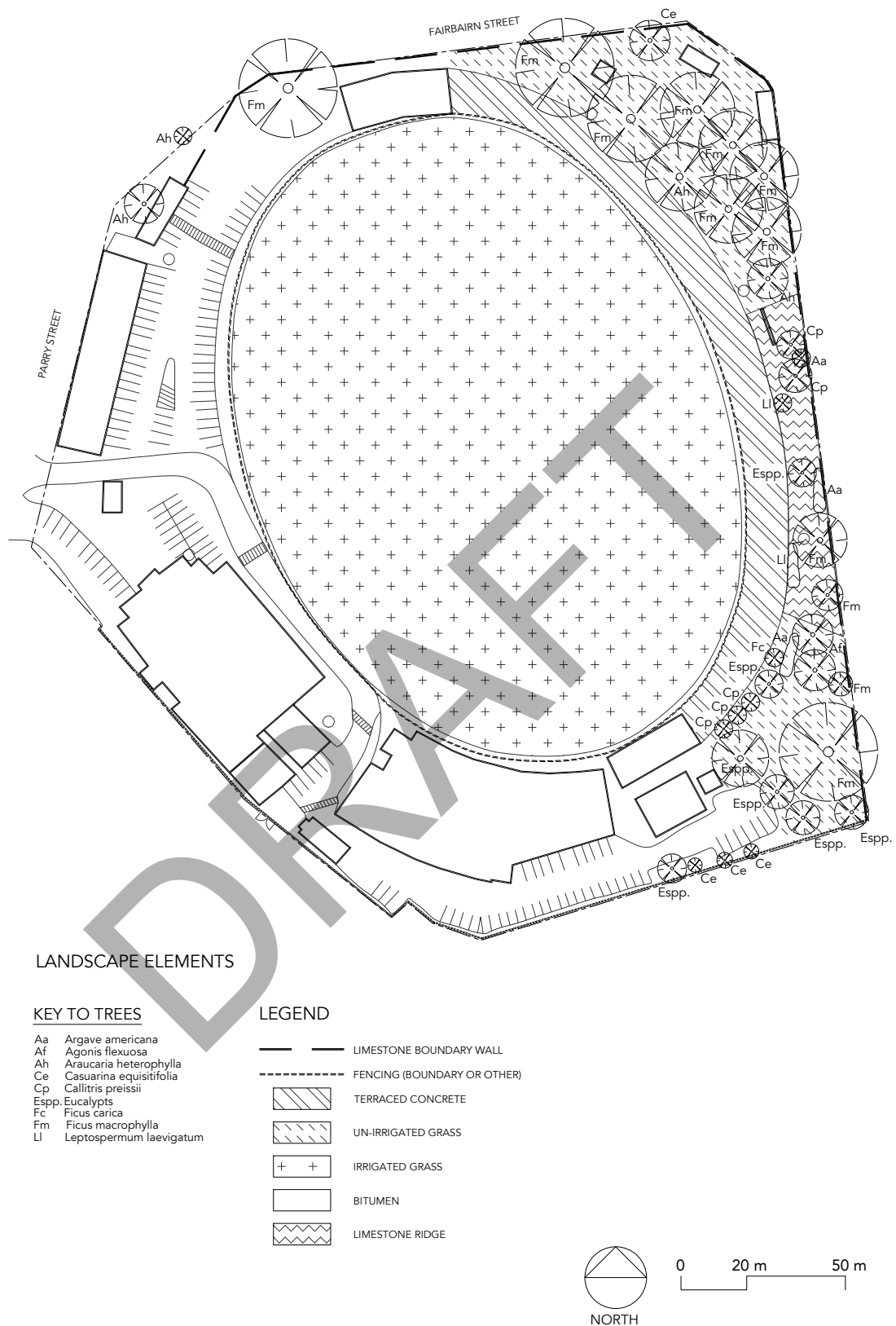


Figure 03

Existing Landscape Elements Plan, Fremantle Oval. Griffiths Architects, January 2022

3.5 CURRENT FUNCTION OF THE PLACE

Fremantle Oval still serves as a sports oval, the Victoria Pavilion continues to function as a grandstand, with fitness training facilities under it, together with South Fremantle Football Club administration. The Dockers headquarters, once the temporary home of Fremantle City Council lies vacant and the Griff John Pavilion remains the headquarters of South Fremantle Football Club or Bulldogs.

3.5.1 Description of fabric

The complex comprises a number of built elements, created across its history, including the Victoria Pavilion (1897), Griff John Pavilion (1960 and 1969), Fothergill Street entry gates (1970), north and southeast toilet blocks (1970), northwest pavilion (1970) George Grljusich broadcast box (1961), William Street gates (1986), and the former Dockers Clubrooms (1999).

Victoria Pavilion (1897)

The Victoria Pavilion is a large Flemish bond tuck-pointed brick, rendered brick, timber and iron structure located on the western side of the Fremantle Oval designed in the Federation Filigree style.¹⁴⁹

The building faces east onto the oval and provides covered seating for spectators. The back of the building faces Parry Street. This elevation was not envisaged as a street elevation when conceived. It has some window and door openings at irregular intervals and archways indicating a former undercroft area, which is supported by investigative works undertaken in 2015. The wall was originally tuck-pointed Flemish bond brick with rendered quoins and entablatures, but some of the brickwork was rendered in the 1950s and is currently painted, with many sections of render losing adherence. Rendering and painting has had a deleterious effect.

The upper level is timber boarded with horizontal boards up the roof plate and then vertically boarded gables, replacing the original timber louvres. The roof is covered with iron in a series of gables, overhanging verges and downpipes occur at each box gutter.

¹⁴⁹ Styles identified in accordance with Richard Apperley, Robert Irving and Peter Reynolds, *Identifying Australia Architecture*; Angus and Robertson; 1989. See pp 108-111.



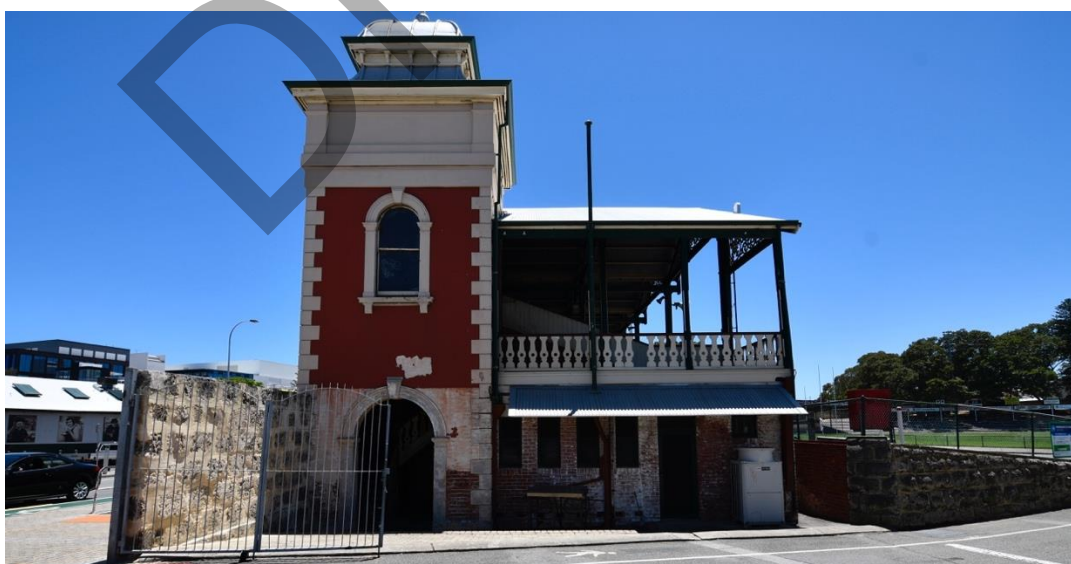
Photograph 31

Victoria Pavilion from Parry Street *Griffiths Architects December 2021*

This reveals the prosaic nature of the west elevation and the changes to the treatment of the gables.

The ends of the building are terminated with the stair towers, also constructed in tuck-pointed Flemish bond brick, with rendered quoins, a large rendered entablature, convex curved roof, raised cupola and finial. The roofs are covered with raised seam metal sheeting. The ground floor wall has a mixture of flat arched door and windows and a number of semi-circular arched openings.

Openings to the stair two stair towers are dressed with architraves, imposts and arches with keystones.



Photograph 32

Victoria Pavilion south elevation. *Griffiths Architects December 2021*. This embankment and limestone walls are later additions, increasing the pitch of the bank substantially.

The more elaborate detailing of the building is reserved for the eastern elevation. The main roof is constructed of seven gabled bays supported on stop chamfered timber posts with timber trusses spanning between the gables. Gables are infilled with cast iron panels with sinuous decorative pattens, and the post capitals were removed. The roof sheeting is of corrugated galvanised iron.



Photograph 33 Victoria Pavilion east elevation. *Griffiths Architects December 2021.* The embankment and paving detract from the presentation of the place.

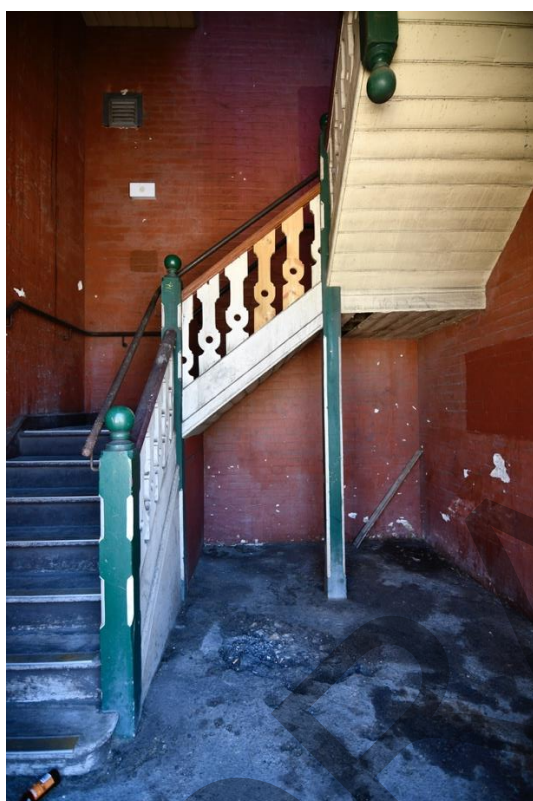
The bleachers are arranged in four blocks, each consisting of eleven rows of timber bleachers. The top seven rows of seating appear to be original whilst the front four rows have been replaced with timber seating on a steel frame. The balustrade at the front of the pavilion in timber fretwork is a 1980s restoration of the original. The three flights of steps to the pavilion are steel frame with tubular steel and wire mesh balustrades. These replaced the original timber stairs and balustrades in the 1950s.



Photograph 34 Victoria Pavilion bleachers and seats. *Griffiths Architects December 2021.* There is a mixture of new and replacement material.

There are flat floored private galleries at either end of the pavilion which enclosed under the main roof and are slightly higher than the front of the general viewing area which balances and punctuates the front elevation of the building.

Stairs to the private galleries and to the general viewing area are located at either end of the building. The general stairs are located in the two towers with the gallery stairs originally located in front. Both stairs are intact.



Photograph 35 Victoria Pavilion southern stairs. *Griffiths Architects December 2021*. Though in disrepair the stairs are intact. The masonry is much affected by damp.

Below the seating area of the pavilion the ground floor level of the building is constructed in brickwork which has been painted.

There are a series of original large spaces along the length of the building divided by 200mm thick brick walls. Originally this area contained the changing rooms for the two football teams and a central dining room area. Part of the southern end of the building was probably an open undercroft area, which is supported by investigative works undertaken in 2015. These spaces have been altered and adapted throughout the course of the history of the pavilion. Currently the area under the pavilion contains a suite of offices occupied by the South Fremantle Football Club at the southern end, a toilet block which has been constructed inside the central area of the structure and a gymnasium in the northern end of the building. The internal fabric of the office area consists of original brick walls with some additional light weight partitioning and

suspended grid and original ripple iron ceilings. The original timber floor has been carpeted. There are some remnants of original change rooms and toilets adjacent to the South Fremantle Football Club boardroom. There is also evidence throughout this section of the building of original ripple iron ceilings above the later suspended ceiling system.

The toilet block in the centre of the building has been constructed of masonry blocks with a metal deck roof, as a separate structure within a structure. The original timber floor to this section of the building has been removed and a concrete slab constructed. There is an accessway around the toilet block structure within the original space. The block is ventilated by a duct constructed across the top of the structure and through one of the windows on the western elevation. The original fluted iron ceiling remains intact above the toilet structure. There are remnants of a picture rail on the walls around the original space and evidence of former arched openings.

At the northern end of the building the original internal space has been converted for use as a gymnasium. The existing timber floor in this area is a reinstatement, following the use of the area as a large toilet block in the 1990's. There is evidence of the original fluted iron ceiling above the suspended ceiling grid. Internally the building has a series of small rooms constructed of timber stud partitioning along the eastern side. The style of construction indicates that these were built in the 1930s or 40s.

Externally the eastern elevation of the building at ground level is of painted rendered tuck-pointed brickwork with rendered quoining to window and door openings, and lintels over them. The elevation consists of a series of door and window openings of which most are original. The doorway adjacent to the toilet block has been widened. Windows are twin pane double hung sashes and some contain original wired glass. Doors are framed, ledged and boarded.



Photograph 36 Victoria Pavilion eastern ground floor wall. *Griffiths Architects December 2021*. The wall to the right and gangways are later additions. The original bank was only 900 high.

The site on which the pavilion is constructed has a natural slope to the west. The ground was originally excavated on the eastern side to construct the building. Early photographs show the ground in front of the pavilion excavated about 900mm. However, in the 1950s the area in front of the building was built up to approximately 2M above ground floor level and the area retained with limestone and brick retaining walls. This has obscured the reading of the original concept. The ground level adjacent to the western side of the building was raised to approximately floor level when the Parry Street extension was constructed.

Since its completion changes that have occurred include

- Construction of Parry Street to the west of the building, completely changing its setting.

- Changes to the level of the ground to the east of the pavilion and creation of a gully.

- Adaptation of the internal ground floor areas generally throughout.

- Render and paint to original tuck-pointed brickwork.

- Replacement of the three timber stairs to the viewing area with steel frame stairs.

- Replacement of the lower four rows of seats.

- Replacement of original timber louvres in the western facade with metal panels.

- Loss of cast iron decorative brackets.

Loss of timber detail to heads of columns.

Some other alterations to the fabric including replacement of roof sheeting with sheets to match the original and reconstruction of original balustrade details, have also been undertaken, but have conserved the fabric and not reduced authenticity.

Generally, the condition of the Victoria Pavilion is fair to poor. The following are in poor condition:

Roof Sheeting on the western side of the building shows evidence of rust.

Western wall suffers from damp for both rising damp and inundation and adverse impacts of render and paint on brickwork.

Water is penetrating between the metal panels on the western elevation and the timber structural posts causing corrosion.

Some deterioration including worn boards to the timber floors and stairs.

Minor surface rust to cast iron panels.

Deterioration of roof drainage system generally including, deteriorated rainwater heads, downpipes discharging against the external walls.

Roof joinery deterioration

Problems associated with inadequate drainage around the building including collection of water against entrances causing deterioration.

General severe deterioration of the fabric in the area where the toilet block has been constructed, including physical deterioration of the brickwork due to damp and noxious odours resulting from inadequate ventilation.

Corroding steel brackets

Rusting lintels

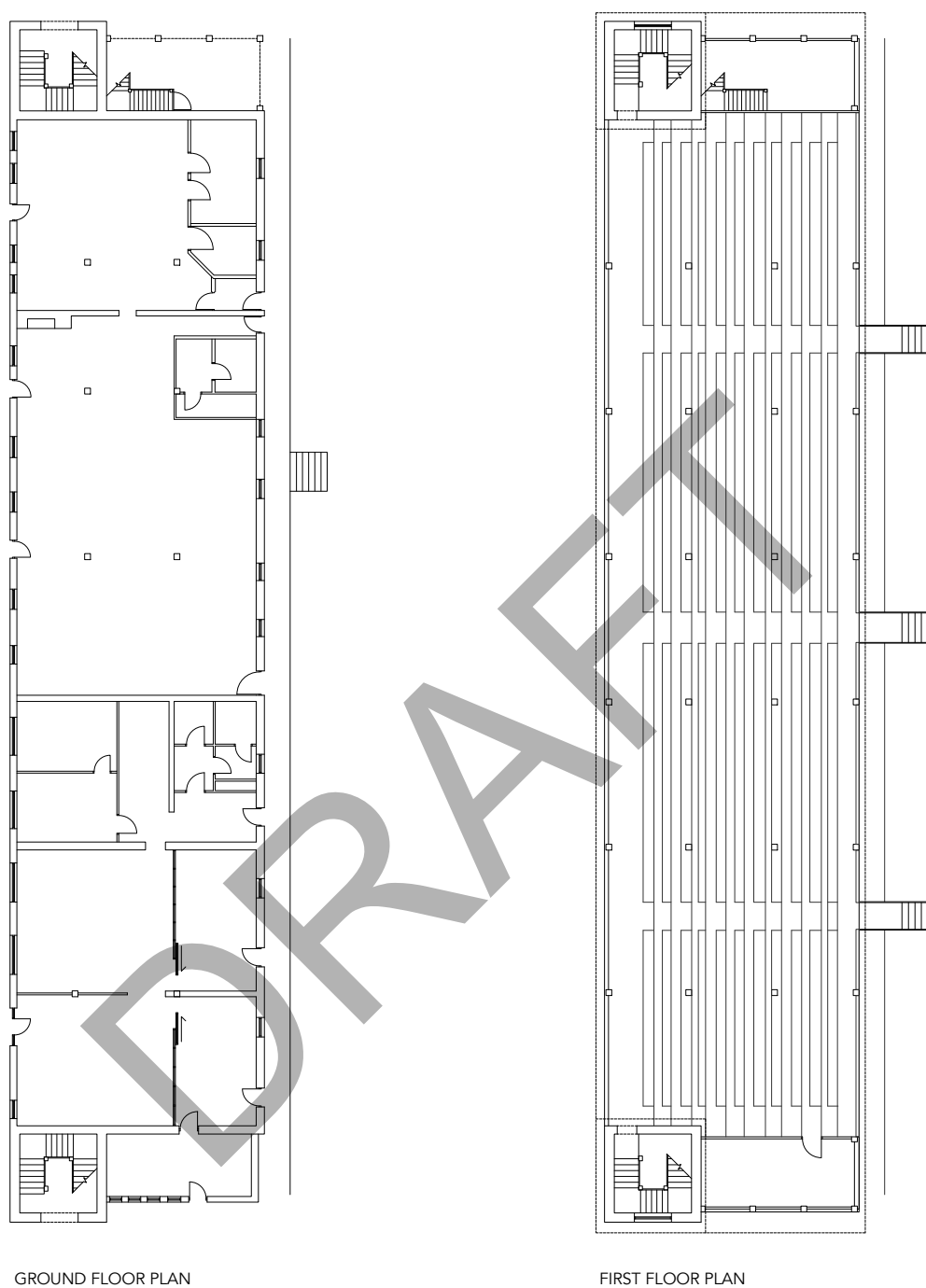
Deterioration of gutter boards

Deteriorating joinery

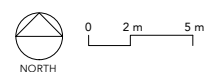
Crude abutments of limestone to ends and fixings into masonry walls.

Paint system failures

Build-up in paving levels making bottom steps of stairs non-compliant



VICTORIA PAVILION EXISTING FABRIC PLANS

**Figure 04**Existing Fabric Plan, Victoria Pavilion. *Griffiths Architects, January 2022*

Griff John Pavilion (1960, 1969)

The clubrooms are constructed in painted brick, steel, concrete with aluminium windows and a flat metal deck roof. It is a single storey structure with basement players changerooms and toilets. There is seating and concrete bleachers



Photograph 37 Griff John Pavilion from the north. *Griffiths Architects December 2021.*



Photograph 38 Griff John Pavilion from the west. *Griffiths Architects December 2021.*



Photograph 39 Griff John Pavilion from the south. *Griffiths Architects December 2021.*

Fothergill Street entry gates (1970)

The entry gates comprise a ticket sales booth, two sets of turnstiles and escape gates. It is face brick construction, with aluminium windows and a flat ribbed deck roof. The gates are tubular framed with chain mesh panels. Pavings and crib walls inside the gate are in poor condition and the building is in fair condition. It makes little contribution to the oval in a visual or functional sense.



Photograph 40 Fothergill Street entry gates from the west. *Griffiths Architects December 2021.*

North and southeast toilet blocks (1970)

The toilet blocks are near identical with face brick walls, low pitched corrugated steel roofs, concrete floors with granolithic surfaces, terrazzo partitioned compartments, stainless steel fittings and partly tiled walls. They are in fair condition and make no visual contribution to the setting.



Photograph 41 One of two toilet blocks. *Griffiths Architects December 2021.*

George Grljusich broadcast box (1961 and later)

The box is set on a rising bank and constructed on English bond brick foundations to a trapezoidal plan, clad with timber with access door and windows for broadcasters. The roof was added later and is an unlikely plan, being squared off to allow a roof to match the Victoria Pavilion, rather than the original flat roof.



Photograph 42 Broadcast box. *Griffiths Architects December 2021*. This is an important view that reveals the Fremantle Prison walls beyond to the east.

William Street gates (1986)

The William Street gates comprise a ticket office, two sets of turnstiles and an escape route through the centre. It is constructed of rendered brick and iron, with steel grill gates, aluminium windows and purposed built turnstiles. The style takes some of its motifs from the Fremantle Arts Centre gables. While the awnings are a practical solution to shading the windows



Photograph 43 William Street gates. *Griffiths Architects December 2021.*

Former Dockers Clubrooms (1999-2017).

The building follows the curve of the ground and uses some of the design devices of the Victoria Pavilion, with its gabled series of roofs. It is constructed of concrete and walls of glass facing on the oval. The entrance is from the west, with parking to the south. The read of the building presents as masonry walls with windows, while the oval side is almost all glass with views across the oval. The accommodation comprises offices, meeting rooms, training and treatment areas and sanitary facilities

3.5.2 Archaeological Potential

The work in this section was completed by Gaye Nayton in 1995 and little has changed to impact on this assessment.

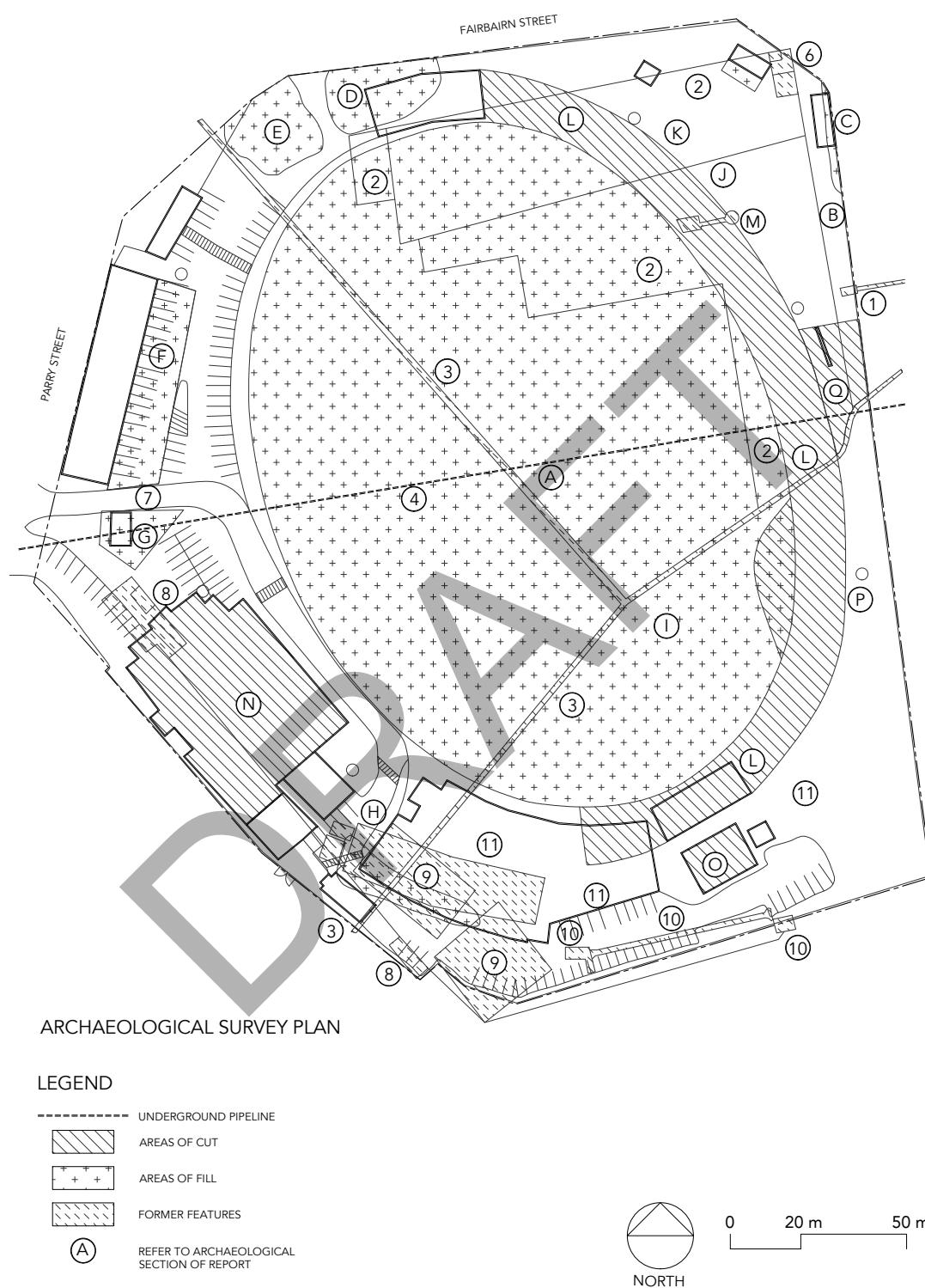


Figure 05

Archaeological Survey Plan, Fremantle Oval. *Griffiths Architects*, January 2022

Areas of Fill

Areas of fill cover and protect the archaeological record of activity at a site. Burying remains reduces the likelihood of present activities impacting on archaeological evidence. Areas of fill at Fremantle Oval are associated mainly with the oval itself and the western half of the grounds.

Area A. The Oval.

During the survey workmen were digging trenches in the northern part of the oval. The opportunity was taken to inspect the top 30 cm of sub surface deposits. These deposits were made up of fine grained top soil with no artifactual material incorporated into the matrix.

Area B. Fothergill Street Entrance.

A flat surface for the entrance has been achieved by building up the ground on the western side of the entrance.

Area C. Ground Adjunct to Fothergill Street Boundary Wall.

The Fothergill Street boundary wall is acting as a sediment trap stabilising soil immediately adjunct to it and allowing soil and rubbish deposits to build up. The trees located on the slopes in this north-eastern corner of the grounds are also acting as sediment traps allowing deposits to build up around their roots.

Area D. Western End of North Stand.

The ground level under the western end of this stand has been raised to provide a flat surface for the building. The area of fill extends east-west for a distance of 30 metres, 19 of which are underneath the stand. The fill also extends north-south for a distance of 17 metres, stretching from the stone boundary wall.

Area E. Car Park to the East of the Victoria Pavilion.

The area to the east of the Victoria Pavilion has been raised to form a slope which angles down from the stone boundary wall to the oval. There is a marked difference in the height and slope of the remnant ground levels outside the boundary wall to those inside.

Area F. Ramp in Front of Victoria Pavilion.

The area directly in front of the Victoria Pavilion has also been raised to form a ramp sloping down towards the oval. The ramp starts approximately one metre from the pavilion and is at the same height as the viewing area at this point.

It is difficult to assess by visual inspection alone whether the building of the Victoria Pavilion necessitated cutting or filling to level the site. Historical photographs of the pavilion which include glimpses of other buildings in the area suggest that the site may have been reasonably level to start with.

Area G. George Grljusich Broadcast Box.

The press box is constructed on a similar sloping ramp to the one outside the Victoria Pavilion. The press box is located at the highest end of the ramp which extends towards the oval for the same distance as areas D and E.

Area H. Western End of Doig Stand (demolished).

The ground level under the western half of this stand was raised to provide a flat surface for the building. The Dockers building chance this area and flattened and extensive area.

Areas of Disturbance

Areas of disturbance are those areas where digging or erosion have cut into the archaeological layers, mixing or removing archaeological evidence.

Area I. The Eastern Half of the Oval.

The remnant landforms indicate the former Barrack Field was a gently sloping plain which drained to the west. The construction of the parade and recreation ground, and then oval necessitated levelling this plain. This is most likely to have been achieved by cutting down most of the eastern part of the oval.

Later work in the 1960s which orientated the oval more to a north-south alignment would also have involved some cutting down operations in the eastern segment of the oval.

Area J. Slopes in the Upper North-eastern Corner of the Grounds.

The slopes in this area are suffering erosion. This is exposing nineteenth century artifactual material at the surface. A surface collection of a representative sample of older material was taken. One particular area on the slope below the present toilets was very rich in exposed artefacts. Material collected from the general area consists of

Blue and white "hospitality" ware decal plate shard.

Brown and white transfer print plate shard with geometric pattern.

Material collected from the slope below the toilets consist of Green and white transfer print plate shard with floral pattern.

Several shards of a blue and white transfer print serving platter with a floral pattern and a fish roe border.

Earthenware shard from a mug, vase or storage vessel with a brown glazed inside and a cream glaze on the outside embossed with a stylised flower motif

Shards of an aqua green bottle (possibly a Codd's type bottle) embossed FREMANTLE C & ...

Two-piece mould "black" glass bottle with bottom plate and a large bell shaped mamelon.

Shard from a moulded "black" glass bottle with an applied finish.

Perry Davis type finish on a brown bottle neck shard which is either hand blown or made in a shoulder length two-piece mould.

Green Club sauce finish shard also from a hand blown or shoulder length two-piece mould.

Area K. Brick Kiosk Building near Toilet Block.

The foundations for this building have been cut into the slope to provide a flat base. Artifactual material is exposed in the disturbed ground around the building. A small sample was collected from the surface consisting of

Blue and white transfer print plate shard with part of a romantic scene.

White cup shard with an embossed blue floral motif

Light blue glass shard possibly from a Codd's type bottle.

Area L. Concrete Seating Around northern part of Oval.

The lower slopes of the eastern half of the grounds have been cut and the angle of the slope changed during the installation of a semi circle of concrete seating and a bitumen access path around the oval. The front of the North Stand which is adjunct to the seating in this area also cuts slightly into the slope.

Areas M. Lighting Towers.

Four lighting towers were installed in 1992. These necessitated the disturbance of the ground around the towers to a depth of two metres. During the digging operations for the left-hand tower foundations a limestone tunnel was encountered at a depth of one metre (pers. comm. Brian Ciccotosto). The tunnel was cut through and was found to be filled with old bottles.

Area N. The South Fremantle Clubhouse (Griff John Pavilion).

The clubhouse is likely to have been built with concrete strip footings and a concrete slab. Underground change rooms have also been constructed in the front half of the building. Any archaeological deposits within the building zone are likely to have been disturbed.

Area O. Southern Toilet Block.

The foundations for this building have been cut into the slope to provide a flat surface.

Area P. Limestone Ridge.

The limestone ridge along the eastern edge of the grounds appears to have been cut back to its present configuration. This may have occurred mostly before or concurrently with the oval's construction in 1894, however, the ridge has been cut further since 1913 to allow the oval to expand into a more even shape. The last major change in the oval's shape occurred in the 1960s when the goal posts were re-aligned to a north-south position.

Area Q. Slope Behind Scoreboard.

This area which is presently enclosed by a fence has also been cut back to its present configuration. This may have occurred more recently as a result of the erection of the scoreboard.

Former Features

1. Fremantle Prison Main Sewer and Cesspit.

Early plans of the prison and convict gardens show that the end of the main sewer, and the cesspit it emptied into, are located within the present oval grounds. There are no surface indications of this feature.

2. Convict Gardens.

Part of the former convict gardens occupied the north-eastern section of the present grounds. The earliest part of the gardens extended in a rough rectangle from the northwest corner of the present grounds westward to the western end of the North Stand and southwards for approximately 23 metres. This area encloses most of area I, the site of the North Stand and the north-eastern corner of the oval. By the 1880s the gardens had extended to take up all of the north-eastern corner of the grounds. The well used to water the gardens appears from historical photographs to have been located near the present North Stand.

There are no surface indications of the layout of the convict gardens, however, the older artifacts eroding out of the slopes indicate that this area has been extensively used.

3. Paths Associated with The Convict Establishment.

Plans of the establishment show a Y-shaped path system crossing the oval grounds leading from the prison to both the Pensioner Barracks and the Wardens Cottages. There are no surface indications of these pathways.

4. Prison Reservoir Water Pipeline.

A pipeline once existed extending from the prison reservoir to the Fremantle Long Jetty. Little is known about this pipeline, in particular its exact route and whether it was an above ground or underground feature. It is however, extremely likely that the pipeline crossed the southern area of the present oval grounds. There are no surface indications of this pipeline.

5. Bicycle Track.

A macadamised bicycle track was built around the oval in 1895. A low wooden fence was constructed around the outside of the track with wooden bench seating located around the fence.

6. 1913 Structures in Northeast Corner of Grounds.

The 1913 plan shows two small structures in the north-eastern corner of the grounds near the present-day toilets. The present toilets are constructed in a way which minimises impact on the archaeological record and there is little indication of disturbance around them. The 1913 structures may also have functioned as toilets, but it is possible that one may have been an entrance gate. There are no surface indications of these structures, the most northerly of which may have been located outside the present boundaries.

7. 1913 Structure near Broadcast Box.

The 1913 plan shows a small structure which was possibly a press box located just in front of the present-day press box. The structure's location is now covered by the ramp in front of the press box (Area F).

8. Structures on the Inside and Outside of the Boundary between the Oval and The Pensioner Barracks Site.

Several structures have been located either side of the boundary line between the former Pensioner Barracks and the oval. The South Fremantle clubhouse is presently located partly across this boundary, which today still functions as a legal boundary between the oval reserve and freehold land.

The building of the clubhouse is likely to have removed any archaeological deposits from underneath the building. However, two clusters of small structures dating from 1898 onwards were once located on either side of the clubhouse. A wing of the military hospital used during the first world war was also located along the boundary line (on the freehold land) partly to the east of the clubhouse. Historical photographs show tents pitched beside the hospital wing in the present location of the clubhouse.

The ground to the west of the clubhouse is now covered in bitumen. The area does not appear to have been either artificially filled or cut down. Adjunct to the east wall of the clubhouse are prefabricated buildings standing on piles. This method of construction causes the least impact on archaeological layers. Nearby is an iron building on a concrete slab which also appears to have had a minimal impact. The open triangle of ground between the clubhouse and the start of the present hospital boundary fence looks essentially undisturbed. White tile shards and concrete piping were evident as a sparse scatter across the former hospital site.

9. Croquet Lawn, Dance Hall and Board Meeting Room?

These features were located behind and under the present Dockers.

10. Two Buildings Connected by a Path.

An aerial photograph taken in 1949 shows two buildings near the southern boundary of the grounds. These buildings are not shown on any available plans. Present day plans show a similar

sized building at the same location but at a different orientation to the western building. The archaeological survey found a path complex and evidence of disturbed ground in the appropriate locations for these buildings.

11. Refreshment Area.

Historical photographs show the south-eastern corner of the grounds covered in small refreshment tents. These tents appear to spread randomly from near the present South Fremantle clubhouse to the slope in the south-eastern corner.

Other than the artifacts visible in the disturbed area at the end of the paths there are no surface indications of this activity area. Limestone blocks which were observed scattered across the tops of the slope are not thought to be associated with early activities on the site. The construction of the Dockers building has removed the prospect of further archaeology in this area.

3.5.3 Changes to the Fabric and Identification of Structural Alteration to the Fabric.

Documentary and physical evidence indicates numerous instances of change in the complex and this is dealt with in the discussion of each of the remaining features.

The whole of the site has undergone change since the as indicated in the chronology, with other changes remaining undocumented, though physical evidence records the changes.

Change has included re-shaping the landform for a parade ground and recreation area, perimeter fencing, oval re-orientation and the addition and removal of structures and replacement structures, changes to the landscape and plantings and the incorporation of newer technology.

Also, reduction of the landholding associated with the construction of the Parry Street extension.

The Victoria Pavilion has undergone numerous changes and some have been reversed. Its overall composition and presence is little altered and it remains a significant building in Fremantle.

3.5.4 Condition

Generally, *Fremantle Oval* is in fair to poor condition, with failures in the landscape, perimeter walls, minor buildings that are beyond a serviceable life, and poor access. The Victoria Pavilion has deteriorated badly and is missing some important details. Many of the issues are associated with water ingress, stormwater management and neglect.

3.6 CONCLUSION

The Physical Evidence demonstrates that the place has undergone significant change, even its boundaries have been altered. Buildings from the Convict Establishment have been removed, original fences replaced, many minor structures replaced and the contoured altered. Having

said that, there is evidence of all periods of use, either as physical fabric or as the archaeological record.

4.0 ANALYSIS OF THE DOCUMENTARY AND PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The analysis of Documentary, Oral and Physical Evidence covers a brief summary of the Development Sequence of the place, identifies issues that have not been resolved by research and provides some comparative analysis.

4.2 SEQUENCE OF DEVELOPMENT

1850's	Area adjacent to the Barracks utilised as a parade and drill ground for the Enrolled Pensioner Guards and identified as the Barrack Green or Barrack Field.
1860's	Barrack Green used for muster and drill duty by The Fremantle Volunteer Rifles raised in 1861. The site also used for recreational sports.
1880's	Northern fringes of the site utilised as garden allotments for the convict establishment and the senior prison officers.
1894	Title passes to Town of Fremantle.
1895	Council undertakes improvements on the oval
1897	Victoria Pavilion opened by the Premier Sir John Forrest on 6 November.
1905	A new entrance to the oval constructed off Fothergill Street. (John St)
1906	Entrance gateways built into the oval from William and Norfolk Streets.
1914	Brick entrances with turnstiles constructed at intersection of William and Henderson Street.
c.1918	Caretaker's Cottage constructed of timber taken from the Fremantle Municipal Baths (which had been demolished 1917).
1937/8	A stone wall is constructed around the oval to replace the former timber fence.
1946	The Pavilion and all other oval buildings painted.
1948	The cycling track is repaired and resprayed.
1957	Renovations to Victoria Pavilion and surrounds.
1960	The Griff John Pavilion opened.
1962	Improvements and repairs to the oval grounds including a regrading and grassing of the outer reserve and some alterations to the inner fence.

1963	Construction of the Doig Pavilion to the east of the Griff John Pavilion.
1965 - 1970	Removal of the cycle track and realignment of the oval, moving it further away from the Victoria Pavilion.
1969	Additions to the Griff John Pavilion.
1978	\$12,000 spent on upgrading drainage on the Oval.
1985	Alterations to the Victoria Pavilion in readiness for the construction of the Parry Street extension.
1985	Demolition of William Street entrance gates and removal of turnstiles.
1986	Construction of new turnstiles and entry gates
1989	The Fremantle City Council receives a grant of \$15,000 from the National Estate to restore period detail to the Victoria Pavilion.
1992	New light towers containing 52 globes installed at the Oval. By 1999 there were a total of 6 light towers present at the oval.
1999	Construction of Dockers' offices to design by Oldfield Knott Architects.
2015	Fremantle Council carry out substantial conservation of Victoria Pavilion.

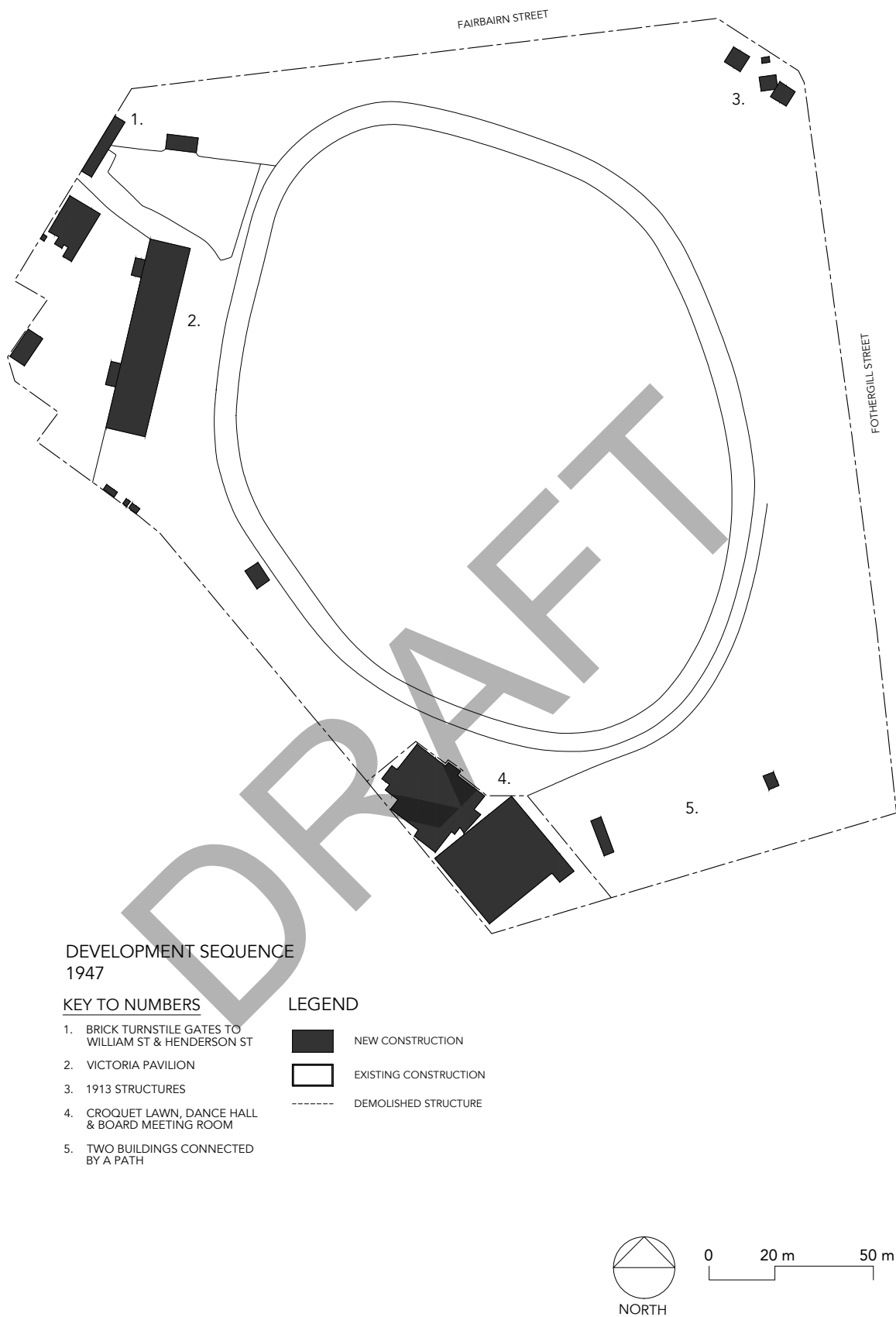


Figure 06

Sequence of Development Diagram 1947. Griffiths Architects, January 2022

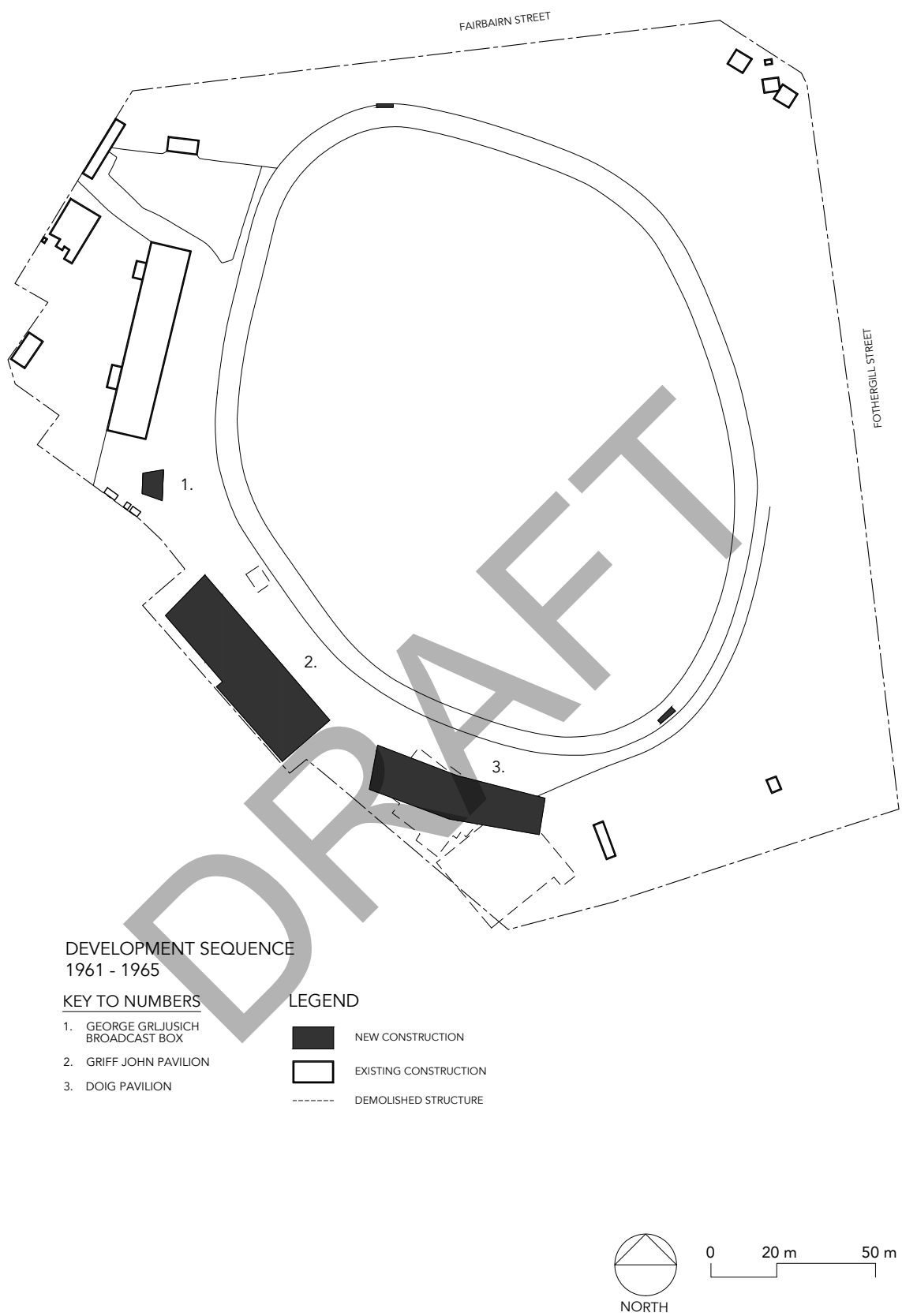


Figure 07 Sequence of Development Diagram 1961-1965. *Griffiths Architects, January 2022*

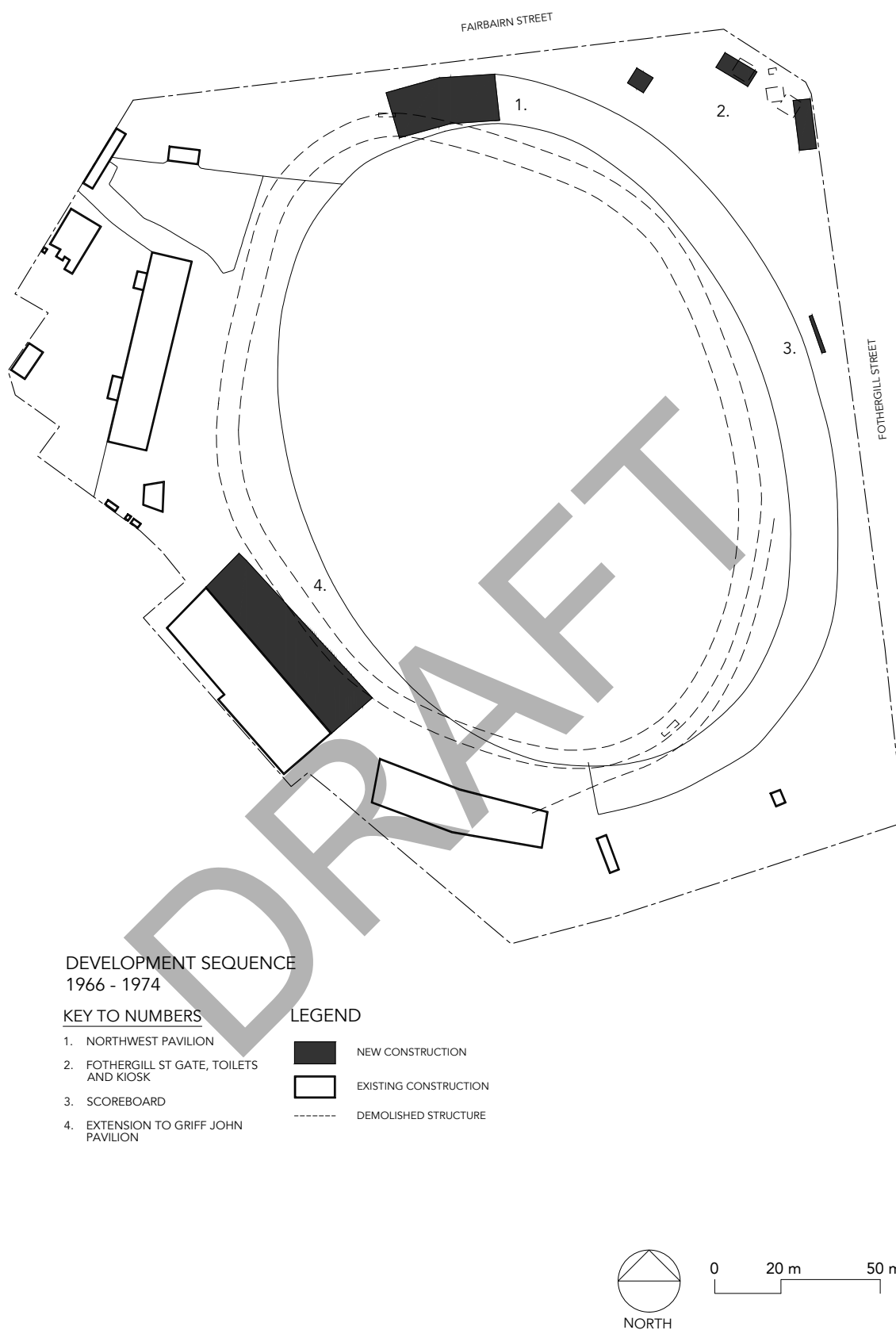


Figure 08

Sequence of Development Diagram 1966-1974. *Griffiths Architects, January 2022*

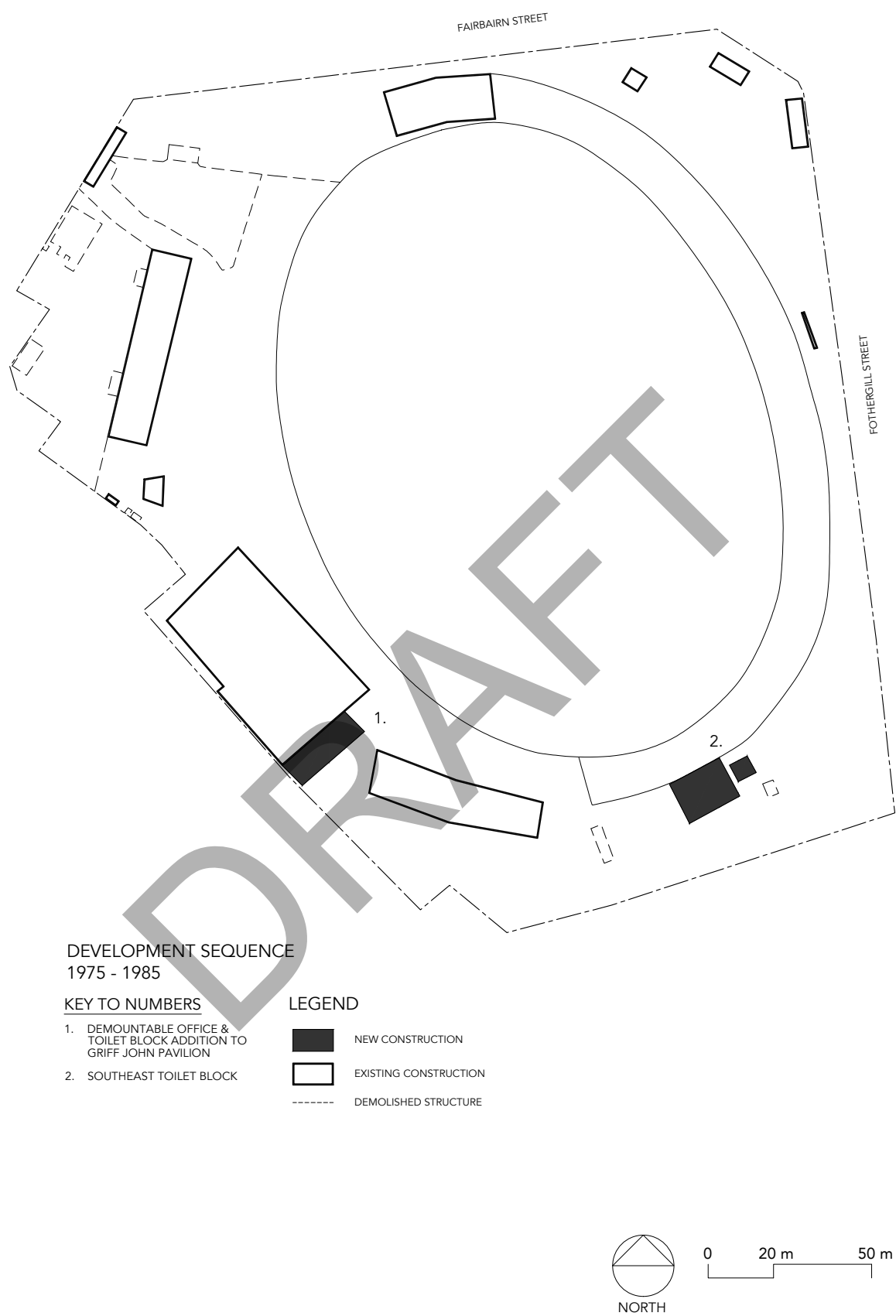


Figure 09 Sequence of Development Diagram 1975-1985. *Griffiths Architects, January 2022*

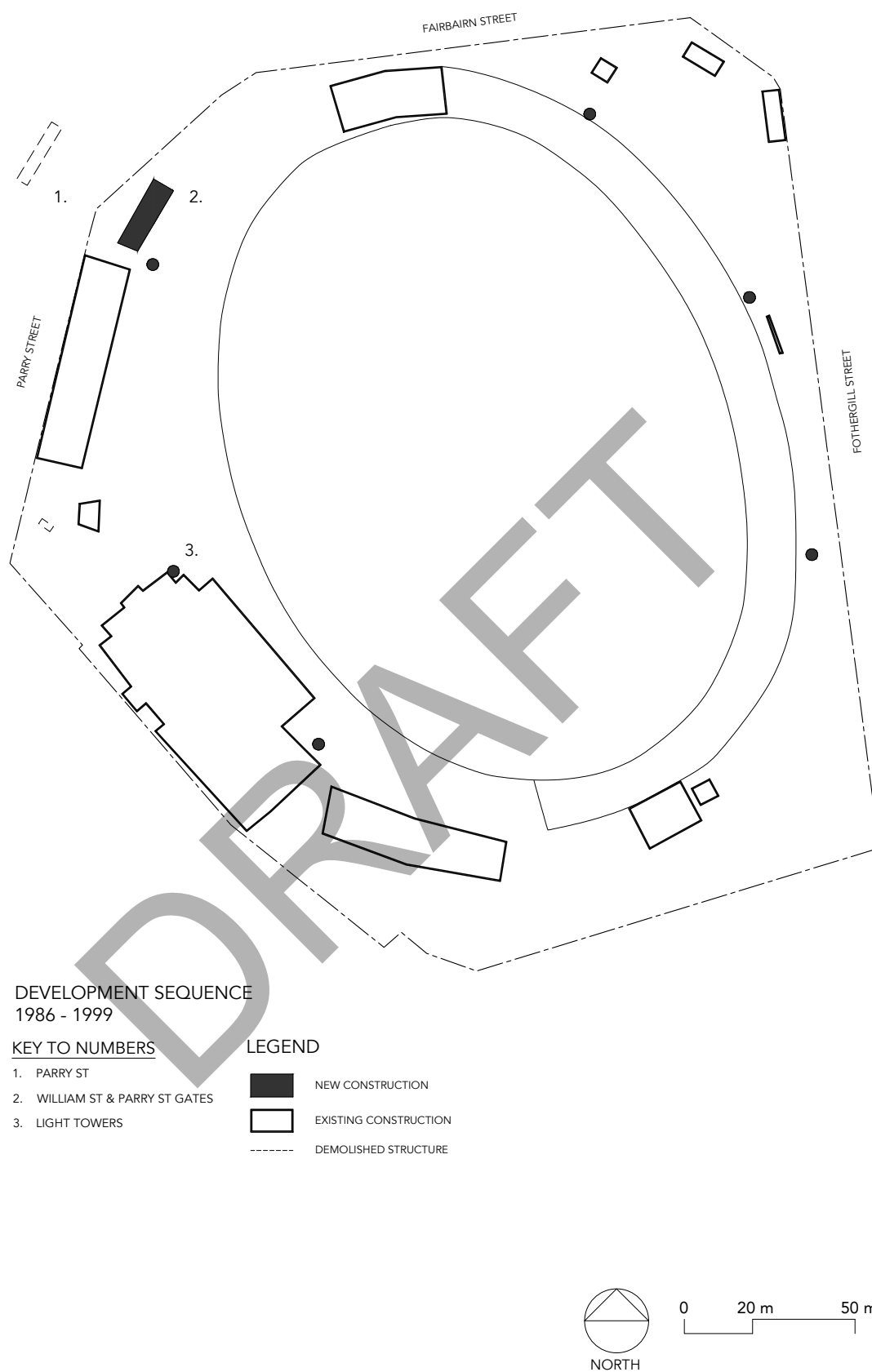


Figure 10

Sequence of Development Diagram 1986-1999. *Griffiths Architects, January 2022*

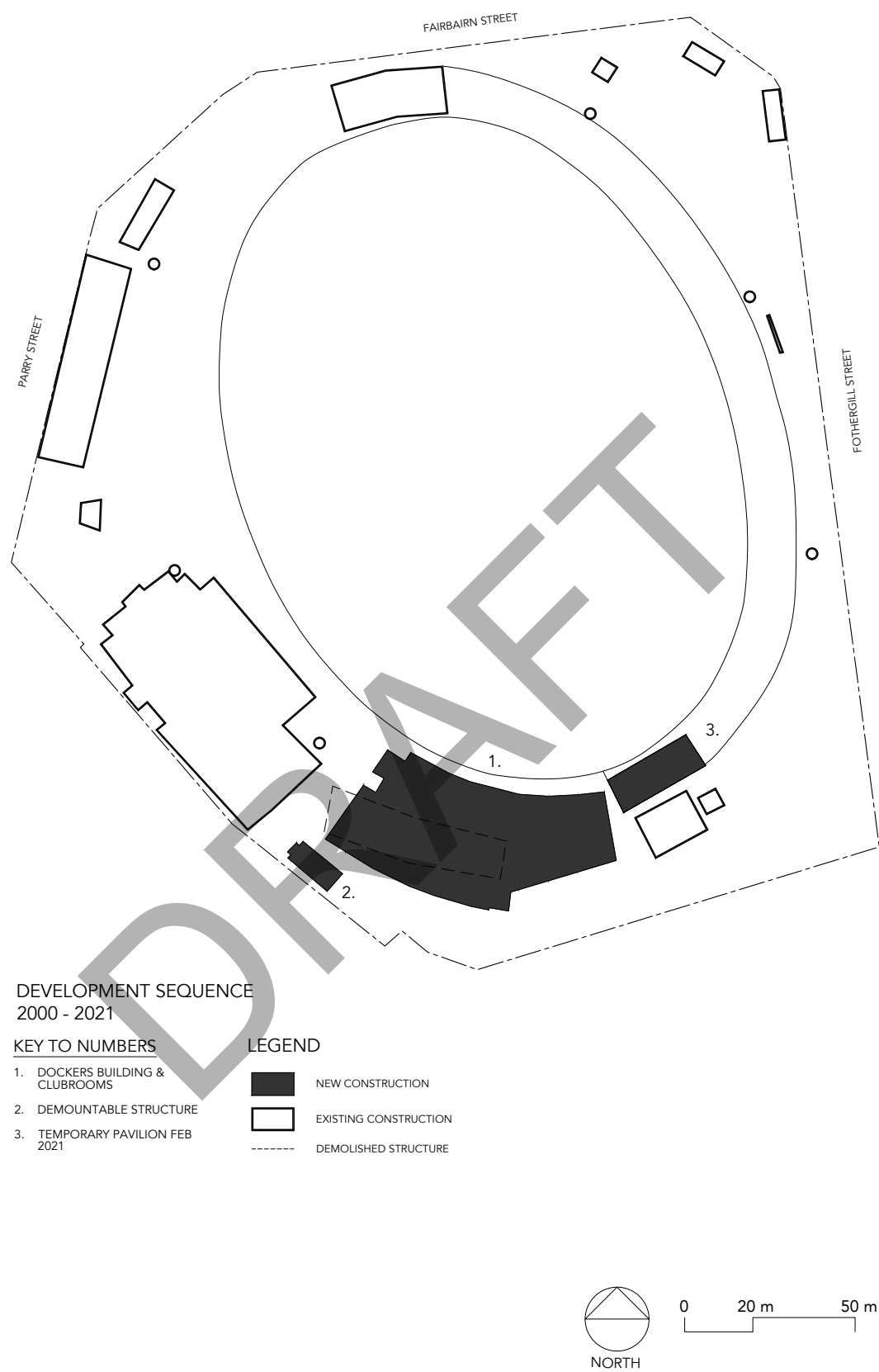


Figure 11 Sequence of Development Diagram 2000-2021. *Griffiths Architects, January 2022*

4.3 UNRESOLVED QUESTIONS

Physical evidence combined with the documentary evidence gives a reasonably complete picture of the origins and evolution of the places.

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4.4 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PLACE

Convict Sites

A search of Convict related sites in Western Australia reveals many places including public works, pensioner guard accommodation, convict depots and depot sites and the like. There are very few sites with convict associated hospitals. Apart from the hospital within Fremantle Prison and the Knowle which became a hospital, there is, a former convict hospital site in Bunbury, and the remains of a hospital at Port Gregory Convict Hiring Depot. The first stage of the Colonial Hospital (Royal Perth Hospital) was undertaken by convict labour, as was the Geraldton Hospital (Bill Sewell Centre).

Ovals

There are many ovals throughout Western Australia, with the majority of urban suburbs and rural towns having at least one. These were established at varying times, and most of them continue to operate as sports grounds to the present.

Significant outdoor sporting venues in Western Australia which are comparable to Fremantle Oval include:

- Ascot Racecourse (1853): Home of the Western Australian Turf Club, includes several historic buildings and a recent grandstand. Assessment in consultation stage.
- WACA Oval (1890): A multi-use stadium predominantly associated with cricket. Currently subject to significant redevelopment in 2022. To be assessed.
- *Subiaco Oval* (1908, now mostly demolished except gates): First built in 1908, at which point it was known as Mueller Park. In 1969 a three-tier stand was constructed at the western end of the stadium, and in 1981 a two-tier stand on the members' wing was completed. A further redevelopment came in 1995 with the opening of the new two-tier ANZ Stand (now NAB Stand) opposite the members' wing. In 1997, light towers were installed at the ground.
- *Perth Oval* (1910): Home ground of East Perth Football Club from 1910 until 2002 and hosted several of the WAFL's grand finals during that time. In 2004, the ground was redeveloped, altering it from an oval field to a rectangular field.
- Belmont Park Racecourse (1910): Perth's winter racecourse, with fully enclosed facilities for spectators. No Listings.
- *Bassendean Oval* (1927): contains two timber and masonry grandstands, three entry gates with the earliest built in 1929 in the Inter War Stripped Classical Style.
- *Gloucester Park* (1929): Home of Western Australian Trotting Association since 1929, and locate adjacent to the WACA Oval, the Park hosted World Series Cricket matches between 1977 and 1979.

- Perth Stadium (2018): a multi-purpose stadium Burswood, with a capacity of 60,000 people, making it the third-largest stadium in Australia after the Melbourne Cricket Ground and Stadium Australia.

Fremantle Oval is significant as a sportsground, which has predominantly been used for Australian Rules Football. It is rare in Western Australia for having a relatively intact grandstand from the 1890s.

4.5 PEOPLE ASSOCIATED WITH THE PLACE

Fredrick William Burwell (1846-1915), the architect for the Victoria Pavilion was born in Huntly, Aberdeenshire and served his articles with James Matthews in Scotland before migrating to Melbourne in 1869, aged 23, subsequently working in New Zealand. By 1896 he was listed in partnership with his uncle, running offices Perth and Fremantle, but in 1897 was on his own at Mouat Street, Fremantle. Burwell was a prolific designer, with many grand commercial buildings, especially in Fremantle, predominantly in the Federation Free Classical style, including the Victoria Pavilion (1897); various warehouses, e.g. those for D. & J. Fowler (1900), Henry Berry (1900), James Lilly (1900), and Burns Philp (1903); Marmion Building (1903); Freemason's Hotel (1903, now Sail & Anchor); Caledonian Hall (1903); Owston's Buildings (1903); Dalkeith Theatre & Shops (1903); and the Central Chambers (1907).¹⁵⁰

4.6 CONCLUSION

The comparative evidence gathered in this section, points up the rarity of the place, which in turn provides an indication of the relative significance of the place.

¹⁵⁰ Taylor, John, 'Frederick William Burwell (1846-1915)', Western Australian Architect Biographies (2013); Pitt Morison, Margaret, 'Immigrant Architects in Western Australia 1885-1905' (1983).

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 GENERALLY

The assessment of significance is set out using the State Heritage Office's Criteria of Cultural Significance for Assessment of Places for entry into the State Register of Heritage Places. It uses HERCON values, per current practice.

5.2 IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE EVOLUTION OR PATTERN OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S HISTORY

Fremantle Oval is of historic significance to the history of football in WA, as the site of games since the 1890s to the present (2022). It remains the home ground of the South Fremantle Football Club and was the original home ground of the East Fremantle Football Club. It has also been the home ground of the Fremantle Dockers men's team and is at present (since 2017) the home ground of the Dockers women's team.

Fremantle Oval was part of the original Convict Establishment Grant, and the area was used as a parade and drill ground for the enrolled Pensioner Guard and Volunteer Corp. It was also the site of gardens supplying the convict establishment. Consequently, the Oval has a strong relationship, both historically and visually, with the Prison.

Fremantle Oval benefitted from the Goldrush development of Fremantle, and the transfer of land to the Colonial Government which saw the former Convict Grant Lands become a precinct of government and civic buildings. These buildings include the Police Station, Courthouse, Drill Hall, Immigrants Home, Hospital, Fremantle Markets, Synagogue and Scott's Presbyterian Church.

Fremantle Oval is of significance for its association with other sporting associations, including cycling and cricket.

Fremantle Oval is a site where the people of Fremantle have gathered to mark events significant in the history of the city, state and nation.

Victoria Pavilion is significant as a relatively intact grandstand from the 1890s, at the moment when sporting codes first began charging for entrance to games, permanently changing the nature of professional sport in Western Australia.

5.3 IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING RARE, UNCOMMON OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S HERITAGE

Fremantle Oval is uncommon as a site which is identifiably a former part of the Imperial Convict Establishment.

Victoria Pavilion is amongst the earliest sport grandstands remaining in Western Australia.

5.4 POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S HISTORY

Further archaeological investigation has the potential to reveal additional details about the site's convict past. In particular, there is potential for information about early horticultural practices, and similar material culture and diet.

Further research into the relationship between spectators and players and the changing nature of this from the 1890s to the present has the potential to inform a deeper understanding of the site.

5.5 IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF A BROADER CLASS OF PLACES

The Victoria Pavilion as a place is a fine and relatively intact demonstration of the Federation Filigree style of architecture applied to a spectator stand at a sporting venue.

The place demonstrates the Imperial Convict legacy together with the gradual evolution of a parade and recreation ground into a more specialised football venue, maintaining a modest progress to the present day.

5.6 ANY STRONG OR SPECIAL MEANING IT MIGHT HAVE FOR ANY GROUP OR COMMUNITY BECAUSE OF SOCIAL, CULTURAL, OR SPIRITUAL ASSOCIATIONS

Fremantle Oval has significance to the members of various sporting clubs associated with the oval, especially the South Fremantle Football Club and the Fremantle Dockers.

Fremantle Oval has significance to the members of the Fremantle community as a gathering place for the celebration of civic events or festivals.

5.7 ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY ANY GROUP OR COMMUNITY.

The place is very fine demonstration of the Federation Filigree style of architecture Fredrick William Burwell who completed many fine buildings in Fremantle, including various warehouses, e.g. those for D. & J. Fowler (1900), Henry Berry (1900), James Lilly (1900), and Burns Philp (1903); Marmion Building (1903); Freemason's Hotel (1903, now Sail & Anchor); Caledonian Hall (1903); Owston's Buildings (1903); Dalkeith Theatre & Shops (1903); and the Central Chambers (1907).

Now fully exposed by construction of the Parry Street extension, the place is a landmark.

The green playing space and perimeter trees contribute to the Fremantle's townscape. Views through to the Fremantle Prison, and, where visually permeable, contribute to the visual amenity of the City

5.8 SPECIAL ASSOCIATION IT MAY HAVE WITH THE LIFE OR WORK OF A PERSON, GROUP OR ORGANISATION OF IMPORTANCE IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S HISTORY.

Fremantle Oval has been associated with a large number of players, coaches and administration staff associated with South Fremantle Football Club for more than a century.

Victoria Pavilion is associated with significant architect Frederick Burwell, who entered the winning design in a competition.

5.9 INTEGRITY

Fremantle Oval has been altered to accommodate changing needs through time. However, there is archaeology to represent its earliest history, fabric to represent its history from the late nineteenth century and values, together with subsequent uses up to the present. Additionally, the current uses are aligned to the intended uses.

5.10 AUTHENTICITY

The chronology and archaeology indicate change through time. Perimeter walls, major tree plantings and the Victoria Pavilion represent some of the earliest visible evidence and are on the whole authentic.

The playing surface has been reoriented and changed numerous times, but the presence of a playing surface has been a constant.

There is a cumulative authenticity about the place, reflecting its history and evolution

5.11 CONCLUSION

The discussion and assessment of the evidence draws conclusions about the significance of the place and leads to a Statement of Significance. It is this statement that provides the foundation for the Conservation Recommendations of the place.

6.0 STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

6.1 GENERALLY

The place was included in the Register of Heritage Places in 1993, it was an early registration and does not have a contemporary statement of significance. As is required, that statement is reproduced here, and is followed by some suggested amendments. Though the whole of the land was included in the registration, the values deal with a narrow range of matters.

6.2 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The register document only deals with Victoria Pavilion and states:

The Victoria Pavilion has cultural significance for the following;

its continuous association with sport and recreational activities in Fremantle, particularly its close association with the East Fremantle and South Fremantle Football Clubs;

it is of interesting design, and a rare example of a turn of the century sports grandstand in Western Australia; and,

it is one of a large number of public works which were funded in the late 1890s to celebrate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

To broaden out the values and relate them to the whole of the place, it is suggested that additional values might include.

To broaden out the values and relate them to the whole of the place, it is suggested that additional values might added and that a revised statement of significance might read as follows.

The place has been significant throughout its history as a venue for football, sport, civic and community events, particularly its close association with the East Fremantle and South Fremantle Football Clubs;

Victoria Pavilion is of interesting design, and a rare example of a turn of the century sports grandstand in Western Australia;

The site is uncommon and is identifiably part of the curtilage of the Convict Establishment, built by Imperial convicts and constructed for a parade and recreation ground. The convicts had a significant impact on the development of the Swan River Colony and *Fremantle Prison* is part of the serial listing of Imperial convict sites in Australia;

Victoria Pavilion is significant as a landmark in Fremantle and a civic focus since 1897 and a rare example of a sporting ground grandstand form the State's federation period;

it is one of a large number of public works which were funded in the late 1890s to celebrate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee;

The site's importance as a place highly valued by the community lies in its versatile and continuous usage for a diverse range of social and cultural events for over a century;

Over this time the central space provided by the oval has attracted large numbers of people to watch or take part in a number of social and cultural activities. These included fetes and gala days, children's entertainments, folk, rock and band concerts, church and commemorative services, and workers' celebrations; and,

The oval provided a venue for a number of diverse sporting activities, both spectator and participatory. Among the most significant of these is the site's role as the home ground for two of the area's major football teams, the South and East (till 1954) Fremantle football Clubs, and from 1992 to 2017, the Fremantle Dockers.

6.3 CONCLUSION

Together with the zones and elements of significance, the statement of significance determines appropriate conservation recommendations.

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7.0 GRADED ZONES AND ELEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 GENERALLY

This section considers *Fremantle Oval*, its setting, and its constituent parts for the purposes of grading zones and elements of significance, within the study area.

The figure in this section shows that there are varying degrees of significance attached to individual zones and elements. To assist in developing the conservation recommendations, the elements of the place have been graded into levels of significance using the terms and definitions listed below:

Exceptional Significance

Items of exceptional significance would warrant inclusion on any Register of Heritage Places; conservation is essential. This ranking is within a national context.

Considerable Significance

Items of considerable significance would warrant inclusion on any register of places of significance from National Heritage List and all lists below this threshold; conservation highly recommended.

Some Significance

Items of some significance are at the threshold for entry onto the HCWA's State Register of Heritage Places. These areas are extremely important in terms of the place and should be conserved if the place is to retain its meaning and significance; conservation is recommended.

Little Significance

Items of little significance can include additions and alterations made to accommodate changing requirements. Items of little significance contribute to significance in a small way and there should not be an automatic presumption that such items should be removed. However, items of little significance tend to be expedient and ephemeral, and their impact upon the place ranges from neutral to moderately intrusive. Where necessary, they can be altered for adaptive or other conservation works; conservation is not essential. This ranking generally means that the zone or elements contributes to significance in a small way, or neither contributes, nor detracts from, the significance of the place.

Intrusive

Intrusive items are those that in their present form have an adverse effect upon or detract from the significance of the place. These elements should be removed when the opportunity arises, or when the element is no longer required, unless their removal is identified as an urgent matter. Zones or elements in this classification generally detract from the significance of the place.

The purpose of establishing Zones of Significance is to relate appropriate Conservation Recommendations to them.

7.2 ZONES OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following is a summary of the place as a whole as well as the parts in terms of zones of significance.

Zones of Exceptional Significance

Nil

Zones of Considerable Significance

The site boundaries where these coincide with the original convict grant established in the 1850s or with the boundaries of the oval established in 1894

The northern boundary of the site which marks the axis of the prison approach along Fairbairn Street

The north-eastern portion of the site where levels remain unchanged IS archaeologically significant

The limestone ridge on the eastern boundary of the site

Victoria Pavilion

Views of the prison walls and buildings, including the Knowle, from the oval

Use of the oval as a football ground

Use of the oval by the Fremantle community for civic events, ceremonies and celebrations

Moreton Bay fig trees on the northern boundary of the site

Views to the prison from the entry

The site boundaries where these coincide with the original convict grant established in the 1850s or with the boundaries of the oval established in 1894

The northern boundary of the site which marks the axis of the prison approach along Fairbairn Street

The north-eastern portion of the site where levels remain unchanged IS archaeologically significant

The limestone ridge on the eastern boundary of the site

Victoria Pavilion

Views of the prison walls and buildings, including the Knowle, from the oval

Use of the oval as a football ground

Use of the oval by the Fremantle community for civic events, ceremonies and celebrations

gates to the oval at William and Norfolk Streets

Stone wall on Fairbairn Street boundary of the oval.

Zones of Some Significance

Mature trees in good condition and shrubs around the limestone ridge

Archaeological sites

Remnants of entry steps marking the previous site entry at John Street (Behind the scoreboard)

Zones of Little Significance

William Street gates

Fothergill Street entrance

Ladies' toilet to the end of the Victoria Pavilion

Terraced seating around the oval

Pavilion on the north-western end of the oval

Griff John Pavilion building

George Grljusich Broadcast Box

Minor structures, toilets etc

Advertising hoardings

Light towers

Trees in poor conditions

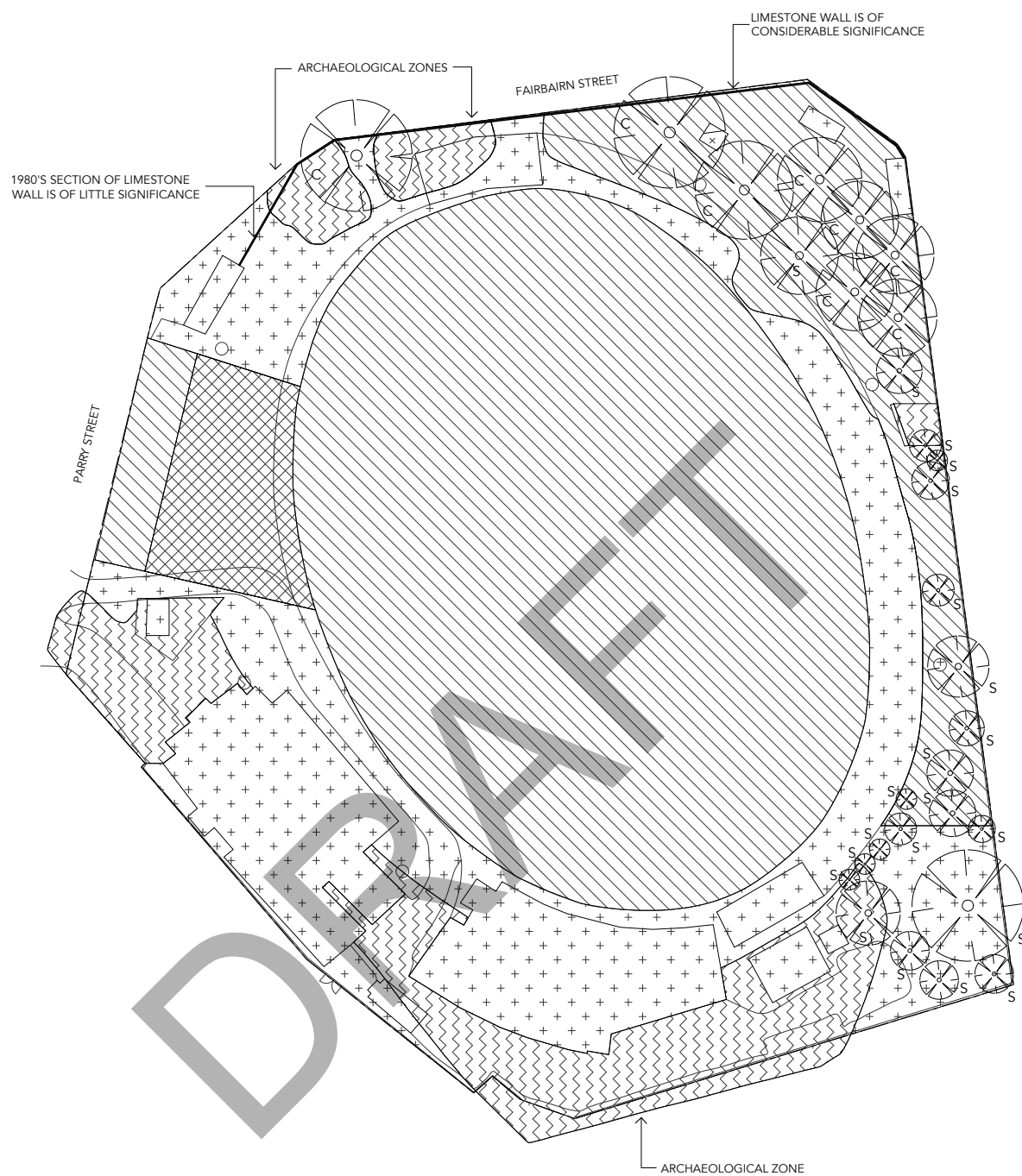
Intrusive Zones

Parry Street

Ramp and steps of the bottom of the Fairbairn Street ramp

Ramped parking area in front of the Victoria Pavilion

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ZONES OF SIGNIFICANCE DIAGRAM

LEGEND

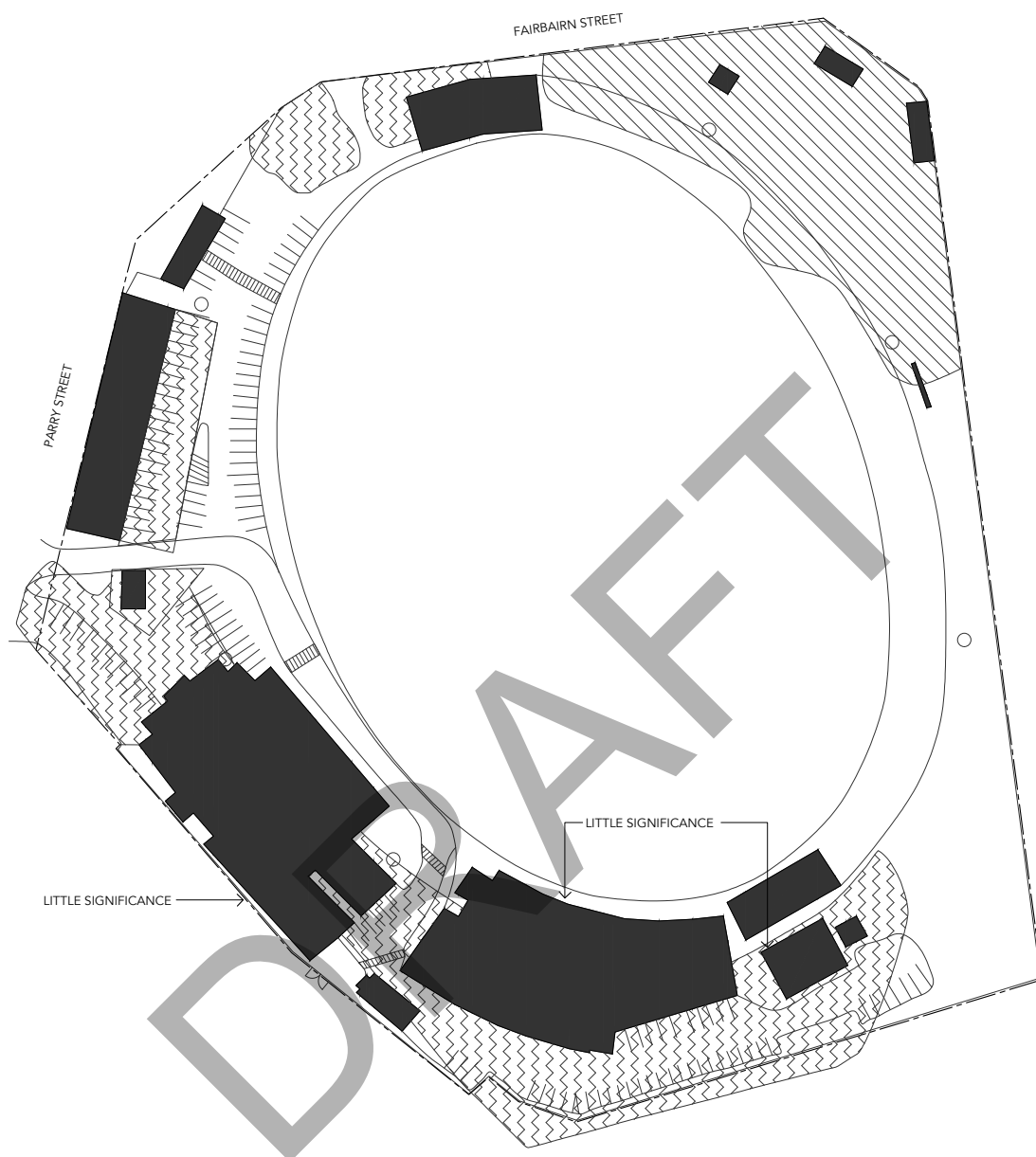
	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE		LIMESTONE BOUNDARY WALL
	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE		CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE (TREE)
	SOME SIGNIFICANCE		SOME SIGNIFICANCE (TREE)
	LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE		
	INTRUSIVE		



0 20 m 50 m

Figure 12

Fremantle Oval, Zones of Significance. Griffiths Architects, January 2022



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE DIAGRAM

LEGEND

	EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE
	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE
	SOME SIGNIFICANCE
	LITTLE SIGNIFICANCE
	EXISTING BUILDING



0 20 m 50 m

Figure 13

Fremantle Oval, Archaeological Zones of Significance. Griffiths Architects, January 2022

7.3 ELEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following is a summary of the significance of elements within the place.

Elements of Exceptional Significance

Nil.

Elements of Considerable Significance

Victoria Pavilion

Original tuck-pointed brick walls, rendered details, window frames, sashes and cast-iron gable panels, ceilings, roof structure and roofscape.

Seats and aisles to the rear section of the grandstand.

All original steel and timber columns

Fairbairn Street ramp boundary wall fabric.

Elements of Some Significance

Victoria Pavilion

Ground floor 1940's stud walls

All non-original balustrades.

First four rows of seating & aisles.

Elements of Little Significance

Victoria Pavilion

Steel tube and link mesh elements including grandstand access steps

Boarding to gables that replaced louvres

Present fit out

Intrusive

Victoria Pavilion

Retaining wall, steps and bank to east of stand

Render and paint to walls

Services.

Bricked up windows and doors

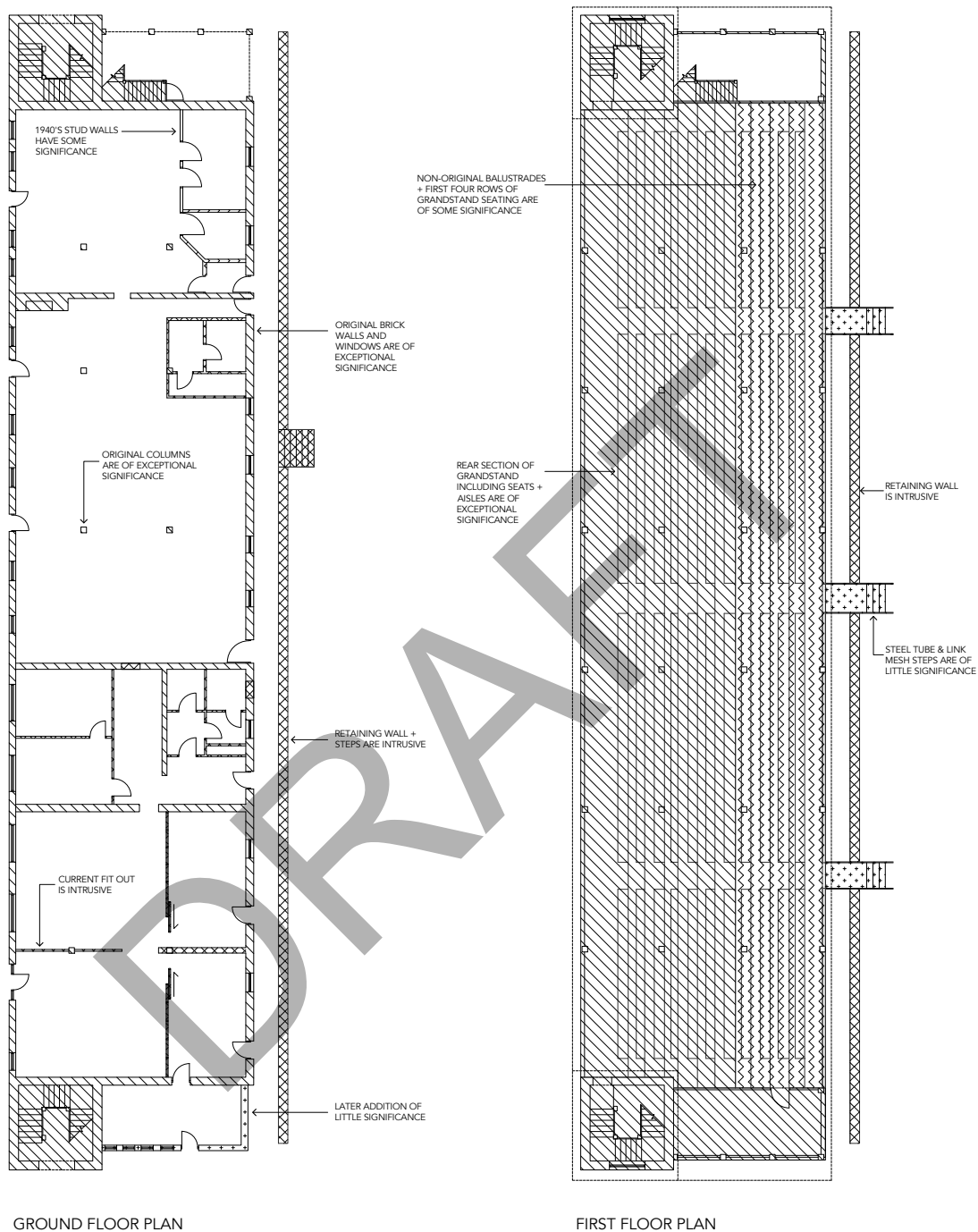


Figure 14Elements of Significance, Victoria Pavilion *Griffiths Architects, January 2022*

7.4 CONCLUSION

Together with the Statement of Significance, this section provides a foundation for conservation recommendations.

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8.0 CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATION

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The conservation recommendations are concerned with providing a practical guide for the conservation of heritage significance. The recommendations are designed to:

- provide guidance, with respect to conservation of the fabric and setting of the place;
- provide guidance for future use and management of the place, including possible further development of the site; and,
- make recommendations for interpretation of the site and its cultural significance.

8.1.1 Purpose of the conservation recommendations

The major issues considered in formulating this conservation recommendations include considering the identified heritage value of the place, the zones and elements of significance, the structural condition of place, condition of the fabric more generally, the state of the setting and the prospect of further development.

It also considers that the place is included in State Register of Heritage Places.

8.1.2 Key recommendation statements

The recommendations for *Fremantle Oval* are based on conserving the significant aspects of the place. Its conservation should consider the changes that have occurred through time and future change that may need to occur arising from further adaptation of the Victoria Pavilion and the City's views on compliance, disabled access, and the like.

The general approach taken for conservation recommendations is for the conservation of the significant fabric and values that contribute to the significance of the place, and its connection to *Fremantle Prison* and *The Knowle*.

Further change is acceptable and desirable and sympathetic adaptation is capable of underpinning long-term sustainability. It should be noted that change of use triggers a higher level of code compliance which in turn has a greater impact on fabric than retaining uses that do not require re-classification.

Major conservation issues include:

- conservation, adaptation and further development in accordance with the recommendations of the conservation plan and the principles of the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter*;
- acceptance that the conservation recommendations for the protection of its significance should be the basis for decisions about the management, maintenance, conservation, adaptation, additional development and compatible use of the site, buildings, and the setting;

- conservation of the significant zones and elements of the place and improved presentation;
 - acting on conservation works in this report within the timeframes recommended, noting that Victoria Pavilion needs significant action in a timely manner;
 - engagement of appropriately skilled professionals for conservation advice and contractors for implementation of the works;
 - implementation of a regular regime of inspection and conservation is undertaken; and,
 - periodic review of the conservation management plan when major changes are being contemplated or have been completed.
1. *The assessed significance of Fremantle Oval and the conservation recommendations for the protection of its significance should be accepted as one of the bases for decisions about the management, maintenance, conservation, building, and its setting. In addition to this, the Fremantle Prison Buffer Zone requirements need to be considered when additional development is undertaken.*
 2. *The conservation of significant zones and elements at the place should be carried out in accordance with the conservation recommendations and principles of the Burra Charter.*
 3. *Future decisions, relating to use or any other matters likely to affect the heritage value of Fremantle Oval should be made with reference to this Conservation Plan.*
 4. *The Conservation Plan should be reviewed every ten years to consider the effects of the passage of time, works and the applicability of the Conservation Recommendations, and to assess the manner in which they have been implemented. Alternatively, a review would be relevant if major works are undertaken that impact on this set of recommendations.*

If there has been no activity or significant change to the place over the five-year period, the need for a review should be assessed, and a review might be deferred to say 10 years. If, on the other hand, all the recommended works are done as part of a major conservation program, the conservation plan should be revised to record the works done.

8.2 RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO THE PHYSICAL SETTING

8.2.1 Surrounding development

Surrounding development refers to additional development, both within the site area and immediately adjoining it to the east and south.

The following recommendations arise out of the descriptions in Section 3 and the Assessment of Significance and Statement of Significance in Sections 5 and 6. In addition to these requirements, development in the Prison Buffer Zone imposes further requirements.

5. *Future development of the place including its setting must have regard of the heritage values of the place and ensure that the significance is not diminished by any actions associated with future built development or development of the landscape, including within the road reserve. The objective of the recommendations is to ensure that the presence and visual dominance of the place is not diminished by future actions.*
6. *Future development on adjoining land needs to consider the Fremantle Oval and its values and development managed to prevent impact on its values through a Heritage Impact Statement.*
7. *New development should maintain the legibility of the place and its primary planning and architectural characteristics. New development must ensure the visual prominence of the existing place and make a positive contribution to it.*
8. *Views to the place from Parry Street identified in the document must be maintained to ensure retention of the landmark qualities of the Fremantle Prison and its existing visual prominence. Developments that have the capacity to impact on views and vistas must be accompanied by a Heritage Impact Statement.*
9. *Vistas from the place, notably east to west.*
10. *Where applicable, comply with the Fremantle Prison Buffer Zone requirements.*

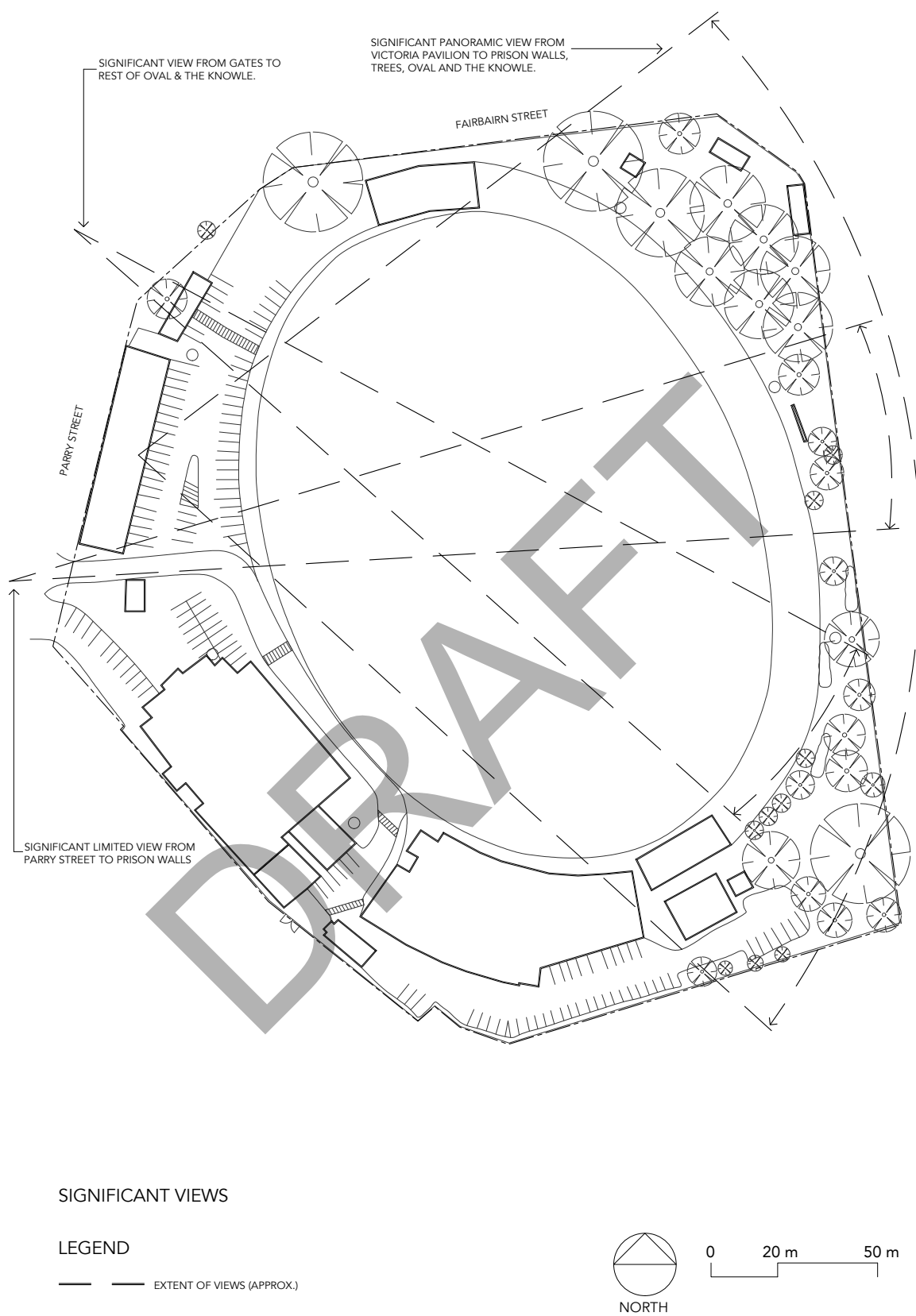


Figure 15

Significant Views at Fremantle Oval. Griffiths Architects, January 2022

8.2.2 Setting

The setting of *Fremantle Oval* would seem never to have been developed in a distinctive manner and the development of the current setting has evolved through time, partly obscuring the presentation of the *Fremantle Prison*. It is important that the setting is maintained and developed in an appropriate manner to contribute to the presentation of the oval and in particular Victoria Pavilion. The conservation of the built significant fabric, as well as amenity and occupational safety are higher order issues.

The setting should remain simply treated, removal of much of the bitumen paving considered, trees managed, and new elements considered for introduction to improve visual and landscape amenity.

11. *A landscape masterplan that is cognizant of the heritage and archaeological values of the place should be prepared in parallel with overall master planning to enhance presentation, amenity of the place.*
12. *Development within the setting should maintain the visual prominence of and views to the Fremantle Prison and from the east side of the oval to the west, maintain and maintain the remaining boundary walls, retain the existing site benching and significant plantings.*
13. *Development of the setting should allow for the eventual linking of Fremantle Oval and The Knowle.*
14. *Recreation of an east west link via the former John Street entry would be beneficial for heritage interpretation, amenity and pedestrian movement.*
15. *Moreton Bay Figs on the northern boundary should be crown lifted and managed to allow a good visual connection between William Street and the Fremantle Prison gates.*
16. *Paths should be constructed in simple materials such as consolidated limestone, crushed summer stone, bitumen, or like materials, rather than brick and concrete paving.*
17. *Locate damp proof courses on Victoria Pavilion where they exist, ensure that all ground and paving levels are located well below damp proof course level to allow the floor cavity proper ventilation and to allow access for maintenance and servicing.*
18. *Where gardens are installed or are to be installed abutting or near buildings and limestone walls, ensure that reticulation is a subsurface system to prevent spraying the structure. This system will also assist in weed management.*
19. *Plantings that were common in the 1890s through to the first quarter of the 20th century, might be considered, together with opportunities to re-wild.*

20. *Though the limestone boundary walls to the north and east are significant, they were constructed for another time and purpose and consideration might be given to a reduction in height to improve visual linkages and to improve safety.*

8.3 RECOMMENDATIONS ARISING FROM THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE PLACE

8.3.1 Recommendations arising from the graded zones of significance

The Physical Evidence should be referred to for a description of the site, site features and the buildings on the site.

This section deals with the fabric of the place, rather than the exhibitions, though exhibition screens are discussed.

21. *All stages of development of the place contribute to significance, with the first six decades having the most important values attached to them, together with archaeological sites of the period. Regard should be given to the relative significance of each of the major component parts. (Refer to zones and elements of significance.*
22. *Where original fabric of significant elements is in a deteriorated condition and cannot be conserved, it should be replaced with material, which matches the original as closely as possible.*
- a. *Fabric causing damage, or detracting from its presentation should be removed, background materials conserved, and details reinstated according to evidence. An example of this situation is render over limestone.*
 - b. *Conservation work should be documented with plans and photographs. If sections of the building are removed or replaced, they should be recorded in a drawn and photographic form to archival standards.*
23. *Zones of Exceptional Significance*

The significant fabric of spaces or elements of exceptional significance should be preserved, restored or reconstructed as appropriate.

Reconstruction is desirable provided that sufficient detailed information is available. Minor adaptation is acceptable to the extent of installing reversible small fixtures, services and provided this does not affect any external or internal fabric or space that is of exceptional significance. No significant fabric should be removed, or action taken, to confuse the sense of the space. Structural adaptation unacceptable. Very minor structural adaptation may be considered if it is in keeping with the overall aims of the conservation recommendations and has a minimal impact on the significant fabric.

Alterations to the fabric should be documented. Landscape elements should not be removed without due consideration of their heritage values. There should be no works in open spaces that will adversely affect the setting of the place, or obscure important views to and from the site.

24. *Zones of Considerable Significance*

The significant fabric of spaces or elements of considerable significance should be preserved, restored or reconstructed as appropriate.

Reconstruction is desirable provided that sufficient detailed information is available. Adaptation is acceptable to the extent of installing reversible small fixtures, services and partitions, provided this does not affect any external or internal fabric or space that is of exceptional or considerable significance. No significant fabric should be removed, or action taken, to confuse the sense of the space. Structural adaptation is generally unacceptable. However, minor structural adaptation may be considered if it is in keeping with the overall aims of the conservation recommendations and has a minimal impact on the significant fabric.

Alterations to the fabric should be documented. Landscape elements should not be removed without due consideration of their heritage values. There should be no works in open spaces that will adversely affect the setting of the place, or obscure important views to and from the site.

25. *Zones of Some Significance*

The significant fabric of spaces or elements of some significance should be preserved, restored or reconstructed as appropriate.

Adaptation is acceptable to the extent of installing reversible small fixtures, services and reversible partitions, providing this does not affect the external or internal appearance of the place. Discrete structural additions and openings can be made. New or different finishes are acceptable, provided these do not obscure or damage the important evidence of significant materials and finishes. Refitting interiors to meet with contemporary requirements will generally be acceptable. Any alteration to the fabric should be documented.

26. *Zones of Little Significance*

The fabric of spaces, or elements of little significance, may be retained or removed, depending on the future use requirements and the impact on areas of a higher level of significance.

Zones of little significance contribute to significance in a small way. They should not automatically be considered for removal or major change. It may be that removal is required for reasons that underpin more significant heritage values. Care should be taken to ensure that any such works to zones or elements of little significance does not detract from the significance of the adjoining spaces or elements. Before removal, ensure that an adequate photographic and written record of the element to be removed is completed. Interpretation may also be appropriate.

27. Intrusive Zones

Intrusive spaces or elements that have been identified as detracting from the significance of the place, and their removal or replacement with more appropriate detailing should be encouraged.

The removal of intrusive elements needs to be assessed against other considerations, such as function and economics, before implementation. Before removal, ensure that an adequate photographic and written record of the element to be removed is completed.

It should be noted that some intrusive elements are causing damage and need to be removed to allow conservation of background fabric to be completed.

8.3.2 Routine maintenance works

This section discusses the nature, urgency and potential impact of maintenance works.

28. *Pest control inspections should be maintained on the building and if termite infestation is detected, consideration should be given to the installation of a termite bait barrier and annual termite inspections by a qualified practitioner experienced in the care of heritage places.*

Previous signs of termite activity were noted; however, an in-ground termite perimeter system has been installed at the rear of the building. As part of the ongoing maintenance of the place, particular attention should be paid to ensuring that voids are not infected with vermin and that fungal, termites or other wood-boring insects are not present in timber. Review existing perimeter system to ensure full coverage to the entire building is provided. Annual inspections are recommended.

29. *Where installed reticulation systems should be checked periodically to ensure sprays do not impact on walls.*

Sprays should be directed away from walls to prevent timber deterioration, or the system converted to a sub soil one in the immediate vicinity of building. Subsoil reticulation is more efficient, prevents the structure being sprayed and reduced vigorous weed growth.

30. *Storm and rainwater systems should be checked regularly and kept fully operational to ensure that significant structures and elements are protected from stormwater damage.*

The current rainwater system is in fair to poor condition and requires replacement. New gutters, downpipes and rainwater heads should be designed to be in accordance with documentary evidence, and original rainwater heads where extant should be retained.

The damp proof course needs to be located and drainage re-positioned to allow it to function.

Trees in the vicinity of the Victoria Pavilion should be managed to ensure damage to the building is prevented, though physical contact and accumulation of leaf litter.

There needs to be frequent and regular checking and clearance of downpipes, grated drains and the like.

Reference should be made to the Maintenance Schedule at the conclusion of this report.

31. *Roofing repairs should be carried out promptly to protect the underlying fabric.*

8.3.3 Hazardous materials

32. *Treat hazardous material as required by the relevant legislation or accepted practice methods as appropriate. A hazardous materials inspection is recommended.*

Asbestos is likely to be present in switchboards and areas under the grandstand. The ceiling cavity was not generally accessible and there might be hazardous material in it.

8.4 ARCHAEOLOGY

8.4.1 Generally

The documentary evidence suggests that there is very limited potential for subsurface archaeology. However, there is a capacity for scatters and evidence as noted. These areas should be regarded having significance.

33. *Archaeological and other forms of investigation should be made when possible, to gain a better understanding of the place, its development and construction and for the purposes of diagnosis, conservation and interpretation.*
34. *Archaeology relating to the first five decades of development of the place has considerable significance and from the early to mid-twentieth century, some significance.*
35. *Investigations that require disturbance such as digging, removal, lifting up floorboards or any other kind of physical disturbance is considered to be development. It must have a legitimate purpose and be approved by the City of Fremantle.*

36. *Archaeological investigation should be carried out prior to any major disturbances to building, or site areas around the building identified as being of considerable or some significance, where resources can be made available and when practicable. The level and degree of archaeology will depend on resources and the relative importance of the task, relative to conservation outcomes. This should involve:*
- a. Inspection of the building prior to any demolition works, which may include partial removal of fabric.*
 - b. Preparation of a watching brief for an Archaeologist during demolition or alterations associated with significant fabric, in the event of material being discovered during demolition.*
 - c. Investigation of sub-floor areas following demolition.*
 - d. Inspection of areas of the adjacent site prior to proposed works or site disturbance.*
37. *The investigations and results should be carried out under supervision by appropriately qualified persons and recorded in accordance with current professional standards and a copy of reports lodged with the HCWA.*
38. *The level and degree of archaeology will depend on resources and the relative importance of the task, relative to conservation outcomes.*
39. *The following principles apply:*
- For areas of exceptional significance, the area should not be disturbed except in the event of a professional archaeological excavation with a comprehensive research plan.*
- For areas of considerable significance, disturbance of the area should be avoided where possible. Where disturbance cannot be avoided, an archaeological examination should be undertaken prior to other works taking place. An appropriately qualified archaeologist, who may conduct an architectural excavation or test pit where appropriate, should carry out the assessment.*
- For areas of some significance, disturbance of the area should be avoided where possible. Where disturbance cannot be avoided, an archaeologist should be present when works are undertaken in order to identify and/or collect material of archaeological significance. The archaeologist shall assess whether a watching brief is appropriate, with the aid of a test pit where necessary.*

A contingency plan for sub-surface disturbance and subsequent uncovering of archaeological features/ materials shall be in place to ensure appropriate treatment of archaeological matter.

Material recovered should have its location recorded on discovery and be safely stored until assessed. If engaged, the archaeologist should advise on significance and make disposal recommendations.

It is important that investigations should be relevant to the conservation and interpretation of the place. Investigative works should be carried out in locations where there is little possibility of adversely impacting on conspicuous, significant locations. It is not to be carried out without a well-founded purpose, or by inexperienced people, without experienced people in attendance. It should be professionally documented and recorded. Archaeology should not be carried out at the expense of urgent works and may be deferred where there is unlikely to be disturbance of the resource.

An archaeological management plan might be developed as a useful tool prior to planning major development at the oval.

8.5 EXTERNAL REQUIREMENTS

8.5.1 Heritage listings and their implications

Even though the focus of the registration is Victoria Pavilion, the registration is over the whole of the land of *Fremantle Oval*.

Register of Heritage Places (Heritage Place number 0874) 9 November 1993

MHI 18 September 2000

Scheme List 8 March 2007

Inclusion in the State Register requires that a development application is lodged for making change to the place, other than exempt matters, and that there is a heritage layer in both the formulation of change and in considering approvals.

A development application is made to the City for works and the application will be referred to the Heritage Council for its advice prior to a determination being made by the decision-making authority on the application.

40. *The Conservation Plan should be a guiding reference document to guide change and for bodies involved in planning and approval processes*
41. *Development requiring referral should comprise plans as existing, scope of demolition plans, plans of what is intended and a heritage impact statement (HIS) to assist in the evaluation of heritage impact by the decision-making authority.*

8.5.2 Other statutory requirements

Fire, safety, Health Acts, Building Codes, Disability Discrimination Act, Occupational Health and Safety regulation, National Construction Codes, regulations, and other requirements, apply to *Fremantle Oval*, as with any property, and any alternative compatible uses will be influenced by these requirements.

A change of use is likely to trigger a higher degree of compliance than the continuation of an existing use. While the use is unlikely to change, new work must be compliant. Where there are existing non-compliances, compliance is not required, though the City may decide to implement change in the interests of managing risk or avoiding claims. Outcomes need to be managed to ensure that heritage impacts are minimised.

The work required for compliance will be determined by the selection of a change of use class for the building in accordance with the definition of uses classes in the Building Code of Australia and ready solutions are unlikely, so that fire engineered solutions may be required.

42. *Where elements, or spaces of considerable or some significance, are likely to be affected by compliance with regulations, these works should be evaluated in terms of the conservation recommendations and the likely impact on significance. Professional assistance should be sought to ensure proper evaluation of conservation and safety issues and to ensure that the impact will be minimised. A coordinated cross discipline approach is recommended to resolve issues.*
43. *The provisions of the Building Code of Australia and Health Act apply, as with any building and new work must comply. A change of use will trigger a range of compliance issues and has the potential to impact significantly on the place.*

8.6 COMPATIBLE USE

Within the constraints outlined in the preceding recommendations, the compatible use of the place offers opportunities, including the improvement of the setting, the presentation of the place and its amenity.

The main criterion for evaluating a compatible use is the ability of the use to be established with minimum interference to significant setting, building spaces, and fabric. The reversibility of change is also an important factor to consider in planning changes. Uses, which essentially retain the nature of the present spaces, are the most suitable and uses, which assist with the interpretation of the place, and its previous uses would be beneficial.

Uses that would enable the removal of intrusive elements, the reinstatement of significant elements and maintain the openness of the space should be encouraged. A number of these elements are discussed elsewhere.

Though it is not intended to change the predominant use of *Fremantle Oval*, change may be contemplated for the use of the Victoria Pavilion undercroft. A change of use may trigger compliance requirements that would impact on heritage values and the advice of a building surveyor early in the planning process would be prudent.

8.6.1 Compatible use recommendations

44. *Future development of the site should have due cognisance of the heritage values of Fremantle Oval and the Victoria Pavilion in particular and ensure that the significance of the place is not diminished. Appropriate alternative uses of the significant building should be those, which require minimal adaptation of the existing significant spaces, and fabric of the place and that allow conservation and interpretation to be realised.*
45. *Building fabric that has been introduced though time represent the ongoing use and management of the place of the place over time as part of its evolution and is of varying degrees of significance as noted in the zones and element of significance section of this report. Adaptations, unless of an intrusive nature, should be retained, removed, or further adapted on the basis of requirements for further use.*
46. *When considering a change of use, it should be noted that change of use triggers a higher level of code compliance which in turn has a greater impact on fabric than retaining uses that do not require re-classification.*
47. *Areas and spaces identified for possible further development are areas of the site where there have been historic structures that have now been removed or are areas where modest further development would have little impact on the significant spaces and fabric. The locations are not exhaustive, and any development has to pass the test of compatibility.*
48. *Any new structures should be readily visually distinguishable from the significant existing structures and the link between the new and old sensitive to the heritage values of the place. New structures should be located to the southeast, south and or west of the building, depending on the curtilage finally determined, leaving the verandahs intact. Any new structure must pass the test of compatibility and visual distinction should not be taken to mean contrasting in a manner that detracts from the place. All parts of ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013 Article 22 must be adhered to.*
49. *New structures must be located in a way that preserves significant views.*
50. *Adaptation should be carried out with minimum interference to the original fabric. If further evidence of the building's construction or use is discovered during the process, this information should be evaluated and recorded.*

51. *Compatible uses should involve no changes to culturally significant fabric which are not substantially reversible, or which require minimal impact.*
52. *Compatible uses must retain the legibility of the original plan form of the Victoria Pavilion and require no adaptation that will adversely impact upon the significant fabric.*
53. *Adaptive works should be easily reversible, without causing damage to the significant fabric.*

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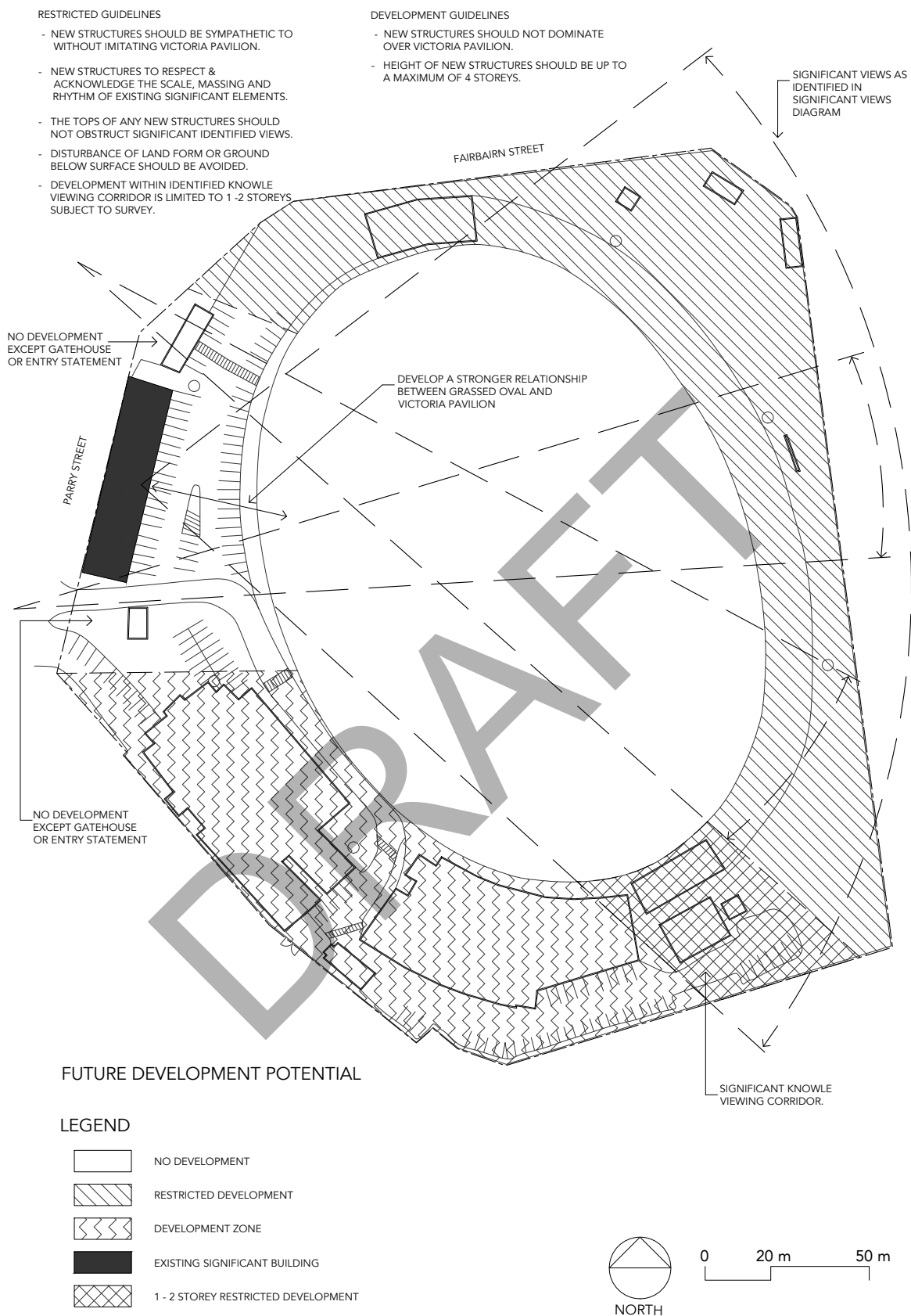


Figure 16

Future Development Potential Diagram, *Fremantle Oval*. Griffiths Architects, January 2022

8.7 RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS

Issues relating to renewable energy and other building systems should be considered early in the design stage to avoid undue impact on heritage values.

54. *Renewable energy systems such as solar if required should not be installed to significant buildings if at all possible and should be where they do not impact significant views.*

8.8 INTERPRETATION

The interpretation of a significant place is the way in which the significance of the place is conveyed. The prime interpretive material is the place itself and this may be supplemented by additional material. Interpretive material may include; colour schemes, lighting, fittings, signs, plaques, displays, and other material, or a combination of these to enrich the experience of the heritage value of the place. Interpretation integrates the story of the history of the place through time with its ongoing use. Interpretation may also include the reconstruction of important missing elements. Interpretation is less important for places that enjoy continuity of use. Currently there are a number of memorial signs, information signs and directional signs, of numerous ages and styles, and present fairly inconsistently.

Interpretation should be developed based on the work in this conservation plan and information provided during public consultation.

Interpretation Recommendations

55. *Professionally prepared, visually consistent, and accessible interpretation should be prepared, based upon documentary and physical evidence, and include the complete story of the development of the place, and be compatible with the use of the place.*

8.9 CONCLUSION

This chapter outlines recommendations for the conservation of the place and recommends conservation works. It underpins a strategy for implementation, which follows.

9.0 RECOMMENDATION IMPLEMENTATION

This section includes a conservation works schedule with works identified for implementation in priority order. It also includes a recommended maintenance works schedule,

9.1 RECOMMENDED CONSERVATION WORKS SCHEDULE

The works arise from examination of the place and reflects recommendation based on a heritage approach. Not all elements of the place are significant, and in some instances, removal of elements rather than conserving them, may be appropriate. The recommendations are focussed on conservation, eliminating some poor past maintenance strategies, and to a degree, on improving the presentation of the place. Further works will be required, in association with adaptation, and for new purposes.

First Actions for Site as a Whole

56. *Prepare a site features plan to pick up all structures, levels and mature plantings.*
57. *Prepare a site masterplan that takes into account major view maintenance, future needs, occupant safety, access and egress, disability access and the like, with an implementation strategy to assist in planning and sequencing both implementation and conservation works.*

First Actions for the Setting

58. *Develop a landscape masterplan that integrates with the masterplan, conservation objectives and planting themes of the 19th and early 20th century, using hardy water wise plant selections, in addition to plantings that provide shade and amenity.*
59. *Check over reticulation sprays re-direct away from walls or convert to underground drip systems.*
60. *Either repair or remove failed and failing concrete terraces.*
61. *Crown lift Moreton Bay Figs on Fairbairn Street.*
62. *Remove cement repairs from limestone walls that are to be retained and repair with mortar designed from chemical analysis.*
63. *Consider undertaking a wholistic external lighting design plan.*

First Works Immediate Action

64. *Inspect and upgrade stormwater system to building perimeter and fit continuous grated drains to external walls, with compliant gratings at thresholds to all sections of building where there is no drain and ensure sections that have drains are access compliant at thresholds.*

65. *Arrange for a detail structural inspection of the Victoria Pavilion paying special regard to timber work and corroding metalwork.*
66. *Repair timber work to bleachers and steps in the Victoria Pavilion. Use timber sizes to match original.*
67. *Repair re-constructed balustrade and barge under.*
68. *Reduce or remove bitumen bank to east face of Victoria Pavilion and improve stormwater drainage as noted above. Re-construct 3 sets of steps to ground level.*
69. *Complete hazardous material report and plan actions arising as soon as possible.*
70. *Replace switchboard in a new location that does not detract from the presentation of the Victoria Pavilion. This could be a separate structure.*
71. *Clean out ceiling void.*
72. *Repair all external timber joinery, replace nonmatching glass, return windows to operation, re-putty and paint.*
73. *Survey extent of damp in two stair enclosures and treat.*

Essential Works to be Undertaken Within Two Years

74. *Rust treat and paint all steel brackets and lintels.*
75. *If the ladies' toilets at the south end of the Victoria Pavilion are to be retained, replace continuous steel lintel over openings. Remove awning.*
76. *Repair floors to base of stairs at both ends of Victoria Pavilion.*
77. *Repair and paint all three timber staircases including timber lined soffits and paint.*
78. *Identify and remove redundant A/C and exhaust units and make good joinery and masonry accordingly.*
79. *Carefully remove paint and render from brick walls and re-establish tuck pointing to Victoria Pavilion.*
80. *Carefully remove paint from rendered finishes to Pavilion, repair and leave unpainted.*
81. *Replace missing and broken wall vents.*
82. *Remove intrusive redundant fixtures to Victoria Pavilion.*
83. *Cut out internal cracks, determine cause, repair in accordance with diagnosis of crack cause and make good, then redecorate walls.*

Desirable Works to be Undertaken Between Two and Five Years

84. *Correct barge details to roof of Victoria Pavilion and re-establish finials to documentary evidence.*
85. *Reconstruct timber post capitals to Victoria Pavilion.*
86. *Re-design lighting to Victoria Pavilion and implement*
87. *Rust treat cast iron infill panels and paint*
88. *Remove boards to west face of Victoria Pavilion and reinstate louvred vents.*
89. *Remove bricked up panels in openings and reactivate openings.*
90. *Refurbish foundation stone.*
91. *Investigate original colour schemes to exterior and interior either to inform future re-painting or to provide interpretation. Do not paint surfaces that were previously unpainted. Interpretative panels which expose 'paint ladders' allow the rest of the room to be decorated to suit its proposed use.*
92. *Retain and repair ripple iron ceilings to ground floor of pavilion.*
93. *Remove hood over ladies' toilets and make good wall.*

Optional Works

Some of these tasks may be undertaken when the existing materials, or fabric, require substantial repair or replacement.

94. *Remove ladies toilet at the south end of Victoria Pavilion, repair walls and reinstate timber stair to match north end*
95. *Remove concrete floors from interiors and consider reinstatement of the original floor treatment*

9.2 RECOMMENDED MAINTENANCE WORKS SCHEDULE

Introduction

This schedule was developed to identify and complete routine maintenance as a way of avoiding costly large-scale conservation works where preventative maintenance can play an important role. The schedule should be regarded as provisional, so that it can be adapted to suit circumstances and be augmented by experience. It should be regarded as a minimum standard and not to be taken as a building condition report.

Every Fortnight

General tidiness and presentation.

General lighting, both internal and external.

External lighting.

Internal lighting and emergency lighting.

Smoke detection

Monthly

Check reticulation heads, if installed near building to ensure sprays are not directed at the building.

Quarterly

Carry out termite inspections for first two years after the bait station system is installed

Clear grated drains

Biannually

Inspect and clear gutters, downpipes and grated stormwater drains. These should also be inspected after extreme weather events.

Annually

External brick pointing, and stone wall pointing to ascertain effectiveness of repair works

Stormwater systems.

Complete a general building inspection and schedule works identified, prioritise and action.

Roof inspection to ascertain performance and repair.

Joinery and hardware operation.

Floor finishes.

Five Yearly

Inspect paint systems and touch up. To be completed by master painters.

Check over roof flashings.

Check general condition of roof to ascertain life expectancy and plan for replacement when necessary.

Ten Yearly

Inspect paint systems and schedule and action re-coating as required.

Inspect condition of rainwater goods.

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11.0 APPENDIX I PLANS

The following plans were completed by Griffiths Architects based on drawings found in the 1996 Conservation Management Plan by the Heritage and Conservation Professionals.

- Victoria Pavilion Existing Fabric Plans
- Victoria Pavilion Existing Fabric Elevations
- Victoria Pavilion Original Fabric Plans
- Victoria Pavilion Original Fabric Elevations

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12.0 APPENDIX II STATE HERITAGE OFFICE CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN BRIEF

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**FPOL2211-6 DESTINATION MARKETING WORKING GROUP
MEMBERSHIP**

ATTACHMENT 1 - Draft Destination Marketing Working Group Terms of Reference

Destination Marketing Working Group - Terms of reference

Working groups work collaboratively with council to develop a council strategy or plan, or to develop a specific project.

A. Purpose

1. The purpose of the Destination Marketing Working Group is to:
 - i. Develop, for council's consideration, a destination marketing plan that supports all business-to-customer industries in Fremantle. For the avoidance of doubt, this includes (but is not limited to) retail, hospitality, professional services and traditional tourism attractions.
 - ii. The Group is expected to provide advice and/or recommendations to council on:
 - The overall strategic marketing approach, including different stages over next four years
 - The 'brand values' and 'unique selling points' of Fremantle within the context of global customer trends, disruptions to major industries such as retail, and the economic development aspirations of Fremantle
 - how to achieve ongoing business community engagement in marketing activities
 - appointment of a marketing agency and/or marketing contractors (via a normal City procurement process) to deliver destination marketing services, and
 - sponsorship of existing and new private events and grass roots business activation projects.

B. Outcome

The group will provide advice and/or recommendations to council on the following:

1. Development of a destination marketing plan for Fremantle that accounts for changing dynamics in the Fremantle market cycle such as the completion of major redevelopments. The marketing plan should be submitted to council for adoption by September 2018.



2. High-level allocation of the destination marketing budget into major programs (e.g. marketing agency/contractors, event sponsorship, grassroots activation grants etc.).
3. Appointment of a marketing agency and/or marketing contractors to deliver part of an overarching destination marketing plan through a normal council procurement process.
4. Ways to effectively encourage businesses to be involved in destination marketing activities.
5. Development of a policy for consideration of sponsorship applications for private events or festival funding
6. Development of a policy for consideration of sponsorship applications for activation proposals from the Fremantle business community.
7. Effectively working with major private developers and property owners to market their new developments as part of a coordinated plan.
8. Presenting to the local business community (e.g. via open forums held quarterly) on the work overseen by the Group and opportunities for business involvement in future marketing activities.

C. Formation of group

Members are appointed by council and include:

1. One independent chairperson with suitable qualifications and/or experience in marketing. This person will be eligible to receive an allowance determined by the City's Chief Executive Officer.
2. Up to ~~five~~ **seven** of the following, taking into account the advice of the Chairperson:
 - One representative from the Fremantle Chamber of Commerce: must be a current board member or the Chief Executive Officer.
 - One representative from Fremantle's arts and culture business sector with suitable qualifications and/or experience in marketing.
 - One representative from Fremantle's hospitality business sector with suitable qualifications and/or experience in marketing.
 - One representative from the Indigenous business sector with suitable qualifications and/or experience in marketing.
 - One representative from Fremantle's retail business sector with suitable qualifications and/or experience in marketing.
 - One representative from Fremantle's tourism business sector with suitable qualifications and/or experience in marketing.
 - One representative from Fremantle's professional service business sector (e.g. beauticians, banking, dentists) with suitable qualifications and/or experience in marketing.



3. *One position for the current Chair of the Fremantle BID up until the October 2019 ordinary elections*

A suitable qualification in marketing is considered to be a tertiary qualification. Suitable experience in marketing is considered to be at least five years' experience in a role primarily focused on marketing.

D. Role of the group

1. To develop and recommend a marketing plan (including updated sponsorship policies) for the coming year for council consideration as part of the normal budget process, which will typically be April / May each year.
2. The group is to provide ongoing advice and recommendations to council on matters related to destination marketing.
3. To provide advice to the lead City officer on grant and sponsorship applications in accordance with the overarching marketing plan.
4. The City's annual destination marketing budget is made up of the City Centre Differential Rate and additional municipal allocation being considered as part of the annual budget process. The differential rate allocation is benchmarked the 2018/19 financial year level plus inflation each subsequent year.
5. The group cannot provide direction to City officers.

E. Chairperson

The Chairperson must be a recognised leader within the marketing industry with the following;

- Qualifications in marketing or communications or commerce.
- Minimum 5 years industry experience.
- Company Directors Certificate or at least 5 years board experience.
- Knowledge of retail (desirable).

F. Administration

1. City officers
 - Ensure responsible financial management, good governance and monitoring of key performance indicators.
 - Prepare reports for council's consideration related to the group's advice or recommendations.
 - Take into account the group's advice and recommendations to exercise delegated authority as per the City's delegated authority register.
 - Undertake destination marketing activities that support delivery of the overarching destination marketing plan, where it is most efficient



and effective for City officers to undertake that activity instead of an agency or contractor.

- Provide secretariat support to the group (e.g. prepare and distribute meeting agendas, and maintain and distribute good records).

G. Decision making

1. The working group has no decision making authority. The group provides advice and recommendation to council on matters related to destination marketing.
2. A quorum of at least 50% of the group is required to submit recommendations to council.
3. In the event of an equal number of votes from group members on a matter, the Chairperson holds the casting vote.

H. Frequency of meetings

1. A minimum of four meetings a year must be held. It is expected that more frequent meetings will be required in the first six months' of the group's operation.

I. Term of membership

1. Working Group members hold a term of two years or until the next ordinary election of council, as required by the Act.

J. Key performance indicators (KPIs)

Primary KPI

- Increased visitation to Fremantle to provide opportunities for local businesses to capture expenditure (benchmarked against the City's 'visitor tracker' as shown in the Attachment) measured quarterly.

Secondary KPIs

- Improved awareness of the overall Fremantle offering to visitors (benchmarked against those provided in FPOL1706-5) measured annually.
- Improved perception of the overall Fremantle offering to visitors (benchmarked against those provided in FPOL1706-5) measured annually.

Adopted by Council	18 April 2018 FPOL 1804-1
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FPOL2211-7 SEASONAL TRADING POLICY
ATTACHMENT 1 – Seasonal Trading Policy

An abstract background graphic consisting of large, overlapping geometric shapes in shades of red, pink, and teal. A white rectangular box is centered over this graphic, containing the title text.

Council Policy

Seasonal Trading

fremantle.w



Seasonal Trading

Policy scope

This policy applies to temporary trading activity that takes place at approved locations within the City of Fremantle.

This policy outlines how the City will enable the delivery of these activities, and how consistent and transparent decisions will be made.

This policy does not apply to the operation of food trucks or vans, promotional stalls, fundraising activities, busking, or events.

Policy statement

This policy aims to enable public trading activity to occur across the City of Fremantle and provides a framework to determine suitability of mobile traders at approved trading locations.

Any use of public land should minimise disruption to the everyday use and should provide a benefit to the community.

The objectives of this policy are to:

- Allow for the operation of trading activities in a manner that does not interfere or conflict with the City's permanent retail and service traders.
- Fill a gap in the market by providing tourism and recreation related services that are not already available.
- Ensure that mobile trading activity is appropriate for the area and does not cause any nuisance to the surrounding residents or businesses.
- Ensure the amenity of the area is protected while enhancing the vibrancy of the area.
- Encourage visitors to the City and contribute to Fremantle's destination brand.
- Promote equitable use of land with a focus on community benefit.
- Provide opportunity for businesses to trial a new business model.



Seasonal Trading Schedule

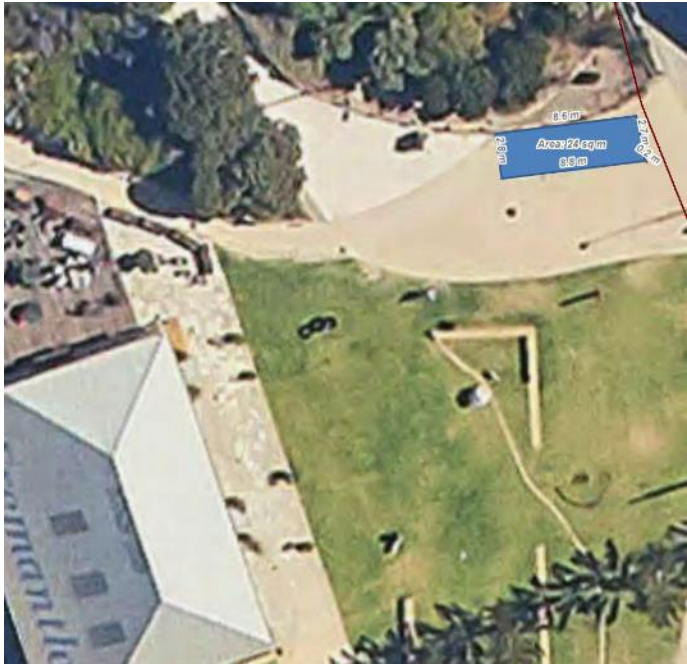
Seasonal trading permits are issued seasonally according to the application schedule below. Applicants must apply by completing and submitting an application form prior to the closing dates for the desired permit period.

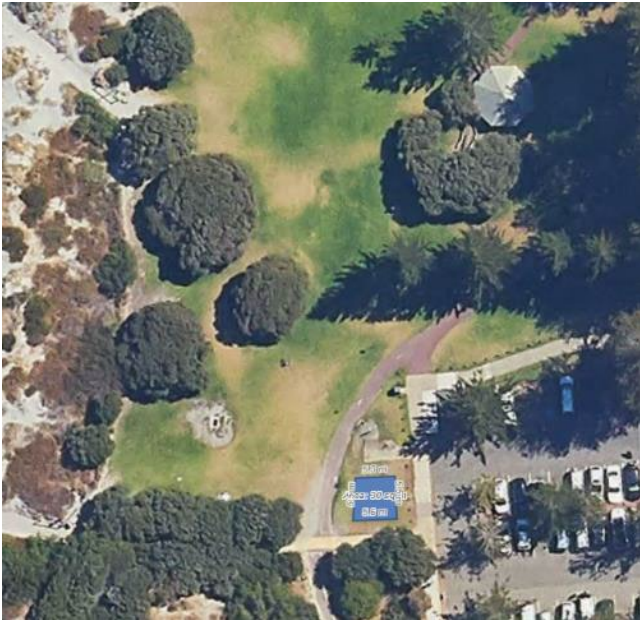
Season	Dates	EOI applications open	EOI applications close
Summer	1 Dec – 28 Feb	1 August	1 October
Autumn	1 Mar – 31 May	1 November	1 January
Winter	1 Jun – 31 Aug	1 February	1 April
Spring	1 Sept – 30 Nov	1 May	1 July

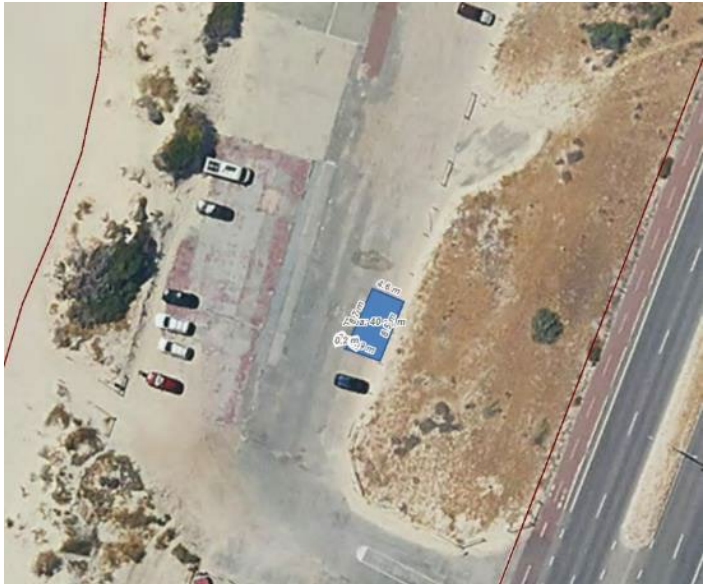
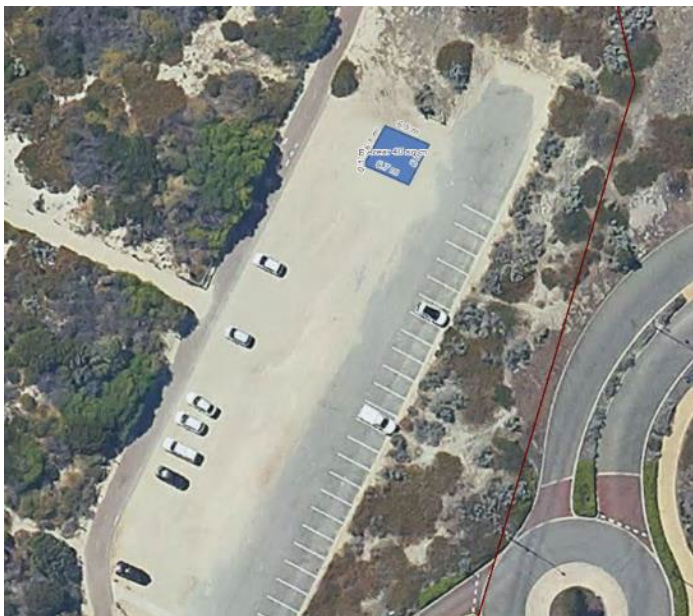
Trading Locations

The following locations are deemed as approved trading locations. The trading season and number of operators that can trade at each location are detailed below.

Location	Trading season	Number of operators
Carpark 2 Hardstand Hardstand area between WA Shipwrecks Museum and Carpark 2.  An aerial photograph showing a paved hardstand area adjacent to a green lawn and a blue swimming pool. Several cars are parked in the hardstand area. Total area: 90m2	Summer Autumn Winter Spring	Up to 3 operators per season

Bathers Beach Hardstand Hardstand area between the train line and Kidogo Arthouse.  Total area: 24m²	Summer Autumn Winter Spring	Up to 1 operator per season
Bathers Bay North of Kidogo Bathers Bay area North of Kidogo on the beach.  Total area: 24m²	Summer	Up to 2 operators per season

South Beach South Grassed area adjacent to South Beach south carpark.  Total area: 33m²	Summer Autumn Winter Spring	Up to 1 operator per season
South Beach North Grassed area adjacent to South Beach north carpark.  Total area: 30m²	Summer Autumn Winter Spring	Up to 1 operator per season

Port Beach North Hardstand area in the Port Beach North carpark.  Total area: 40m²	Summer Autumn Winter Spring	Up to 2 operators per season
Leighton Beach North Hardstand area in the Leighton Beach North carpark adjacent to the roundabout.  Total area: 30m²	Summer Autumn Winter Spring	Up to 2 operators per season



Application & Approval Process

Trading applications will open on a seasonal basis as per the seasonal schedule through an expression of interest (EOI) process.

Applications must meet the guiding principles to be selected and progress to receive trading approval.

Stage 1 – EOI Process

The EOI process will be used to competitively seek a broad range of traders for each season.

Outside of the EOI process, if there are trading locations that are available, occasional trading can be approved through the same approval process.

Applications will be assessed based on how they demonstrate that they meet the guiding principles and further assessment is undertaken to ensure an appropriate, diverse mix of trading activity is delivered.

Once trading applications have been selected, each trader will be required to follow the City's approval process.

Stage 2 – Operational Assessment

At this stage, the operations of the trader are assessed and required documentation and plans are submitted. This is to ensure the trading activity will be safe and will have the desired impact for the City and the community.

During this stage:

- All documentation is received, reviewed, and approved by all relevant internal stakeholders.
- Relevant external stakeholders are notified.

Stage 3 – Trading Approval and Payment

During this stage:

- Trading approval is granted.

Guiding Principles

Seasonal trading activity must be consistent with the City's vision *Fremantle: a destination city*, and the City's *This Is Fremantle* brand values of spirit, soul, and sea.

Traders who wish to apply for a seasonal trading permit must ensure their proposed activity is aligned with the following criteria:



1. Accessibility

Trading activity should be integrated into the location in a way that doesn't compromise existing uses, access, and pedestrian safety.

2. Unique, Distinctive, Diverse and Engaging

Trading activity should create interesting and diverse activity to encourage people to stay longer in Fremantle. It should fill a gap in the market and have a tourist appeal with a variety and range of products, services and activities that are complementary to the location.

3. Safety

Trading activity must be compliant, mobile (ability to be removed within 12 hours), should create comfortable and safe ambience for the community and not compromise the public amenity.

Activities should be non-invasive and respectful, should improve the environment and promote accessible places that encourage a feeling of safety and community participation.

4. Attractive and High Quality

The design and appearance of infrastructure or equipment associated with trading activity should complement Fremantle's character and the streetscape of the location.

Activities should be innovative and vibrant, be structurally sound and should create a seamless and attractive addition to the location.

5. Sustainable

Trading activity must be environmentally sustainable and integrate environmentally friendly practices in their operations.

6. Suitable

Trading activity must be considered suitable and acceptable in relation to its public appeal and amenity. Criteria such as evidence of quality, noise levels, risk management and the use of dangerous goods will be assessed in relation to the suitability of the trading activity.



Definitions and abbreviations

Seasonal or Occasional Trading – Any temporary selling activity in a public place using temporary infrastructure that can be removed within 12 hours.

Responsibility and review information	
Responsible officer:	Manager Economic Development & Marketing
Document adoption/approval details	Approval/adoption date Proof of adoption/approval - meeting name or document no#
Document amendment details	Amendment approval/adoption date Proof of adoption/approval - meeting name or document no#
Next review date	(maximum of four years from last review)



FPOL2211-8 FREMANTLE OVAL – ESTABLISHMENT OF A WORKING GROUP

ATTACHMENT 1 – Terms of Reference: Fremantle Oval PCG

Terms of reference – Working Groups



Fremantle Oval Working Group - Terms of Reference (TOR)

Referred to as: **Fremantle Oval PCG** (Project Control Group)

Working groups work collaboratively with council to develop a council strategy or plan, or to develop a specific project.

1. Purpose

- 1.1 The purpose of the Fremantle Oval PCG is to:
- a) Provide high-level project direction and coordination between partners.
 - b) Identify advocacy and funding opportunities.
 - c) Monitor progress and activities.
 - d) Identify how and when community engagement should occur.

2. Outcome

- 2.1 To assist with the planning and advocacy of the oval project to a point where government funding of the project has been secured. (It is noted that the long-term governance of the project will require review and a transition from a Working Group to a future management committee.)

3. Membership

- 3.1 Working groups are to be established by council resolution.
- 3.2 Members are to be appointed by council.
- 3.3 Council will determine the frequency and style of reporting required by the group at formation of the group. If council does not determine the conditions for reporting it will be determined by the Chief Executive Officer.

4. Role of the Group

- 4.1 Receive advice and information from officers and other professionals to assist development of the content of the strategy/plan, or project.
- 4.2 Provide input to council through officers, on the content of the strategy/plan or project.

5. Presiding Member

- 5.1 The Fremantle Oval PCG will appoint its presiding member at its first meeting.
- 5.2 The presiding member facilitates the meeting.



Terms of reference – Working Groups



6. Administration

6.1 City officers

- provide an agenda to the members before each meeting;
- keep concise notes and registers them in the City's record keeping system;
- send the notes to the working group members, executive staff and elected members.

7. Decision making

7.1 The working group has no decision making authority.

7.2 A quorum of at least 50% of the group is required to submit recommendations to council.

8. Frequency of meetings

8.1 The Fremantle Oval PCG will determine frequency of meetings at its first meeting.

8.2 A minimum of four meetings a year must be held.

9. Term of membership

9.1 Council will determine the term of the working group at the formation of the group. This working group has a term of 24 months.

9.2 The Chief Executive Officer can extend or amend the term of the working group, for reasonable periods, to enable or assist the group to achieve its purpose.

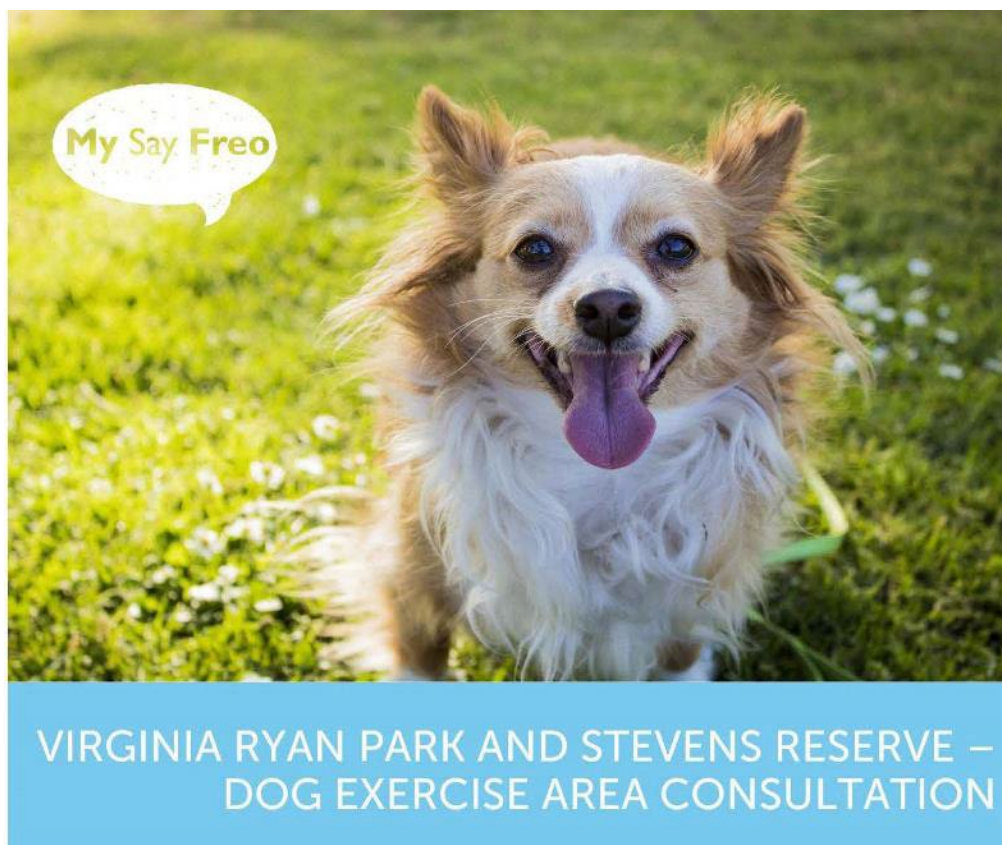
9.3 The working group will disband upon completion of the project planning or adoption of the strategy/plan.

Table of Changes to Terms of Reference	
Adoption/Amendment Details	Date of CEO approval



**FPOL2211-10 VIRGINIA RYAN PARK AND STEVENS RESERVE
COMMUNITY CONSULTATION AND DOG MANAGEMENT**

**ATTACHMENT 1 – Virginia Ryan Park and Stevens Reserve Dog Exercise
Consultation Report**



**Engagement Report
September 2022**



Contents

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Demographics..... 6

Key Findings..... 9

Next Steps..... 18

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Introduction

Stevens Reserve has been a dog exercise area since 2011. During that time, there has been concerns raised by sporting groups who utilise Stevens Reserve which highlight the ongoing challenges around the shared use of the space between sporting purposes and dog exercise purposes.

Disruptions to sporting matches, training sessions and damage to turf caused by dogs has been reported. Based on these reports, the City consulted relevant stakeholders to explore the possibility of finding a local area to accommodate a similar and secure alternative place for people to exercise their dogs.

Following a review of dog exercise areas by City Officers, Virginia Ryan Park was identified as an option for an additional off-lead dog exercise area which could assist in addressing some of the challenges being faced at Stevens Reserve by sporting club users.

In order to realise the proposed change, the City of Fremantle is required to amend the Dog Exercise and Prohibited Areas Policy (2018) to include Virginia Ryan Park as a dog exercise area. This would also require the park to be altered in the follow ways:

- Dog amenities: bins, bags, dog bowl/water fountain.
- Additional signage re dog exercise area change.
- Fencing of the southern boundary along Watkins Street.
- Additional seating.

In addition to proposed changes at Virginia Ryan Park, a series of additional changes have been also proposed at Stevens Reserve in to support a response to addressing concerns raised by sporting club users. These include:

- Removal of the existing gates at the two entry points at Stevens Street and on the corner of Swanbourne and Stevens Street, and installation of a 'chicane' type entry at both locations with a barrier/fence that people will need to walk around to enter or leave the reserve. This is to prevent balls rolling out of the reserve and provide a level of protection, while also encouraging responsible dog ownership.
- Connect the footpath to the oval with an accessible concrete path.

The City of Fremantle conducted a survey of affected residents and stakeholders to seek feedback on the proposals above and this report provides a summary of the engagement methods undertaken and the feedback received.

Engagement Summary

An online survey was open on My Say Freo from 22 July to 19 August 2022. Promotion of the survey was undertaken via:

- E-newsletters – My Say Freo and Freo Weekly.
- Facebook – Posts on City's Facebook page.
- Emails to key stakeholders.
- Letter drops to residents in the immediate vicinity to Virginia Ryan Park.
- Signage at Stevens Reserve and Virginia Ryan Park with QR codes.

Key Findings

From 22 July to 19 August 2022, the My Say Freo page was visited by 364 people and there were 233 survey responses. The majority were residents.

- People using Stevens Reserve accounted for 90% (210 people) of survey respondents, and, of these 91% (191 people) typically used the Reserve with dogs.
- 10% of respondents (23) primarily used Virginia Ryan Park, with almost half of these users doing so with a dog.
- 63% of respondents (147 people) resided beyond the immediate area of Virginia Ryan Park.
- 31% of respondents (72) lived nearby Virginia Ryan Park.
- There was extremely low survey participation by sporting club members that use Stevens Reserve.

Proposed change to Virginia Ryan Park:

- Support for the proposal to introduce a dog exercise area at Virginia Ryan Park was mixed with 44% of respondents indicating some level of opposition and 42% indicating some level of support.
- Residents that lived nearby Virginia Ryan Park were largely opposed to the City's proposal to include the Park as a dog exercise area.
- Whilst some respondents expressed support for Virginia Ryan Park becoming an additional dog exercise area (*68 respondents*), most comments maintained a strong preference for continued use of Stevens Reserve as their primary dog exercise area.

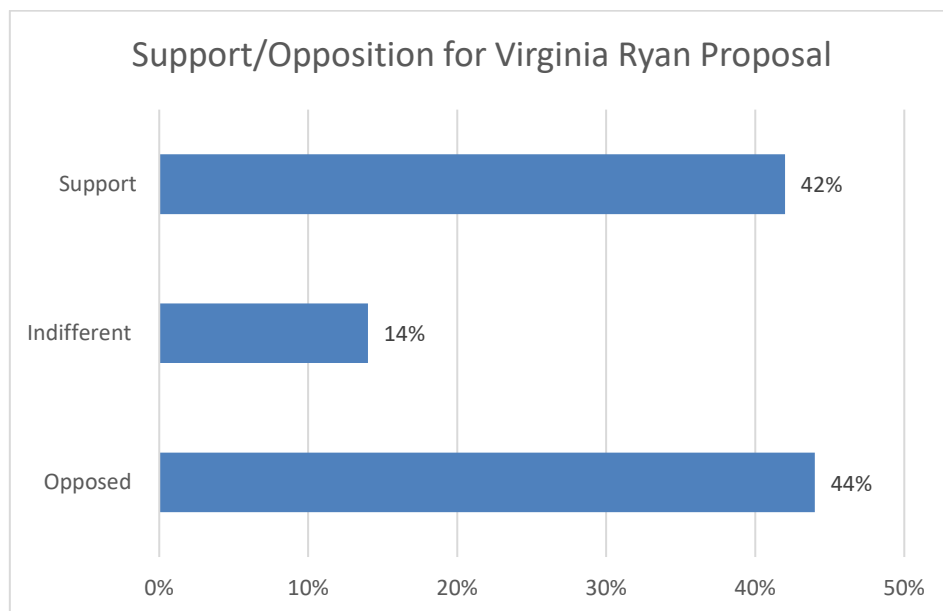
Proposed change to Stevens Reserve:

- There is an overall preference to preserve Stevens Reserve as the primary dog exercise area.
- A significant majority of participants did not want any changes to occur at Stevens Reserve, in particular changes to fencing or removal of fencing.

Detailed Findings – Overall

Virginia Ryan Park Dog Exercise Area Proposal

The graph below summarises the general level of support and opposition for the proposal to include Virginia Ryan Park as a dog exercise area.

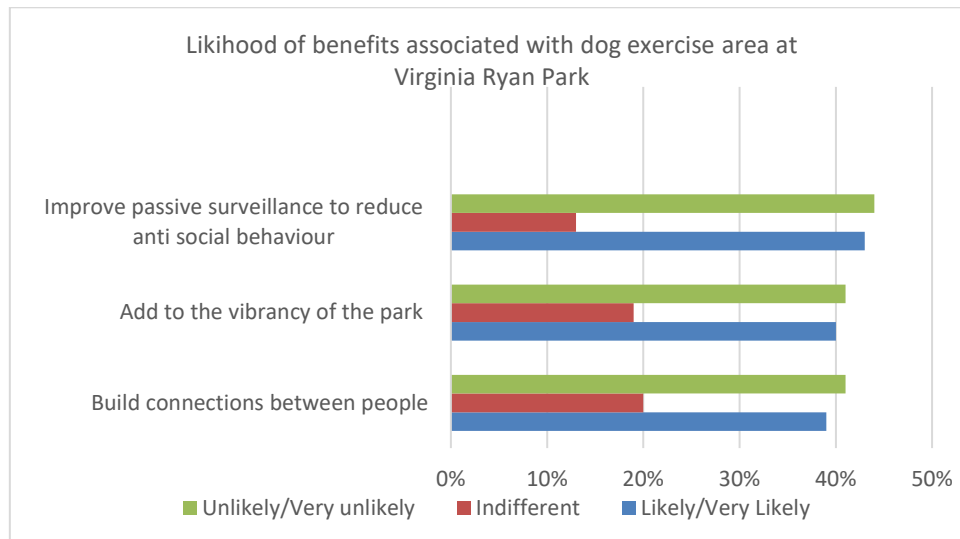


- Support for the proposal to introduce a dog exercise area at Virginia Ryan Park was mixed with 44% of respondents indicating some level of opposition and 42% indicating some level of support.
- A significant proportion of responses raised the following concerns with the proposal:
 - Limited size (*61 respondents*)
 - Suitability to accommodate dog exercise area (*48 respondents*)
- Whilst other concerns were expressed regarding the proposal:
 - Concerns regarding child safety (*24 respondents*)
 - Accessibility/including sight of dogs in park (*23 respondents*)
 - Parking (*19 respondents*)
 - Proximity to residential areas (*14 respondents*)

- Lack of appropriate fencing/information about proposed fencing (*14 respondents*)
- Lack of enclosed playground (*14 respondents*)
- Local road safety/traffic (*8 respondents*)
- Lack of appropriate lighting/general safety (*6 respondents*)
- Increased noise (*6 respondents*)
- Loss of public open space for non-dog owners (*3 respondents*)

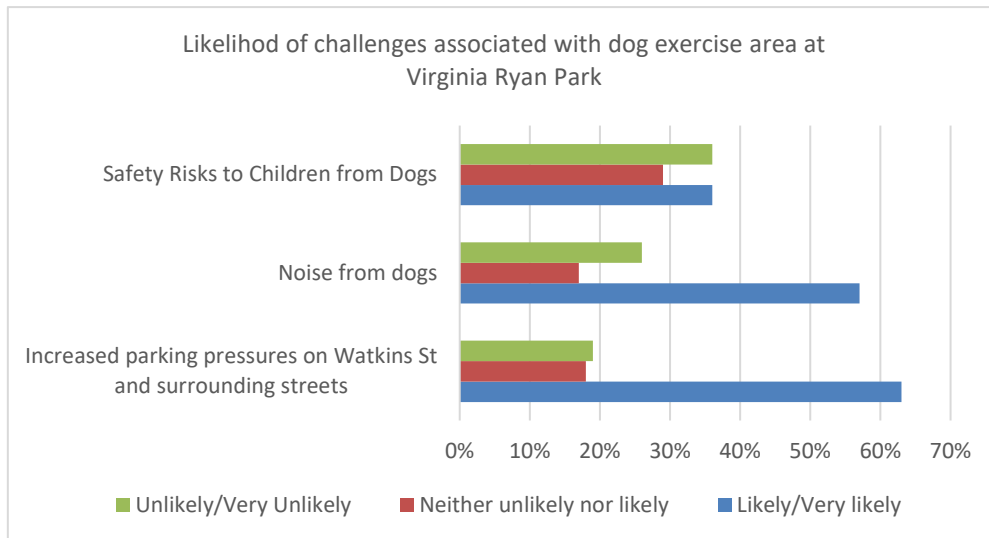
As part of the survey the City presented a number of high level potential benefits and challenges to respondents for their consideration. Respondents were asked to consider how likely or unlikely it was that these potential challenges/benefits would be realised.

The graph below summarises feedback relating to the likelihood of potential benefits associated with including Virginia Ryan Park as a dog exercise area. The potential benefits presented to respondents for consideration included improved passive surveillance, vibrancy and the building of connection between people.



While a reasonable percentage of respondents thought it was likely these benefits would be realised, only a slightly smaller percentage of respondents felt it unlikely they would be realised.

The graph below summarises feedback relating to the likelihood of potential challenges associated with including Virginia Ryan Park as a dog exercise area. The potential challenges presented to respondents for consideration included safety risk to children from dogs, noise from dogs and parking pressures.



Responses to this question indicated that most respondents felt that increased parking pressures (66%) and noise from dogs (57%) were likely challenges, however were less certain on whether dogs would pose safety risks to children.

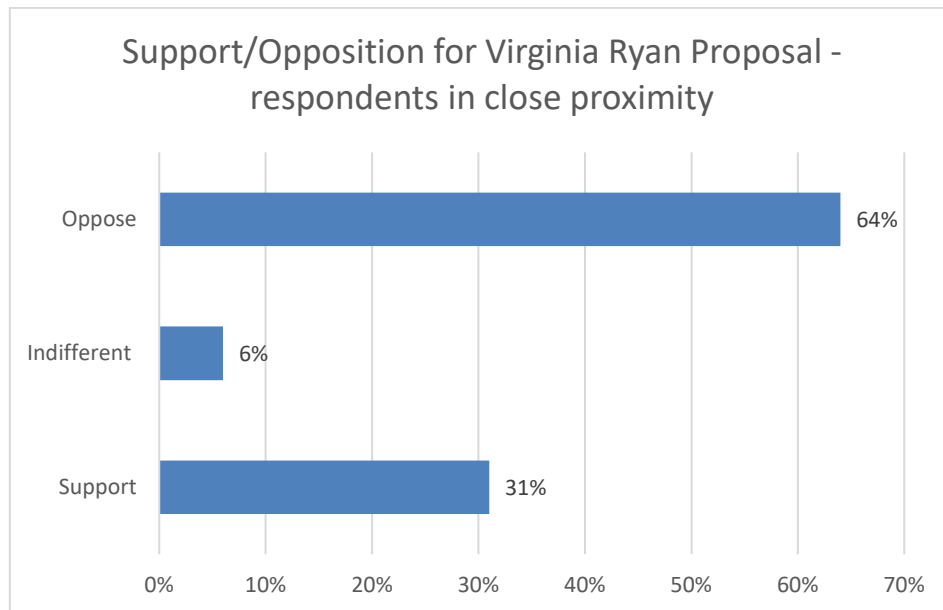
Stevens Reserve Entry Gate Proposal

- The majority of comments expressed support to retain Stevens Reserve as the primary dog exercise area (*89 respondents*) with no changes to be made to the entry gates (*71 respondents*).
- Key risks that respondents identified as being associated with the removal of the gates at Stevens Reserve were dog safety (*51 respondents*), child safety/general safety (*19 respondents*), and road safety (*12 respondents*).

Detailed Findings – respondents living in proximity to Virginia Ryan Park

Virginia Ryan Park Dog Exercise Area Proposal

The graph below summarises the general level of support and opposition for the proposal to include Virginia Ryan Park as a dog exercise area from survey respondents living in proximity to Virginia Ryan Park.



- Respondents living in proximity to Virginia Ryan Park primarily opposed the proposal with 64% (46) indicating some level of opposition and only 31% (22) supporting the proposal.
- 6 respondents expressing were in favour of the proposal however only as an overflow/alternative location during sporting activities.
- A large proportion respondents living in proximity to Virginia Ryan Park raised the following concerns with the proposal:
 - Limited size (*18 respondents*)
 - Suitability to accommodate a dog exercise area (*14 respondents*)
- Whilst other concerns were raised regarding the proposal:
 - Concerns regarding child safety (*13 respondents*)
 - Parking (*9 respondents*)
 - Proximity to residential areas (*9 respondents*)
 - Loss of public open space for non-dog owners (*7 respondents*)

- Concerns regarding dog safety (*7 respondents*)
- Accessibility/sight of dogs (*7 respondents*)
- Increased noise (*6 respondents*)
- Lack of responsible dog ownership and potential for stray dogs (*5 respondents*)
- Damage to Virginia Ryan Park's landscape and wildlife (*4 respondents*)
- Lack of appropriate fencing (*4 respondents*)
- Local road safety/traffic (*3 respondents*)
- Increased smell in the area (*3 respondents*)
- Lack of appropriate lighting/general safety (*2 respondents*)

Stevens Reserve Entry Gate Proposal

- The majority of respondents living in proximity to Virginia Ryan Park expressed support to retain Stevens Reserve as the primary dog exercise area (*12 respondents*) with no changes to be made to the entry gates (*7 respondents*).
- Key risks identified regarding the removal of the gates at Stevens Reserve were regarding dog safety (*3 respondents*), child safety/general safety (*5 respondents*), and alternative fenced areas (*7 respondents*).
- Respondents living in proximity to Virginia Ryan Park suggested alternate solutions to the proposed changes, including:
 - Introduction of an alternative fenced area at Stevens Reserve or another suggested park (*7 respondents*).
 - Increased Ranger presence for those not being responsible dog owners (*3 respondents*).
 - Alternative fenced areas (*7 respondents*).
 - More bin/waste areas and improved dog waste bags (*3 respondents*).
 - Increased signage (*1 respondent*).
 - Better responsible dog ownership education (*1 respondent*).
 - Restrict Stevens Reserve to Fremantle rate payers only (*1 respondent*).

Additional comments and survey data are detailed in the Appendix.

Appendix

Demographics

- People using Stevens Reserve accounted for 90% (210 people) of survey respondents, and, of these 91% (191 people) typically used the Reserve with dogs.
- Additionally, of those primarily using Stevens Reserve, one participant indicated they were a member of the Fremantle Cricket Club, and one as a member of the Fremantle Hockey Club.
- 23 people (10%) completing the surveys, primarily used Virginia Ryan Park.
- Of those primarily using Virginia Ryan Park, 40% typically did so with a dog, 25% without a dog, 18% with children, and 17% selected Other.
- 31% of participants indicated that they lived near Virginia Ryan Park, while 63% resided beyond the immediate area of the Park, and 6% did not indicate their location regarding this question.
- Most participants were aged 45-64 years (45%) and 25-44 (34%).

Participant Location: Suburb

60% of participants live in the suburb of Fremantle, and 22% in White Gum Valley; with significantly less participants from, Beaconsfield (5%), South Fremantle (3%), East Fremantle (3%), Hilton (2%), and North Fremantle (1%).

Proximity to Virginia Ryan Park

Over a third (32%; 71 people) of respondents live in close proximity to Virginia Ryan Park, while 63% (147 people) are not living near to the Park. In relation to this question, 6% declined to indicate whether they lived near to Virginia Ryan Park or not.

Summary of email feedback

Five emails providing extra information were received from community members via the City of Fremantle Community Engagement inbox. The issues raised were in line with the overall themes of all survey respondents, those include:

- Concerns over the transparency of the consultation process, particularly that the proposal is a step toward removing Stevens Reserve as a dog exercise area all together.
- The unsuitability of Virginia Ryan Park as a dog exercise area in comparison to Stevens Reserve both in size, accessibility, safety, facilities, and location in proximity to residential homes.
- The issue of existing dog owner responsibility at Virginia Ryan Park was raised, with comments that some owners already walk through Virginia Ryan Park with their dogs off lead.
- Concerns regarding the removal of fencing or changing of existing fencing to a 'chicane' style alternative. The consultation suggests this is being framed as a measure to promote responsible dog ownership and assist in sporting events, however it is a punitive measure and a risk to dog and public safety. It was also viewed as a permanent measure which disproportionately favours sporting clubs who do not utilise the space as frequently as the local community and dog walkers.
- It was also proposed that community based, alternative solutions be considered by Council to help facilitate the multi-purpose use of Stevens Reserve and improve the communication between dog owner/non-sports users of Stevens Reserve and the existing sports clubs/users.

Respondents shared the following considerations that Council should make to support users when sporting events are on at Stevens Reserve.

- Alternative fenced area at Stevens Reserve or another suggested park (15 respondents).
- Increased Ranger presence (6 respondents).
- More bins/waste areas and improved dog waste bags, specifically replace the current product which breaks easily and is hard to open (15 respondents).
- Increased signage and better education (10 respondents).

- Responsible dog ownership (*10 respondents*).
- Improved agility facilities and general facilities at Stevens Reserve (*3 respondents*).
- Meeting between community of Stevens Reserve users and sporting clubs/Joint committee (*3 respondents*).
- Restrict Stevens Reserve to Fremantle rate payers only (*2 respondents*).
- Masterplan for Stevens Reserve with better consultation process (*1 respondent*).

Comments about the survey and consultation process

- There are ongoing issues between dog walkers/non-sport users and sports users/clubs (*23 respondents*).
- Council transparency – respondents felt the consultation process was flawed and part of a plan to push dog walkers out of Stevens Reserve (*20 respondents*).
- Stevens Reserve was not adequately included in the survey (*14 respondents*).

Alternative suggested dog exercise area locations

- Davies Reserve.
- Vacant land near Amherst and Knutsford.
- Beach St location.
- Fremantle Park.
- Victoria Reserve Home Long Park
- Recommendation City Officers consider consultation and dog exercise areas at Byford (Bark Park), Shire of Kalamunda and City of Cockburn as their model for future consultations and designs.

Summary of Survey Comment Responses

Q11 (Please indicate any positive benefits not identified in the above topics.)
Steven's reserve is a better off lead area, the proposed new area is suitable
Fenced areas designated for dogs and their walkers without disruption from sporting events should be provided by the local council to benefit community. People not familiar with dogs will not use the park surely.
None
provide an alternative dog area when Stevens reserve is used for sport
It would be best if it was for small dogs and let the large dogs have Stevens Reserve.
None as currently proposed
None - with what is currently proposed
Fencing would take away some worry from using Virginia Ryan.
Mental health achieved when exercising with dog
NA
Na
Another off lead area
There are no positive benefits to this proposal
None. It would be dangerous.
It's even closer to where I live
More awareness that the park is there & it's size. Many people walk / drive straight past & don't realise the size & beauty of this park.
There are none really
I see no benefits to this proposal at all. There are already bins, bags and a bench in the park and nobody uses it.
increased use of existing public open space
It would be more enjoyable for both people and dogs as it is more park like with trees rather than a sporting oval
provide an option when Stens REserve is too busy with sport
Dog parks always offer these benefits and there should be more ...
It would provide an additional dog exercise area. However, Virginia Ryan park is enclosed my the rear fences of many homes which are exposed. The occupants of these homes may not be pleased with the additional dogs and people occupying a once quiet street park.
I believe with there is a requirement for MORE dog exercise areas, rather than the restriction of a MAJOR dog exercise area in STEVENS RESERVE, and substituting this community facility with a SMALLER dog exercise alternative.
Local people are not the police and shouldn't be used to reduce anti social behaviour, it's potentially dangerous. The positive is that people with anti social dogs on lead and not be bothered by the off lead dogs at Steven's reserve. Keeping Virginia as an on lead park is good for those dogs otherwise they may never see a park.
Virginia Park is dark and damp, it doesn't receive much sunlight and it much smaller so would reduce the opportunity for both people and dogs to get exercise. Waking laps at Steven's Reserve is how the friendships are formed
Another dog park option during cricket season.
There are none

None
Greater space for dogs and people to remain apart, reduces chance of aggressive behaviour. As a Fremantle rate payer it is good to know that our public spaces are being optimally used. Better use of public funds, as the space is being well used and not just by sporting clubs and members who potentially are not Fremantle rate payers and use the Public space for limited time frames.
Na
N/A
none. its not a great park for walking a dog.
Contours are very good for dog exercise
The space is great for dogs to exercise
I don't use or know where this park is.
Whilst sport is taking place on Stevens green having ADDITIONAL space where dogs can go is always a benefit.
Somewhere to take dog when there are cricket matches on
none additional
Not suitable for dogs given the residents yelling at me when I've taken my dog their before end a dog at a house jumping it's fence and viciously attacking my dog while walking on a lead at the park.
Nice to have another park in the area which is suitable for dogs
Provide another dog exercise space for times when Stevens Reserve is being used for sporting activities
Area to small to take amount of Stevens Reserve usage
There are no positive benefits, Virginia Ryan Park is too small for the amount of people that go to Stevens Reserve. Virginia Ryan is a lovely park as it is for sitting under trees on the grass without a dog to read a book etc - leave it as it is.
na
Improve opportunities for people and dogs to interact in a positive way
Provide alternative option for dog owners whilst sporting activity is on
I'm looking for options for those times when irresponsible owners of dogs with aggressive tendencies are using Stevens St Reserve
Might bring more life to the park. Though more public facilities like a bbq and picnic area, drinking water would also!
Moved from Stevens Street
None
I love this little park and would like to see the dogs running off lead and legalise their joy generating ways
Cant see any
Giving additional dog exercise space for those living immediately close to that Park please note for others that need to bring their dogs with a vehicle there is no parking
Another safe space to take my dog off leash, and one that is very close for us. And more people using the space which seems a bit underused.
I can only exercise my dog if there is a large safe area for her to run in off-leash and other dogs to run with. Virginia Ryan park is too small for this purpose except for occasional short time periods.

There are no real benefits for this park to be a dog exercise area. It is far too small to be of any use to dog owners. I only have a very small dog but she can run through this park in about 30 seconds and she's finished with it. No exercise benefit can be obtained particularly for larger dogs. If this park was to be converted to a dog exercise area, it is far too small for larger dogs. This leaves nowhere for owners of large dogs to exercise their pets which can result in anti-social behaviour on the part of larger dogs at home that require extensive exercise.
Great to offer another option for locals to have more variety for thier dog walks.
Families live so close to Virginia Park, and kookaburras too, and wd be severely inconvenienced by the extra noise and parking problems
Be fantastic to keep stevens as a safe enclosed dog area AND add Virginia. Otherwise don't fix what ain't broke
More opportunities for dogs to socialise safely
Increased spread out of dogs at peak times
More life and appreciation to existing parks. I hadn't heard of this park prior to this survey and now would like to go have a look. dog walkers also bring families along, both elder and younger.
Virginia Ryan Park is very tiny and could not cater for the same number of people with their dogs that currently use Stevens Reserve
As a user of Steven Reserve I strongly support shared spaces for dogs and people, rather than dedicated single use spaces - as shared spaces encourage dogs to learn appropriate social skills around other users and other users, often kids, benefit from the enjoyment of playing with and alongside dogs and the wider community that makes.
None
It would provide an option for dog owners on the occasions that Stevens Reserve is being used for sport.
Alternative park to use when Stevens St reserve in use by sporting teams.
I like being in a secure area with my dog.
There's no benefit in Virginia Ryan park... totally unsuitable on many levels 1) housing on 3 sides... noise issues 2) parking issues 3) park too small and undulating
None.
In my opinion there is a slight chance that by making this an off lead area for dogs is may have a marginal impact of reducing demand on Steven's reserve but it would be marginal for several reasons and would have potentially unbalanced negative consequences.
If anti-social behavior has been taking place I would believe that this would lessen with more dog exercise usage. However, large numbers of dogs may lead to degradation of such a small area
Any additional safe, dog friendly spaces in Fremantle are always welcome
No positive benefit from moving the dog park to that average reserve.
Virginia Ryan Park is far too small to be of any benefit as a dog exercise area.
Nothing - Keep Stevenson's reserve as it is!!!! Great park for everyone to enjoy !! The proposed changes are horrendous and do not suit all parties. Go down to the park and ask people yourselves. I am a member of a football / cricket club and still believe the park should be left as is!
None

Nil
This would not be a suitable replacement for Stevens Street reserve if this was taken away as a dog exercise park
Dogs are increasing fulfilling role if child or family to many people. Amenities to facilitate wellbeing of these animals is imperative.
No benefits at all.
an alternative space to walk the dog when sports are on at Stevens reserve
Virginia park is far too small for a dog park Stevens reserve is much more suitable
Better for the community
As a local vet, I strongly support this proposal.
The Human-Animal Bond is well recognised as providing a myriad of physical and mental health benefits for humans. As the owner of a companion animal, or even through in-direct interactions, these benefits can be significant.
Dogs being walked and exercised in common and public areas can provide their owners, and those who interact with them, opportunities to connect and socialise with other dog owners and dog enthusiasts. The dogs themselves also benefit from interaction and socialisation with their own kind.
A well designed, safe and dedicated area for this activity to be undertaken will provide benefits to the wider community and should be supported and funded.
Dogs are trapped in houses all day and not enough areas to get them proper exercise so it would reduce animal neglect.
Additional dog parks are always helpful for dog owners. It would be good if there could be a fully enclosed dog park since Beaconsfield park was taken away.
Reduce the pressure on Stevens reserve
May work as alternative for small dogs
It would be very unlikely that it would create all the above social benefits because they are already provided at the nearby Stevens Reserve which is a far superior dog exercise area that already has a close knit community.
I like the idea of another Dog Park BUT if the plan is to simply remove the gates at Stevens and give us another unfenced Dog exercise area then I would not be happy!!! Fremantle is one of the few Towns without a single dedicated fenced, double gated dog park.
I can only see disbenefits from this proposal.
Nice alternative when sports on at Stevens.
None
not being yelled at by the neighbour
This is not the right space for a dog park too small no parking and disruptive for residents closeby
It might reduce some of the dog usage of Stevens St Reserve. The terrain/setting of Virginia Ryan Park is quite different to Stevens St Reserve and it is possible that the park would become a preferred destination of a particular type of dog owner, thereby becoming a bit of an informal 'club' if you like (presently different groups of dogs/dog owners tend to accumulate on Stevens

St Reserve). In short, social dynamics may shift/alter with addition of Virginia Ryan into the dog exercise mix.

Q13 (Please indicate any potential challenges not identified in the above topics.)

comment

The playground should be fenced to reduce the risk of a dog v child interaction.

Parking on Bolton Place which is a very small street that gets blocked often when there is a party, home open etc. It is 100% that people will park in Bolton Place to use the park facilities if this change is effected. What can/will the council do to prevent this from happening?

There is no proposed fence from the park to Bolton Place which will result in dogs straying into Bolton Place. This is a risk to dogs and people!

Anti-social behaviour in the Virginia Ryan park will drive dog walkers into Boo park which hasn't got a dog exercise area.

A place that has limited sight lines will just increase the amount of dog poo in the park, just as Boo park has

If playground area is to be left, then needs to be fenced off from dog area. Children and dogs should not be encouraged to use the same space.

Can't see any, it's public space to be used by the residents - no brainer!

As you won't be asking about Stevens reserve changes, but should be. Consider that a large portion of city residents and Stevens reserve users own dogs. I would hazard a guess its more than are members of any one sporting club. Just because dog walkers aren't a club doesn't mean they should always be considered last. The majority of people are responsible dog owners. Removing gates does not make a bad dog owner better it just puts good dogs (and children) at unnecessary risk. I do not take my dog to Stevens reserve when sport is on. Please do not remove the gates.

The park is undulating and dogs unleashed would easily be out of sight of owners.

This was and is a community park where local residents often have childrens gatherings/picnics etc

This is a very small area with a childrens playground and is ideal as a recreation area

area is too small for dogs to run around

Off lead areas can encourage owners with dogs who have poor or no recall to let them off leash, and thus lose control of their dog. However, this happens in areas where dogs are supposed to be on the lead as well.

Will the play park be fenced off from dogs?

Large dogs knocking over children and or elderly dog owners.

Possibly less than Stevens Reserve as it is a more intimate area.

Not enough room for dogs to exercise safely.

Parking area needs to be provided rather than side of ride

They will be Dog shit everywhere.

This park should remain as is.

People will just flock here to take their dogs to the toilet and the park will stink and be littered with dog poo like horrilong park.

Not Everyone likes dogs and dog shit.

I have done tai chi in this park and it is peaceful.

NA

Na

Virginia Ryan Park is a neighbourhood park, with a popular children's play area. This facility is well used by local residents with very young children. Introducing a dog exercise area is going to cause stress to these young children. How long will it be before a child is bitten?

Dogs off the leash will mean that it is no longer possible for residents to walk in the park without fear of harassment or even attack from dogs.

Virginia Ryan Park is set in a high density residential area, dogs and their owners are noisy. Dogs barking and owners shouting are not going to be appreciated by the local rate payers at all hours of the day and potentially night.

Virginia Ryan Park is a small park, a fraction of the size of the Stevens Reserve, how many dogs do you propose to limit in number, for exercising in such a small space. The idea that this is a suitable alternative is ludicrous.

The proposal indicates that a fence will be erected at the southern, Watkins Road side of the park but not at the northern end at Bolton Place, where the children's play area is located. The play area will now be exposed to all the dogs off their leashes. This is potentially very dangerous. Dogs off the leash will now be free to run into Bolton Place, on to private residences, foul the lawns and possibly harass residents in their own gardens.

There is an entrance to Virginia Ryan Park between 13 & 15 Bolton Place, parking in the Place is already overcrowded and congested. The use of the park by more dog walkers (not all walk to the venues) will cause the residents great inconvenience and is a possible flash point.

It is not just children who will be more in danger. Rangers do not currently monitor or act on dog's off lead. A lot of owners do not control their untrained dogs. With even more untrained dogs off lead, there will be more attacks on humans and animals! Fremanyle id terrible at managing dog owners and prosecuting them.

When sport is on at Stevens it could get overcrowded

Most people will be on foot, so parking not an issue.

Children's playground/sandbox would be used as a dog toilet.

Dogs on adjoining properties behind tall fences would be disturbed/stressed.

They already run up/down the length of the fences barking when dogs are in the park.

Garden on west side of park needs to be cleared of stakes and pipes which present a danger to dogs.

Fencing would have to be put up on north side of park to ensure dogs don't exit into street/car park.

Children would be at greater threat from dog attacks as there would be increased dog interaction and tension between themselves and humans as the area is greatly decreased when compared to Stevens reserve.

The proposed park is too small, particularly for the larger dogs that currently use Stevens St park. Unfortunately some dog owners do not clean up after their dog (basically the problem with Stevens St) and this will pose a health hazard to children using Virginia Ryan park. This will end up being a significant risk and will ultimately be protested and result in banning dogs from the park.
Totally unsuitable for large dogs. Areas of grass would deteriorate quickly. Area is too small for ball throwing and retrieving. I visited the park today with my medium sized dog (leashed) who was immediately challenged by a growling unleashed dog whose owner was at the childrens' playground with a toddler. I asked the owner to leash the dog . He said the dog didn't mean it and was very friendly. He ignored my request so we left.
I think that Virginia Ryan is too small to provide the off-lead opportunities for dogs that Steven's Reserve provides Too many dogs in too small of an area can lead to a more intense atmosphere The wear and tear on that small area will make it quickly unappealing Unless the area is reticulated, it will become a total dustbowl in summer
Virginia Ryan is a tiny piece of land. Even the friendliest of dogs need a large area to spread out in when off lead to avoid potential issues of different temperaments, styles of play and whether or not they are gentle enough or ok with puppies. Stevens Reserve is well used and well loved by so many in the community. The dog owners are responsible and friendly, I have made many lovely connections since moving to the area and my rescue dog has had a wonderful place to grow up and be well socialised. He would have not been able to do this in a smaller park. Removing the gates from Stevens will not result in "responsible dog ownership", that already occurs. It will just mean even the most well trained dog might accidentally run on to the road causing risk to the dog, drivers and pedestrians. All for a game played only once a week for a few months of the year. This is a disgusting gatekeeping of public land.
It's a very small area to exercise dogs.. I think it would be very unpleasant for a vast number of rate paying dog owners people who frankly deserve better.
the park is narrow. the biggest issue is dogs running onto the road. this is a major safety concern for dogs, pedestrians and vehicles.
Safety risks to children & adults from dogs in Virginia Ryan Park & nearby footpaths. Dogs have teeth

I think this is an appalling and deceptive move by the Council to propose this as some sort of appeasement for reducing dog amenity at Stevens Reserve. I cite the following considerations:

- The park is too small for the dogs to run around. If Council rangers visited Stevens Reserve, they would see it is fantastic (and the only spot apart from South Beach) in Freo where dogs can exercise freely off leash in the Fremantle Region. Owners can feel confident that their dogs can get good exercise in a safe enclosed area. Furthermore, the dogs gather naturally in groups by size. By contrast, I would not feel safe to take my (small) dog off leash in a cooped up area like VR Park where dog (and owner) frustration is likely to be high. There would be a safety risk to smaller dogs and humans with large dogs (trying to) run around in a such a confined space
- I cannot imagine how horrific it would be for the neighbours to VR Park having a heavy use dog park next to them with dogs barking and owners calling their pets from the wee hours until late
- There is a children's playground at VR Park - increasing dog use in the park is likely to cause tension between parents and dog owners as it will be very difficult to keep dogs out of the playground. At least the pitch at Stevens Reserve has been protected with a wraparound fence
- VR Park already has bags, bins and a bench and yet nobody uses it as anything other than a thoroughfare because it is too small and too close to surrounding houses

It is quite apparent that there is a decided lack of dog owners at Fremantle Council with these sorts of suggestions. Perhaps the Councillors and staff would do well to go and spend some time at Stevens Reserve rather than sending these sorts of surveys out from an office. I was incensed at a recent quote in the Herald noting that there can be up to 80 dogs at Stevens Reserve as if that were a reason to curtail dog use - a) I go there every day and, even at peak hour, there is nowhere near that number and b) that level of dog use should be reason enough to recognise the need and popularity of the park to dog owners. I doubt that VR Park could comfortably support more than 5 dogs at a time. There would be more dog owners than cricketers among Fremantle ratepayers, so I suggest the Council think hard before implementing these proposed changes.

Too smaller area for the amount of dogs off leash/ Not safe for dogs as traffic speed down Watkins road /not big enough area for exercise for both dog and person

The park seems quite small compared to Stevens. If a large proportion of the dogs that use Stevens went to VR P then the lawn is likely to become very degraded. People with large dogs probably wouldn't relocate to VRP because there is limited space for the dog to run freely.

Council is not taking into consideration the impact of dog ownership on mental and physical health (enhanced self-esteem, stronger immune systems, greater school attendance, better social connectedness).

<https://kb.rspca.org.au/knowledge-base/what-are-the-health-benefits-of-pet-ownership/>

Similarly an increase in dog ownership to offset the impacts of CoVid and social distancing and isolation requirements, does not seem to be a consideration with this proposal. Statistics suggest that 50% of ALL AUSTRALIAN HOUSEHOLDS own a dog.

<https://www.dailytelegraph.com.au/news/nsw/australian-pet-ownership->

reaches-record-high-during-covid-pandemic/news-story/3d6bafa280bd2715056c28a4961aeecd
Because Virginia Ryan park is so small and narrow off lead dogs would have less room to run and could potentially accidentally crash into people.
I imagine the residents close by will have it closed down again
Increase Smell of dog poo in close proximity to houses
Virginia Ryan Park is too small to safely accomodate more than a few dogs at any one time. It has a playground at one end which would have to be cordoned off for children which would further reduce the size of the park. This is a recipe for disaster with the number of dogs that safely, and largely happily, mingle and exercise at Stevens Reserve, where there is sufficient room for dogs and their owners to have space from one another. As Virginia Ryan Park is nestled within a residential area, I believe it would pose a potential noise problem for residents, having dog owners with cars trying to find parking and groups of dogs exercising in the mornings and evenings.
Virginia Ryan is a small park, suitable for only a limited number of well behaved dogs at one time. The previous experience with other smaller parks in the area is that during peak periods (mornings before work and late afternoon), there can be increased safety risks to people and dogs due to the congestion and inability to find clear space.
Very small area considering the huge amount of dogs in the area. Houses back onto either side of the park and it might attract undesirable people to your doorstep. The area has a playground and I often see kids there - given the small space I think this would be an issue throwing dogs into the mix.
The park is small so I doubt there would be a lot of use for exercising dogs however it was the only option available, then mayhem with dogs of all sizes mixed in with children
No-one goes there..... it is too small to exercise big dogs especially or more than a couple at a time
Due to the reduced area, increased dig numbers it is very likely that there will be more dog aggression and altercations as there will be less space for separation between people and dogs.
Park is a lot smaller so likely to be more conflict between dogs. With more space on Stevens people don't need to be in each other or every dogs space.
N/a
Alot more cars parking on the street area around the park
It's too small for more than 5 - 10 dogs at a time
Playground area would need to be fenced.
Dog shit. Barking. Dogs basically dominating the space. Generally being unable to peacefully use it.
Dogs are allowed within Virginia Ryan Park on leash, the residents surrounding this park are often abusive to people with dogs and will likely get more so should they be off leash within this area.
Locals already use this park for their dogs, its not somewhere you can park easily. There are some angry neighbors there who hate existing dog use with leash etc. It is not capable of coping with all users of Stevens so would only be of use as a supplement to existing facilities
none additional

Surround residences pets and disturbances would cause issues in the area
Area not sufficient
i believe the impact on people that live around Virginia Ryan would be massive and they definitely would not like the number of people and dogs that would be there every day. There is a very grumpy man whose fence borders Virginia Ryan and he is known to yell at people as it is now. Whereas Stevens Reserve does not impact residents who live nearby.
At time Stevens Reserve has over 30 dogs large and small running if restricted to a smaller space safety issues could result to both other animals and people, as we have experienced friends knocked down by uncontrolled dogs at Stevens which in a smaller space creates a greater risk
Non that I can think of
Virginia Ryan park is a small park for dog exercise. Stevens Reserve is a better option for most people as it is much bigger.
Virginia Ryan is a small park with a childrens play area and not really suitable for multiple dogs off leash. People will be more reluctant to have their young children playing in playground with dogs running off leash. I myself have a dog and go to Virginia Ryan with dog on a leash, I used the park a lot when my children were small. Wouldn't have let them go to park if it was a dog exercise area.
NA
As long as people keep their dogs under their control - even when off lead - and respect other users and close by neighbours I think it is a win win.
This would mean that children would not be able to access the park without parental supervision
Impact on neighbours that border Virginia Ryan Park.
I want to comment on the above: Parking is something to consider, but mainly when there are sports on at Stevens. Although Watkins is not overcrowded with parked cars. I don't see an issue with child safety ask almost every dog around here is good. The only issue is the lack of understanding about actually training a dog in the half dozen most important commands, especially the small yappy ones that ppl really neglect to train. Also, teaching kids how to approach dogs sensitively - these are sentient creatures!.
And ppl only walk their dogs during the day, so noise shouldn't be an issue.
Stevens St acts as a community hub and meeting area for dog owners and for many people it is a crucial, only or primary part of managing their mental health and connecting with other people which is much easier to do in an established local dog park . It is impromptu, at your own convenience, exercises the dog at the same times and can involve the children. It also socialises the dog and is big enough to exercise dog owners as well which Virginia Ryan Park is not. I can leave the children I care for at home while I exercise the dog and meet people and exercise myself. I do not want the gate at Stevens St to be removed as my dog and small children will run onto the road. Virginia Ryan would need to be fenced and gated at all ends not just Watkins St. Also the bin bags you provide are TERRIBLE... you can't open them and they tear every time I use them and

often get dog faeces on my hands ... every other dog park has much better bags!!! Please do not change the gate at Stevens St ... honestly I need them ... my mental health will not survive it. We can't exercise our dog without it. Please!!!!

There are residences located in extremely close proximity to Virginia Ryan Park...in fact their gardens back onto it. There certainly would be safety risks mixing dogs with children using the playground, for example. The park would be so useless to dog owners that converting it would be a complete waste of council's time and money.

Fencing along Watkins St would have to be very carefully considered to ensure the streetscape isn't too impacted. We would prefer if this was an unfenced dog park as it promotes responsible dog ownership and maintains flow for the community

Kookaburras breed in Virginia Park and would be scared by extra activity there

The park is too small to accommodate the typical number of dogs. If only the southern boundary is fenced, some people may not feel safe letting their dog off the lead.

The neighbouring houses accommodate people with mental health issues, who have previously been distressed by dogs in the park, if the park is busy and noisy this might negatively affect the mental state of these people.

Increased traffic and verge parking on Watkins.

Hopefully, dog owners would be cognisant of other users, of the park, including children

I do not think the park is large enough to accommodate many dogs safely

A small space for many dogs and children possibly result in an increase in dog fights as space is too small

There is a playground in Virginia Ryan Park so I do not believe it is compatible as both a dog exercise area and a children's playground as the park is very small.

As a user of Steven Reserve I strongly oppose the removal of gates to Stevens St as this will create a dangerous potential for road accidents, for both dogs and children - both can be equally prone to occasional lapses in judgement. Steven Reserve is currently unfenced to the north however most people feel there is a sufficient buffer zone to the road by virtue of the hill, carpark and the bowling nets, and people generally prefer to keep their dogs (and children) away from the interface with the road as well as keeping away from the pitch in the middle of the park - this means that many people hug the perimeter of the park to the south, west and east and navigate the north /west edge by cutting across the middle - so the removal of gates to the south and west will mean that there is no safe place to walk / run / jump / play / romp. This is completely against common sense and against the spirit of shared use of a community asset.

I am a Fremantle rate payer for 40 years and Steven's Reserve is where I exercise both myself and my dog. The thought of closure or disruption to my ability to access this area with my dog so we both can get exercise is outrageous! Steven's Reserve should be a multipurpose park!!!

Virginia Ryan is an undulating and sloped parkland. This makes it inaccessible to those with mobility issues or the elderly who currently enjoy being able to walk their dogs at Stevens Reserve.
Virginia Ryan is relatively small space. If it were used to the same extent by dog-walkers as Stevens Reserve is now, then you will be creating a larger problem rather than alleviating a lesser one at Stevens (which itself could be mitigated by other means).
Stevens Reserve has been a great park to enjoy the local communities; and meet special dog friends. It is the only park my dog truly loves and feels at home.
Park is small for the number of dogs that typically use Stevens Reserve, although currently it is only occasionally that Stevens is not available.
Traffic and parking areas Congestion Less area for exercise Too many dogs and that can cause issues if incompatible behaviours with not enough separation
Lack of separation to houses Extremely small No parking facilities
Virginia Ryan Park is too small to accommodate all Stevens St Reserve dogs and owners at the busy times.
The area is too small and the children's playground would also have to be fenced. I would not use the area. Stevens reserve is five times bigger.
Dog areas should be large solely dog areas
Put my comments in question 10 Virginia Ryan Park VERY unsuitable Far too small!
The questions in this survey are so biased that the City should be ashamed to have put this out! The additional challenges include... Safety risks to dogs breaking legs in the giant storm drain covers; daily disputes with neighbours to park over noise and other issues; inability to properly secure the surrounding residential fencing which dogs can get under in places; unknown toxicity of plants in and around the reserve to dogs; lack of passive safety observance from road; no clear sightlines across full Reserve making it feel less safe; not big enough to be an alternative to Stevens Reserve how much more do you need!
There are a couple obvious drawbacks that could lead to conflict between local residents and dog owners and between local residents and council. These are mainly due to the geometry of the park. It is a relatively small area surrounded by relatively high density residents many with small back gardens having fences and often gates backing directly onto Virginia Ryan Park. Dog walkers are not time specific. Yes there is a rush hour of dog walking before and after normal working hours, but people walk dogs at all hours of the day and night. If I was a resident with a garden fence and gate backing onto the park I would be unhappy about parking, noise and odor.
The majority of the dog owners at Stevens Reserve use the entire area which is huge. Trying to fit a large number of dogs into VR Park would be detrimental to

the landscaping, and would lead to it becoming a dustbowl in the summer months.
If fences are removed from Steven's reserve it may cause added stress to dog owners that is not present currently.
Residences are extremely close to this park with some even having gates opening onto it.
Size of the park is very small compared to the number of dogs that use Stevens Reserve this will be a key issue No doggy playground like the one at Stevens reserve Nowhere to shelter from the rain Need to fence the end of the park next to the public housing entrance as well as Watkins Street The man who lives in Watkins Street in the house next to the park screams at people and dogs already
Do not convert Virginia park into a dog area. It is too small and won't accommodate the 500+ dog owners that visit Stevensons reserve everyday. Keep it as is
Too small
It's too small. Dogs need space to run. Large dogs won't be able to be accommodated or small dogs may not use the area.
This would not be a suitable replacement for Stevens Street Reserve if this was taken away as a dog exercise area.
1. Noise from people and dogs very early in the morning would be absolutely awful for people in the neighbouring houses. 2. Poor visibility - Virginia Ryan isn't flat enough to be a dog exercise area. People will be knocked over by running dogs they can't see coming. 3. Balls and frisbees entering neighbouring yards is inevitable. 4. Far too small. Even the best behaved dogs need much more space to discourage them becoming crowded and stressed leading to antisocial behaviour. 5. Virginia Ryan Park is a lovely picnic spot which would be lost to a dog park.
This is a very narrow, beautiful park that will be trashed by dogs. This space is not big enough for a dog park. Surrounding neighbours will be negatively impacted by noise and parking. I walk through that park with my dog on a lead and enjoy the peace and beauty of the park and this would be destroyed with dogs off lead. I would avoid it as it would be unpleasant and risky with dog poo on the paths and grass, out of control and anti-social dogs running (around often in packs) with their rude owners taking no responsibility or care - as happens now at Stevens unfortunately.
its crammed, so children have a risk at being knocked over by excitable dogs. then the parents can argue, blah blah blah, and then the poor old dog is to blame when all it was doing is being social.
the park is too small to be used by any quantity of dogs. At Stevens reserve the size of the space allows for a choice of either interaction (for sociable dogs) or no interaction (for dogs that are nervous, old, aloof etc)

Virginia Ryan Park challenges:

Children using playground area frightened by dogs;
 Dogs running into the adjacent housing estate via the open pathway;
 Residents's dogs barking loudly at dogs using the park;
 Annoyance to residents whose fences abut the park;
 Please note there is a person with mental health issues whose property abuts the park, who can react disturbingly loudly if people/dogs are close to his fence;
 Less walking space than Stevens for the dog owners (who appreciate the chance to keep fit along with their dogs - which is a community health benefit).

It is a very pretty park and it would be lovely if it remained as it is. Is there no other potential suitable dog off leash area nearby?

Safety risk to children and residents of surrounding streets (particularly Bolton and Kellow) from increased car traffic and unsafe parking practices.
 Virginia Ryan Park has multiple residences backing onto the park, these residents will be affected by increased use and noise complaints are likely. One resident currently frequently shouts abuse at dog walkers and threatens them if they approach his fence. These threats and abuse will worsen if the park becomes off lead.

The park is not safe at or after dusk. There is insufficient lighting and too many pockets of deep shadow for users to feel safe at this time. In warmer months (cricket season), dusk and just after is the only time suitable for evening dog exercise due to the heat. Virginia Ryan Park is not an option due to significant safety risks.

Too small space. It's a tiny park.

The park is very small and i walk my old dog there as Stevens reserve is feral as lots of people and no control of dogs which is very scary. The children in the street play there and I feel if the big dogs go there it would be out of control
 As for the parking that another story as it is a quiet area

Not suitable for a dog park

1. In talking to dog owners they comment that having dogs running free will see a deterioration in the vegetation of the park with areas becoming bare and sandy.
2. More dog faeces on the grass despite the good intent of most dog owners and the grass being fouled by dogs even if faeces cleaned up.
3. Fouling of the kids swing area by dogs.
4. possible undermining of the fence on west perimeter of the park due to dogs exploring the area.
5. Increased risk to people from dogs off the leash. Currently I feel ok with dogs on the leash being exercised in the park but running free concerns me, especially in such a small park.
6. A pain having the southern boundary fenced off- I like the open nature of the park.

Increased disturbance to residents on 3 sides of park.
 Have they been informed or asked for their opinions?

Grassed area turned into sandy patches
 Virginia Ryan Park is enjoyed by many without dogs
 Safety risks to dogs from dogs

The park is too small and does not allow most dogs to run like they can at Stevens reserve.

I don't think that the community will readily use Virginia Ryan Park due to its general unappealing nature.
As Virginia Ryan is not on level ground, it is not suitable for young families with prams and children and elderly people who want to walk their dogs. The small area of the park doesn't provide enough space for children and dogs to co-mingle safely.
As Virginia Ryan is not on level ground, it is not suitable for young families with prams and children and elderly people who want to walk their dogs. The small area of the park doesn't provide enough space for children and dogs to co-mingle safely.
Virginia Ryan Park is very small, not very open, has many trees, though would provide shade, does not provide open space for active dogs to run. Ground is also very undulated. Potential risks of injury for dogs and humans alike.
As above - please do not think you can just take away our only (not even proper, double gated dedicated Dog exercise area) and replace it with another inappropriate dual use (little kids and off leash dogs) inadequate pretense that you are increasing Dog exercise space within Fremantle.
Virginia Ryan Park is not suitable for this proposal for the reasons enumerated and others which I assume I will outline later; these are present design and us as a local neighbourhood park with a children's play area and the close proximity of neighbouring houses, the proposal for fence on Watkins Street (what is that?) and most importantly the issues of parking of cars on neighbouring streets.
Too many dogs, not enough space
Any dog park has dog poo and roaming dogs which is not conducive to young children also using the park
Dogs fighting and not being monitored. The park is too small to accommodate extra dogs and owners from surrounding areas. The noise level will increase exponentially early in the morning and late in the afternoon.
Park too small, no parking, too close to residential areas. Creepy park and too dark
This reserve is very small and backs on to properties
While Virginia Ryan Park (VRP) could potentially be set up as an alternative / additional dog exercise area to Stevens Reserve, it would need a lot more extensive infrastructure changes to be made than those currently envisaged under this proposal, along with clear regulations about what types of dogs/activities are permitted. Ideally CoF should be working towards providing safe fully-enclosed dog parks as is being provided by many other councils in Perth. A great nearby example is the Rockingham Enclosed Dog Park which includes two separate spaces - one for small dogs and one for all dogs, along with various activity zones to minimise high-speed free running and encourage interaction This park has dog drinking fountains, seating, and a 1.8m high boundary fence with a 1.5m solid, internal dividing fence. Is there any chance of the City providing 2 new fully-enclosed dog parks. Options for this could include: 1. One at Stevens in the non-playing field portion of the south-east corner of Stevens Reserve, and another (fully enclosed) at VRP? 2. Or alternatively, two enclosed dog areas in the non-playing fields portion of the south-east corner of Stevens Reserve? This area on Stevens Reserve is

larger and more amenable due to its flat terrain and layout than the proposed VRP.

3. Another potential location for an enclosed dog park is at Fremantle Park – again in the south-east corner. This Park has the added benefit of having a lot of purpose-built parking nearby and is already effectively fenced on 2 sides due to its topography.

Specific problems/conflicts in relation to what is proposed for VRP include:

1. VRP is currently a pleasant, peaceful, SMALL park. Stevens Reserve in contrast is HUGE. Many dog owners at Stevens Reserve throw balls for their dogs, and many dogs – especially the larger breeds are allowed to 'run-wild' at Stevens – tearing around at great speed, often in packs of 2 or more dogs, and often oblivious to the danger they pose for other people (especially the elderly) and smaller dog breeds. It is not hard to imagine how chaotic this will soon become at VRP being as it is, such a small area.

2. Unlike Stevens Reserve, VRP has non-flat terrain, with several rises and depressions, and is 'oddly-shaped'. This means there is limited, or no vision afforded to all areas within it, which means off-lead dogs will be easily and often out of sight to owners.

3. VRP has an extensive non-grassed 'garden area' along its western side. This garden area needs to be protected from free-roaming dogs who will quickly destroy the existing ground vegetation.

4. Alongside the garden area to the west of VRP is an adjoining footpath which currently allows safe access to the playground from the south and provides a safe off-road pedestrian connector between Watkins St and Bolton Place. There is also an extension of this footpath to the north-east which provides access to a cluster of homes off Edmunds St. These pedestrian pathways need to be protected from free-roaming and out-of-control dogs, (not to mention dog-poo on the paths), so that they can continue to be used safely by pedestrians /park users without dogs.

5. VRP has a safe children's playground (with a sandy base) at its northern end. This playground needs to be protected from off-lead dogs who will quickly destroy it and terrorise those using it.

6. There are many homes adjoining VRP. While most have fences there are significant gaps underneath many of these. It's likely dogs (and balls) will end up in various backyards. There is also an unfenced path leading into the group of houses to the west. How will this be protected from wandering dogs?

In summary, there are many many issues and conflicts with what is proposed. There is room at Stevens Reserve, Fremantle Park and VRP to provide purpose built, fully enclosed, best practice dog facilities as are being successfully installed by many other Councils in Perth.

Q15 (Provide reasons for this level of opposition or support in the previous question)
I'm undecided on the impacts/benefits
comment
I listed these on the previous page? Parking on Bolton No proposed fence to Bolton Place Stray dogs on Bolton
The park it too small and has limited accessibility. There are so few off leash areas in this suburb which means there are more people not be responsible dog owners in other parks. I would feel unsafe walking my dog in the early morning or evening in that park
I won't use it
Better area for dogs if enclosed properly. No conflict with sports or groundskeeper.
RESIDENTS NEED MORE SPACES TO WALK THEIR DOGS, MEET NEW NEIGHBOURS AND IMPROVE THEIR HEALTH.
I probably wouldn't use it very often. It looks too small for my dog to get a good run
I am unlikely to use this reserve as it looks too small for my dog who needs to run. I will simply emit more carbon by having to drive to somewhere like Burke drive or cy oconnor beach on weekends because everywhere else is too small/ crowded/has sport on.
The Evan Davies reser further up Watkins Street caters to a greater catchement area, has a dog bin and water bowl could easily be added. It woud only need one or two added seats at the southern end. Excellent sighting for dog owners
It would be great to have somewhere to run your dog off lead when stevens reserve has sports on. I live around the corner and can't always get to the beach if there's sports on and with a one year old we need somewhere close to exercise our well behaved dog
More places to exercise my dog
I believe the gates at Stevens Reserve should be fixed with gates that are not Chicane gates. This is a park for dogs off leash and it is disappointing that the City of Fremantle is keen to put our much loved pets at risk. Suggesting that we use Virginia Ryan Park instead is a poor alternative. It is quite sloping and many elderly people will be unable to walk their dogs there and it's too small for large dogs to run.
Ample exercise areas for dogs is important in a world with increasingly small gardens and is better for the dogs health and well-being. It is also likely that this is already used as an off lead area by some dog owners.
Need to ensure children's play area is separated from dog exercise area
sporting clubs and walkers deserve to have a dog free area on Stevens Reserve and hopefully less dog poo on the reserve. Having dogs off leads on Virginia Ryan Park is a sensible and logical idea for all dog owners and non dog owners.
We need another area for the smaller dogs.
Please see previous comments provided in Q12.
Please see previous comments provided in Q12.

I think this would be an ideal place, just for small dogs. I would use it in preference to Stevens Reserve.
Because we need more off lead dog areas that are enclosed. It creates a safe area for dogs to play.
Virginia Ryan does not have the space to exercise dogs.
Do not want Virginia park used as a way to stop dog use of Stevens Reserve. It is not of the same quality. I would not use it.
Dogs keep people healthy..off lead options respond to demand. An example of demand is any Monday morning when all the dog poo bags have been used on the weekend. Make a note to replace dog poo bags on Monday morning.
They will be Dog shit everywhere. This park should remain as is. People will just flock here to take their dogs to the toilet and the park will stink and be littered with dog poo like horrilong park.
Not Everyone likes dogs and dog shit. I don't. I have done tai chi in this park and it is peaceful.
Another dog park in the area would ne great
It's essential to maintain POS. Not everyone has a dog and it's nice to be able to go to a park where dog attendance is not encouraged
We require POS without encouraging dog attendance
More off lead areas are needed
Virginia Ryan Park is a neighbourhood park, with a popular children's play area. This facility is well used by local residents with very young children. Introducing a dog exercise area is going to cause stress to these young children. How long will it be before a child is bitten? Dogs off the leash will mean that it is no longer possible for residents to walk in the park without fear of harassment or even attack from dogs. Virginia Ryan Park is set in a high density residential area, dogs and their owners are noisy. Dogs barking and owners shouting are not going to be appreciated by the local rate payers at all hours of the day and potentially night. Virginia Ryan Park is a small park, a fraction of the size of the Stevens Reserve, how many dogs do you propose to limit in number, for exercising in such a small space. The idea that this is a suitable alternative is ludicrous. The proposal indicates that a fence will be erected at the southern, Watkins Road side of the park but not at the northern end at Bolton Place, where the children's play area is located. The play area will now be exposed to all the dogs off their leashes. This is potentially very dangerous. Dogs off the leash will now be free to run into Bolton Place, on to private residences, foul the lawns and possibly harass residents in their own gardens. There is an entrance to Virginia Ryan Park between 13 & 15 Bolton Place,

parking in the Place is already overcrowded and congested. The use of the park by more dog walkers (not all walk to the venues) will cause the residents great inconvenience and is a possible flash point.
We need more dog exercise areas.
We need more dog exercise areas
It will be dangerous because there are so many untrained dogs and irresponsible owners already! Fremantle rangers to not manage and prosecute.
I would use this park when Stevens has sport on. Also if there were dogs for my dog to play with it I would use it anytime. My dog doesn't need a huge area to run on...unlike some dogs.
There are lots of on lead walking areas around this area but off lead is important too and this is a good sized neighbourhood park to offer this. Hopefully it will also discourage those who still go offlead in Booyembarra Park by offering another offlead option close by. It could also take some pressure off peak times at Stevens Reserve, reducing potential dog conflicts when it's crowded. Nice to have the option to off lead, close to home, without having to go to the beach.
I've tried to exercise my dogs in this park. It presents many challenges including uneven ground, large drain in the centre and stakes/pipes along fence lines. Dogs on either side of park bark aggressively when they sense dogs are in the park.
My dog was injured in the park and required more than 20 stitches on chest and rear leg.
Decreased exercise area same amount of dogs big problem of dog interaction and adverse affects of this, the area is too small for the same amount of dogs as usually go to Stevens reserve
See earlier response to Question 12 for reasons. Note that my response to Question 12 assumes that the proposal is accompanied by a decrease in facility at Stevens Reserve. I am not as opposed to the proposal if Stevens Reserve is maintained for dog use in its current form.
people already use it as a dog exercise area however Stevens Res will remain first choice as much larger area
Why should we give these areas up are we getting more land made available as non dog areas. The majority of people don't have dogs so the majority of people would be adversely affected look after the majority and dog owners can go for a walk around there block with their dog on a lead.
It is more park like with trees etc rather than going to the Stevens reserve oval.
Dog off lead areas, walks and parks are critical to people's lives
Dog owners need a variety of places for dogs to exercise freely, run and play and socialise w other dogs, other people and children so that they can safely learn to improve obedience and how to behave appropriately in social settings. Whilst I support the use of the space for dog exercise it is not a convenient location for me so I would be unlikely to use it. I prefer to be able to walk to the park rather than have to drive, which is why Stevens Reserve is our preferred park for early morning/ before work exercise and afternoon/ after work outings.

More opportunities for control of dogs . Dog parks create great community spirit. Many people would walk to park .
I am supportive of all dog recreation areas
As previously stated Stevens reserve is well used, looked after and loved by so many dog owners. You cannot squash that many people and dogs in to a tiny parcel of land.
I believe Stevens reserve is a far more appropriate space for the community to be able to exercise there dogs. Virginia Ryan Park is not properly set up and does not have the parking space or large enough area to safely support the needs of dog owners and others..
safety is a big concern as is parking. Stevens reserve is the best place for a dog exercise area.
Happy to see another dog park, so long as other dog parks are not closed.
The more dog areas we have the better for all dogs. Perhaps one thing that could be considered is making one park for small dogs only and one for large.
* Dogs and owners are aggressive in the parks and footpaths Teeth bite * Stevens Reserve no longer has joggers or birds * Dogs and owners leave waste Dig holes * The dogs run uncontrolled * Many dog owners own the footpaths * Dog owners do not read the signs eg Stevens R. no verge car parking Virginia Ryan Pk use a dog lead * Dog data in FCC: more than sufficient number of dog areas 23 dog off-leash grassed areas in a small 19km² city for 3500dogs * We will be surrounded by dog parks & linked footpaths if Virginia Ryan Pk dog area goes ahead - not safe for leisurely suburban walks. * Parks were meant for people to enjoy * All dogs everywhere should be on short lead as in NZ * Why do many owners have such big boofy dogs in suburbia
As previously mentioned it is too smaller area/ not safe on the road for the amount of cars or dogs in a very small park/ to crowded for ALL the dogs who currently use Stevens Reserve
Any additional off lead areas would be appreciated but it may not solve the problems at Stevens.
Virginia Ryan is totally unsuitable as an off leash dog park.
I am in FAVOUR of expanding current dog exercise areas to include Virginia Ryan Park IN ADDITION to the maintaining the STATUS QUO and CURRENT ARRANGEMENTS at Stevens Reserve
There is a perfectly great off lead dog/ sporting area at Steven's reserve that is used by many many locals everyday unless there is a sporting event on. It is both social for the dogs and the locals living in the area. A great space for all locals and those sports people that are local and come from further a field.
My concern is installing a fence at Stevens Reserve that dogs can wander out of, with no gate.
Please see my previous comments

I am a dog owner living on Watkins street, it is important for me to have an exercise area for them
I do not want this to be the first move to exclude offleash dog exercise at Steven's St reserve. There is no adequate parking and Is surrounded by dense residential property.
In my experience, dog exercise areas create social engagement. Also, there aren't enough DEAs in the City of Fremantle.
I think it would be great as an additional dog excercise area, and will increase the use of the park. However the increase in noise, parking and excrement smell may have a negative effect.
Completely unsuitable for an off leash dog exercise area - too small, surrounded by private residences, uneven surface. A recipe for disaster ...
need more dog exercise areas
It's a small confined area, surrounded by houses, with no parking nearby. While it might be good having another dog exercise park in the area, this should not be at the cost of any of the other options.
why bother? It is not needed when Stevens Reserve is so close and better serves this purpose.
I enjoy the community feel and friendship that is present at Stevens Reserve. I also enjoy the larger space.
Stevens reserve is much larger and can accomodate a lot more people and their dogs. It should be allowed to be enjoyed by all and is a safe environment for dog owners to exercise their dogs off lead
People already use the park as a dog exercise area. This proposal is really about reducing the amount of dog exercise area by banning dogs from Steven's reserve. This survey is designed to provide support for the council's position and doesn't ask anything about the present use of Stevens Reserve or if it makes sense to change the status of Stevens Reserve — which it in my view it doesn't.
It will be a nice park when sport is on at Stevens. However, Stevens is a much nicer space and is much larger for our large dog.
the park is too small to accommodate the amount of dogs coming through as well as not providing enough room for a dog to run around
I have no issue with added dog walking areas, as long as it does not affect our ability to use Stevens Reserve.
I want to be able to use Steven's Reserve to exert without being jumped on, knocked over by dogs and stepping in dog poo.
I want to be able to use Steven's reserve to exercise ... and love to see all the sporting activities ... notice no hockey there this year?
I don't oppose Virginia Ryan Park but I do not want the amenity at Stephen Reserve taken away and this as the alternative.
I believe Davies Reserve at the corner of Watkins and Wood/Amherst Street(s) present a much greater opportunity for a specific dog exercise area in White Gum Valley. The reserve is a large patch of grass, which currently sits unused for any community needs. Although water fountain and gates would need to be constructed, it presents an opportunity for dog owners/minders to use a patch of land that can be dedicated to them, with not impact to other uses of the space. I would highly recommend there be an option to consider this area.
Smaller area limited parking and close to residents houses..

Reduce burden to Stevens Reserve and encourage responsible dog ownership
Please see previous answers
The Stevens St Reserve is way too busy. There are too many dogs especially morning and late evening. There are so many dogs that aren't trained. I had a hip replacement and have often been jumped on by out of control dogs or crashed into. I also get sick and tired of people not picking up their dog waste.
Additional space is always welcome for dogs. Almost every home in area has a dog and it may take some of the load from other parks
VR Park is VERY small and would become problematic if there were too many dogs. It cannot accommodate all the dogs from Stevens Reserve by a stretch of the imagination. The problems would include a lack of space for energetic dogs to run and an increase of negative interaction between dogs. It could act well as an overflow from SR.
additional space and allows locals to continue to use it as they are with some added security from traffic
There are periods of the year where Stevens Reserve is unusable for dog-owners due to sport occurring majority of days of the week. Having a nearby alternative would be very beneficial. Many community connections are made between dog owners in these parks, which in recent times has been lost as people after having to turn around from Stevens Reserve due to sport have started looking at alternative locations, DEA as well as non-off lead areas (but still letting the dog off the lead).
It gives the area a higher community feel. Gets people outside. Better for mental health
I have walked my dogs here before it is not a safe space to do so.
I'm not against Virginia park but would be unlikely to use in preference for Stevens Reserve
I do not want Stevens Reserve to lose its fences. It would be a danger to dogs and children.
Support - always great to have another Council supported dog park. BUT I worry that the Council may, sometime in the future, remove all access to Stevens Reserve and cite Virginia Ryan as the substitute. VR is a great, small size add on park but not big enough to be the main dog park in the area.
It provides a second area to Stevens Reserve. It encourages people to exercise themselves and their dogs.
Area too small for amount of usage (Walk Stevens every day for last 13 years with dogs) issues with Stevens is lack of supervision from Council. Dog walkers need education. Summer waking starts at 0500 hours and goes thru to 2100 hours. Have only seen a Ranger once in these 13 years, Lady wife picks up 5 + extra dog poos each day. People need to be educated by Ranger presence. Since Council advertised the park a few years ago and put in play equipment we find many folks just stand and let the dogs run out of control with no supervision. Pepi complains about holes which are dangerous this needs to be stopped and dogs running on pitch. Low voltage electric fence around pitch will solve that dogs learn fast, Ranger presence staggered through early mornings and late nights can educate dog owners. In our group 20 odd local dog owners, we walk to park and can control our dogs. Forcing us into cars to take dogs elsewhere is counterproductive and contrary to popular opinion will not save the Barrier Reef or stop Floods Droughts Bushfires etc just add to pollution. We already have

00's of non Fremantle ratepayers attending sports games in their cars, should we increase car usage by making FREMANTLE RATEPAYERS drive elsewhere to exercise their pets

As a regular dog walker for nearly ten years and use Stevens Reserve almost 365 days of the year, I totally understand the frustration with holes in the ground and dog poos which we regulars also get very frustrated about having to pick up by other people's dog's poos, and I certainly understand how Pepe feels as he does an amazing job.

My friends and I always call out people to manage their dogs, and most take it on board.

I don't think the solution is moving us to Virginia Ryan as the park is way too small, and in summer, there can be up to 50 people walking their dogs from 5am in the morning to 9pm in the evening, and hundreds of people walk their dogs at Stevens daily, Virginia Ryan could handle the traffic (parking) or the people.

Steven's Reserve is a real community hub; I have a group of 19 people that I have met through walking our dogs; our ages range from late 30's to mid 80's; we go out socially and thoroughly enjoy each other's company; this is all because of our dogs and Steven's Reserve.

See comment

Any chance to create more spaces for dogs and their people is a good thing

It would just give dog owners another option. Freo has a huge dog population and strong dog owners community and Stevens Reserve is extremely popular and often out of bounds during sporting activities. Another park would be useful.

I was previously taking my dog there until signs were put up advising dogs on leash. It is a lovely park and I was very upset when the signs went up as I used to take my baby there as it was a nice quiet park for me to exercise the dog.

With the "densification" of our communities, we need to recognition that the pop'n of dogs is increasing too so we need more exercise areas as a result.

I wouldn't use it. The whole appeal of Stephen's reserve is the space. I drive past many smaller dog parks to get to Stephen's. In my opinion, converting Virginia Ryan would be a waste because most Stephen's Reserve attendees won't use it.

Good to have another park for dogs, especially as Beaconsfield Primary oval has closed for dog exercise.

Too small a park for dogs exercise

Moved from Steven Street

This whole exercise is about the Fremantle Cricket Club and not the residents of Fremantle.

Serious questions need to be asked about the Council's admin and its relationship to the cricket club.

I think we need more dog friendly parks especially as the population of dogs increases. Gives a good alternative to use when Stevens street has sport or training in progress.

Would be nice to have additional space to walk dogs.

No parking, not enough space, no view. Overall it would be a massive downgrade.
Providing that Stevens reserve remains a dog exercise area I don't have a problem with it
I don't believe that Virginia Ryan Park is suitable as an alternative for Stevens Reserve, it isn't big enough to cater for the number of dog users that Stevens accommodates. As a dog owner I like to walk around the oval at Stevens to exercise myself as well as my dog. The size and shape of VRP does not lend itself to that type of activity. If VRP is an additional dog exercise area then I can see some benefits but am still concerned on the impact on residents that adjoin the park.
This will be good and I'm supportive. I will be most supportive if Virginia Park as an off-leash dog space is designed thoughtfully and organized with new fencing across the park to best balance existing local use which is mostly of the playground and pathways to be separated from the off-leash dog area (I presume this is the plan) and not just cordoning off the whole park with a few new fences at the road entries and left to its own devices with dogs free to wander across the playground and garden beds and bike path etc. That wouldn't work well at all and there would soon be issues.
I am afraid of your intentions to change the gates at Stevens St and I need that dog exercise area to keep operating as it is ... if I could be assured of this I would be supportive. I think the reason there are sometimes a lot of dogs there is because it is such a great area and the dog walkers culture which we have been establishing for 20/30 years is a magnet. I suggest that it be for the use of locals only ... ratepayers pay to keep the park managed and they overwhelmingly want Stevens St to stay as it is. It would be advisable to fence Virginia Ryan Park as well but if you want to decrease usage of Stevens St make it locals only ... we could all get a tag from the council and rangers could check it. People using Stevens St have told me that dog owners come from all over and that some dog trainers tell people to bring their dogs to Stevens St. We need it for local use only. There should also be a ban on troublesome dogs. It might be a good idea to fence off the olive tree and grass area of Booyeembarra Park - for an off-leash dog exercise area -?make it the same size or bigger than Stevens St ... that would work.
Virginia Ryan Park is far too small to be of any use as a dog exercise area. No exercise can be achieved, thus, it defeats this purpose completely.
We use both Virginia Ryan and Stevens. Stevens is used by hundreds of locals and dogs daily and having both parks will certainly ease some of the supposed pressures on the oval. Virginia Ryan has a lot more character than Stevens and it would be a real shame to see this community park become a bog standard dog park. Maintaining the park's community feel and its role as a connecting space for the neighbourhood will be a key priority for the project.
Families live right on the edge of this park with no buffer. It wd be very noisy for them and annoying if they had babies needing sleep.
I support adding Virginia, but please do NOT remove fencing at Stevens. We drive from any suburb in freeo (renters) to this park because it is SAFE all round, spacious and has least neighborhood disturbances for people.
It would provide another off lead option for when Stevens Reserve is being utilised for sports but it is not as big as Stevens therefore dogs and owners have less space to spread out

Always useful to have a secure venue for dogs
Stevens Reserve has been the central cog in building a friendly, engaged community of dog walkers. Owners have always been respectful, courteous and determined to do the right thing by the community. The downgrade to a much smaller park will not see the same community spirit that is currently shared.
I don't live adjacent to the park and would default to the general position of the residents who live there
Spreading out the spaces that people can let their dogs off leash and socialise
To small
I am not opposed to the inclusion of Virginia Ryan Park as a dog exercise area, but I am unlikely to make much use of it as I like to walk with my dogs to get some exercise and not to stand around. Virginia Ryan is too small to get much exercise myself.
The more parks available for multi-purpose usage the more coherent I believe our society will become.
Too small a space I already travel a distance to use Stevens reserve as there is a limited number of parks for off lead playing
The park is too small to start with. My small dog can run around the park in 30 seconds and then she wants to go whereas at Stevens she gets a good exercise and so do I! So Stevens is a good exercise area for people as well as dogs! The only other areas off lead for dogs would be at South Beach and Horrie Long Reserve...both of which require a car ride to get there for people who live in the vicinity of Stevens Reserve. Virginia Ryan Park has houses very close to it...much closer than at Stevens Reserve.
I am happy for there to be more spaces available for dogs and owners to exercise - I think this will be a welcome option for many locals during the cricket season. however, I would not personally use this park as it is not convenient for me. In the summer months I prefer to take the dog to the beach and mainly use Stevens Reserve for other 8 months of the year, when no cricket matches are played. I would consider it a very lamentable waste of a community asset to create a situation where the local community are sidelined for 12months of the year in order to favour one minority group who use the park for less than 6months of the year. The 'issues of shared use' are not solely down to dogs and dog owners, (I do find it unacceptable that some owners fail to pick up their dog poo - but this is an issue that is not specific to Stevens Reserve), many incidents of damage to the grounds / pitch come from other sources, and in fact the dogs walkers provide excellent passive surveillance and may well prevent other incidents of anti social behaviour.
It is WAY too small and receives very little sunshine. It would be cold & damp in winter - if not all year round. It is not a park I would EVER use.

It is not suitable - houses share fences with the parkland, the children's play area can be accessed by dogs and these may toilet in there (I am sure cats already do), very limited parking, gradient and slope of park, insufficiently sized park for dog and human exercising and sloping gradients.

I do think that the addition of this park as a designated off-lead dog exercise is the first step to prohibiting the current shared access of Stevens reserve.

I do not agree with the re-fashioning of the gates. Interesting that the Council has concerns over a cricket or hockey ball being hit by a car but not a dog or child. No matter how much control you have over your dog or child a slight distraction, a cat, scooter etc can send a dog chasing and out the gap. Similarly, children are quick and can run quickly away from a parent. This is why many playgrounds are fenced - it makes for a more relaxing experience for all.

As expressed above, creating a larger problem to alleviate a lesser one which could be mitigated by other measures such as for example more encouragement of responsible dog management including cleaning up, paying attention, some internal temporary barriers, dog-owners acknowledging the privilege of co-using the sports ground (primary purpose) for dog exercise

As long as Stevens reserve is still available then I am neither opposed or supportive.

I think it would be good to have an option that takes pressure off the WGV PS oval as an alternative to Stevens Reserve for dog exercise. But I don't think it's a good alternative to Stevens, which could be easily made more amenable to the multiple uses it supports.

10

I want more dog friendly areas without having to necessarily remove safe dog area from Stevens reserve

Very little benefit from the changes

Provides a place to take my dog off leash when sport is occurring on Stevens St Reserve.

The area is too small
Children's playground -not safe with young children in such a small area with dogs/puppies. It would need to be fenced.

We need a fenced area

In the event that it is considered the alternative to Steven's reserve, it's just not big enough.

Comments in question 10

As above. The City just wants to shut down the complaints from the sports clubs and is doing that at the expense of hundreds of dog owners who use Stevens. The Council Officers are clearly on the side of the clubs. Where is the Council Officer promoting exercise, health, well-being and community through dog exercise. I REALLY object to the removal of the gates at Stevens. The statement that this is to "encourage responsible dog ownership" implies all dogs must have perfect off-lead recall for their owners to be responsible! Even the best trained dog can get spooked and bolt off through the now open gate into the road. Prioritising a ball not rolling out but a dog running into the road and being hit is OK?! Would it be different if that was a kid who also happens to run away and out the gate into the Road? You've totally lost perspective over a few complaints about dog poo from the clubs.

See no point in establishing this facility, it will not solve any of the problems, cost money to establish then the maintain. People are the problem
I am supportive of dog owners being able to visit VR Park on a small scale. However, I am strongly against changing any accessibility for dog owners to Stevens Reserve.
Small area
I am in support of this proposal but not at the expense of excluding dog owners of the ability to exercise their dogs at Stevens Reserve
It would be far better to spend the budget on trying to solve the problems at Steven's reserve rather than impose a new problem at Virginia Ryan Park and its local residents. The reason Steven's reserve is so popular with dog walkers is: 1) size of area, 2) Available parking, 3) no adjoining residential houses, 4) existing excellent dog training facilities, 5) safety for dogs being off lead. These are not replaced by making Virginia Ryan park off lead for dogs. Yes there are some problems with a minority of dog owners not picking up poo, not keeping dogs on lead during sporting events and practice sessions, for leaving sticks on the grass causing trouble with mowing, and for allowing dogs to dig the turf or go across the pitch areas. These problems are not likely to go away unless dog walking is completely banned on Steven's reserve. Lets spend the \$ on trying to reduce or solve these problems at Steven's Reserve. What about CCTV cameras with follow up on repeat offenders? Perhaps replacing gates with chicanes is a good idea (not sure as there are dog safety issues and the possibility of drivers hitting dogs who run off the reserve) but then perhaps fence in the triangle area of long grass where the dog training equipment is installed with a closing gate, can we establish a community group of "Volunteer Dog Rangers" to help educate dog owners of the problems and how to be a responsible dog owner and maybe hand out information brochures or something?
As a Fremantle resident who pays rates one of the best things about the suburb is enjoying Stevens Reserve. It is grossly unfair that a cricket club that is likely made up of players from outside the rate paying boundaries of the suburb dictate where I should be allowed to walk my dog.
It doesn't effect my either way I am very opposed to fences being removed from Steve's reserve as I have been taking my dog there every morning for 18 months.
As mentioned, the park is useless as a dog exercise area. If it is designated as such, what does Council intend to do with the playground there. Very incompatible to have dogs off lead and small children in this park. It is noted that this playground is for very small children. If playground is left in place, dogs, particularly large ones, could scare small children. Not very compatible at all.
As long as Stevens Reserve available too - there are simple solutions for Stevens that Council is ignoring that would facilitate joint use - you have been captured by the cricket club and won't explore sensible solutions on the reserve - this is very irritating
Keep Stevens Reserve as is. I am a member of cricket / football clubs and still believe the reserve is very rare and currently has great benefits for the ENTIRE community. Changing this will ruin the culture that has been created.
The park is way too small, keep current oval
Stevens Reserve is a brilliant, large and safe space for dogs to exercise!
It's fine but it shouldn't be at the loss of Steven's Reserve

Stevens st park is a much bigger and more functional dog park and should not be altered
This would only ok if Stevens Street Reserve was kept as a dog exercise area.
As per my previous response: - Virginia Ryan park is too small - not flat - shares fences with houses - would be too noisy for neighbours - parking would be an issue - a lovely grassed area would be lost to dogs.
Need more fenced dog areas
Pls see previous answer. VRP is just not appropriate from any point of view.
i support more spaces being dog friendly, but too many dogs in this park could lead to issues as the park is quite small.
I am suspicious that these are the first steps to banning dogs from using Stevens Reserve forever.
I am supportive of any additional dog exercise areas but am suspicious that this is the first step towards banning dogs from Stevens reserve. I also feel that the parking to access the area is going to be a problem to the local neighbourhood
For the reasons listed in Potential Challenges I oppose the proposal to include Virginia Ryan Park as a dog exercise area; it is the wrong space to be included in the Dog Exercise and Prohibited Areas policy
Virginia Ryan Park size does not lend itself as a off leash dog exercise area .Not Sufficient off road parking. Too close to existing residential housing which may be of a concern to residents in the early morning.
We don't have enough exercise areas for the amount of people who have dogs in Fremantle area
We have a dog and kids. I have had some scary experiences with irresponsible dog owners at Steven's Reserve where large dogs have jumped on me and my 4yo while we kick a ball on the oval, no owner in sight. Our small dog had also been attacked at a city of Freo offlead area. I no longer feel comfortable visiting Steven's reserve alone with my children.. We love visiting local play areas, more so from next month when I have a newborn. Needs to be a local park and play area I can choose to go to without risks associated with offlead dogs. The same poorly behaved dogs who frequent Steven's (many who arrive by car not on foot) would be located in the last play equipment area designated as dog on lead in our neighbourhood if this proposal occurs.
No parking Owners of the dogs that frequent Stevens reserve let the dogs go wild Little children play in that park as safe I have a old dog and let him play there as at Stevens reserve he was attacked

I have significant concerns regarding adverse impact to surrounding residents from the conversion of Virginia Ryan Park to an off lead area. While it would be good to have an alternate off lead exercise area to that of Steven's Reserve whilst sporting activities are underway, it should not be at a compromise to dog walker's safety. Virginia Ryan Park is not a safe area, even if pedestrian traffic were to increase.

Car traffic and parking along Bolton and Kellow would risk lives of children and dogs. These streets are too narrow for cars to park along, there are no paths for pedestrians to walk, and the visibility around corners and past verges is frequently insufficient. Increasing car traffic to these streets is dangerous and will lead to fatality.

Watkins receives a reasonable amount of car traffic currently. Increased traffic from vehicles looking to park near Virginia Ryan to exercise their dogs will impair the use of this road, frustrate residents by potentially blocking their driveway access, and increase risk to people crossing the road to access the park. Given the volume of dogs being exercised at Stevens's Reserve, there are insufficient car parking spaces to safely accommodate them all if Virginia Ryan Park was to become an alternative dog exercise area.

Virginia park is tiny. There is hardly any room to have 1 dog - let alone several.

Helps with the load of dogs visiting Steven's Reserve

Steven reserve should be the only dog park

I am a rate payer who is entitled to use this park for exercise with my dog. It's currently an awesome social spot for everyone.

Dog parks are great for the community. Encourage socialising, more people in the park.

It maybe ok for small dogs but anyone with a dog that needs a good run and be able to throw a ball there isn't enough space.

More dog options means fewer dogs all in one place so less dog-on-dog attacks.

More exercise areas for dogs are needed in the area

This is a great proposal.

- Reduce animal neglect and cruelty e.g. dogs left alone and kept inside all day not able to get outside or exercise

- Better socialized dogs

- somewhere other than Stevens to go: Stevens has sport often and mowers and the employees seem to hate having dogs there

- Stevens has become too congested and Beaconsfield school

Dog park shut down

Opening this park up as an extra dog park will help alleviate some pressure on Stevens. However it is far too small to replace this park.

Any public space is good and important to maintain a caring, connected and peaceful community.

I believe it could be nice, but only if Stevens can remain a dog park as well because Virginia Ryan Park is much smaller.

See my comments two questions back

I am supportive of the need to have more dog exercise areas. We have already lost the Beaconsfield P.S oval.

I do remain concerned for the residents on the perimeter of Virginia Ryan Park.

I live right next to the park my side fence and living area is right next to the park. It is a pleasure to hear family's with small children playing in the park. It is also a pleasure to see a small number of residents with small dogs using the area respectfully. If the park is turned into a area partitioned off for dogs larger and more dogs will be exercised in the area causing grass to not grow as I have witnessed at other cornered off dog areas.
I think that as rate payers we should continue to be entitled to use the Stevens reserve with or without dogs and given the popularity of the park and provided respect for the sporting clubs given there is no reason we can't continue as we are at Stevens Reserve
To give an alternative to Steven's Reserve during sporting activities
I am not a dog owner. I object to public space being given to dog owners. who have a poor record of controlling their pets and picking up after them.
Dog owner
As a solution to the pressures on Stevens Reserve I do not feel that the proposed changes to Virginia Ryan Park will have the intended effect.
Very useful for families with dogs that need enclosed setting
I would support inclusion of Virginia Ryan as a dog exercise area only if it is in addition to the existing dog exercise area at Stevens Reserve with Stevens Reserve maintaining it's status quo and current arrangements (remains fenced etc).
I would support inclusion of Virginia Ryan as a dog exercise area only if it is in addition to the existing dog exercise area at Stevens Reserve with Stevens Reserve maintaining it's status quo and current arrangements (remains fenced etc).
too small
As noted question 12, size (10th of size of Stevens Reserve), uneven ground and lack of open area does not lend itself for an adequate dog exercise park, especially for larger breed or more active breeds. This location is also little more tucked away, in winter months when it gets darker much earlier, I would not feel safe to use this park. Steven's Reserve is on an active path and visible to surrounding residential community. I always feel more save using this space to walk my dog after working hours.
If it is unfenced then I will never use it as an off leash area. I have a Basenji - a sight hound that can NOT be safely exercised off leash in an unfenced area.
Reasons given in previous answers to this objectionable proposal; and it raises the question of why dog owners are to be relocated from Stevens Reserve which is much larger, level and more accessible and it is noted that open space belongs to everyone.
Only in addition to Stevens reserve and with boundary fencing for safety
You can never have too many safe areas to exercise your dog
It removes the safe access for children, surely children are more important than dogs
Nice option, although a bit small for large dogs / increased numbers.
The more dog parks the better
If this additional to Stevens reserve... I support an EXTRA dog park
As a solution to the pressure on Stevens, this is not a good alternative. Its an adequate additional resource for smaller dogs but shouldn't be developed at the expense of a gated Stevens Reserve.
This is a sham survey

Having a smaller park in addition to the large area provided by Steven's Reserve would mean that dog owners who are developing recall with their dogs would be able to work in a more restricted space. However, the ground within Virginia Ryan Park slopes quite steeply and therefore poses accessibility challenges for some dog owners. There are also large storm drains within the park which are hazardous to both dogs and people using the space. These would need to be resolved before this is a safe space for dogs to run freely and for users with visual impairment and mobility issues.

The park is small and cannot cater for an increased number of dogs. Safety to children that frequently visit the park with their families. Noise levels from dogs barking, fighting, not being monitored by their owners. Dog poo left unattended! Owners distracted whilst talking and not being responsible for their canine. Bolton and Kellow Place are small narrow streets and there is no extra room for the general public to park its already restricted for residents to find space. Increased traffic on this space will deteriorate the grounds exponentially. The shrubs & trees will be damaged. Its a delicate situation as we have a family of owls that nest in the these trees and they prefer solace. The increased activities will scare them away.

I always thought it was a dog off lead area, but I don't think the use should be intensified. The park is too small and too close to houses to intensify dog use

Stevens Reserve when used as a sporting facility means that no dog owners can use which is such a shame. Would be ideal to have a back up space close by for when this occurs.

It would provide a closely located alternate given the seasonal use of Stevens Reserve for cricket practise and games. VRP is small in comparison to Stevens Reserve and not as open, so not as good for people running/exercising with their dogs and for people/dogs to see and avoid boisterous gatherings.

It is a much smaller area and does not appear to have a fence on the northern side.

As above

Too small, no parking, too dark offensive to nearby residents

This is not a big enough reserve for this. You would be moving the problems not fixing them. Fence off eastern side so dogs can be separated when sports are on

I am in support of the City of Fremantle providing dog exercise areas generally and vouch for the social connections provided in these places (people and dogs), however Virginia Park is unlikely to place I will go to given there is no parking and limited visibility from the street. These are some of the key features of Stevens Reserve. I would not like to see the gates removed from Steven Reserve at all of course.

The area is a delightful oasis in this street with a lovely atmosphere which would be lost with the invasion of large dogs and chattering owners. It's surrounded by houses and a playground which is unfenced. BALL THROWING AND RETREIVING WOULD BE DANGEROUS FOR COLLISIONS WITH ADULTS AND CHILDREN. I'm a spiritedly 75 year old with an active medium sized dog. I think the neighbours would soon feel invaded and the complaints would begin. Parking would be an issue. Owners begin arriving at Stevens Reserve at dawn to exercise their dogs before work. I can't think of a way to support this plan. Suitable only for small dogs, Please don't spoil this small piece of paradise. It's a definite NO from me.

The best solution is the status quo. Encouraging people to use a children friendly local community park can only have a negative result in the long term. It is a choice between satisfying an elitist sports club, or damaging a local community.

The existing dog exercise areas are unavailable when sporting events or training are taking place, limiting the times dogs can be exercised there. Also, The existing areas are not fully fenced so dogs are not safely confined to the area

I sometimes exercise my dog(s) at Virginia Ryan - albeit not in conformance with current status of the park. The open nature of entrances on north side and to Watkins St means I do have to be especially vigilant my dogs don't abscond.

Have dog so would use this area all the time

Q16 (Provide any additional comments not already captured in the questions above. For example, if you have suggestions for additional facilities or different design of works in the park or reserve to be carried out as part of any alterations.)

What about the fencing off Stevens Reserve?

comment

Why can't you just create an off leash area within Boo park?

Steven's reserve is more suitable for off the lead dog exercise

Seperate playground area for children. Preventing potential risk and also keeping playground equipment free from dog mess.

Are you going to ask about the changes to Stevens reserve later?

If you are suggesting changes to Stevens reserve that should also be part of the survey.

We also use the play area at this park, could this be upgraded at all and include a gated play area?

Since moving to Fremantle last year, we have found the dog loving community that gather at Stevens Reserve to be a wonderful example of community life in Fremantle. The vast majority of people care and respect the dual nature of this reserve and abide by those rules. I think it is appalling to destroy this strong community by putting dangerous and unsuitable gates on its border with two busy roads. There will be dogs killed. It is nothing to do with how their owners are managing them. This is an off lead area and dogs love the opportunity to run around safely. The busiest time for traffic coincides with the busiest time that people are using the park for dog exercise- before and after work.

Would be nice to see some extra agility facilities around Freo, if not here then in other off lead areas of the shire.

Just make sure it is well fenced and please bring back the yellow dog waste bags. They are tougher than the useless green ones. A dog drinking area would be useful.

Please see previous comments provided in Q12.
One last comment on Stevens Reserve. The number of dogs now using the area especially at peak times is ridiculous and is clearly causing problems and conflicts with sports players and the groundsman. The lack of parking is also a problem, with cars parking all over the verges on Stevens, turning it into a dust bowl and killing the trees that have been planted there.
Please see previous comments provided in Q12.
One last comment on Stevens Reserve. The number of dogs now using the area especially at peak times is ridiculous and is clearly causing problems and conflicts with sports players and the groundsman. The lack of parking is also a problem, with cars parking all over the verges on Stevens, turning it into a dust bowl and killing the trees that have been planted there.
Just make sure it is well fenced and please bring back the yellow dog waste bags. They are stronger than the useless green ones which tear easily.
It needs to be a fenced area
there could be agility training.. social events...
It would be favourable to have a large fenced in area adjacent to the golf course, as this is a large open space, where dogs could be exercised and trained
I would support fenced area adjacent to golf course where dogs could be exercised and trained. A small local park is not designed to accommodate that
DO NOT STOP STEVENS RESERVE BEING AN OFF LEAD AREA!!!!
Dog walkers already use Virginia Ryan Park and Bolton Place as a cut through to the Steven's Reserve area, a good percentage do not have their dogs on a leash.
There are new notices in the Virginia Ryan Park stating " Must keep dogs on a leash". This is not being adhered to and I don't see any Rangers enforcing the policy. Photographic evidence is available to reinforce the point that dog walkers let their dogs run free.
Virginia Ryan Park is a cut through for local residents to get to South Street and Edmunds Street to access public transport, this will be hampered by dogs off the leash.
Ridiculous suggestion. People have plenty of places to exercise dogs on lead.
The area at Stevens that is not mowed could also be fenced off so that Stevens could remain off lead during sports. That area along with Virginia Ryan gives two off lead spaces in cricket season.
Appreciate that council has taken this initiative to address off lead areas. Thanks!
This is really about the interaction between the sports clubs which the rate payers who provide the investment and the costs for Vs the people who walk the dogs on the same facilities

I hope that the Council will not remove gates at Stevens Reserve to deter dog use. Even the best trained of dogs will still bolt for an exit if threatened, so the current set up (with gates) is highly reassuring for dog owners. Furthermore, I see many dog owners training their young puppies on recall at Stevens Reserve - yet another reason to maintain them. Stevens Reserve borders a very busy intersection and I believe it would be very short sighted and negligent were the Council to remove the gates as it did in its trial last year.

Is too small for larger dogs to run around

Built in outdoor seating which could be utilised by a coffee van or food van. Toilets. A nice meeting place which would also discourage antisocial behaviour.

Parks that are mixed use provide better socialisation for dogs and their owners than parks that are solely for dog exercise. I strongly oppose the proposal to remove the gates at Steven Reserve and replace them w a chicane style barrier which lets directly onto Steven St. on the crest of a hill, whilst this style of barrier may stop an errant ball from rolling onto the road - it will dramatically reduce the safety of the space for both dogs and children - both of whom can occasionally act in a spirited or wilful way, particularly the young and inexperienced, it only takes a moment to slip through the chicane and be hit by a car given the very close proximity to the road. The councils claim that this move will 'encourage responsible dog ownership' is flawed, as instead it will create a space where the majority of people, ratepayers, who walk their dogs there will no longer be able to safely do so, not because the dogs are uncontrolled but simply because many dogs when caught up in the moment of play can temporarily forget the rules, much like children. The dog owners have been very compliant w the recent red flag system of no dogs off lead during a sporting match or training, and the option to use Virginia Ryan during sporting fixtures instead will be welcome. This combined with better temporary protection of the pitch between games will be a more generous and suitable solution to the issues of shared use and would be more in line with the city's own objectives; "Balanced and responsible management of public open space to support the recreational and social needs of the community contribute to the City's Health and Wellbeing objectives."

the creation of Virginia Ryan into a dog park must have zero impact of the Stevens Reserve. The rumour that the gates at Stevens may be removed and replaced with a chicane style cannot be allowed to happen - the GATES MUST REMAIN IN PLACE AT STEVENS RESERVE. The loud voice of the minority cricket group cannot prevail over the large number of people who use this area daily for both dog and multigenerational recreation, it is a valued community asset. The idea that the gates be removed is ridiculous and seems to be a childish and petulant act. This is a valued community asset as needs to remain as is.

Keep Stevens reserve dog friendly

Parks and green spaces belong to everyone.. I don't believe a private club that does not own the land (cricket club) should get special treatment over the rest of the community.. if they want to purchase the land then that is another story. Otherwise it should remain a place that many people in the

community should use and enjoy!! Cheers
I believe that this is not a good use of rate payers' money. Stevens reserve services the community is a place of connection and is safe for dogs and families. It is a huge mistake to be considering changing this use. the park should be for the benefit of the wider community who have amply demonstrated their capacity to respectfully coexist with the cricket club.
Steven's Reserve has been a dog exercise area for decades (that's how long I've been using it). It's a ratepayer funded asset that should not be for the sole use of cricket and hockey players. Removing gates from Steven's Reserve is a thoroughly irresponsible idea, putting not just dogs at risk, but small children. It's akin to removing safety barriers from swimming pools, or gates from a level crossing.
More signage at Stevens that reminds people that the park is also used for hockey, not just cricket.
Why Virginia Ryan Pk dog amendments in the FCC budget when not approved. FCC to spend (or pay debts) the proposed budget \$63000 plus upkeep more wisely.
Please keep the gates on at Stevens Reserve and for use for dog owners. There is more mess from patrons after the hockey and cricket than the dogs/ This reserve is a great meeting place for people and dogs local to the Fremantle area who pay rates/ support the local community/ it is safe for dogs and small kids as is enclosed / Stevens Reserve have a dog agility area (fence that off when sport is on dogs can use that rather than the full park offering) it's bigger and safer and more parking than at Virginia park which is not suitable to the proposed alternative.
I visited a number of off lead parks in the eastern states. Some in urban areas were virtually a vacant lot with high fencing, a gate, doggy bags and bins. Under utilised land on Beach St could be fenced off for an off lead park.
Taking the gates off Stevens reserve is ridiculous. A design to stop balls rolling out but allowing children and dogs to run into traffic?! The sports clubs really have gotten the City on their side haven't they.
I SUPPORT THE EXPANSION of current dog exercise areas to include Virginia Ryan Park IN ADDITION to maintaining the STATUS QUO and CURRENT ARRANGEMENTS at Stevens Reserve. I SUPPORT THE EXPANSION of Dog Beach at South Beach and Leighton Beach, and I SUPPORT making Bathers Beach an on-leash dog exercise area for residents during the winter months.
As a local, I live across the road, it seems that the sports clubs and grounds people don't want the dogs on the field as a minority of people don't pick up after there dogs. I get it and it's very annoying for all of us, we end up picking up after others so as to not offend the clubs!! There are only two bins for dog poo, maybe another is needed, maybe more signage is needed with fines for those that are non compliant? It would be great if people just did the right thing.... Stopping the locals though from using it as an off lead dog area is ridiculous and elitist, the ground is used far more often by the locals for dogs and exercise and social catch ups than it is for sporting events. We do not use the ground when a sporting event is on, maybe it

should be a rule? Removing gates is dangerous for dogs and children alike. Both Swanbourne and Steven's are very busy roads.

I am all for another dog park, just not at the expense of Stevens being a safe place for dogs without the risk of running onto the road and being hit by a car (there is a hill at the entrance which makes it hard for cars to see unexpected dogs on the road).

We are all rate payers and therefore have a right to share community spaces. The cricket club is being elitist and divisive. Especially as they only use the facility for a select days in a 6 month period. All the dog owners I have seen at Steven's Reserve are very responsible and delightful to interact with (unlike the cricket club members!) visiting Steven's park is often the highlight of my family's day - please don't take it away or make it unsafe for our dogs and children

It is important the dog exercise parks are fully fenced in - to prevent road accidents and runaways. This is the best part about Stevens street and the most important aspect in my opinion.

It would be an obvious idea to also fence off the existing dog exercise area at Steven's reserve to be used during sports events and training where dogs will not disrupt activities and there would be plenty of space and already has facilities. That way it would always be a dual use facility:

As a Fremantle ratepayer of 17 years and responsible dog owner of many years, I would like to find a way of the cricket club and dog owners continuing to co-exist at Stevens Reserve. Perhaps this could involve establishing a joint committee with representatives from both parties, to problem-solve any current difficulties identified and to ensure ongoing open communication between dog walkers and cricket club members.

We support the continued use of Stevens Reserve as a shared public space and off-leash dog exercise area when there is no sporting events. It is a large open space, dogs and people can exercise safely. It is easy to separate dogs and move to a quieter area if required. Stevens Reserve is well appreciated and respected by most dog owners who use it. Happy with either retention of gates or chicane style opening. We are much less likely to use Virginia Ryan Park - too small to walk around with the dog and not really suitable when there are energetic zealous dogs present (cannot move to a quieter zone).

Removing gates to Stephens Reserve makes no sense to me for both the safety of dogs, children and the general public. In my experience, dog owners are incredibly responsible at the park and generally also look out for each other's dogs. Removal of fences would serve no benefit, but actually pose potential harm to the general public with the potential for both dogs and humans to run out on the road in front of cars. The volume of dogs in this neighborhood is HUGE - on any given night there would be over 50 dogs down at Stephens Reserve, with families, couples, elderly people all sharing the space happily. These are local rate payers who deserve to have this space to safely enjoy. You take away the security of Stephens Reserve as a dog exercise area, you will probably find more people taking their dogs off leash at places like Booyembara park as well which I could see becoming a

serious issue. The small dog exercise area would be great - but not at the cost of Stephens Reserve.
DO NOT remove the gates on Stevens Reserve..... This is a safety consideration for dogs and for adults with its and children to watch at the same time.
I would like assurance that Stevens Reserve will remain open to the residents of Fremantle and their dogs.
> Much of the time there is no sporting activity occurring at Stevens reserve and as such it is a great place for people to socialise their dogs. The number of people that gather at SR in the evenings would overwhelm VR park. It is a huge area that doesn't belong to the sporting club and should be shared for a number of public uses, including off lead dog exercise. There is not a good argument from sporting clubs to force dogs from a community owned space to the much smaller and less open VR park. >The gates provide security against dogs running onto the road and should not be removed. >The park will be used by dog owners anyway which will put the local community at odds with the shire. Local dog owners will not accept rangers trying to fine them for gathering with their dogs in a community space — where they have for a long time — that is mostly unoccupied by sporting clubs. Please reconsider this proposal. It does not align with community sentiment or needs.
I am in favour of Virginia Ryan Park being used as an ADDITIONAL dog exercise area but I am strongly against the gates being removed and changed to a chicane type entry at Stevens Reserve
I hope that this is not a move to remove Stevens reserve as a dog facility. In my view there are more people that use Stevens as a dog park than as a sporting ground.
N/A
Stevens Reserve should always remain a dog walking area. There is strong community around this park. The dogs do relatively little damage to the playing areas. there is a strong resolve from 99% of dog walkers to respect the park and Peppy's work. It is rare to see Dog faeces on the grounds.
Playground at Virginia Ryan would need to be enclosed
Suggestions for the reserve are great. The dog jumps etc could be moved to Virginia Ryan. Kids sandpit and swings would need to be fenced.
Please allow us to keep Stephen Reserve for exercising our dogs its a valuable amenity that will be very missed.
I strongly urge FCC to continue to limit the dog beach areas and the enforce these limits. There are already very generous areas set aside for dog use. It's really important that everyone- not just dog owners - has the chance to use our beaches.
You should look at the bark park in Byford. this is an amazing place and I love it. Really great for splitting up the groups of dogs so there are less issues.

Virginia Ryan park isn't a park which would replace likes of Stevens as it is not big enough. The safety of dogs and their owners is something that may need further thought (lighting / ranger visits to deal with angry residents). The park is already used by those around it and its unlikely to get a big uptake in visits

Stevens reserve is the meeting point for the local community. The lack of communication about what is occurring surrounding it is causing a huge feeling of distrust within the locals. Rumours of gates being removed / dogs being prohibited and council trying to hide what they are doing are abundant and further communication to users of the park would go a long way to help remove the distrust that is forming.

Whilst title of this survey suggests it is about Virginia Ryan park AND improvements to STEVENs there is no mention of what is happening to stevens. Word of mouth has been that gates are coming off and replaced with 'staggered openings', whilst this wont affect myself or my dog it will likely lead to issues with passing traffic with some animals.

The vast majority of owners appreciate the park at Stevens and endeavor to help keep it clear and in good condition. Whilst Sport is taking place dogs are kept away and there has been at a good balance for a long time. The groundskeeper is VERY vocal (at times quite aggressively) to some dogs/owners who he feels are misusing the area. The regular local users of the park appreciate the space and surface that we have to exercise our pets on and make sure that other users do so as well.

The Sports clubs and there groundskeeper wish to exclude the public from this community space whilst the non sporting users of this community space seek to preserve the existing balance and assist in the upkeep of it.

Leave Stevens reserve as it is. The gates coming off are not a good idea, someone will get hurt. giving dogs an escape route into traffic is going to lead to injured dogs/damage cars and potentially injured people trying to stop animals on road.

Improve the parking / resurface the parking lot / clear up the parking arrangements around Stevens.

Not sure if there will be a separate question around this, however changing Stevens Reserve gates to chicane would be completely irresponsible of the City. This will significantly increase the risk of dogs running out onto a very busy road (Stevens St) potentially causing accidents and deaths of pets and injuries to drivers/car occupants. Being a DEA during times of no sporting activities, people take their dogs there to relax and let the dog roam around either playing or sniffing. Sniffing around the fence and greeting other dogs when they are entering are some of the main activities of many dogs and them walking out can happen in a split moment. Just so that the city does not think I'm biased on this view, my dog does neither of those things because she's too lazy to leave my side most of the time. I do have a problem that if she does find something interesting on the other side of the fence, she can walk out, and as she's deaf i might not be able to stop her in time. Stevens Reserve is one of the rare places close by where I can take

her and let her off the lead. All other places require driving to, which I'm sure the City would prefer us not have to do.
more than one watering station
I walk through Steven's reserve twice a day, I don't have a dog, it is just my route to and from work. I see sooo many dogs enjoying this park and never any trouble. I hardly ever hear barking and have never seen any fights. Walking through the park with all the dogs brings me so much joy as I can't have a dog in my apartment. Please keep the reserve as a dog area if it is at all possible with management changes if need be. The grass always seems in excellent condition too.
In favour of keeping Stevens reserve current set up with an enclosed gate to continue its use as a dog exercise area outside of sporting event hours
I support another option for a dog exercise area but not in exchange for Stevens st reserve. I do not want this changed or the fences taken down. Why can't the unused space/ bush area on corner of chalmers / knutsford street opposite the new precinct be cleared and used as a dog exercise area? Such a waste of space at the moment.
Better dog bags, they often rip and get stuck in the dispenser creating a mess. Most people bring their own bags.
Ranger Supervision needed at Steven, take off the gates if folks cannot control their dogs stands to reason they could be the folks and dogs causing the problem
I personally do not have a problem removing the gates, as I totally believe that people should be able to control their dogs, and I see it often (and it is frustrating) when a dog steals your dog's ball, and the owner of that dog is totally unable to get the dog to come to them or to get their dog to drop the ball - they have no control over their dogs at all. So really, I am unsure how we train these people (idiots), but as a dedicated group who love Stevens Reserve, we are happy to do whatever to stay at the reserve.
16 cars parked today (heavy rain) at Stevens on a fine day more . 16 plus cars in Watkins street a residential narrow street ??????
The Stevens St Reserve is fabulous and shouldn't be changed. Victoria Res would be a great alternative space as a dog exercise area for when matches are going on and they want to avoid the sport, or if people and dogs just want a bit of variety.
Whether you convert Virginia or not, dog-owners will continue to use Stephen's Reserve. Small dog parks do not compare. By removing the fencing, you're making the streets less safe due to the potential for dogs to run out on the road. I understand that the sporting clubs are looking for a solution, but this just sounds like a waste of money that will create an even bigger problem with escaping dogs.
Poo bags need to be available at all times. Often run out. Yellow ones are better than the green ones.
BBQ, tables and seating, drinking water, bins,
NA

Why are you failing to provide detailed financials with respect to the relationship between the community and the cricket club? How much are we paying for Stephens Reserve? Who employs the groundsman? What steps have you taken to address his anger management issues?
I like the idea of more seating and fencing on southern side to make it puppy safe. It is always a good thing when parks are well utilised and I think this plan will enable that to happen. Is it possible to improve the through way to Stevens reserve and link both parks better?
Turn the south eastern section of Stevens into a fenced off dog area to use when sport is on
The council would need to work out a way to provide adequate parking. Maybe buying an adjoining reserve bulldozing it and putting in a car park. Remove some trees to make the park more open for ball use and allow for lawns to grow properly, so they can be managed with a even safe surface for the dogs to run on.
I understand that part of the plan for Stevens Reserve is to remove the gates. I would like to know the rationale for this decision. What data have you collected to support or confirm that this is required. I am aware that the gates were removed previously for a short time. What information did this trial provide to support the removal of the gates?
A lot of dog exercisers using Stevens St feel that this survey has not provided them with an opportunity to voice their concerns over changes to Stevens St ... but as you see I have not been constrained by this but it seems others have been.
I believe I have made my opinions clear on this. It is a pity that Stevens Reserve cannot be shared by the Cricket and Hockey Clubs as they are only used on occasions by these two organisations and, as stated, not really at all in winter for cricket.
Reconsider fencing and make VR Park a secondary community park that is slightly more dog friendly than currently, rather than an alternative to Stevens. There are quite a few people who briefly use VR as an off lead dog park and I have never noticed any issues or heard of any complaints. The park is so unique and is oft used by small children and picnic groups. Hopefully it maintains its charm but provides an alternative to Stevens for local dog walkers.
Many people who use Stevens for dog walking and playing with their children are ratepayers who support local businesses and work and volunteer in Fremantle. It's unfair that local residents should be prevented from using this amenity in favour of sports people, many of whom do not live in and support Freo. This is a friendly place and I don't understand why dog owners and sports people can't co exist. Fremantle shd set an example of peaceful coexistence. Perhaps more Doggy bag stations wd help and warning signs about picking up after your dog. Virginia Park is too small for the dog community who enjoy Stevens. The mental health and well-being of residents is at stake here.
Davies park would be a better alternative than Virginia Ryan.
Please do not take away the option of an off lead area ie Stevens. Unsure how taking off gates encourages responsible dog ownership? Would love an explanation of the evidence to support this proposal.

Stevens Reserve should remain open to dogs and dog owners.
I'm opposed to removing the gates at Steven's Reserve for the protection of families and their pets using the space, and also minimise the risk of an incident with passing traffic. While I understand there are irresponsible dog owners who impact other park users, they are the minority and many of us regularly intervene when observing these behaviours (ie: tell people if their dog has pooped and not realised, remind them to look out for others, etc). CoF Rangers could randomly visit the park and engage in a friendly, consultative manner with locals while using the park - this presence would ensure people are more diligent with controlling and cleaning up after their dog.
Increase dog off leash parks increases community socialisation and spreads out the amount of dogs in one space. To be effective all parks need proper fencing and facilities
The survey does not deal with the changes that are proposed to Stevens Reserve. There appears to have been a concerted campaign over a number of years to stop Stevens Reserve being used as a dog exercise area. While I understand that it is not part of the proposal to prevent dog use of the Reserve I am concerned that these changes may ultimately be directed to that end. Stevens Reserve is a popular community resource that is well used by local rate payers. The vast majority of the people who use the resource do so responsibly. I acknowledge that there are some dog management issues but I believe these are exaggerated by the Fremantle Cricket Club who are clearly opposed to dogs being allowed on the reserve. I do not think that the proposed gate removal will improve dog management and is likely increase risks to dogs and children who use the reserve.
Stevens Reserve is a fantastic local very social amenity in many ways. It is not just a dog exercise area but a place for dog owners to meet and make friends and catch up with others who are exercising their dogs. It is very well used as a dog exercise area currently and if dogs were no longer allowed, the area would be empty and unused for most of the time. The cricket club only plays matches in summer and I have never actually seen the hockey club play although I understand they do. I believe they train elsewhere according to a club member who I spoke with at Stevens once who was actually also exercising her dog there!
Why are there no questions in this survey relating directly to the proposed changes to Stevens Reserve? I am very unhappy about the proposal to remove the gates at Stevens Reserve - far from being a way to 'encourage responsible dog ownership' this will be a negative action for the many, many people, (voters and rate payers), who walk their dogs here. There is a strong community and social aspect to the Stevens Reserve dog walkers who use the park 12 months of the year, unlike the cricket club, and who use it at different times of the day; early morning, late afternoon / evening, so that it's value as a community asset is realised. If the council remove the gates, and by default the majority of the the dog walkers, the park will become the elite play ground of the (white male? - someone should do a survey), sporting clubs and will no longer serve the wider community. The solution to issues arising from 'shared use' should be sought in better

management of the resource - such as better temporary protection of the pitch between cricket matches, along with the very successful 'red flag - no dogs off lead for training / matches' - this would be a far more measured and equitable approach to the issue, that balances the needs of all users rather than the few.

As I said I am a dog owner and a rate payer of some 35+ years. I have paid my rates faithfully for years and as a rate payer it is an outrage to me that there would be ANY disruption or change in my ability to use Steven's Reserve as an exercise area for myself and my pet. There should be NO changes to the Reserve and fences should be maintained for both dog owners and their pets. At 69 years old my pet is very important to my health and welfare. How dare the Fremantle Council even consider this or any action to change my access to a park I use daily. Steven's Reserve should be a multi-purpose area for sport and other activities.

Davies reserve, bounded by Amherst, Wood and Watkins St ... if reticulated, proper grass and fully fenced, pull off parking provided could also be an ADDITIONAL more suitable and accessible off-lead dog exercise area. No shared fences and ample space to make parking bays. The area at Stevens Reserve with dog agility equipment ... could be improved and possibly fenced if reticulated, maintained with weed free grass, all of the hockey and cricket club gear removed and fenced. Currently is inappropriately and unusable due to stuff stored there by the clubs and also dogs get covered in grass seeds - which is problematic and often ends up in vet visits.

These are viable alternatives but not one is the solution - all are.

The ongoing use of Stevens - which is owned by the ratepayers and residents of Fremantle should not be exclusive to members of the cricket or hockey clubs.

Dog owners and regular users have sent a letter to the cricket club President offering to meet, discuss how we can work this out together and even suggested other park uses become social members of the club - therefore financially and socially contributing to the club. This was ignored and no response was received. This is disappointing and not reflective of the community attitude and spirit that many put a lot of effort to create in Fremantle. I suggest this should happen again. Everyone needs to come with open minds and to understand each other's concerns, needs and issues. This can be resolved and meet all's needs - it is a beautiful park, should be enjoyed by all and I love the sunsets I get to enjoy up there and the social camaraderie that is part of walking my dog there.

The already fenced area at the corner of Amherst and Knutsford streets, would be far more suitable as a dog exercise park.

Stevens Reserve has been a great park to enjoy the local communities; and meet special dog friends. It is the only park my dog truly loves and feels at home at.

The storage area at Stevens could be fenced to provide a DEA for dogs that will run off without gates, and as an alternative when there is training or a game on. It is very underutilised and having to occasionally open a gate to get the goal out doesn't seem onerous on the grounds staff.

More dog spaces always welcome
Removal of gates at Stevens a bad idea for kids, dogs and sporting activities.
Stevens St Reserve is a fantastic park for dogs due to its size. Virginia Ryan Park does not provide a large space for dogs who like to run. I support the changes to Virginia Ryan Park but Council must keep Steven St Reserve available for off leash dog exercise. I question the value of removing the gates in order to stop balls escaping as balls can go under most of the fences.
The ranger should police the reserve more as I walk there twice a day and have never seen him/her. My children have played cricket for Fremantle and I understand why they do not want dogs I. This area. It would be such a shame to not have this area I value it greatly.
Stevens Reserve is the smallest size area dogs need. Not anything smaller.
Just saying again Virginia Ryan totally unsuitable dog park... reasons stated question 10
The Council must consider the volume of responses in context. The clubs are well organised and will be encouraging their members to respond. Dog owners don't have a structure to support or encourage individuals to respond.
I suggest signs be put up asking people to keep their phone in the pocket while walking the dog, people on the phone is a big problem, they are not paying any attention to what their dog is up to. I would like to know why the council is jumping through hoops for the ground keeper and the cricket club. The council installed the dog play area, then put it on social media advertising it as a "dog park" more people started using the park, what did they expect? So now council intends to spread the problem to another park, not sound thinking in my opinion .
I think that one thing to consider is asking the Question: How does Fremantle Council get maximum public benefit from its public amenities? I have been using Steven's reserve for dog walking for more than 20 years. I know the problems, I chat all the time with Pepe the grounds keeper and I feel his pain as well as understand the Cricket and Hockey clubs concerns. Incidentally, there are almost always family members, team members and spectators of cricket and hockey events with dogs. From a simple point of utilization of the public amenity there would be at least 100 people per day use Steven's reserve for dog walking (maybe more), 356 days a year and at all hours of the day and night. The number of days that there is either a cricket or hockey match or training, is actually quite small. Please, lets try to be clever and solve the relatively minor problems rather than lose this incredible amenity for so many people.
I am strongly in support of maintaining Stevens Reserve as a dog exercise area. Because of its size, the reserve is minimally impacted by the presence of dogs. I understand that it supports the playing of first class cricket, which, as a long term cricket player, I love to see. However, a weekend may see 44 cricket players take to the field, whereas many, many dog lovers make good use of the park. These dog owners are not just exercising their dogs. They are getting excellent exercise themselves. Many are

benefitting greatly from the social interaction with other owners, which, I know, has wonderful mental health benefits. It is a beautiful open space, with glimpses of the sea through the spectacular Norfolk pines. It is a location that is truly good for one's soul. I do not think that Virginia Ryan Park could possibly support a large number of dog owners without great detriment. It certainly could not provide the same mental health benefits to such a large number of people.
Continue with Stevens Reserve as dog area. Large, enclosed. More rate payers from Fremantle suburb owning dogs than cricket/sport players majority of which aren't locals to Fremantle. Would be devastating if closed to dogs
I am fully aware of the various conversations and "consultations" around excluding dogs from Stevens Reserve. In reality, dogs and their owners are not the cause of the sporting venues challenges as most owners are responsible. If this was the WACA I would have a different opinion, but it isn't.
It is great to have more areas dedicated to dogs, but please do not alter the reserve everyone knows if the red flag is up there is sport in progress and dogs need to stay on the lead.
Stevens Reserve is a very valuable reserve for local residents and their dogs. It provides people with exercise and social contact. Virginia Ryan Park will provide absolutely no benefit in terms of exercise for people. I believe people and their dogs would have to locate elsewhere to exercise which really just leaves the beach areas and perhaps Horrie Long. For many who use Stevens, this will involve a car ride.
Fence off the corner of Stevens reserve with the dog play ground and where Pepe dumps the grass cuttings FENCE OFF THE WICKET - a simple retractable fence should be put around both wickets when they are not being used - this is NOT hard to do and WILL NOT cause Pepe extra work Do NOT take ever away the gates again - this is dangerous for dogs and children - if you do this again then you will have more than a petition to contend with Keep Stevens off leash along with Virginia Ryan The back of Boo Park should be off leash too TALK to the dog owners not just the cricketers in advance of making a decision- I pay rates and do not understand why they get favorable treatment from Council
KEEP IT AS IS!
Nil
I am not opposed to Virginia Ryan Park being designated a dog exercise area, but why is Stevens Street Reserve included in this proposal? You can see why the community is suspicious that the long term goal is to close Stevens Street Reserve as a dog park with the two issues being linked. This would be a very divisive issue if it appeared that the long term plan is to close Stevens Street - the amount of people who use the Reserve is unbelievable. Certainly more than use it for sport (many of whom would come from outside Fremantle - almost all the dog owners would be from within Fremantle). The council must clearly state that there is no plan to close Stevens Street as a dog exercise area.

Davies Reserve makes much more sense:

- It is already a dog exercise area
- it has no neighbouring fences
- it already has a water bowl, bin and poo bags
- it's not far from Virginia Ryan if location is the concern.

As for the removal of gates at Steven's reserve, this won't discourage people from going. It will simply create dangerous situations of dogs or children running straight onto the road. Even well behaved dogs follow birds, cats, whatever their obsession is. And there are plenty of those in the bushes on Steven's St. Drivers would not want to be responsible for hitting dogs or children simply because the gates were removed for no good reason. As for balls rolling onto the road, not once have I ever seen this happen in the 4 years I've been going to Steven's reserve. The existing fence doesn't go all the way to the ground and balls could still roll under that anyway. Removing the gates would do more harm than good.

You need to look at other nearby alternatives such as at Fremantle Park or Horrie Long Park which have a lot of space, with very little dog use now (compared to Stevens), lots of parking and could easily have secure, dedicated, segregated, fenced off areas with facilities (trees, shade, seats, etc) for similar size dogs (ie one area for small dogs only and another area for all other dogs). Such parks are being provided by most other Councils in Perth.

i am opposed to the removal of gates at Stevens reserve

Why the hell should we have move parks, it doesn't make any sense! have you guys actually SEEN the Virginia Ryan Park area? It's tiny!

Virginia Ryan Park is too small to be a real option as a primary dog exercise area, but will be ok for overflow.

My understanding is that Stevens Reserve is a public space, so why should one user (sporting club) get preference over other users (dog owners)? How is the chicane proposal going to improve things? My daughter went to the Stevens Reserve many times for primary school sports carnivals, even when very small- is opening the access with chicanes going to be helpful in containing small children?

Evan Davies Reserve (grassed area between Watkins, Wood, and Amherst Streets) would be far more appropriate provided the grass is maintained in a better state. Currently there are too many weeds with grass seeds and burrs risking injury to animals. This space however, does not have residences backing into it, does already have a drink fountain and seating, has a children's play area, has shade, and has sufficient verge parking to not adversely impact on the traffic flow and safety of surrounding streets. Along with improving the lawn quality, the park would require fencing. It is in a far more appropriate location and would require less work to prepare for off lead dog exercise use. It would also decant some dogs from using White Gum Valley Primary as an exercise area, thereby improving child safety. It doesn't have the dense shade pockets at dusk that Virginia Ryan Park has, and even without increased lighting it is safer to attend after dark.

Totally support Virginia Ryan Park to be a off lead dog exercise area along with Steven Reserve. The area is not big enough for it to replace Steven as we have people from Coogee coming just for the use of the enclosed exercise park

It would be great if there was more things for the local children to play on and leave the dogs at Stevens reserve
Stevens reserve can be a shared zone leave it as it is... tax payers in Fremantle pay for the cricket oval so they are more than welcome to share it with the local community
Virginia Park is not a park I would visit. I am more interested in Stevens reserve. If gates are to be replaced maybe the remaining of the fence should be consider too which has been impacted in many areas. Also a new wider concrete path along Stevens street which currently is old pavers, uneven and untouched in decades. Cars usually park along the verge on Stevens street to access the oval. The surface should be improved instead of the sand/road base currently in place.
More dog parks in Fremantle are desperately needed
The fence for Virginia Ryan park leading onto Watkins will reduce the feel of the park. Currently it beautifully flows into the suburb. Fences are a barrier and are best avoided if possible. My suggestion is that Stevens remains a fenced park and Virginia Ryan as an unfenced park. Updating some of the planting and nature play would entice more people here for these facilities if they have children and a dog. Another idea could be to update the pathways between the two parks to encourage people to walk between the two. Where possible make these nature walkways rather than adding more concrete.
As much as possible, fence off dog playground areas.
I suggest making one dog park fully enclosed or doing a big and small dog enclosed park like what is done at Yarra vista and Jan hammond park. Fremantle doesn't have any fully enclosed dog parks anymore which is a struggle for dog owners.
I think the larger area of Boo Park would be more suited- a portion of the park could be fenced off and allocated for dog exercise without detracting from the larger area.
As an OSH issue I feel that children's play areas should be fenced (as in Parmelia Park). My 4 year old grandson experienced a fractured tibia this year at Stevens reserve when a playful dog collided with him. An accident but very traumatic.
Steven Reserve is just down the road already fenced off for this purpose, it is larger. Virginia Ryan Park is so small and surrounded by residence that would be effected by the nuisance of such an undertaking. Boyeenbarra park has a larger area that would be a more appropriate option.
Please replace the green pop bags with the yellow ones. So many green bags are damaged when trying to remove from the holders- a huge waste. I've been a resident of Fremantle for nearly 30 years and Stevens is A wonderful asset of Fremantle which should continue to be shared with dogs, cricket balls and maintain the community that is cherished there.

In general I am in favour of a range of additional ENCLOSED dog parks spread across the City of Fremantle, but NOT AT THE EXPENSE OF STEVENS RESERVE AS AN ENCLOSED DOG EXERCISE AREA. I have no particular objection to the use of Virginia Ryan Park as a dog exercise area, but I DO object to the changes proposed for Stevens Reserve. I feel that Stevens Reserve can be retained as a mixed use facility (sports and dog exercise) with better/additional fencing, BETTER DOG WASTE BAGS (a long standing complaint), more dog owner education, improved reserve management, and a general rationalisation of the cricketing facilities. This somewhat unhelpful survey is not the place for detailed suggestions, as this would run to pages. This needs a more focused review, with voices from the dog owning community, not just the cricket club and current groundskeeper. I strongly recommended a long-term master plan for both Stevens Reserve and dog exercise areas in general be undertaken as soon as possible.

As above

This survey should include questions on the proposed changes to Stevens Reserve which are not accepted by the local Fremantle tax paying residents. Removing fences at Stevens will pose a risk to foot, cycle and car traffic outside of Stevens Reserve.

As a ratepayer and resident of Fremantle, I believe Stevens Reserve should be a shared community ground for local residents and cricket/hockey clubs alike.

It would be beneficial for sporting clubs to have a sign up, indicating designated training days and times which would help all users plan their daily activities. In the past years, it has been very erratic and makes it difficult for residents and dog owners to work around.

As an additional solution and suggestion to help alleviate the stress for clubs and owners, would council consider investing (as per Virginia Ryan Park) in potentially reticulating and fencing off the agility equipment area so that dog owners are still able to use this area during sports training/game times. It currently appears to be dumping grounds for unused equipment, rubbish (grass/debris collection) and a wasted prime area which can be utilised as a bridging solution during certain times.

I am confused with the suggestion of removing gates and struggle to find logic in the reasoning. Young families with children, dog owners, elderly all use Stevens as an exercise and social community area. Its seems highly illogical that there is a higher concern for balls rolling out then increasing the risks and safety of children and dogs.

There definitely is room for additional consideration and solutions in how we can all collectively use and share Stevens Reserve as it has equal, if not more effect of daily activities of local residents.

As per my previous comments - It is only a matter of time before the whiny sporting clubs get dogs banned from Stevens Reserve. The removal of the gates is the first step. This new proposal is nothing more than a whitewash.

Fremantle Council should commit to a proper planning and Public Consultation process for a dedicated fenced dog exercise area.

Cockburn has 5 fenced dog parks (with 2 more planned) - <https://www.cockburn.wa.gov.au/WhereCanITakeMyDog>

If you need a model of proper Community Consultation on this issue:
Kalamunda did it right!
https://engage.kalamunda.wa.gov.au/dog-parks?tool=survey_tool

See above.

Dog agility course? Area not large enough to replace Stevens Reserve as dog exercise area

RE the changes to the Gates at Stevens Reserve, if it is actually staying as dual purpose sporting and Dog exercise area, why does the gate type need to change?

Please don't do this

This survey seems to be only about Virginia Ryan Park. Where can I comment on ludicrous changes proposed for Stevens Reserve?!

As a dog owner, I would always support any additional off-lead facilities. But "additional" is the critical word here. The addition of that tiny little park should in no way impact gated off-lead access to Stevens Reserve. I STRONGLY object to the proposal to install chicane gates at Stevens. It is possible that Stevens Reserve can be a shared community resource with some minor improvements and compromise. But the Cricket Club is absolutely unwilling to compromise and share what is a COMMUNITY resource. Removal of the gates is a naked ball-faced attempt to drive dog walkers from the reserve. It's completely outrageous that a group of entitled men should expect to limit access to a community resource to the dog walkers whose number is considerably greater and who used that facility morning & night every single day of the week all through the year. I STRONGLY object to the proposal to remove the gates at Stevens Reserve.

I also strenuously object to this attempt at gerrymandering the results of this so called "community consultation" process. While the proposal to remove the gates at Stevens Reserve is a significant part of the overall proposal, there is not a single question on this survey that relates directly to that part of the proposal. Any data analyst will tell you this is not a valid survey and therefore constitutes what I consider to be an egregious attempt to skew the feedback. So therefore I consider this whole process of fake "community consultation" to be completely invalid.

All you want to do is close Stevens as a safe dog park. Just be honest about that. This is such a corrupt approach. You're in the pocket of the sports clubs at the expense of larger numbers of dog walkers.

This consultation, is entirely based on the upgrading of Virginia Ryan Park and fails to ask any similar questions about the additional proposed works at Stevens Reserve. The premise of the proposal to remove the gates at Stevens Reserve is that dogs are currently out of control and that removing the gates in favour of a less secure chicane entry would improve this. Presumably, given the comments around shared use of the space in the consultation proposal, there is an accusation that dogs pose some threat to sporting events held at weekends during the summer months and a few weekday evenings.

Having used the park at all times of the week during the past year I have seen very little evidence that dogs are so out of control that they pose problems for sporting events. Moreover, when the cricket club groundskeeper decides to mow the grass with a large sit-on mower at 8am on a Tuesday morning during peak dog exercise period in the summer months, it is immaterial what the fencing arrangements are and quite clear what little regard the cricket club have for other users of the Reserve. The current signage instructs owners to keep their dogs on a lead during sporting events and this is what the overwhelming majority of owners who choose to use the park do when sport is in play. At all other times, removal of the secure gates in favour of a less secure chicane system increases the risk of a dog in the road on Stevens or Swanbourne Streets, not through negligent dog ownership as the consultation suggests but because animals are naturally inquisitive and adventurous.

If the council are truly in favour of shared ownership of the space they should consider the proportion of time that Stevens Reserve is used by different stakeholder groups. There are upwards of 20 dogs in the park from 6am until ~9.30 every morning and the same number, if not more, from 3.30 pm until it gets dark at all times of the year. This equates to 6-7 hours of peak time usage by between 20 and 40 families to exercise their pets every single day. Compare this to the 3 months per year when cricket is played two days per week and it is clear that protecting dogs, and children who accompany many families in the park, from the dangers of fast moving traffic should be paramount to Fremantle Council.

The park needs to have lighting installed, this has been requested over a number of years.

other large dog off lead areas could be fenced such as Fremantle park or Bruce lee oval, which both have more parking than Stevens reserve

The benefit of the existing park at Stevens St is that it is fully enclosed so safe for puppy to play. If this new park had fencing on both ends it could also offer this benefit.

Suggest fencing agility area at Stevens reserve to dog owners to use when sport is on.

This area is bigger and already had facilities for dogs

My suggestion is to upgrade the conditions at Stevens Reserve with the money saved from the proposed design where there is no room for further facilities. Some adequate poo bags and containers to replace those currently on site. I can't open the green bags and they constantly rip and twist in the cylinders. Useless!! Clean up the rubbish on the east perimeter. It is ugly, and grass the area which is a dust bowl in summer. That area houses the dog's activity circuit which is well used. I have not seen any dog on the fenced off wickets.

Repair the gates and fences. Perhaps the creation of a dog exercise club with a subscription payable would help with the cost of maintenance of the grounds.

There is a minority of park users who spoil it for the rest of us. I have witnessed some awful human behaviour in my several years of morning exercising. That would not change at any other venue I'm thinking.

The solution is complicated and requires some creative thinking. Most of the users are respectful and cooperative and those I've spoken to are so sad about the prospect of losing our current privileges at the wonderful park that is Steven's reserve. We love it,

Install better fencing and gates at Stevens St. Lock the park between (eg) 20:00 and 05:00,

Use the money saved from not doing the proposed Virginia Ryan works to employ a park warden who patrols between (eg) 05:00 and 09:00, and again between 16:00 and 20:00.

This would not necessarily be required for ever - put it in place for (eg) 6 months which is sufficient time to change people's behaviour. Then do random patrols a couple of times per day/week.

I would like all sides of the park fenced, not just the Watkins Street side. The unfenced sides of the park means that dogs running off leash are not contained in the park and could leave the park. Other councils provide fully fenced and gated dog exercise areas. Could Fremantle please do the same?

There is no mention of fences/gates at the northern entrance to Virginia or from Bolton Place. A successful off-leash exercise area (especially one so small as Virginia Ryan) needs good perimeter security. Dogs are naturally inquisitive, and always keen to "check out" new arrivals to parks, so secure gates are desirable. Note: the existing gates on SW corner and SE corners of Stevens St Reserve are perfect in this regard. Don't build horrible chicanes (like on the Royal Freo Gold Course) please, because they are hugely stressful - there is not enough space in Virginia Ryan to get my dogs "away" from permanently open access points (ie I wouldn't use the park much if this ends up being the case).

This survey does not provide for commentary on proposal to remove the gates on Stevens St Reserve. As noted above, this is a bad idea. I oppose the removal of gates that provide dog owners with assurance their dogs are 'safely' enclosed once onto the Stevens St Reserve. Yes, I support better access in terms of footpaths and opportunity for wheelchairs or prams to enter the park. But please, do not remove the gates.



ATTACHMENT 2 - Draft Dog Exercise and Prohibited Areas Policy





Dog Exercise and Prohibited Areas

Policy scope

This policy outlines the dog exercise areas and dog prohibited areas within the City of Fremantle boundaries.

Policy statement

In accordance with section 31 of the *Dog Act 1976*, the City of Fremantle declares that the following specified areas are classified as dog exercise areas and dog prohibited areas within the City's boundaries.

1. The following areas are declared dog prohibited areas

A person liable for the control of a dog other than a bona fide guide dog accompanied by a visually impaired person or a person engaged in the training of guide dogs shall prevent that dog entering or being in or upon any of the following specified areas.

Area/Reserve	Location
A public building	-
Fremantle Markets	Corner Henderson Street and South Terrace, Fremantle.
Harvest Road Beach	Being that area of the reserve bounded on the south by the prolongation of the northern boundary of Harvest Road, bounded on the north by a parallel line 50 meters north of that southern boundary, and bounded on the east and west by the reserves eastern and western boundaries.
Hilton Park	Corner of Jeffrey Street and Carrington Street, Beaconsfield. The main soccer pitch located on the Eastern side of the reserve, closest to Rennie Crescent South.
Port and Leighton Beaches	Being that area bounded on the south by the prolongation of the southern end of Port Beach Road, bounded on the north by a line 209 meters south of the northern district boundary of the City of Fremantle, where that boundary abuts the Indian Ocean, and bounded on the east and west by the reserves eastern and western boundaries.



Area/Reserve	Location
	The circular grass reserve located west of Freeman Loop, North Fremantle is not included in this dog prohibited area.
Rocky Bay Beach	The beach area bordering the Swan River opposite the Rule Street carpark, North Fremantle.
South Beach Reserve	Between its southern boundary and the prolongation of the southern boundary of Douro Road to the South Beach groin.
Stevens Reserve	The centre wicket of the two playing fields and the practice wickets located in the North West corner.

2. The following areas are declared dog exercise areas

For the purposes of sections 31 and 32 of the *Dog Act 1976*, the Council dog exercise areas shall be those areas specified below and no such area shall constitute a dog exercise area when a Council authorised activity, function or sporting event is being conducted on it. During this time the below areas become a dog on leash area.

For the purposes of this policy a sporting event is defined as an authorised activity involving a sport that is governed by a set of rules or customs and often undertaken competitively and is organised by a registered sporting association. Team Training for one of these activities falls under the definition of sporting event.

Area/Reserve	Location
Beach Street Reserve	Corner of Beach Street and east Street, Fremantle.
Bruce Lee Reserve	Corner of South Street and Caesar Street, Beaconsfield.
Davis Park	Between Conway Court and Edgar Court, Beaconsfield.
Dick Lawrence Oval	Corner of Lefroy Road and Shepherd Street, Beaconsfield.
Esplanade Reserve - from 5:00am to 8:00am	45 Marine Terrace, Fremantle.

Meeting attachments – Ordinary Meeting of Council
23 November 2022



Area/Reserve	Location
Frank Gibson Park	Corner of High Street and Chudleigh Street, Fremantle.
Fremantle Park	Corner of Ellen Street and Ord Street, Fremantle.
Gilbert Fraser Reserve	Corner of Johannah Street and John Street, North Fremantle.
Grigg Park	Corner Snook Crescent and Grigg Place, Hilton.
Griffiths Place Park	Corner of Nicholas Crescent and Joslin Street, Hilton.
Hilton Park	Corner of Jeffrey Street and Carrington Street, Beaconsfield. Excluding those locations listed in the dog prohibited area.
Horrie Long Reserve	Corner of Forrest Street and Amherst Street, Fremantle.
Knutsford Street Playground	Corner of Knutsford Street and Swanbourne Street, Fremantle.
Leighton Beach	Being the area bounded on the south by a line 209 metres south of the northern district boundary of the City of Fremantle, bounded on the north by the northern district boundary of the City of Fremantle, bounded on the east by the reserves eastern boundary and bounded on the west by the Indian Ocean.
North Fremantle Foreshore	Being that area of the reserve bounded on the south by the Stirling Bridge, bounded on the north by the southern boundary of the property located at 15 John Street, bounded on the east by the Swan River and bounded on the west by the reserves western boundaries.
Parmelia Park	Corner of Parmelia Street and Lloyd Street, South Fremantle.
Rocky Bay Reserve	Being that area of the reserve bounded on the south by Harvest Road Beach, bounded on the north by the northern district boundary, bounded on the east by the

**Meeting attachments – Ordinary Meeting of Council
23 November 2022**



Area/Reserve	Location
	Swan River and bounded on the west by the reserves western boundaries.
Sir Fredrick Samson Park	Corner of McCombe Avenue and Sellenger Avenue, Samson. Excluding the bushland areas that are dogs on leash at all times.
South Beach Reserve	From the prolongation of the southern boundary of Douro Road to the prolongation of the southern boundary of Scott Street.
Stevens Street Reserve	Corner of Stevens Street and Swanbourne Street, Fremantle. Excluding those locations listed in the dog prohibited area.
Wilson Park	Corner of Ocean Road and South Terrace, South Fremantle.
Virginia Ryan Park	6 Watkins Street, Fremantle.

Definitions and abbreviations

Nil

**Meeting attachments – Ordinary Meeting of Council
23 November 2022**



Responsibility and review information	
Responsible officer:	Manager Field Services
Document adoption/approval details	24 October 2018 – FPOL1804-11
Document amendment details	Reviewed 23 February 2022 – FPOL2202-7
Next review date	23 February 2026



C2211-1 MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT – OCTOBER 2022

ATTACHMENT 1 – Monthly Financial Report – October 2022





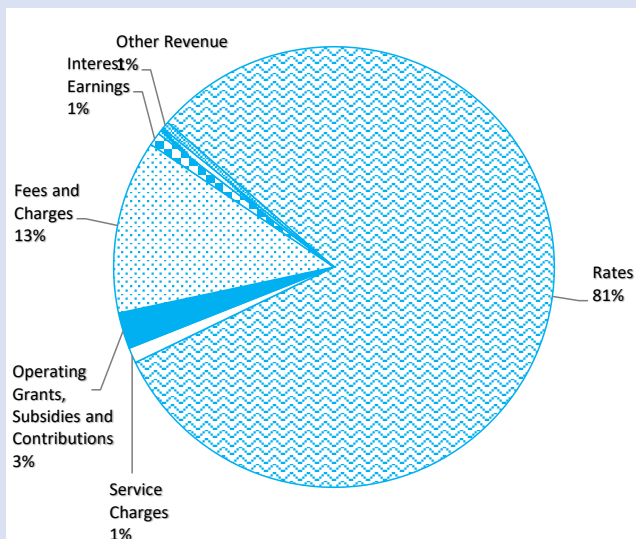
MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
(Containing the Statement of Financial Activity)
For the Period Ended 31 October 2022

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995
LOCAL GOVERNMENT (FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS 1996

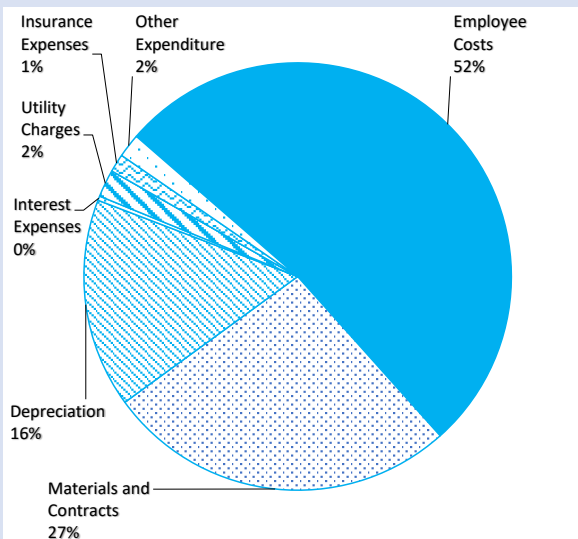
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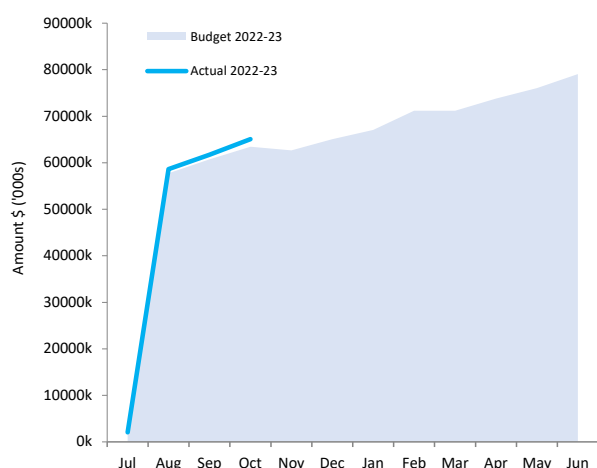
OPERATING REVENUE



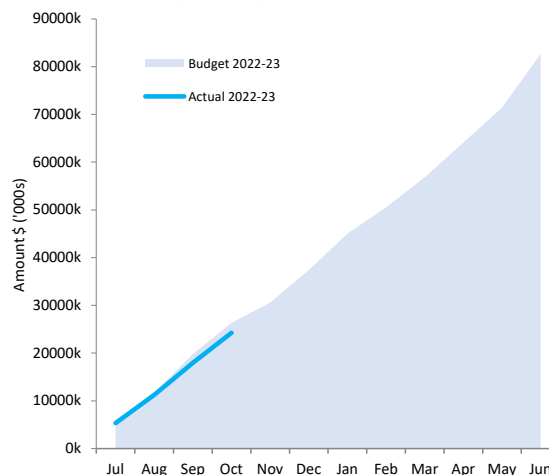
OPERATING EXPENSES



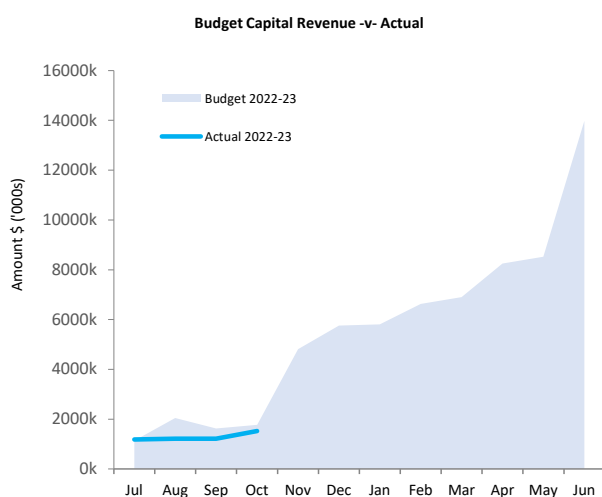
Budget Operating Revenues -v- Actual



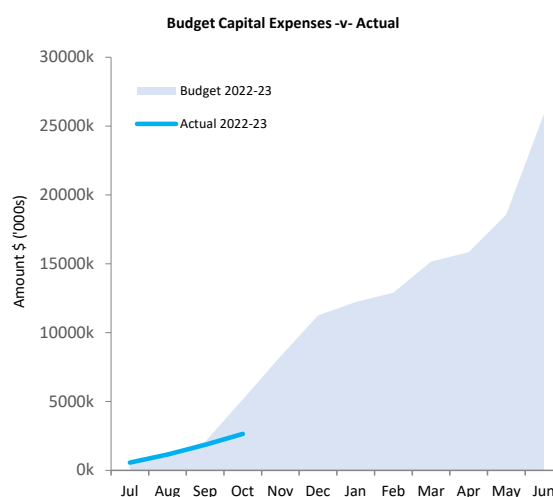
Budget Operating Expenses -v- YTD Actual



CAPITAL REVENUE



CAPITAL EXPENSES



This information is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and Notes.

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
BY NATURE AND TYPE

	2022/23 Amended Budget	2022/23 YTD Amended Budget (a)	2022/23 YTD Actual (b)	Variance Amount (b) - (a)	Variance % (b)-(a)/(a)	Var.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	
Revenue						
Rates (including Annual Levy)	52,775,534	52,775,534	53,018,048	242,514	0.46%	
Service Charges	1,271,375	1,091,008	732,014	(358,994)	(32.90%)	▼
Operating Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	3,040,536	716,544	1,726,868	1,010,324	141.00%	▲
Fees and Charges	23,484,541	7,993,913	8,294,268	300,355	3.76%	
Interest Earnings	729,450	472,612	623,721	151,109	31.97%	▲
Reimbursement Income	1,574,932	258,172	317,902	59,730	23.14%	
Other Revenue	438,310	141,791	357,423	215,632	152.08%	▲
	83,314,678	63,449,574	65,070,243	1,620,669	2.55%	
Expenses						
Employee Costs	(42,088,062)	(13,389,131)	(12,045,186)	1,343,945	10.04%	▲
Employee costs - Agency Labour	(474,100)	(176,692)	(562,376)	(385,684)	(218.28%)	▼
Materials and Contracts	(28,778,536)	(7,368,618)	(6,450,127)	918,491	12.46%	▲
Depreciation on Non Current Assets	(11,353,843)	(3,803,852)	(3,836,406)	(32,554)	(0.86%)	
Interest Expenses	(497,957)	(167,359)	(80,843)	86,516	51.69%	
Utility Charges (gas, electricity, water)	(2,129,142)	(577,726)	(504,580)	73,146	12.66%	
Insurance Expenses	(1,062,250)	(354,033)	(332,756)	21,277	6.01%	
Other Expenditure	(1,959,693)	(505,217)	(435,220)	69,997	13.85%	
	(88,343,583)	(26,342,628)	(24,247,493)	2,095,135	7.95%	
Operating Surplus / (Deficit)	(5,028,905)	37,106,946	40,822,750	3,715,804	10.01%	▲
Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	12,882,370	1,774,092	1,518,920	(255,172)	(14.38%)	▼
Profit on Asset Disposals	727,000	-	-	-	-	
Loss on Asset Disposals	(10,846)	-	-	-	-	
	13,598,524	1,774,092	1,518,920	(255,172)	(14.38%)	▼
Net Result	8,569,619	38,881,038	42,341,670	3,460,632	8.90%	
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Comprehensive Income	8,569,619	38,881,038	42,341,670	3,460,632	8.90%	

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
BY PROGRAM

	2022/23					
	2022/23	YTD	2022/23	Variance	Variance %	Var.
	Amended	Amended	YTD Actual	Amount	(b)-(a)/(a)	
	Budget	Budget	(b)	(b) - (a)		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	
Revenue						
Governance	104,800	15,180	264,985	249,805	1645.62%	▲
General Purpose Funding	54,050,939	53,275,683	53,674,267	398,584	0.75%	
Law Order Public Safety	2,622,912	894,173	880,317	(13,856)	(1.55%)	
Health	585,000	67,825	90,835	23,010	33.93%	
Education and Welfare	1,301,983	564,389	606,867	42,478	7.53%	
Community Amenities	2,667,783	932,894	932,324	(570)	(0.06%)	
Recreation and Culture	8,981,065	2,669,410	3,497,581	828,171	31.02%	▲
Transport	10,709,071	4,336,204	4,354,727	18,523	0.43%	
Economic Services	616,595	239,406	290,575	51,169	21.37%	
Other Property and Services	1,674,530	454,410	477,765	23,355	5.14%	
	83,314,678	63,449,574	65,070,243	1,620,669	2.55%	
Expenses						
Governance	(7,756,454)	(2,013,135)	(2,743,893)	(730,758)	(36.30%)	▼
General Purpose Funding	(878,815)	(284,260)	(295,971)	(11,711)	(4.12%)	
Law Order Public Safety	(5,022,932)	(1,564,949)	(1,340,428)	224,521	14.35%	▲
Health	(905,229)	(249,910)	(211,849)	38,061	15.23%	
Education and Welfare	(3,399,392)	(1,071,939)	(852,577)	219,362	20.46%	▲
Housing	(519,161)	(159,226)	(129,708)	29,518	18.54%	
Community Amenities	(13,330,393)	(3,881,389)	(3,530,349)	351,040	9.04%	
Recreation and Culture	(28,971,637)	(8,789,775)	(7,960,955)	828,820	9.43%	
Transport	(18,823,204)	(5,731,276)	(5,102,829)	628,447	10.97%	▲
Economic Services	(2,934,426)	(778,034)	(626,475)	151,559	19.48%	▲
Other Property and Services	(5,303,983)	(1,651,376)	(1,371,617)	279,759	16.94%	▲
	(87,845,626)	(26,175,269)	(24,166,650)	2,008,619	7.67%	
Financial Costs						
Governance	(372,173)	(124,719)	(32,505)	92,214	73.94%	
Community Amenities	(8,044)	(2,684)	(3,342)	(658)	(24.52%)	
Recreation and Culture	(40,992)	(13,954)	(16,631)	(2,677)	(19.18%)	
Transport	(76,748)	(26,002)	(28,365)	(2,363)	(9.09%)	
	(497,957)	(167,359)	(80,843)	86,516	(51.69%)	
Non-Operating Grants / Contributions for the development of assets						
Recreation and Culture	9,675,291	1,125,124	1,222,910	97,786	8.69%	
Transport	1,507,079	648,968	296,010	(352,958)	(54.39%)	▼
Economic Services	1,700,000	-	-	-	-	
	12,882,370	1,774,092	1,518,920	(255,172)	(14.38%)	▼
Profit/(Loss) on disposal of assets						
Other Property and Services	716,154	-	-	-	-	
	716,154	-	-	-	-	
Fair Value Adjustments to Non-Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit/Loss						
	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	
Net Result	8,569,619	38,881,038	42,341,670	3,460,632	8.90%	
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Comprehensive Income	8,569,619	38,881,038	42,341,670	3,460,632	8.90%	

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	31-Oct-2022 (a)	30-Jun-2022 (b)	Movement (c) = (a) - (b)
	\$	\$	\$
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	15,474,648	6,569,508	8,905,140
Other Financial Assets	40,500,033	27,500,033	13,000,000
Trade and Other Receivables	23,882,414	2,123,398	21,759,017
Inventories	144,905	186,122	(41,217)
Other Current Assets	211,272	75,477	135,795
Land held for sale	4,243,000	4,243,000	-
	84,456,272	40,697,537	43,758,735
Non-Current Assets			
Other Receivables	783,039	811,833	(28,794)
Investments	5,854,965	5,854,965	-
Capital Work in Progress	13,133,684	10,484,895	2,648,789
Property, Plant and Equipment	250,332,272	250,524,743	(192,471)
Right of Use Assets	1,293,329	1,407,492	(114,162)
Investment Property	22,658,363	22,658,363	-
Infrastructure	156,430,582	159,963,537	(3,532,954)
	450,486,234	451,705,826	(1,219,593)
Total Assets	534,942,505	492,403,363	42,539,142
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	(14,435,912)	(13,457,655)	(978,258)
Long Term Borrowings	(1,675,161)	(2,300,527)	625,366
Lease Liability	(152,298)	(307,718)	155,420
Provisions	(5,812,590)	(5,812,590)	-
	(22,075,961)	(21,878,489)	(197,472)
Non-Current Liabilities			
Long Term Borrowings	(20,399,334)	(20,399,334)	-
Lease Liability	(1,135,590)	(1,135,590)	-
Trade and Other Payables - Non - current	(42,458)	(42,458)	-
Provisions	(746,709)	(746,709)	-
	(22,324,092)	(22,324,092)	-
Total Liabilities	(44,400,052)	(44,202,580)	(197,472)
Net Assets	490,542,453	448,200,783	42,341,670
Equity			
Retained Surplus	(175,084,852)	(172,874,498)	(2,210,354)
Reserves - Cash/Investment Backed	(6,993,782)	(6,629,759)	(364,023)
Reserves - Asset Revaluation	(266,122,149)	(266,122,149)	-
Net Result (YTD Current Year)	(42,341,670)	(2,574,376)	(39,767,294)
Total Equity	(490,542,453)	(448,200,783)	(42,341,670)

Note: The un-audited financial position reported as at 30 June 2022 is an estimated position and subject to change with end of year adjustments.

**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022**

**RATE SETTING STATEMENT
BY NATURE AND TYPE**

	2022/23 Amended Budget	2022/23 YTD Amended Budget (a)	2022/23 YTD Actual (b)	Variance Amount (b) - (a)	Variance % (b)-(a)/(a)	Var.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	
Net current assets at start of financial year - surplus/(deficit)	8,893,854	8,893,854	14,797,533	5,903,679	66.38%	▲
Revenue from operating activities (excluding rates)						
Rates - Specified Area	184,699	184,699	184,699	-	-	
Service Charges (Underground Power)	1,271,375	1,091,008	732,014	(358,994)	(32.90%)	▼
Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	3,040,536	716,544	1,726,868	1,010,324	141.00%	▲
Fees and Charges	23,484,541	7,993,913	8,294,268	300,355	3.76%	
Interest Earnings	729,450	472,612	623,721	151,109	31.97%	▲
Profit on Sale of Assets	727,000	-	-	-	-	
Reimbursement Income	1,574,932	258,172	317,902	59,730	23.14%	
Other Revenue	438,310	141,791	357,423	215,632	152.08%	▲
	31,450,843	10,858,739	12,236,895	1,378,156	12.69%	▲
Expenditure from operating activities						
Employee Costs	(42,088,062)	(13,389,131)	(12,045,186)	1,343,945	10.04%	▲
Employee costs - Agency Labour	(474,100)	(176,692)	(562,376)	(385,684)	(218.28%)	▼
Materials and Contracts	(28,778,536)	(7,368,618)	(6,450,127)	918,491	12.46%	▲
Depreciation on Non Current Assets	(11,353,843)	(3,803,852)	(3,836,406)	(32,554)	(0.86%)	
Interest Expenses	(497,957)	(167,359)	(80,843)	86,516	51.69%	
Utility Charges (gas, electricity, water)	(2,129,142)	(577,726)	(504,580)	73,146	12.66%	
Loss on Sale of Assets	(10,846)	-	-	-	-	
Insurance Expenses	(1,062,250)	(354,033)	(332,756)	21,277	6.01%	
Other Expenditure	(1,959,693)	(505,217)	(435,220)	69,997	13.85%	
	(88,354,429)	(26,342,628)	(24,247,493)	2,095,135	7.95%	
Operating activities excluded from budget						
(Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposals	(716,154)	-	-	-	-	
Depreciation on Assets	11,353,843	3,803,852	3,836,406	32,554	0.86%	
Non Current Rates Debtors Movement	-	-	28,794	28,794	-	
Amount attributable to operating activities	(37,372,043)	(2,786,183)	6,652,134	9,438,317	338.75%	▲
Investing Activities						
Capital Revenue						
Capital Grants and Subsidies/						
Contributions for the development of Assets	12,882,370	1,774,092	1,518,920	(255,172)	(14.38%)	▼
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	4,977,000	-	3,182	3,182	-	
	17,859,370	1,774,092	1,522,102	(251,990)	(14.20%)	▼
Capital Expense						
Purchase Community Land and Buildings	(13,667,818)	(2,014,107)	(411,300)	1,602,807	79.58%	▲
Purchase Infrastructure - Roads	(2,330,537)	(612,846)	(277,988)	334,858	54.64%	▲
Purchase Infrastructure - Drainage	(205,138)	(71,138)	(73,452)	(2,314)	(3.25%)	
Purchase Infrastructure - Paths	(216,940)	(80,000)	(64,067)	15,933	19.92%	
Purchase Infrastructure - Parks	(4,859,982)	(485,878)	(81,287)	404,591	83.27%	▲
Purchase Infrastructure - Other	(3,931,236)	(1,859,354)	(1,711,161)	148,193	7.97%	
Purchase Plant and Equipment	(1,797,103)	(20,000)	(29,534)	(9,534)	(47.67%)	
Purchase Furniture and Fittings	(318,138)	-	-	-	-	
	(27,326,892)	(5,143,323)	(2,648,789)	2,494,534	48.50%	▲
Amount attributable to investing activities	(9,467,522)	(3,369,231)	(1,126,687)	2,242,544	66.56%	▲
Financing Activities						
Repayment of Debentures	(2,300,527)	(797,799)	(625,366)	172,433	21.61%	▲
Repayment of Operating Lease	(298,353)	(193,585)	(155,420)	38,165	19.71%	
	(2,598,880)	(991,384)	(780,786)	210,598	21.24%	▲
Reserve Transfers						
Transfer to Reserves (Restricted) - Capital	(7,232,571)	(2,262,571)	(723,210)	1,539,361	68.04%	▲
Transfer to Reserves (Restricted) - Operating	(71,701)	(71,701)	(71,701)	-	-	
Transfer from Reserves (Restricted) - Capital	4,024,565	1,427,893	414,380	(1,013,513)	(70.98%)	▼
Transfer from Reserves (Restricted) - Operating	164,441	98,678	16,509	(82,169)	(83.27%)	
Transfer to/from reserves	(3,115,266)	(807,701)	(364,023)	443,679	54.93%	▲
Amount attributable to financing activities	(5,714,146)	(1,799,085)	(1,144,808)	654,277	36.37%	▲
Surplus/(Deficiency) before general rates	(52,553,711)	(7,954,499)	4,380,639	12,335,138	155.07%	▲
General rates estimated to be raised / raised	52,590,835	52,590,835	52,833,349	242,514	0.46%	
Closing Funding Surplus/(Deficit)	37,124	44,636,336	57,213,988	12,577,652	28.18%	▲

KEY INFORMATION

▲ ▼ Indicates a variance between Year to Date (YTD) Budget and YTD Actual data as per the adopted materiality threshold.
This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and Notes.

**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022**

**RATE SETTING STATEMENT
BY DIRECTORATE**

	2022/23 Amended Budget	2022/23 Amended Budget (a)	2022/23 YTD Actual (b)	Variance Amount (b) - (a)	Variance % (b)-(a)/(a)	Var.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	
Net current assets at start of financial year - surplus/(deficit)	8,893,854	8,893,854	14,797,533	5,903,679	66.38%	▲
Revenue from operating activities (excluding rates)						
City Business Directorate	15,295,877	4,974,019	5,838,895	864,876	17.39%	▲
Community Development Directorate	8,549,808	2,616,905	2,437,668	(179,237)	(6.85%)	
Strategic Planning and Projects Directorate	3,891,685	1,239,146	1,191,201	(47,945)	(3.87%)	
Infrastructure and Projects Directorate	3,713,473	2,028,669	2,769,131	740,462	36.50%	▲
	31,450,843	10,858,739	12,236,895	1,378,156	12.69%	▲
Expenditure from operating activities						
Office of the Mayor and Councillors	(782,940)	(237,010)	(203,469)	33,541	14.15%	
Office of the Chief Executive	(2,124,150)	(667,359)	(593,196)	74,163	11.11%	
City Business Directorate	(26,843,127)	(7,990,076)	(7,350,281)	639,795	8.01%	
Community Development Directorate	(17,829,869)	(5,613,893)	(5,308,964)	304,929	5.43%	
Strategic Planning and Projects Directorate	(8,079,779)	(2,535,573)	(2,348,240)	187,333	7.39%	
Infrastructure and Projects Directorate	(31,267,358)	(8,821,705)	(8,069,833)	751,872	8.52%	
People and Culture Directorate	(1,427,206)	(477,012)	(373,510)	103,502	21.70%	▲
	(88,354,429)	(26,342,628)	(24,247,493)	2,095,135	7.95%	
Operating activities excluded from budget						
Profit/(Loss) on Asset Disposals	(716,154)	-	-	-	-	
Depreciation on Assets	11,353,843	3,803,852	3,836,406	32,554	0.86%	
Non Current Rates Debtors Movement	-	-	28,794	28,794	-	
Amount attributable to operating activities	(37,372,043)	(2,786,183)	6,652,134	9,438,317	338.75%	▲
Investing Activities						
Capital Revenue						
Capital Grants and Subsidies/						
Contributions for the development of Assets	12,882,370	1,774,092	1,518,920	(255,172)	(14.38%)	▼
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	4,977,000	-	3,182	3,182	-	
	17,859,370	1,774,092	1,522,102	(251,990)	(14.20%)	▼
Capital Expense						
Purchase Community Land and Buildings	(13,667,818)	(2,014,107)	(411,300)	1,602,807	79.58%	▲
Purchase Infrastructure - Roads	(2,330,537)	(612,846)	(277,988)	334,858	54.64%	▲
Purchase Infrastructure - Drainage	(205,138)	(71,138)	(73,452)	(2,314)	(3.25%)	
Purchase Infrastructure - Paths	(216,940)	(80,000)	(64,067)	15,933	19.92%	
Purchase Infrastructure - Parks	(4,859,982)	(485,878)	(81,287)	404,591	83.27%	▲
Purchase Infrastructure - Other	(3,931,236)	(1,859,354)	(1,711,161)	148,193	7.97%	
Purchase Plant and Equipment	(1,797,103)	(20,000)	(29,534)	(9,534)	(47.67%)	
Purchase Furniture and Fittings	(318,138)	-	-	-	-	
	(27,326,892)	(5,143,323)	(2,648,789)	2,494,534	48.50%	▲
Amount attributable to investing activities	(9,467,522)	(3,369,231)	(1,126,687)	2,242,544	66.56%	▲
Financing Activities						
Repayment of Debentures	(2,300,527)	(797,799)	(625,366)	172,433	21.61%	▲
Repayment of Operating Lease	(298,353)	(193,585)	(155,420)	38,165	19.71%	
	(2,598,880)	(991,384)	(780,786)	210,598	21.24%	▲
Reserve Transfers						
Transfer to Reserves (Restricted) - Capital	(7,232,571)	(2,262,571)	(723,210)	1,539,361	68.04%	▲
Transfer to Reserves (Restricted) - Operating	(71,701)	(71,701)	(71,701)	-	-	
Transfer from Reserves (Restricted) - Capital	4,024,565	1,427,893	414,380	(1,013,513)	(70.98%)	▼
Transfer from Reserves (Restricted) - Operating	164,441	98,678	16,509	(82,169)	(83.27%)	
	(3,115,266)	(807,701)	(364,023)	443,679	54.93%	▲
Amount attributable to financing activities	(5,714,146)	(1,799,085)	(1,144,808)	654,277	36.37%	▲
Budgeted deficiency before general rates	(52,553,711)	(7,954,499)	4,380,639	12,335,138	155.07%	▲
General rates estimated to be raised	52,590,835	52,590,835	52,833,349	242,514	0.46%	
Closing Funding Surplus/(Deficit)	37,124	44,636,336	57,213,988	12,577,652	28.18%	▲

KEY INFORMATION

▲ ▼ Indicates a variance between Year to Date (YTD) Budget and YTD Actual data as per the adopted materiality threshold. Refer to Note 2 for an explanation of the reasons for the variance.
This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and Notes.

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

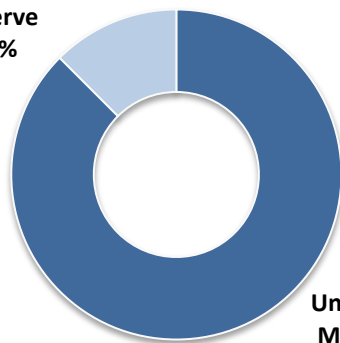
CASH AND INVESTMENTS
NOTE 1

Cash and Investments	Unrestricted Muni Fund	Restricted Reserve	YTD Actual without Trust	Trust Fund	YTD Actual
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash on Hand					
Petty Cash and Floats	24,206	-	24,206	-	24,206
	24,206	-	24,206	-	24,206
At Call Deposits					
Municipal Fund	340,035	-	340,035	-	340,035
Receipts in Progress	(71,412)	-	(71,412)	-	(71,412)
	268,623	-	268,623	-	268,623
Investments					
<u>Cash Investments</u> (≤ 3 months)					
Professional Funds Account	8,102,754	-	8,102,754	-	8,102,754
Trust Fund	-	-	-	1,411,497	1,411,497
MACQ Oncall Account	5,079,064	-	5,079,064	-	5,079,064
Term Deposits (≤ 3 months)	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
	15,181,819	-	15,181,819	1,411,497	16,593,316
<u>Term Deposits</u> (> 3 months)					
Municipal Investment	33,506,251	-	33,506,251	-	33,506,251
Reserve Fund Investment	-	6,993,782	6,993,782	-	6,993,782
	33,506,251	6,993,782	40,500,033	-	40,500,033
Investments Total	48,688,069	6,993,782	55,681,851	1,411,497	57,093,349
Total	48,980,899	6,993,782	55,974,681	1,411,497	57,386,178

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at bank, deposits available on demand with banks and other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are reported as short term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

**Restricted
Reserve
12%**



**Unrestricted
Muni Fund
88%**

Total Cash

\$55.97 M

Unrestricted

\$48.98 M

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

ADJUSTED NET CURRENT ASSETS
NOTE 2

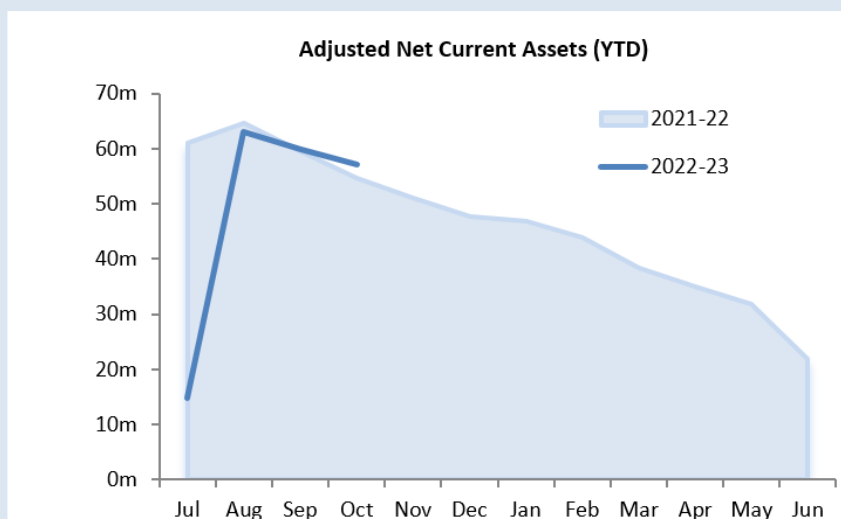
	31-Oct-2022 (a)	30-Jun-2022 (b)	Movement (c) = (a) - (b)
	\$	\$	\$
Current Assets			
Cash Unrestricted	48,980,899	27,439,781	21,541,118
Cash Restricted	6,993,782	6,629,759	364,023
Rates Outstanding	21,089,319	760,964	20,328,355
Sundry debtors	2,479,429	1,016,759	1,462,670
GST Receivable	313,666	345,674	(32,008)
Land held for sale	4,243,000	4,243,000	-
Accrued income	211,272	75,477	135,795
Inventories	144,905	186,122	(41,217)
	84,456,272	40,697,537	43,758,735
Less: Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	(14,435,912)	(13,457,655)	(978,258)
Long term borrowings	(1,675,161)	(2,300,527)	625,366
Lease liability - Current	(152,298)	(307,718)	155,420
Provisions	(5,812,590)	(5,812,590)	-
	(22,075,961)	(21,878,489)	(197,472)
Unadjusted Net Current Assets	62,380,311	18,819,048	43,561,263
Adjustments and exclusions permitted by FM Reg 32			
Add: Loan Repayments (Current)	1,675,161	2,300,527	(625,366)
Add: Lease Repayments (Current)	152,298	307,718	(155,420)
Less: Cash - Reserves - Restricted	(6,993,782)	(6,629,759)	(364,023)
Adjusted Net Current Assets	57,213,988	14,797,533	42,571,874

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Please see Information attachment on significant accounting policies relating to Net Current Assets.

KEY INFORMATION

The amount of the adjusted net current assets at the end of the period represents the actual surplus (or deficit if the figure is a negative) as presented on the Rate Setting Statement.



This Year YTD

Surplus(Deficit)

\$57.21 M

Last Year YTD

Surplus(Deficit)

\$54.6 M

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

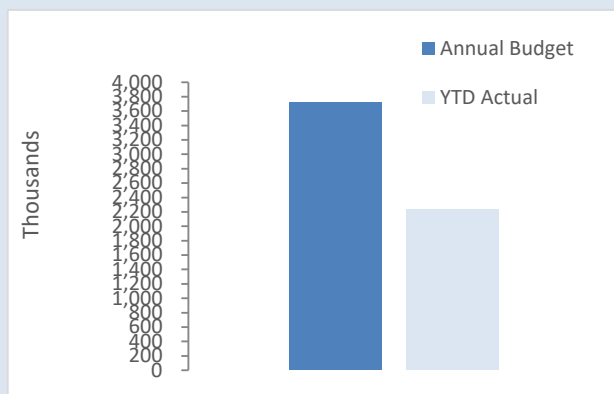
CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS SUMMARY
NOTE 3(a)

Capital Acquisitions	Amended Annual Budget	Amended YTD Budget	YTD Actual	YTD Budget Variance
	\$	\$	\$	\$
210 Buildings	13,667,818	2,014,107	411,300	1,602,807
310 Infrastructure - Roads	2,330,537	612,846	277,988	334,858
330 Infrastructure - Drainage	205,138	71,138	73,452	(2,314)
340 Infrastructure - Paths	216,940	80,000	64,067	15,933
380 Infrastructure - Parks	4,859,982	485,878	81,287	404,591
390 Infrastructure - Other	3,931,236	1,859,354	1,711,161	148,193
440 Furniture and Fittings	318,138	-	-	-
450 Plant and Equipment	1,797,103	20,000	29,534	(9,534)
Capital Expenditure Totals	27,326,892	5,143,323	2,648,789	2,494,534
Capital Acquisitions Funded By:				
Capital grants and contributions	12,882,370	1,774,092	1,518,920	(255,172)
Contribution - operations	10,419,957	1,941,338	715,489	(1,225,849)
	23,302,327	3,715,430	2,234,409	1,481,021
Cash Backed Reserves				
Investment Fund Reserve	1,088,160	528,812	19,380	(509,432)
Parking Dividend Equalisation Reserve	2,904,895	867,571	395,000	(472,571)
Renewable Energy Investment Reserve	31,510	31,510	-	(31,510)
	4,024,565	1,427,893	414,380	1,013,513
Capital Funding Total	27,326,892	5,143,323	2,648,789	(2,494,534)

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

All assets are initially recognised at cost. Cost is determined as the fair value of the assets given as consideration plus costs incidental to the acquisition. For assets acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, cost is determined as fair value at the date of acquisition. The cost of non-current assets constructed by the local government includes the cost of all materials used in the construction, direct labour on the project and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead. Certain asset classes may be revalued on a regular basis such that the carrying values are not materially different from fair value. Assets carried at fair value are to be revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that determined using fair value at reporting date.

KEY INFORMATION

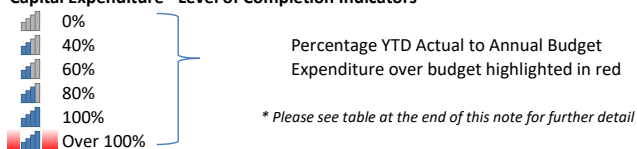


Acquisitions	Annual Budget	YTD Actual	% Spent
	\$27.33 M	\$2.65 M	10%
Capital Grant	Annual Budget	YTD Actual	% Received
	\$12.88 M	\$1.52 M	12%

**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022**

**CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS - PROJECTS
NOTE 3(b)**

Capital Expenditure - Level of Completion Indicators

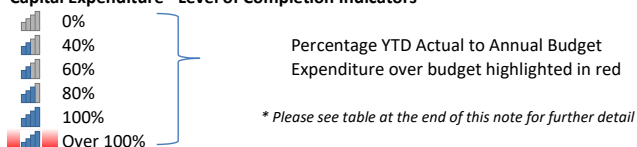


% of Completion	Activity Number	Amended Annual Budget	Amended YTD Budget	YTD Actual	YTD Variance Under/(Over)	Over Budget
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
City Business Directorate						
IT Operations Team						
0%	P-10498 Install-Network infrastructure	300007	12,368	-	-	-
0%	P-11077 Install-Kings Square Network infrastructure Queensga	300073	34,638	-	-	-
0%	P-10897 Purchase-Wi-Fi network infrastructure	300107	32,032	-	-	-
0%	P-11636 Relocation-Vocus communications	300108	21,400	-	-	-
Economic Development Team						
0%	P-11829 Design and construct-Kings Square Commercial tenancy	300112	396,561	-	1,500	(1,500)
Commercial Parking Team						
0%	P-12041 Program - Ticket machines	300259	1,650,000	-	-	-
Community Development Directorate						
Arts and Culture Management						
0%	P-11687 Install Public Art Kings Square	300088	9,244	-	-	-
Fremantle Arts Centre Team						
0%	P-10545 Program-Artworks Victor Felstead	300050	14,000	-	-	-
Public Art Team						
0%	P-11878 - Design and construct - Walyalup Koort – Public Artw	300162	104,449	-	-	-
Leisure Centre Team						
88%	P-12034 Purchase - Leisure Centre - iPads	300255	20,000	20,000	17,696	2,304
Community Development Team						
0%	P11983 - Design and Construct - Leighton Beach Access	300271	5,223	-	-	-
0%	P-12134 Program - Access and inclusion	300285	20,000	-	-	-
0%	P-12132 Purchase - South Beach - Beach wheelchair	300286	10,000	-	-	-
0%	P-12131 Purchase - South Beach - Matting	300287	10,000	-	-	-
Strategic Planning and Projects Directorate						
Environmental Health Team						
0%	P-11720 Software - Mobile Compliance	300103	23,700	-	-	-
Parking Compliance Team						
0%	P-12036 Purchase - Parking licence plate recognition cameras	300256	180,000	-	-	-
0%	P-12038 Purchase - Hand held licence plate recognition equip	300257	16,324	-	-	-
Infrastructure Directorate						
Building Maintenance						
0%	P-12033 Software - Utility data management system	300254	12,000	-	-	-
Building Projects						
0%	P-10297 Construct-Walyalup Civic Centre and Library (KS)	300000	172,506	-	-	-
115%	P-10964 Restoration-Town Hall internal	300032	2,793	2,793	3,200	(407)
0%	P-10350 Design and construct-Fremantle Park Sport and Commun	300075	109,318	109,318	-	109,318
>100%	P-11814 Building development - Consultants Council Administr	300086	-	666	(666)	(666)
1%	P-11682 Fitout - Council Admin Offices (KS)	300100	152,127	78,306	(1,113)	79,419
0%	P- 10898 Relocation – AV Equipment & Installation (KS)	300101	148,685	-	-	-
>100%	P-11838 Design and construct-Kings Square change facility	300113	-	800	(800)	(800)
199%	P-11842 Design and construct-Westgate Mall courtyard	300119	10,725	10,725	21,371	(10,646)
0%	P-11843 Design and construct- Markets Building Services	300121	2,105,948	-	-	-
5%	P-11670 Design and construct-Leisure Centre Pool Roof	300123	1,697,905	375,000	80,529	294,471
>100%	P-10260 Program - Arthur Head - Wall stabilisation	300168	-	6,576	(6,576)	(6,576)
>100%	P-10297 Construct-Walyalup Civic Centre & Library (KS)- Extr	300206	-	14,820	(14,820)	(14,820)
>100%	P-11985 Design and construct - APACE - Fence	300212	-	3,257	(3,257)	(3,257)
0%	P-11986 Design and construct - Port Beach - Toilets	300213	50,000	-	-	-
0%	P-11987 Design and construct - Fremantle Education Centre	300214	4,750	4,750	-	4,750
138%	P-11988 Design and construct - Gil Fraser Grandstand - Stair	300215	25,000	25,000	34,500	(9,500)
5%	P-11989 Design and construct - Ken Allen - Clubhouse	300216	120,000	26,000	6,000	20,000
>100%	P-11993 Design and construct - Union Stores - Window	300219	-	48,533	(48,533)	(48,533)
0%	P-12057 Contribution - Westgate Mall courtyard	300264	160,000	-	-	-
>100%	P-12050 Purchase - South Beach - Temporary toilets	300269	-	7,939	(7,939)	(7,939)
0%	P-12066 Design and construct - Naval Store	300277	920,000	-	-	-
0%	P-12090 Fitout - WCC tenancy - Level 3	300299	687,500	10,000	-	10,000
14%	P-12089 Fitout - WCC tenancy - Newman Court	300300	200,000	-	27,635	(27,635)
0%	P-12088 Fitout - Leisure Centre - Gym	300301	-	(140,000)	-	(140,000)
0%	P-12080 Fitout - WCC tenancy - Triangle	300304	358,680	358,680	-	358,680
0%	P-12077 Design and construct - Hazel Orme - Pergola	300306	25,000	-	-	-
0%	P-12081 Design and construct - Leighton Beach - Toilets	300307	60,000	-	-	-
1%	P-10223 Design and construct - Arts Centre - Roof	300309	750,000	10,000	9,850	150
0%	P-12114 Design and construct - Notre Dame - Drainage	300319	50,000	-	-	-
0%	P-12082 Design and construct - Dick Lawrence - Changeroom	300341	300,000	-	-	-
Infrastructure Engineering Management						
0%	P-11910 - Design and construct - Bike Projects	300173	16,983	16,983	-	16,983
0%	P-11966 Design and Construct - Montreal St - Traffic Calming	300191	10,000	10,000	-	10,000
Construction and Maintenance Teams						
>100%	P-11854 Resurface MRRG-South Tce	300135	-	1,529	(1,529)	(1,529)
>100%	P-11914 Road safety - Hampton Rd - Bike lane - Stage 2	300209	-	13,219	(13,219)	(13,219)
>100%	P-11915 Road safety - South Tce - Node 2	300210	-	9,681	(9,681)	(9,681)

**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022**

**CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS - PROJECTS
NOTE 3(b)**

Capital Expenditure - Level of Completion Indicators

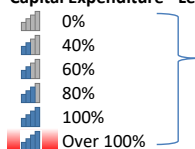


% of Completion	Activity Number	Amended Annual Budget	Amended YTD Budget	YTD Actual	YTD Variance Under/(Over)	Over Budget
455%	P-11984 Road safety - John Curtin - Pedestrian Crossing	300211	1,570	-	7,147	(7,147) (5,577)
5%	P-11997 Design and Construct - Footpath - Maxwell Street	300222	19,142	-	1,000	(1,000) -
111%	P-11998 Design and Construct - Drainage - Nicholas St	300223	66,138	66,138	73,452	(7,314) (7,314)
>100%	P-12001 Resurface - MRRG - Hampton Rd (NB)	300226	-	-	570	(570) (570)
0%	P-12002 Resurface - MRRG - Hampton Rd (SB)	300227	68,494	68,494	-	68,494 -
42%	P-12004 Resurface - MRRG - Ord St (NB)	300229	7,027	7,027	2,925	4,102 -
107%	P-12005 Resurface - MRRG - South Tce 1 (NB&SB)	300230	63,609	63,609	67,928	(4,319) (4,319)
78%	P-12006 Resurface - MRRG - South Tce 2 (NB&SB)	300231	49,559	49,559	38,656	10,903 -
2%	P-12014 Resurface - R2R - Watkins St	300239	15,000	(2,000)	353	(2,353) -
55%	P-12016 Road safety - Ord St - Bike lane	300241	10,033	10,033	5,514	4,519 -
0%	P-12017 Relocate - Electric vehicle chargers	300242	6,359	-	-	- -
100%	P-12018 Install - South Beach - Solar lighting	300243	31,420	-	31,420	(31,420) -
100%	P-12019 Design and construct - Hilton - Underground power	300244	867,571	395,000	395,000	- -
9%	P-12047 Road safety - Wiluna and Hope - Intersection	300261	259,341	259,341	23,574	235,767 -
64%	P-12049 Footpath - Duffield Ave	300263	80,000	80,000	50,848	29,152 -
0%	P-12059 Road safety - Marine Tce - Intersection	300266	25,000	25,000	-	25,000 -
0%	P-12130 Parking - Leighton Beach	300288	191,000	-	-	- -
0%	P-12125 Install - William, Henderson & Queen St - Lighting	300290	120,000	-	-	- -
0%	P-12122 Road Safety - Carrington & Hughes St - Intxn	300292	40,000	-	-	- -
0%	P-12121 Drainage - Johanna St - Phase 1	300293	35,000	5,000	-	5,000 -
0%	P-12120 Drainage - York and Long St	300294	12,000	-	-	- -
0%	P-12119 Drainage - Jenkin and Daly St	300295	15,000	-	-	- -
0%	P-12118 Drainage - Chamberlain St	300296	7,000	-	-	- -
0%	P-12085 Design and construct - Paget St - Streetscape	300303	50,000	-	-	- -
0%	P-12135 Program - Bus shelters	300312	30,000	-	-	- -
0%	P-12117 Footpath - Hampton Rd	300317	65,000	-	-	- -
0%	P-12115 Design and construct - Ginos Caf? - Drainage	300318	20,000	-	-	- -
52%	P-12111 Resurface - R2R - Edmund St (Samson to Watkins St)	300321	75,000	60,000	38,905	21,096 -
63%	P-12110 Resurface - R2R - Watkins St (Edmund to Swanbourne)	300322	28,000	22,400	17,571	4,829 -
0%	P-12109 Resurface - R2R - Lewington St	300323	35,000	-	-	- -
0%	P-12108 Resurface - R2R - Humble Way	300324	15,000	12,000	-	12,000 -
0%	P-12107 Resurface - R2R - Hebbard St	300325	40,000	-	-	- -
0%	P-12106 Resurface - R2R - Hollis St	300326	34,000	-	-	- -
0%	P-12105 Resurface - R2R - Ward St	300327	11,000	-	-	- -
0%	P-12104 Resurface - R2R - Letchford St	300328	64,000	-	-	- -
0%	P-12103 Resurface - R2R - Marchant Rd	300329	20,000	-	-	- -
0%	P-12102 Resurface - R2R - Little High St / Croke Ln	300330	37,000	-	-	- -
166%	P-12101 Resurface - R2R - Amherst St	300331	13,000	10,400	21,548	(11,148) (8,548)
0%	P-12095 Resurface - MRRG - Lefroy Rd EB/WB	300337	750,000	-	1,430	(1,430) -
3%	P-12094 Resurface - MRRG - Winterfold EB	300338	115,000	-	3,806	(3,806) -
2%	P-12093 Resurface - MRRG - South Tce and Wray Ave	300339	240,000	-	3,735	(3,735) -
0%	P-12092 Resurface - MRRG - Carrington St	300340	180,000	-	698	(698) -
Parks and Landscapes Management						
0%	P-10412 Design and construct - Booyembara Park Masterplan	300197	404,075	-	-	- -
0%	P-11819 Design and construct - Dick Lawrence - Playspace	300198	1,883	1,883	-	1,883 -
Parks and Landscapes Team						
0%	P-11680 Design and construct-Kings Square Playspace	300051	18,342	18,342	-	18,342 -
2%	P-10295 Design and construct-Kings Square Public Realm Newma	300085	200,000	50,812	3,060	47,752 -
52%	P-11823 Design and construct-Port Beach coastal adaptation	300110	2,474,519	1,460,000	1,292,512	167,488 -
2%	P-10077 Program-Parks-Infrastructure	300147	370,000	-	6,160	(6,160) -
0%	P-11882 Design and construct - Fremantle Golf Course	300157	3,315,435	-	11,871	(11,871) -
>100%	P-11904 Design and construct- Gilbert Fraser - Lighting	300186	-	-	51,535	(51,535) (51,535)
0%	P-12000 Program - Doepel St - Trees	300225	26,000	-	-	- -
0%	P-12024 Design and construct - Bathers South Beach - Structu	300248	(36,381)	(36,381)	-	(36,381) (36,381)
50%	P-12026 Design and construct - Florence Park - Playspace	300250	10,000	10,000	4,975	5,025 -
0%	P-12027 Design and construct - Griffiths Park - Upgrade	300251	519,495	177,841	-	177,841 -
0%	P-12058 Design and construct - Booyembara Park - Bike trail	300265	1,401,352	175,000	-	175,000 -
19%	P-12028 Program - Coastal Monitoring (South)	300278	72,700	31,875	13,875	18,000 -
49%	P-12070 - Deliver - N Fremantle landscaping	300280	30,600	3,400	14,958	(11,558) -
0%	P-12126 Footpath - Fremantle Port to Bathers Beach	300289	45,940	-	-	- -
0%	P-12116 Install - William St - Trees	300297	150,000	-	-	- -
0%	P-12091 Design and construct - Parks infrastructure - New	300298	100,000	-	-	- -
0%	P-12079 Program - Dog improvements	300305	63,000	-	-	- -
4%	P-12138 Design and construct - John St Riverwall Replacment	300310	170,808	8,860	6,204	2,656 -
0%	P-12136 Install - Parks - Signage	300311	20,000	-	-	- -
0%	P-12129 Program - Prawn Bay - Ecological restoration	300313	21,900	-	-	- -
0%	P-12100 Design and construct - Dick Lawrence - Irrigation	300332	250,000	-	-	- -
0%	P-12099 Design and construct - Dick Lawrence - Cabinet	300333	20,000	-	-	- -
0%	P-12098 Design and construct - Ken Allen - Cabinet	300334	15,000	-	-	- -
0%	P-12097 Design and construct - South Beach - Bore	300335	90,000	-	-	- -
0%	P-12096 Design and construct - Pioneer Park - Bore	300336	225,000	-	-	- -
0%	P-12081 Design and construct - Dick Lawrence - Lighting	300342	90,000	-	-	- -

**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022**

**CAPITAL ACQUISITIONS - PROJECTS
NOTE 3(b)**

Capital Expenditure - Level of Completion Indicators



Percentage YTD Actual to Annual Budget
Expenditure over budget highlighted in red

** Please see table at the end of this note for further detail*

% of Completion		Activity Number	Amended Annual Budget	Amended YTD Budget	YTD Actual	YTD Variance Under/(Over)	Over Budget	
0%		P-xxxxx - Design and Construct Improvements Hilton Park Waste Collection Team	300344	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	-
11%		P-12032 Purchase - FOGO bins - Multi unit dwellings Mechanical Services Team	300253	33,103	-	3,570	(3,570)	-
0%		P-12133 Purchase - Caterpillar skid steer bobcat Facilities and Environmental Management	300314	68,000	-	-	-	-
0%		P-11873 Program - Solar panels	300152	31,510	31,510	-	31,510	-
54%		P-12068 Design and construct-70 Parry St Fit out (Stage 1) Place and Projects Team	300279	239,988	112,025	129,415	(17,390)	-
1%		P-11992 Design & construct–South Beach–Changerooms	300218	518,387	-	3,951	(3,951)	-
0%		P-12048 Design and construct - Paddy Troy Mall - Lighting	300262	92,135	40,000	-	40,000	-
0%		P-12123 Design and construct - Leighton Reserve - Playground	300291	150,000	-	-	-	-
0%		P-12086 Design and construct - Leighton Beach - Signage	300302	15,000	-	-	-	-
2%		P-12078 Design and construct - Nannine Commons	300308	35,000	8,600	600	8,000	-
0%		P-11970 Design - Northbank foreshore stabilisation (stage 2)	300315	46,200	-	-	-	-
0%		P-12127 Design and construct - Hilton Bowling Club - Green	300316	300,000	-	-	-	-
0%		P-12112 Design and construct - Stevens Res - Facility Waste and Fleet Management	300320	175,000	-	-	-	-
38%		P-11328 Purchase-Plant and Equipment	300141	30,779	-	11,838	(11,838)	-
Grand Total			27,326,892	5,143,323	2,648,789	2,494,534	(241,816)	

PROJECTS OF OVERSPENDING	VARIANCE OVER 22/23 BUDGET	COMMENT (Tolerance level is 10% and \$10,000)
P-11842 Design and construct-Westgate Mall courtyard	(10,646)	Timing Variance - Project budget will be carry forward from FY22
P-10297 Construct-Walyalup Civic Centre & Library (KS)- Extr	(14,820)	Timing Variance - Project budget will be carry forward from FY22
P-11993 Design and construct - Union Stores - Window	(48,533)	Timing Variance - Project budget will be carry forward from FY22
P-11914 Road safety - Hampton Rd - Bike lane - Stage 2	(13,219)	Timing Variance - Project budget will be carry forward from FY22
P-11904 Design and construct- Gilbert Fraser - Lighting	(51,535)	Timing Variance - Project budget will be carry forward from FY22
P-12024 Design and construct - Bathers South Beach - Structu	(36,381)	Timing Variance - Project budget will be carry forward from FY22

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

Works in Progress FY21/22 (LTD) & FY23

WORK IN PROGRESS
NOTE 3(c)

Account No.	Project	Financial Year	
		FY21/22 (LTD)	FY22/23 (YTD)
	Buildings		
300206	P-10297 Construct-Walyalup Civic Centre & Library (KS)- Extr	-	14,820
300032	P-10964 Restoration-Town Hall internal	124,857	3,200
300086	P-11814 Building development - Consultants Council Administr	-	666
300100	P-11682 Building development - Fit out - Civic Building (KS)	-	(1,113)
300121	P-11843 Design and construct- Markets Building Services	201,283	-
300123	P-11670 Design and construct-Leisure Centre Pool Roof	275,233	80,529
300152	P-11873 Program-Solar Panels City	3,500	-
300157	P-11882 -Design and construct - Fremantle Golf Course	4,053,642	11,871
300168	P-10260 Program - Arthur Head - Wall stabilisation	969,933	6,576
300113	P-11838 - Design & Construct - Kings Square - Change Facility	-	800
300214	P-11987 - Design & Construct - Fremantle Education Centre	53,790	-
300269	P-12050 Purchase - South Beach - Temporary Toilets	-	7,939
300218	P-11992 Design & Construct- South Beach-Changerooms	39,675	3,951
300112	P-11829 Design and construct-Kings Square Commercial tenancy	-	1,500
300279	P-12068 Design and construct-70 Parry St Fit out (Stage 1)	195,400	129,415
300119	P-11842 Design and construct-Westgate Mall courtyard	24,276	21,371
300215	P-11988 Design and construct - Gil Fraser Grandstand - Stair	-	34,500
300216	P-11989 Design and construct - Ken Allen - Clubhouse	-	6,000
300219	P-11993 Design and construct - Union Stores - Window	-	48,533
300300	P-12089 Fitout - WCC tenancy - Newman Court	-	27,635
300309	P-10223 Design and construct - Arts Centre - Roof	-	9,850
300212	P-11985 Design and construct - APACE - Fence	-	3,257
	Furniture and Fittings		
300207	P-11909 Software - Firewall security	45,455	-
	Plant and Equipment		
300141	P-11328 Purchase-Plant and Equipment	20,934	11,838
300259	P-12041 Program - Ticket machines	410,000	-
300258	P-12039 Purchase - Noise level meter	12,415	-
300257	P-12038 Purchase - Hand held licence plate recognition equip	41,316	-
300255	P-12034 Purchase - Leisure Centre - iPads	2,631	17,696
	Infrastructure - Roads		
300135	P-11854 Resurface MRRG-South Tce	-	1,529
300240	P-12029 Road safety - McCombe Ave - Bike lane	65,644	-
300210	P-11915 - Road Safety - South Trc - Node2	272,851	9,681
300222	P-11997 - Design & Construct - Footpath - Maxwell St	14,303	1,000
300228	P-12003 - Resurface - MRRG- McCombe Ave	312,045	-
300227	P-12002 Resurface - MRRG - Hampton Rd (SB)	211,767	-
300229	P-12004 resurface - MRRG - Ord St (NB)	191,863	2,925
300230	P-12005 Resurface - MRRG - South Tce 1 (NB&SB)	260,160	67,928
300243	P-12018 Install - South Beach - Solar Lighting	1,401	31,420
300246	P-12022 Purchase - Speed Display Signs	20,339	-
300211	P-11984 Road safety - John Curtin - Pedestrian Crossing	-	7,147
300231	P-12006 Resurface - MRRG - South Tce 2 (NB&SB)	173,899	38,656
300261	P-12047 Road safety - Wiluna and Hope - Intersection	228,585	23,574
300226	P-12001 Resurface - MRRG - Hampton Rd (NB)	144,383	570
300239	P-12014 Resurface - R2R - Watkins St	117,616	353

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

Works in Progress FY21/22 (LTD) & FY23

WORK IN PROGRESS
NOTE 3(c)

Account No.	Project	Financial Year	
		FY21/22 (LTD)	FY22/23 (YTD)
300241	P-12016 Road safety - Ord St - Bike lane	65,766	5,514
300266	P-12059 Road safety - Marine Tce - Intersection	5,000	-
300242	P-12017 Relocate - Electric vehicle chargers	10,816	-
300270	P-12053 Road safety - Leighton Beach - Traffic calming	9,297	-
300321	P-12111 Resurface - R2R - Edmund St (Samson to Watkins St)	-	38,905
300322	P-12110 Resurface - R2R - Watkins St (Edmund to Swanbourne)	-	17,571
300331	P-12101 Resurface - R2R - Amherst St	-	21,548
300339	P-12093 Resurface - MRRG - South Tce and Wray Ave	-	3,735
300337	P-12095 Resurface - MRRG - Lefroy Rd EB/WB	-	1,430
300338	P-12094 Resurface - MRRG - Winterfold EB	-	3,806
300340	P-12092 Resurface - MRRG - Carrington St	-	698
Infrastructure - Drainage			
300174	P-11952 - Design and construct – Hampton Road – Drainage	37,091	-
300223	P-11998 Design and Construct - Drainage - Nicholas St	2,590	73,452
Infrastructure - Parks			
300085	P-10295 Design and construct-Kings Square Public Realm Newma	-	3,060
300147	P-10077 Program-Parks-Infrastructure	-	6,160
300159	P-11885 Design and construct - Harvey Beach Jetty	61,407	-
300186	P-11904 Design and construct- Gilbert Fraser - Lighting	331,311	51,535
300265	P-12058 Design and construct - Booyeembara Park - Bike trail	8,271	-
300262	P-12048 Design and construct - Paddy Troy Mall - Lighting	12,865	-
300251	P-12027 Design and Construct - Griffiths Park - Upgrade	4,673	-
300250	P-12026 Design and construct - Florence Park - Playspace	9,500	4,975
300280	P-12070 - Deliver - N Fremantle landscaping	15,248	14,958
300308	P-12078 Design and construct - Nannine Commons	-	600
Infrastructure - Paths			
300209	P-11914 Road safety - Hampton Rd - Bike lane - Stage 2	36,941	13,219
300225	P-12000 Program - Doepel St - Trees	4,000	-
300263	P-12049 Footpath - Duffield Ave	8,962	50,848
Infrastructure - Other			
300110	P-11823 Design and construct-Port Beach coastal adaptation	894,161	1,292,512
300271	P11983 - Design and Construct - Leighton Beach Access	49,345	-
300244	P-12019 Design and construct - Hilton - Underground power	395,000	395,000
300253	P-12032 Purchase - FOGO bins - Multi unit dwellings	15,876	3,570
300278	P-12028 Program - Coastal Monitoring (South)	17,581	13,875
300310	P-12138 Design and construct - John St Riverwall Replacment	-	6,204
Total Annual Work in Progress		10,484,895	2,648,789
		Cumulative Total WIP	13,133,684

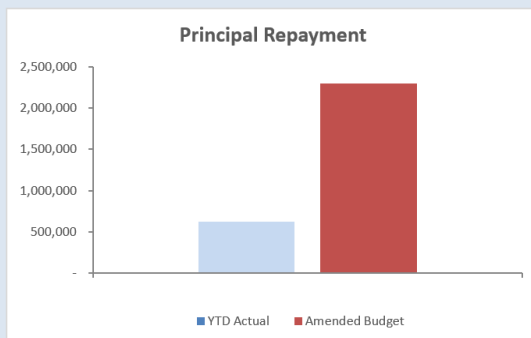
*LTD - Life to Date balance

**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022**

**BORROWINGS
NOTE 4**

Particulars	Interest Rate	Expiry date of Loan	Principal 1-Jul-2022	Principal Repayment		Principal Balance		Interest and Guarantee Fee Repayments	
				YTD Actual	Amended Budget	31-Oct-2022	30-Jun-23	YTD Actual	YTD Budget
	%		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Recreation and culture									
298 Leighton Beach Kiosk & Changerooms	3.44	1/07/2025	517,300	75,885	153,081	441,415	364,219	6,321	5,823
301 Leighton Beach Kiosk	3.15	1/07/2026	169,055	18,739	37,774	150,316	131,281	1,980	1,868
303 Fremantle Boys School	2.86	28/06/2027	374,894	17,503	70,767	357,391	304,127	4,120	4,131
308 Arthur Head - Wall stabilisation	1.62	1/04/2031	453,558	23,504	47,199	430,053	406,359	5,282	3,398
Transport									
236 Streets Ahead Programme (3)	6.56	1/07/2022	17,870	17,870	17,870	-	-	-	-
280 Road Rehabilitation & Improvement program	3.93	1/07/2022	18,043	18,043	18,043	-	-	-	-
281 Footpath Replacement Program	3.93	1/07/2022	10,512	10,512	10,512	-	-	-	-
284 Road Asset Program	4.01	1/07/2023	96,181	37,898	76,559	58,283	19,622	1,154	869
289 Road Asset Program	3.99	1/07/2024	460,338	98,773	199,527	361,564	260,811	6,220	5,471
290 Footpath Asset Program	3.99	1/07/2024	92,852	19,923	40,245	72,929	52,607	1,255	1,103
291 Drainage Asset Program	3.99	1/07/2024	78,467	16,836	34,010	61,630	44,457	1,060	926
295 Road Asset Program	3.44	1/07/2025	327,405	48,029	96,887	279,377	230,518	4,000	3,687
296 Footpath Asset Program	3.44	1/07/2025	93,867	13,770	27,777	80,097	66,090	1,147	1,051
297 Drainage Asset Program	3.44	1/07/2025	109,135	16,010	32,296	93,126	76,839	1,333	1,232
300 Road Asset Program	3.15	1/07/2026	392,449	43,501	87,690	348,949	304,759	4,596	4,340
294B Acquisition 73 Hampton Road	4.03	1/07/2024	87,756	18,823	38,027	68,933	49,729	1,155	1,011
305 Heavy Vehicles	2.86	28/06/2027	267,781	12,502	50,548	255,279	217,233	2,943	2,956
Economic services									
283 Fremantle Markets Upgrade	3.93	1/07/2022	12,029	12,029	12,029	-	-	-	-
307 Civic & Library Building	1.96	28/06/2040	18,332,449	-	858,486	18,332,449	17,473,963	71,853	160,625
Community Amenities									
SMRC	WACC	-	787,920	105,217	391,200	682,703	396,720	3,342	4,594
Total			22,699,861	625,366	2,300,527	22,074,495	20,399,334	117,761	203,085

The above YTD Actual interest is a result of accrual accounting, which requires that accounting transactions be recognized and recorded when they occur, regardless of whether payment has been made at that time has been recognised in accrued method.

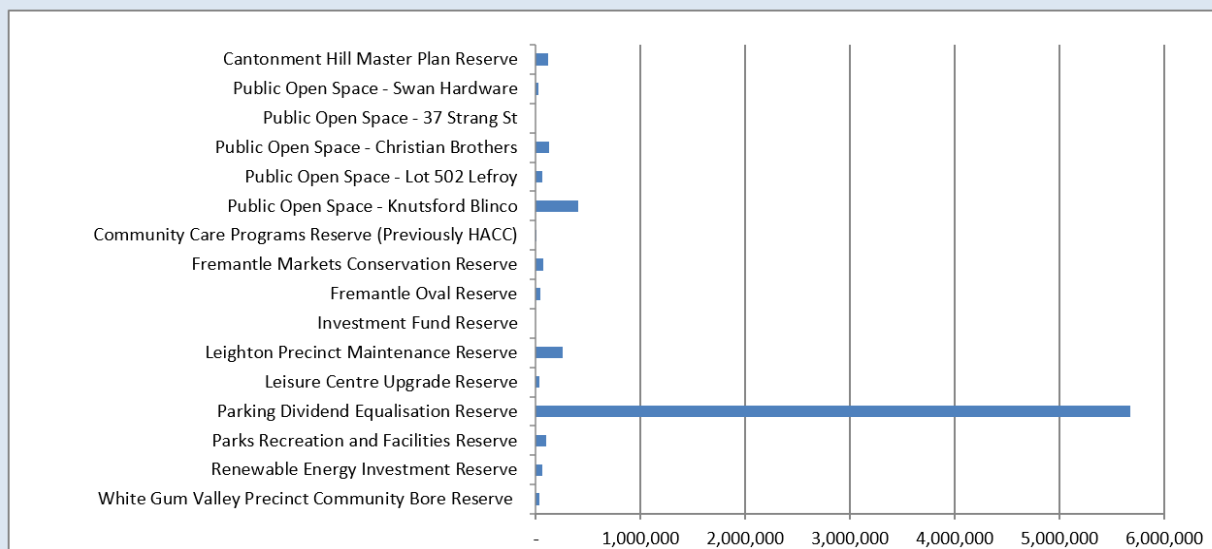


Principal Repayments	\$625,366
Interest Earned	\$623,721
Interest Expense	\$80,843
Reserves Bal	\$6.99 M
Loans Due	\$22.07 M

**MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022**

**RESERVE FUND BALANCES AND MOVEMENTS
NOTE 5(a)**

Reserve Fund	Opening Balance	Transfer To Muni Fund		Transfers From Muni Fund		Closing Balance
	01-Jul-2022	For Operating	For Capital	From Operating	From Capital	31-Oct-2022
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cantonment Hill Master Plan Reserve	117,868	-	-	-	-	117,868
Public Open Space - Swan Hardware	26,899	-	-	-	-	26,899
Public Open Space - Christian Brothers	131,830	-	-	-	-	131,830
Public Open Space - Lot 502 Lefroy	61,600	-	-	-	-	61,600
Public Open Space - Knutsford Blinco	404,075	-	-	-	-	404,075
Community Care Programs Reserve (Previously HACC)	6,386	-	-	-	-	6,386
Fremantle Markets Conservation Reserve	70,132	-	-	-	-	70,132
Fremantle Oval Reserve	42,230	-	-	-	-	42,230
Investment Fund Reserve	-	-	(19,380)	-	-	(19,380)
Leighton Precinct Maintenance Reserve	211,419	(16,509)	-	62,897	-	257,808
Leisure Centre Upgrade Reserve	33,599	-	-	-	-	33,599
Parking Dividend Equalisation Reserve	5,341,962	-	(395,000)	-	723,210	5,670,172
Parks Recreation and Facilities Reserve	97,771	-	-	-	-	97,771
Renewable Energy Investment Reserve	59,510	-	-	-	-	59,510
White Gum Valley Precinct Community Bore Reserve	24,479	-	-	8,804	-	33,283
Total	6,629,759	(16,509)	(414,380)	71,701	723,210	6,993,782



MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST OCTOBER 2022

Cash Backed Reserves	Adopted Budget \$	Amended Budget \$	YTD Actual \$
Cantonment Hill Master Plan Reserve			
<u>Reserve Purpose:</u>			
<i>To fund capital works at Cantonment Hill in accordance with the Cantonment Hill Master Plan.</i>			
<u>Source of Income:</u>			
<i>Transfer from the Investment Reserve as approved by Council. Transfer from Municipal Fund amounts determined by Council through the annual budget and budget review.</i>			
Opening Balance	117,868	117,868	117,868
Transfer to Reserves (Operating)	-	-	-
Transfer to Reserves (Capital)	-	-	-
Transfer from Reserves (Operating)	-	-	-
Transfer from Reserves (Capital)	-	-	-
Closing Balance	117,868	117,868	117,868
Public Open Spaces Reserves			
<u>Reserve Purpose:</u>			
<i>To hold any monies received as contribution for cash in lieu of public open space.</i>			
<u>Source of Income:</u>			
<i>Transferred from Trust Fund (no longer required to be held in Trust)</i>			
Opening Balance - Swan Hardware	26,899	26,899	26,899
Opening Balance - Christian Brothers	131,830	131,830	131,830
Opening Balance - Lot 502 Lefroy	61,600	61,600	61,600
Opening Balance - Knutsford Blinco	404,075	404,075	404,075
Transfer to Reserves (Operating)	-	-	-
Transfer to Reserves (Capital)	-	-	-
Transfer from Reserves (Operating)	-	-	-
Transfer from Reserves (Capital)	-	-	-
Closing Balance	624,404	624,404	624,404
Community Care Programs Reserve (Previous HACC Asset Replacement Reserve)			
<u>Reserve Purpose:</u>			
<i>To fund Community Care Programs.</i>			
<u>Source of Income:</u>			
<i>Transfer from final balance held in old HACC Asset Replacement Reserve at end of 17/18 financial year.</i>			
Opening Balance	6,386	6,386	6,386
Transfer to Reserves (Operating)	-	-	-
Transfer to Reserves (Capital)	-	-	-
Transfer from Reserves (Operating)	-	-	-
Transfer from Reserves (Capital)	-	-	-
Closing Balance	6,386	6,386	6,386

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST OCTOBER 2022

Cash Backed Reserves	Adopted Budget \$	Amended Budget \$	YTD Actual \$
Fremantle Markets Conservation Reserve			
<u>Reserve Purpose:</u>			
<i>To fund conservation works to the Fremantle Markets.</i>			
<u>Source of Income:</u>			
<i>Contribution by lessee on signing of new lease in June 2008. Increase of rent derived from the premises for the first ten years of the lease commencing in June 2008 as a minimum to assist in obtaining external funding for implementing the Conservation Plan.</i>			
Opening Balance	70,132	70,132	70,132
Transfer to Reserves (Operating)	-	-	-
Transfer to Reserves (Capital)	-	-	-
Transfer from Reserves (Operating)	-	-	-
Transfer from Reserves (Capital)	-	-	-
Closing Balance	70,132	70,132	70,132
Fremantle Oval Reserve			
<u>Reserve Purpose:</u>			
<i>To fund capital and business planning costs associated with the redevelopment of the Fremantle Oval precinct.</i>			
<u>Source of Income:</u>			
<i>Transfer from Former Stan Reilly Property Site Redevelopment Reserve as approved by Council. Transfer from Municipal Fund amounts determined by Council through the annual budget, budget review and budget amendments.</i>			
Opening Balance	67,542	67,542	42,230
Transfer to Reserves (Operating)	-	-	-
Transfer to Reserves (Capital)	-	-	-
Transfer from Reserves (Operating)	(70,198)	(70,198)	-
200132 - P-10300 Plan-Fremantle Oval Precinct	(70,198)	(70,198)	-
Transfer from Reserves (Capital)	-	-	-
Closing Balance	(2,656)	(2,656)	42,230

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST OCTOBER 2022

Cash Backed Reserves	Adopted Budget \$	Amended Budget \$	YTD Actual \$
Hilton Park Sports Reserve			
<u>Reserve Purpose:</u>			
<i>To fund sporting, infrastructure and facility improvements in and around Hilton Park Sports Reserve.</i>			
<u>Source of Income:</u>			
<i>Transfer from Municipal Fund amount determined by Council through the annual budget and budget review.</i>			
Opening Balance	-	-	-
Transfer to Reserves (Operating)	-	-	-
Transfer to Reserves (Capital)	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
Transfer from Reserves (Operating)	-	-	-
Transfer from Reserves (Capital)	-	-	-
Closing Balance	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
Investment Fund Reserve			
<u>Reserve Purpose:</u>			
<i>To realise and make investments in income producing assets. A specified list of investment properties forms part of the investments. Funds will not be withdrawn from the reserve to subsidise operating or recurrent expenditure, nor shall funds be withdrawn for the purpose of providing community facilities that do not provide a commercial rate of return, unless specifically decided otherwise by the Council.</i>			
<u>Source of Income:</u>			
<i>Net proceeds of sale of nominated freehold properties, unless otherwise resolved by Council. Net proceeds from sale of miscellaneous parcels of land, unless otherwise resolved by Council. Transfer from municipal fund of principal repayment equivalent for Loan 189 (Queensgate) that was paid out in January 2006 using funds from the Investment Reserve. Net proceeds from the winding up of the City of Fremantle Trust Fund as per the City of Fremantle and Town of East Fremantle Trust Funds (Amendment and Expiry) Bill 2013.</i>			
Opening Balance	13,806	13,806	-
Transfer to Reserves (Operating)	-	-	-
Transfer to Reserves (Capital)	4,970,000	4,970,000	-
300047 - P-10458 Disposal - 7 Quarry St	2,720,000	2,720,000	-
300053 - P-11052 Disposal - 9 Quarry St	2,250,000	2,250,000	-
Transfer from Reserves (Operating)	-	-	-
Transfer from Reserves (Capital)	(1,088,160)	(1,088,160)	(19,380)
300073 - P-11077 Install - Network Infrastructure (Kings Square)	(34,638)	(34,638)	-
300085 - P-10295 Design and construct - Public Realm Newman Court (KS)	(200,000)	(200,000)	(3,060)
300100 - P-11682 Building development - Fit out - Civic Building (KS)	(152,127)	(152,127)	-
300101 - P- 10898 Relocation - AV Equipment & Installation (KS)	(148,685)	(148,685)	-
300103 - P-11720 Software - Licencing Pinforce	(23,700)	(23,700)	-
300112 - P-11829 Design and construct - Commercial tenancy (KS)	(396,561)	(396,561)	(1,500)
300157 - P-11882 Design and construct – Golf Course	(28,000)	(28,000)	-
300162 - P-11878 Design and construct - Kings Square - Windows to	(104,449)	(104,449)	-
300206 - P-10297 Construct-Walyalup Civic Centre & Library (KS)- Extr	-	-	(14,820)
Closing Balance	3,895,646	3,895,646	(19,380)

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST OCTOBER 2022

Cash Backed Reserves	Adopted Budget \$	Amended Budget \$	YTD Actual \$
Leighton Precinct Maintenance Reserve			
<u>Reserve Purpose:</u>			
<i>To hold any specified area rate income raised during the financial year that were unspent at 30 June in relation to Leighton Precinct maintenance. To fund the above normal costs associated with maintaining the higher standard of the landscaping of the Leighton residential area.</i>			
<u>Source of Income:</u>			
<i>Revenue raised from a specified area rates that was unspent at the end of the financial year.</i>			
Opening Balance	211,419	211,419	211,419
Transfer to Reserves (Operating)	62,897	62,897	62,897
100913 - Maintain Landscape - Leighton Precinct SAR	62,897	62,897	62,897
Transfer to Reserves (Capital)	-	-	-
Transfer from Reserves (Operating)	(85,439)	(85,439)	(16,509)
100913 - Maintain Landscape - Leighton Precinct SAR	(85,439)	(85,439)	(16,509)
Transfer from Reserves (Capital)	-	-	-
Closing Balance	188,877	188,877	257,808

Leisure Centre Upgrade Reserve**Reserve Purpose:***To provide funds for major upgrading and refurbishment works at the Fremantle Leisure Centre.***Source of Income:***Transfer from the Investment Reserve as approved by Council. Transfer from Municipal Fund amounts determined by Council through the annual budget and budget review.*

Opening Balance	(151,635)	(151,635)	33,599
Transfer to Reserves (Operating)	-	-	-
Transfer to Reserves (Capital)	-	-	-
Transfer from Reserves (Operating)	-	-	-
Transfer from Reserves (Capital)	-	-	-
Closing Balance	(151,635)	(151,635)	33,599

Parking Dividend Equalisation Reserve**Reserve Purpose:***To provide a smoothing out of revenue contributions to municipal operations from commercial parking activities. That is to be achieved as follows (a) by transferring net profits in excess of budget to the reserve and (b) if required, when there is a material (i.e. plus 1%) net loss, transferring funds from the reserve to municipal fund to compensate the loss. Fund commercial parking capital equipment and facilities or parking infringement capital equipment and facilities to the extent the funds available in the reserve exceed 2.5% of budgeted gross parking revenue. Provide temporary funding to the City for its initial contribution to the Hilton Underground Power project. This funding will be returned to the Reserve annually via a service levy on residential consumers within the Hilton Underground Power project.***Source of Income:***Transfer from the Municipal Fund (a) net profit on commercial parking operations exceeding a set figure in the budget. Note: Net profit is calculated including depreciation and allocated support service costs but excludes capital. and/or (b) Transfer from the Municipal Fund amounts determined by Council through the annual budget or budget review in relation to parking operations. Transfer from Municipal Fund amounts determined by Council through the annual budget or budget review in relation to parking infringement operations. Net proceeds from sale of parking facilities as determined by Council through the annual budget or budget review.*

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST OCTOBER 2022

Cash Backed Reserves	Adopted Budget	Amended Budget	YTD Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Opening Balance	5,342,077	5,342,077	5,341,962
Transfer to Reserves (Operating)	-	-	-
Transfer to Reserves (Capital)	1,262,571	1,262,571	723,210
300244 - P-12019 Design and Construct - Hilton - Underground Power	1,262,571	1,262,571	723,210
Transfer from Reserves (Operating)	-	-	-
Transfer from Reserves (Capital)	(2,904,895)	(2,904,895)	(395,000)
300244 - P-12019 Design and Construct - Hilton - Underground Power	(867,571)	(867,571)	(395,000)
300256 - P-12036 Purchase - Parking licence plate recognition cameras	(180,000)	(180,000)	-
300257 - P-12038 Purchase - Hand held licence plate recognition equipment	(16,324)	(16,324)	-
300259 - P-12041 Program - Ticket machines	(1,650,000)	(1,650,000)	-
300288- P-12130 Parking – Leighton Beach	(191,000)	(191,000)	-
Closing Balance	3,699,753	3,699,753	5,670,172

Parks Recreation and Facilities Reserve

Reserve Purpose:

To fund improvements within the South Fremantle Tip Site Reserve. To Finance improvements within the Kings Square Reserve. To Finance tourism projects within the City. To finance facilities for sporting clubs on a self supporting loan basis in accordance with Council guidelines for such advances to clubs. To Finance improvements within the Port and Leighton Beach Reserve. To finance capital works and improvements at Fremantle Oval. To Finance improvements or major refurbishments to other parks and recreation facilities within the municipality.

Source of Income:

Municipal Fund contribution as approved by Council in the annual budget.

Opening Balance	97,771	97,771	97,771
Transfer to Reserves (Operating)	-	-	-
Transfer to Reserves (Capital)	-	-	-
Transfer from Reserves (Operating)	-	-	-
Transfer from Reserves (Capital)	-	-	-
Closing Balance	97,771	97,771	97,771

Renewable Energy Investment Reserve

Reserve Purpose:

To purchase sufficient carbon offsets to maintain the City's carbon neutral status. Remaining funds will then be used to invest in projects that promote positive renewable energy outcomes. If no renewable energy projects can be identified, the fund will accumulate that year's contribution.

Source of Income:

Transfer from Municipal Fund amounts determined by Council through the annual budget and budget review.

Opening Balance	59,510	59,510	59,510
Transfer to Reserves (Operating)	-	-	-
Transfer to Reserves (Capital)	-	-	-
Transfer from Reserves (Operating)	-	-	-
Transfer from Reserves (Capital)	(31,510)	(31,510)	-
300152 - P-11873 Program-Solar Panels City	(31,510)	(31,510)	-
Closing Balance	-	-	59,510

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST OCTOBER 2022

Cash Backed Reserves	Adopted Budget \$	Amended Budget \$	YTD Actual \$
White Gum Valley Precinct Community Bore Reserve			
<u>Reserve Purpose:</u>			
<i>To fund the associated costs required to maintain the community bore within the WGV development.</i>			
<u>Source of Income:</u>			
<i>Revenue raised from a service charge that was unspent at the end of the financial year.</i>			
Opening Balance	24,479	24,479	24,479
Transfer to Reserves (Operating)	8,804	8,804	8,804
100738 - Service charge - Use of community bore	8,804	8,804	8,804
Transfer to Reserves (Capital)	-	-	-
Transfer from Reserves (Operating)	(8,804)	(8,804)	-
100738 - Service charge - Use of community bore	(8,804)	(8,804)	-
Transfer from Reserves (Capital)	-	-	-
Closing Balance	24,479	24,479	33,283
Summary			
Opening Balance	6,483,759	6,483,759	6,629,759
Transfer to Reserves (Operating)	71,701	71,701	71,701
Transfer to Reserves (Capital)	7,232,571	7,232,571	723,210
Transfer from Reserves (Operating)	(164,441)	(164,441)	(16,509)
Transfer from Reserves (Capital)	(4,024,565)	(4,024,565)	(414,380)
Closing Balance	9,599,025	9,599,025	6,993,782

**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022**

**NOTE 6
TRUST FUND**

Funds held at balance date over which the City has no control and which are not included in this statement are as follows:

Description	Opening Balance 1-Jul-2022	Amount Received	Amount Paid	Closing Balance 31-Oct-2022
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash In Lieu of Parking	469,360	-	-	469,360
Cash In Lieu of Public Open Space				
37 Strang Street subdivision	85,673	-	-	85,673
Bequests				
Gwenh Ewens	29,101	1,783	-	30,883
John Francis Boyd	2,700	-	-	2,700
Victor Felstead	11,305	-	-	11,305
Unclaimed Funds - Debtors	4,441	-	-	4,441
Unclaimed Funds - Stale Cheques	44,608	1,547	-	46,155
Miscellaneous	750,689	-	45,855	704,834
Trust Interest	56,146	-	-	56,146
	1,454,023	3,330	45,855	1,411,497

AS AT 31-OCT-2022

NOTE 7

Service Unit	IP Activity Project	IP Activity Project Description	20/21 Adopted Budget		YTD Budget Amendments		20/21 Amended Budget	
			Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue Increase/ (Decrease)	Expenditure (Increase)/ Decrease	Revenue	Expenditure
Operating - Base								
4200 Arts and Culture								
	100402	Conduct Wardenji festival	14,600	(58,142)	660	-	15,260	(58,142)
	100406	Operate Fremantle arts centre	844,405	(2,650,314)	20,000	(30,082)	864,405	(2,680,396)
	100408	Conduct South lawn events	1,124,956	(347,150)	31,390	-	1,156,346	(347,150)
	100414	Conduct Sunday music program	123,900	(106,400)	5,640	-	129,540	(106,400)
	100417	Conduct Bazaar Christmas markets	177,000	(68,000)	706	-	177,706	(68,000)
	100536	Conduct art centre special events	222,550	(152,250)	6,950	-	229,500	(152,250)
		Arts and Culture	2,507,411	(3,382,256)	65,346	(30,082)	2,572,757	(3,412,338)
	100344	Maintain heavy vehicles - allocated	-	-	-	(146,940)	-	(146,940)
	100345	Maintain major plant - allocated	-	-	-	146,940	-	146,940
		Waste and Fleet	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total: Operating - Base			2,507,411	(3,382,256)	65,346	(30,082)	2,572,757	(3,412,338)
2110 Capital - New								
6400 Facilities and Environmental Management								
	300301	P-12088 Fitout - Leisure Centre - Gym	-	(140,000)	-	140,000	-	-
		Facilities and Environmental Management	-	(140,000)	-	140,000	-	-
Total:Capital - New			-	(140,000)	-	140,000	-	-
2130 Capital - Renewal								
6400 Facilities and Environmental Management								
	300123	P-11670 Design and construct-Leisure Centre Pool Roof	1,295,967	(1,315,967)	-	(381,938)	1,295,967	(1,697,905)
	300214	P-11987 Design and construct - Fremantle Education Centre	146,210	(146,210)	-	141,460	146,210	(4,750)
		Facilities and Environmental Management	1,442,177	(1,462,177)	-	(240,478)	1,442,177	(1,702,655)
6500 Parks and Landscapes								
	300218	P-11992 Design & construct-South Beach-Changerooms	110,325	(760,325)	-	241,938	110,325	(518,387)
	300248	P-12024 Design and construct - Bathers South Beach - Structu	-	-	-	36,381	-	36,381
	300251	P-12027 Design and construct - Griffiths Park - Upgrade	341,654	(341,654)	-	(177,841)	341,654	(519,495)
		Parks and Landscapes	451,979	(1,101,979)	-	100,478	451,979	(1,001,501)
Total:Capital - Renewal			1,894,156	(2,564,156)	-	(140,000)	1,894,156	(2,704,156)
Change of Surplus from 2021/22 FY					(35,264)			
Total:			4,401,567	(6,086,412)	30,082	(30,082)	4,466,913	(6,116,494)

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

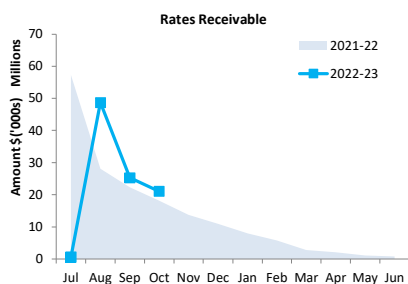
OPERATING ACTIVITIES
NOTE 8
RECEIVABLES

Rates Receivable	30 June 2022	31 Oct 22
	\$	\$
Opening Arrears Previous Years	1,470,308	774,147
Levied this year		
Rates	50,251,586	53,018,048
ESL	8,888,203	9,315,247
Other	89,716	904,416
Less Collections to date	(59,925,666)	(42,922,539)
Equals Current Outstanding	774,147	21,089,319
Net Rates Collectable	774,147	21,089,319
% Collected	98.72%	67.05%

Receivables - General	Current	30 Days	60 Days	90+ Days	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Percentage	73%	3%	3%	21%	
Receivables - General	265	6,947	-	30,847	38,059
CEO Marketing & Economic Development	4,245	-	-	-	4,245
Community Development	-	1	(285)	2,714	2,430
Commercial Properties	77,362	24,834	39,484	298,690	440,370
Commercial Waste	66,165	13,745	4,456	14,810	99,176
Corporate Services	8,086	-	-	15,472	23,558
Fremantle Arts Centre	4,834	9,181	-	355	14,370
Fremantle Leisure Centre	1,365	804	302	196	2,667
Hall/Reserve Hire	2,710	-	-	-	2,710
Planning and Development	(3,218)	(507)	-	36	(3,689)
Samson Recreation Centre	-	-	-	1,650	1,650
Technical Services	4,370	-	2,372	253	6,995
	1,152,182	-	-	11,633	1,163,815
	1,318,366	55,005	46,329	376,656	1,796,356
Add: Prepayments	848,207				848,207
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debt	(165,134)				(165,134)
					2,479,429
Balance per Trial Balance					
Sundry debtors	2,479,429				2,479,429
GST receivable	313,666				313,666
Loans receivable - clubs/institutions	-				-
Total Receivables General Outstanding					2,793,095
Amounts shown above include GST (where applicable)					

KEY INFORMATION

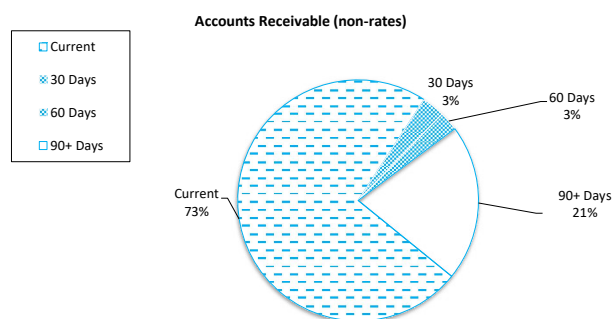
Trade and other receivables include amounts due from ratepayers for unpaid



Collected	Rates Due
67.05%	\$21,089,319

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from ratepayers for unpaid rates and service charges and other amounts due from third parties for



Debtors Due
\$2,793,095
Over 30 Days
26.61%
Over 90 Days
20.97%

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

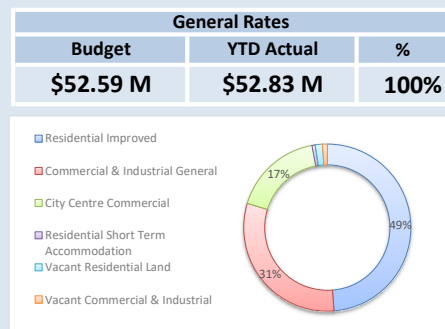
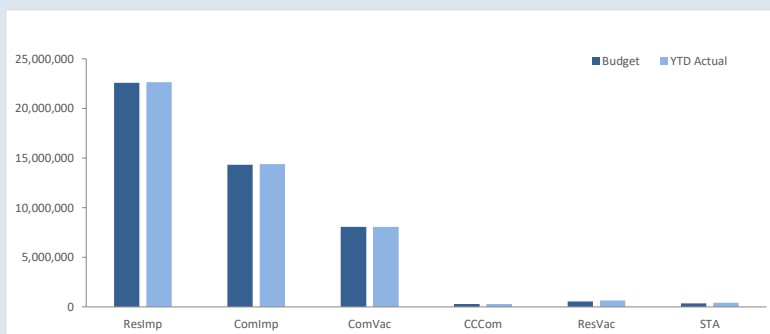
OPERATING ACTIVITIES
NOTE 9
RATE REVENUE

General Rate Revenue	Rate in	Number of Properties	Rateable Value	Rate Revenue	Adopted Budget			YTD Actual			
					Interim Rate	Back Rate	Total Revenue	Rate Revenue	Interim Rates	Back Rates	Total Revenue
RATE TYPE	\$			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Differential General Rate											
Residential Improved	0.090585	9,952	247,043,374	22,378,376	200,000		22,578,376	22,378,376	246,889		22,625,265
Commercial & Industrial General	0.096174	1,431	148,830,092	14,313,578			14,313,578	14,313,578	55,564		14,369,142
City Centre Commercial	0.098241	347	82,074,461	8,063,075			8,063,075	8,063,075	0		8,063,075
Residential Short Term Accommodation	0.101024	128	2,871,870	290,127			290,127	290,127	6,126		296,253
Vacant Residential Land	0.138413	138	4,066,850	562,904			562,904	562,904	79,321		642,225
Vacant Commercial & Industrial	0.171982	41	2,105,800	362,160			362,160	362,160	62,092		424,252
Minimum \$											
Residential Improved	1481	3,847	54,410,969	5,697,407			5,697,407	5,697,407			5,697,407
Commercial & Industrial General	1481	330	3,566,548	488,730			488,730	488,730			488,730
City Centre Commercial	1481	76	820,325	112,556			112,556	112,556			112,556
Residential Short Term Accommodation	1481	56	712,088	82,936			82,936	82,936			82,936
Vacant Residential Land	1434	129	1,049,625	184,986			184,986	184,986			184,986
Vacant Commercial & Industrial	1481	10	53,940	14,810			14,810	14,810			14,810
Sub-Totals		16,485	547,605,942	52,551,645	200,000	0	52,751,645	52,551,645	449,992	0	53,001,637
Discount							0				
Concession							(160,810)	(168,289)			(168,289)
Amount from General Rates							52,590,835				52,833,349
Ex-Gratia Rates							0	0			-
Total General Rates							52,590,835				52,833,349
Specified Area Rates											
CBD Security Levy							121,802	121,802			121,802
Leighton Maintenance							62,897	62,897			62,897
Total Specified Area Rates			0	0			184,699	184,699	0	0	184,699
Totals							52,775,534				53,018,048

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Rates, grants, donations and other contributions are recognised as revenues when the local government obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions. Control over assets acquired from rates is obtained at the commencement of the rating period or, where earlier, upon receipt of the rates.

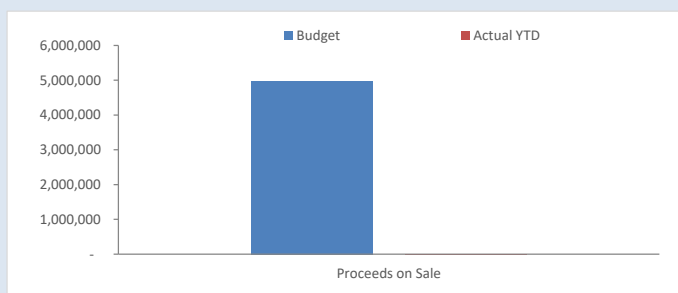
KEY INFORMATION



Asset Description	Adopted Budget				YTD Actual			
	Net Book Value	Proceeds	Profit	(Loss)	Net Book Value	Proceeds	Profit	(Loss)
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Property, Plant and Equipment								
Land - Freehold Land								
Project 10458 - Disposal of 7 Quarry St, Fremantle	2,650,000	2,720,000	70,000	-	-	-	-	-
Project 11052 - 9 to 15 Quarry St, Fremantle	1,593,000	2,250,000	657,000	-	-	-	-	-
Plant and Equipment								
Caterpillar Skid steer	17,846	7,000		(10,846)				
Toro Gang Trail Mower rego#1TLC964 Asset number 001372 (note)	-	-	-	-	-	3,182	-	-
	4,260,846	4,977,000	727,000	(10,846)	-	3,182	-	-

Note: Proceeds received during the month from the sale of a vehicle asset. The asset is yet to be disposed via the Fixed Asset Register. Upon disposal, the profit/(loss) on sale will be recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

KEY INFORMATION



Proceeds on Sale		
Budget	YTD Actual	%
\$4,977,000	\$3,182	0%

PREPARATION TIMING AND REVIEW

Prepared by: Finance Officer - Reporting

Reviewed by: Finance Team Leader

BASIS OF PREPARATION

REPORT PURPOSE

This report is prepared to meet the requirements of Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996, Regulation 34 . Note: The Statements and accompanying notes are prepared based on all transactions recorded at the time of preparation and may vary due to transactions being processed for the reporting period after the date of preparation.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

This statement comprises a special purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (as they apply to local governments and not-for-profit entities), Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, the Local Government Act 1995 and accompanying regulations. Material accounting policies which have been adopted in the preparation of this statement are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise. Except for cash flow and rate setting information, the report has also been prepared on the accrual basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and liabilities.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPORTING ENTITY

All Funds through which the Council controls resources to carry on its functions have been included in this statement. In the process of reporting on the local government as a single unit, all transactions and balances between those funds (for example, loans and transfers between Funds) have been eliminated. All monies held in the Trust Fund are excluded from the statement, but a separate statement of those monies appears at Note 12.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICES

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with receivables or payables in the statement of financial position. Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of a financial report in conformity with Australian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that effect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances; the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

ROUNDING OFF FIGURES

All figures shown in this statement are rounded to the nearest dollar.

KEY TERMS AND DESCRIPTIONS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

STATUTORY REPORTING PROGRAMS

City operations as disclosed in these financial statements encompass the following service orientated activities/programs.

PROGRAM NAME	OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES
GOVERNANCE	To provide a decision making process for the efficient allocation of scarce resources.	Includes the activities of members of council and the administrative support available to the council for the provision of governance of the district. Other costs relate to the task of assisting elected members and ratepayers on matters which do not concern specific council services.
GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING	To collect revenue to allow for the provision of services.	Rates, general purpose government grants and interest revenue.
LAW, ORDER, PUBLIC SAFETY	To provide services to help ensure a safer and environmentally conscious community.	Supervision and enforcement of various local laws relating to fire prevention, animal control and other aspects of public safety including emergency services.
HEALTH EDUCATION AND WELFARE	To provide an operational framework To provide services to disadvantaged persons, the elderly, children and youth.	Inspection of food outlets and their control, provision of Maintenance of child minding centre, playgroup centre, senior citizen centre and aged care centre. Provision and maintenance of home and community care programs and youth services.
HOUSING	To provide and maintain elderly residents housing.	Provision and maintenance of elderly residents housing.
COMMUNITY AMENITIES	To provide services required by the community.	Rubbish collection services, operation of rubbish disposal sites, litter control, construction and maintenance of urban storm water drains, protection of the environment and administration of town planning schemes, cemetery and public conveniences.
RECREATION AND CULTURE	To establish and effectively manage infrastructure and resource which will help the social well being of the community.	Maintenance of public halls, civic centres, aquatic centre, beaches, recreation centres and various sporting facilities. Provision and maintenance of parks, gardens and playgrounds. Operation of library, museum and other cultural facilities.
TRANSPORT ECONOMIC SERVICES	To provide safe, effective and To help promote the City and its economic wellbeing.	Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, footpaths, Tourism and area promotion including the maintenance and operation of a caravan park. Provision of rural services including weed control, vermin control and standpipes. Building Control.
OTHER PROPERTY AND SERVICES	To monitor and control City overheads operating accounts.	Private works operation, plant repair and operation costs and engineering operation costs.

KEY TERMS AND DESCRIPTIONS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2022

REVENUE

RATES

All rates levied under the Local Government Act 1995. Includes general, differential, specific area rates, minimum rates, interim rates, back rates, ex-gratia rates, less discounts offered. Exclude administration fees, interest on instalments, interest on arrears and service charges.

OPERATING GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Refer to all amounts received as grants, subsidies and contributions that are not non-operating grants.

NON-OPERATING GRANTS, SUBSIDIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Amounts received specifically for the acquisition, construction of new or the upgrading of non-current assets paid to a local government, irrespective of whether these amounts are received as capital grants, subsidies, contributions or donations.

PROFIT ON ASSET DISPOSAL

Profit on the disposal of assets including gains on the disposal of long term investments. Losses are disclosed under the expenditure classifications.

FEES AND CHARGES

Revenues (other than service charges) from the use of facilities and charges made for local government services, sewerage rates, rentals, hire charges, fee for service, photocopying charges, licences, sale of goods or information, fines, penalties and administration fees. Local governments may wish to disclose more detail such as rubbish collection fees, rental of property, fines and penalties, other fees and charges.

SERVICE CHARGES

Service charges imposed under Division 6 of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 1995. Regulation 54 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 identifies these as television and radio broadcasting, underground electricity and neighbourhood surveillance services. Exclude rubbish removal charges. Interest and other items of a similar nature received from bank and investment accounts, interest on rate instalments, interest on rate arrears and interest on debtors.

INTEREST EARNINGS

Interest and other items of a similar nature received from bank and investment accounts, interest on rate instalments, interest on rate arrears and interest on debtors.

OTHER REVENUE / INCOME

Other revenue, which can not be classified under the above headings, includes dividends, discounts, rebates etc.

NATURE OR TYPE DESCRIPTIONS

EXPENSES

EMPLOYEE COSTS

All costs associate with the employment of person such as salaries, wages, allowances, benefits such as vehicle and housing, superannuation, employment expenses, removal expenses, relocation expenses, worker's compensation insurance, training costs, conferences, safety expenses, medical examinations, fringe benefit tax, etc.

MATERIALS AND CONTRACTS

All expenditures on materials, supplies and contracts not classified under other headings. These include supply of goods and materials, legal expenses, consultancy, maintenance agreements, communication expenses, advertising expenses, membership, periodicals, publications, hire expenses, rental, leases, postage and freight etc. Local governments may wish to disclose more detail such as contract services, consultancy, information technology, rental or lease expenditures.

UTILITIES (GAS, ELECTRICITY, WATER, ETC.)

Expenditures made to the respective agencies for the provision of power, gas or water. Exclude expenditures incurred for the reinstatement of roadwork on behalf of these agencies.

INSURANCE

All insurance other than worker's compensation and health benefit insurance included as a cost of employment.

LOSS ON ASSET DISPOSAL

Loss on the disposal of fixed assets.

DEPRECIATION ON NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Depreciation expense raised on all classes of assets.

INTEREST EXPENSES

Interest and other costs of finance paid, including costs of finance for loan debentures, overdraft accommodation and refinancing expenses.

OTHER EXPENDITURE

Statutory fees, taxes, provision for bad debts, member's fees or State taxes. Donations and subsidies made to community groups.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT CLASSIFICATION

In the determination of whether an asset or liability is current or non-current, consideration is given to the time when each asset or liability is expected to be settled. The asset or liability is classified as current if it is expected to be settled within the next 12 months, being the Council's operational cycle. In the case of liabilities where Council does not have the unconditional right to defer settlement beyond 12 months, such as vested long service leave, the liability is classified as current even if not expected to be settled within the next 12 months. Inventories held for trading are classified as current even if not expected to be realised in the next 12 months except for land held for resale where it is held as non current based on Council's intentions to release for sale.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The provisions for employee benefits relates to amounts expected to be paid for long service leave, annual leave, wages and salaries and are calculated as follows:

- (i) Wages, Salaries, Annual Leave and Long Service Leave
(*Short-term Benefits*)

The provision for employees' benefits to wages, salaries, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months represents the amount the City has a present obligation to pay resulting from employees services provided to balance date. The provision has been calculated at nominal amounts based on remuneration rates the City expects to pay and includes related on-costs.

- (ii) Annual Leave and Long Service Leave (*Long-term Benefits*)

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the project unit credit method.

Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows. Where the City does not have the unconditional right to defer settlement beyond 12 months, the liability is recognised as a current liability.

PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when: The council has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one of item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

INVENTORIES

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.



C2211-2 STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS – OCTOBER 2022
ATTACHMENT 1 – Statement of Investments Report – October 2022



Concise Investment Report

Cash and Simple Interest

City of Fremantle - Municipal

Period Ended 31 October 2022

Contents

1. Portfolio As At 31 October 2022
2. Portfolio Credit Framework As At 31 October 2022
3. Portfolio Credit Framework Limits As At 31 October 2022
4. Counterparty Credit Framework As At 31 October 2022
5. Issuer Trading Limits As At 31 October 2022
6. Portfolio by Term to Maturity As At 31 October 2022
7. Portfolio Summary by Fossil Fuel Lending ADIs As At 31 October 2022
8. Performance Statistics For Period Ending 31 October 2022
9. Interest and Distribution Income For 1 October 2022 to 31 October 2022
10. Transactions For Period 1 October 2022 to 31 October 2022

1. Portfolio As At 31 October 2022

Latest Deal Code	Latest Deal Settlement Date	Issuer	WAL / Interim Maturity Date	Term (Days)	Coupon Rate/Latest Yield	Coupon Frequency	Issuer Rating Short Term	Issuer Rating Long Term	% Total Face Value	Original Face Value Notional	Accrued Interest Notional	Market Value Notional
City of Fremantle - Municipal												
At Call Deposit												
LC156733	31 Oct 2022	National Australia Bank Ltd	1 Nov 2022	1,707	2.50	Nil	S&P ST A1+	S&P AA-	14.55%	8,102,754.49	0.00	8,102,754.49
LC94818	30 Jun 2020	AMP Bank Ltd	1 Nov 2022	1,950	0.55	Nil	S&P ST A2	S&P BBB	0.00%	32.68	0.00	32.68
LC156732	31 Oct 2022	Macquarie Bank	1 Nov 2022	803	0.35	Nil	Moodys ST P-1*	Moodys A2	9.12%	5,079,064.10	0.00	5,079,064.10
At Call Deposit Subtotal									23.67%	13,181,851.27	0.00	13,181,851.27
Term Deposit												
LC115582	19 Nov 2021	Suncorp-Metway Ltd	7 Nov 2022	353	0.52	Maturity	S&P ST A1	S&P A+	3.59%	2,000,000.00	9,858.64	2,009,858.64
LC155303	13 Oct 2022	Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Ltd	14 Nov 2022	32	2.65	Maturity	Moodys ST P-2	Moodys A3	3.59%	2,000,000.00	2,613.70	2,002,613.70
LC115583	19 Nov 2021	Suncorp-Metway Ltd	14 Nov 2022	360	0.52	Maturity	S&P ST A1	S&P A+	3.59%	2,000,000.00	9,858.64	2,009,858.64
LC143832	23 May 2022	Bank of Queensland Ltd	21 Nov 2022	182	2.35	Maturity	Moodys ST P-2	Moodys A3	1.80%	1,000,000.00	10,365.75	1,010,365.75
LC152852	26 Aug 2022	AMP Bank Ltd	24 Nov 2022	90	2.85	Maturity	S&P ST A2	S&P BBB	1.80%	1,000,000.00	5,153.42	1,005,153.42
LC115752	29 Nov 2021	Bank of Queensland Ltd	28 Nov 2022	364	0.60	Maturity	Moodys ST P-2	Moodys A3	5.39%	3,000,000.00	16,569.87	3,016,569.87
LC144808	30 May 2022	AMP Bank Ltd	28 Nov 2022	182	2.45	Maturity	S&P ST A2	S&P BBB	1.80%	1,000,000.00	10,336.99	1,010,336.99
LC153456	7 Sep 2022	Macquarie Bank	6 Dec 2022	90	3.26	Maturity	Moodys ST P-1	Moodys A2	3.59%	2,000,000.00	9,646.02	2,009,646.02
LC153443	7 Sep 2022	Suncorp-Metway Ltd	6 Dec 2022	90	3.05	Maturity	S&P ST A1	S&P A+	3.59%	2,000,000.00	9,024.66	2,009,024.66
LC152851	26 Aug 2022	Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Ltd	12 Dec 2022	108	2.85	Maturity	Moodys ST P-2	Moodys A3	5.39%	3,000,000.00	15,460.26	3,015,460.26
LC116527	17 Dec 2021	AMP Bank Ltd	12 Dec 2022	360	1.10	Maturity	S&P ST A2	S&P BBB	0.90%	500,000.00	4,791.78	504,791.78
LC154190	16 Sep 2022	National Australia Bank Ltd	15 Dec 2022	90	3.35	Maturity	S&P ST A1+	S&P AA-	1.80%	1,000,000.00	4,130.14	1,004,130.14
LC154189	16 Sep 2022	Southern Cross CU	15 Dec 2022	90	3.45	Maturity	Unrated ST UR	Unrated UR	5.39%	3,000,000.00	12,760.26	3,012,760.26
LC154191	16 Sep 2022	National Australia Bank Ltd	22 Dec 2022	97	3.35	Maturity	S&P ST A1+	S&P AA-	1.80%	1,000,000.00	4,130.14	1,004,130.14
LC147009	30 Jun 2022	MyState Bank Ltd	4 Jan 2023	188	3.15	Maturity	Moodys ST P-2	Moodys Baa2	1.80%	1,000,000.00	10,615.07	1,010,615.07
LC154629	29 Sep 2022	National Australia Bank Ltd	9 Jan 2023	102	3.65	Maturity	S&P ST A1+	S&P AA-	1.80%	1,000,000.00	3,200.00	1,003,200.00
LC154632	29 Sep 2022	National Australia Bank Ltd	16 Jan 2023	109	3.69	Maturity	S&P ST A1+	S&P AA-	1.80%	1,000,000.00	3,235.07	1,003,235.07
LC154570	28 Sep 2022	AMP Bank Ltd	27 Jan 2023	121	3.95	Maturity	S&P ST A2	S&P BBB	1.80%	1,000,000.00	3,571.23	1,003,571.23
LC154633	29 Sep 2022	National Australia Bank Ltd	30 Jan 2023	123	3.72	Maturity	S&P ST A1+	S&P AA-	1.80%	1,000,000.00	3,261.37	1,003,261.37
LC156379	31 Oct 2022	Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Ltd	30 Jan 2023	91	3.45	Maturity	Moodys ST P-2	Moodys A3	1.80%	1,000,000.00	0.00	1,000,000.00
LC154193	16 Sep 2022	Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Ltd	13 Feb 2023	150	3.55	Maturity	Moodys ST P-2	Moodys A3	1.80%	1,000,000.00	4,376.71	1,004,376.71
LC154194	16 Sep 2022	Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Ltd	20 Feb 2023	157	3.55	Maturity	Moodys ST P-2	Moodys A3	1.80%	1,000,000.00	4,376.71	1,004,376.71
LC152850	26 Aug 2022	Bank of Queensland Ltd	22 Feb 2023	180	3.55	Maturity	Moodys ST P-2	Moodys A3	5.39%	3,000,000.00	19,257.54	3,019,257.54
LC152849	26 Aug 2022	Suncorp-Metway Ltd	22 Feb 2023	180	3.35	Maturity	S&P ST A1	S&P A+	3.59%	2,000,000.00	12,115.06	2,012,115.06
LC154195	16 Sep 2022	Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Ltd	27 Feb 2023	164	3.55	Maturity	Moodys ST P-2	Moodys A3	1.80%	1,000,000.00	4,376.71	1,004,376.71
LC154630	29 Sep 2022	Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Ltd	6 Mar 2023	158	3.70	Maturity	Moodys ST P-2	Moodys A3	1.80%	1,000,000.00	3,243.84	1,003,243.84

Latest Deal Code	Latest Deal Settlement Date	Issuer	WAL / Interim Maturity Date	Term (Days)	Coupon Rate/Latest Yield	Coupon Frequency	Issuer Rating Short Term	Issuer Rating Long Term	% Total Face Value	Original Face Value Notional	Accrued Interest Notional	Market Value Notional
LC154192	16 Sep 2022	Bank of Queensland Ltd	15 Mar 2023	180	3.75	Maturity	Moodys ST P-2	Moodys A3	1.80%	1,000,000.00	4,623.29	1,004,623.29
LC154196	16 Sep 2022	AMP Bank Ltd	15 Mar 2023	180	4.05	Maturity	S&P ST A2	S&P BBB	1.80%	1,000,000.00	4,993.15	1,004,993.15
LC154628	29 Sep 2022	MyState Bank Ltd	20 Mar 2023	172	4.20	Maturity	Moodys ST P-2	Moodys Baa2	1.80%	1,000,000.00	3,682.19	1,003,682.19
Term Deposit Subtotal									76.33%	42,500,000.00	209,628.21	42,709,628.21
City of Fremantle - Municipal Subtotal					2.39				100.00%	55,681,851.27	209,628.21	55,891,479.48
Report Total									100.00%	55,681,851.27	209,628.21	55,891,479.48

Notess:

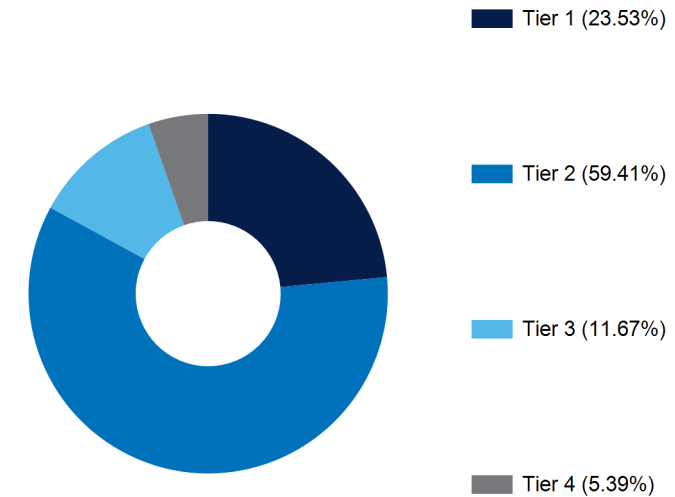
1. Coupon Rate is the full coupon rate at the next coupon date if that next coupon exists.
2. The values shown as subtotals and total of the coupon rate column are weighted average running yields
3. An asterisk in the Issuer Rating Short Term column indicates that the security's rating differs from the issuer's short term rating. Refer to Laminar for further information.

2. Portfolio Credit Framework As At 31 October 2022

Credit Quality	Issuer/Security Rating Group	Face Value	% Total Value
Tier 1			
	AA+ to AA-	5,000,000.00	8.98%
	A1+	8,102,754.49	14.55%
	Tier 1	13,102,754.49	23.53%
Tier 2			
	A+ to A-	28,000,000.00	50.29%
	A1	5,079,064.10	9.12%
	A2	32.68	0.00%
	Tier 2	33,079,096.78	59.41%
Tier 3			
	BBB+ to BBB-	6,500,000.00	11.67%
	Tier 3	6,500,000.00	11.67%
Tier 4			
	N/R	3,000,000.00	5.39%
	Tier 4	3,000,000.00	5.39%
	Portfolio Total	55,681,851.27	100.00%

Limits			
	Credit Rating Group	Maximum Allocation Face Value	Maximum Allocation %
Tier 1	AAA to AA- to A1+	55,681,851.27	100%
Tier 2	A1 to A-	33,409,110.76	60%
Tier 3	BBB+ to BBB-	19,488,647.94	35%
Tier 4	Unrated (Authorised)	8,352,277.69	15%

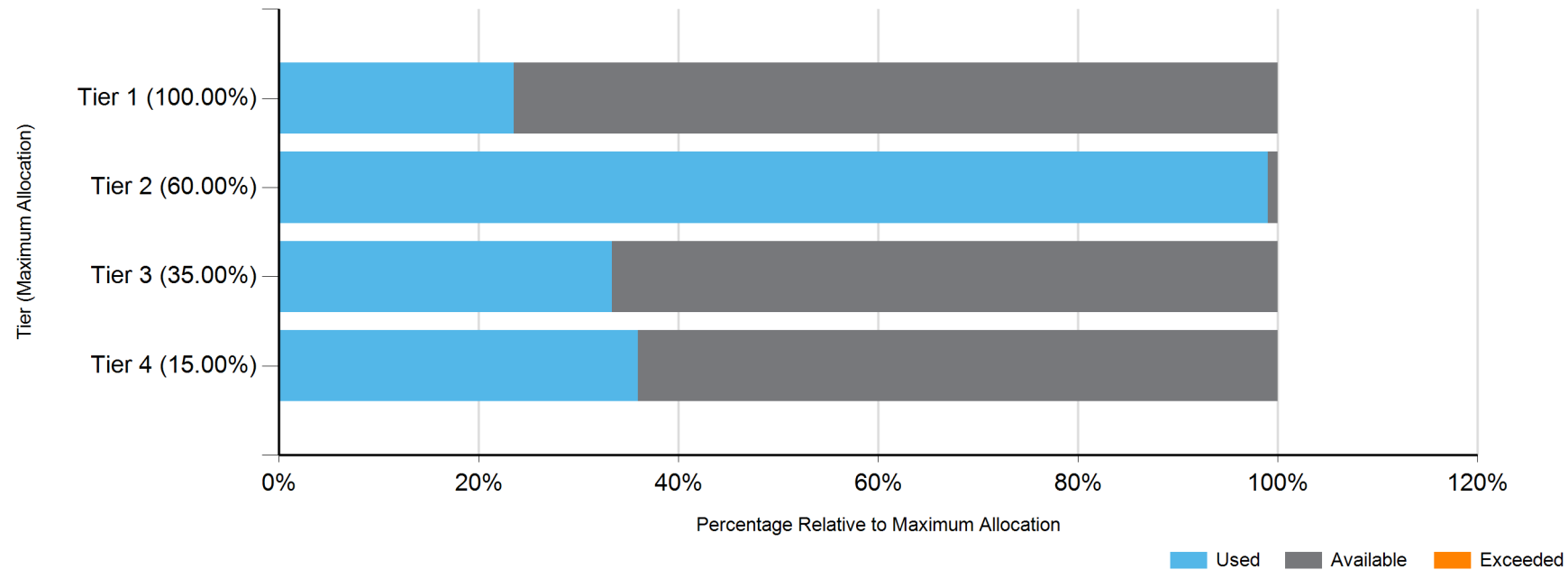
Face Value by Portfolio Credit Framework



3. Portfolio Credit Framework Limits As At 31 October 2022

Tier	Allocation	Allocation %	Maximum Allocation %	% Used of Maximum Allocation	% Available of Maximum Allocation	% Exceeded of Maximum Allocation
Tier 1	13,102,754.49	23.53%	100.00%	23.53%	76.47%	0.00%
Tier 2	33,079,096.78	59.41%	60.00%	99.02%	0.98%	0.00%
Tier 3	6,500,000.00	11.67%	35.00%	33.34%	66.66%	0.00%
Tier 4	3,000,000.00	5.39%	15.00%	35.93%	64.07%	0.00%
	55,681,851.27					
Values used in the above calculations exclude interest for term deposits and other simple interest securities.						

Portfolio Credit Framework Amounts Relative to Maximum Allocations



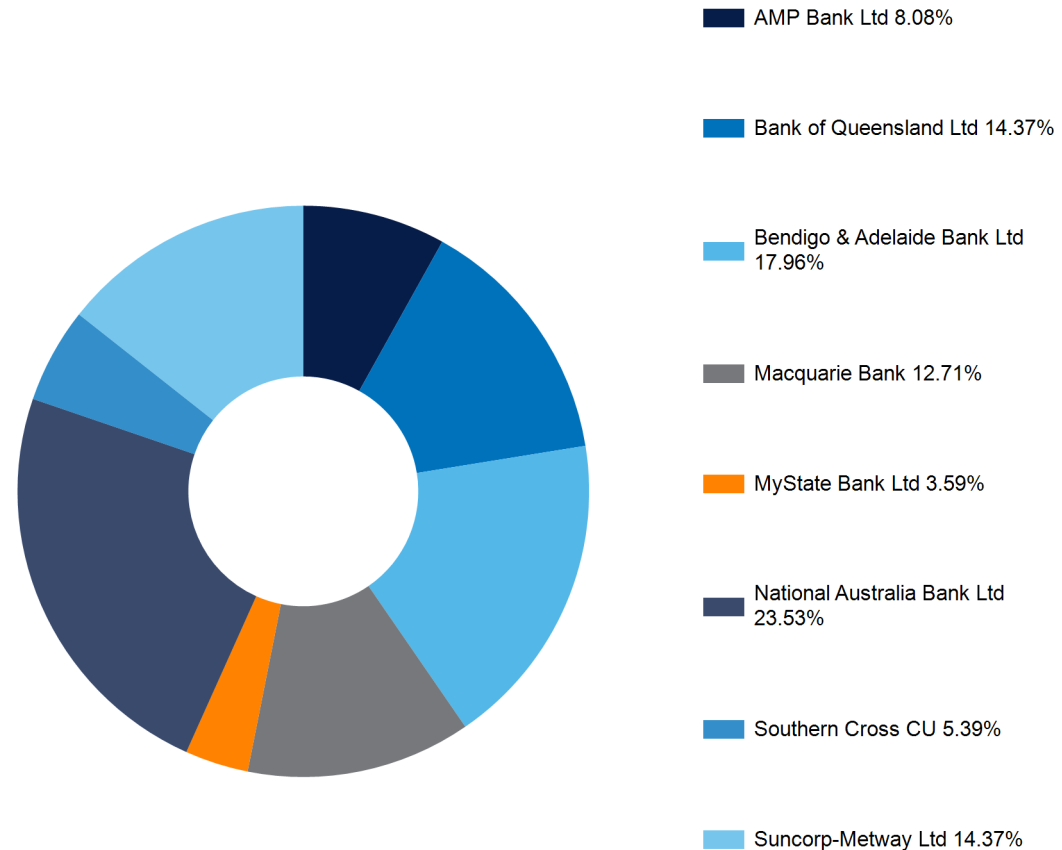
4. Counterparty Credit Framework As At 31 October 2022

Issuer	Rating Group	Face Value	% Total Value
AMP Bank Ltd	A2, BBB+ to BBB-	4,500,032.68	8.08%
Bank of Queensland Ltd	A+ to A-	8,000,000.00	14.37%
Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Ltd	A+ to A-	10,000,000.00	17.96%
Macquarie Bank	A+ to A-, A1	7,079,064.10	12.71%
MyState Bank Ltd	BBB+ to BBB-	2,000,000.00	3.59%
National Australia Bank Ltd	A1+, AA+ to AA-	13,102,754.49	23.53%
Southern Cross CU	N/R	3,000,000.00	5.39%
Suncorp-Metway Ltd	A+ to A-	8,000,000.00	14.37%
Portfolio Total		55,681,851.27	100.00%

Notes

1. An issuer may have multiple rating groups if they are associated with, as an example, holdings in both an At Call Deposits (short term rating) and a term deposit (long term rating) security.

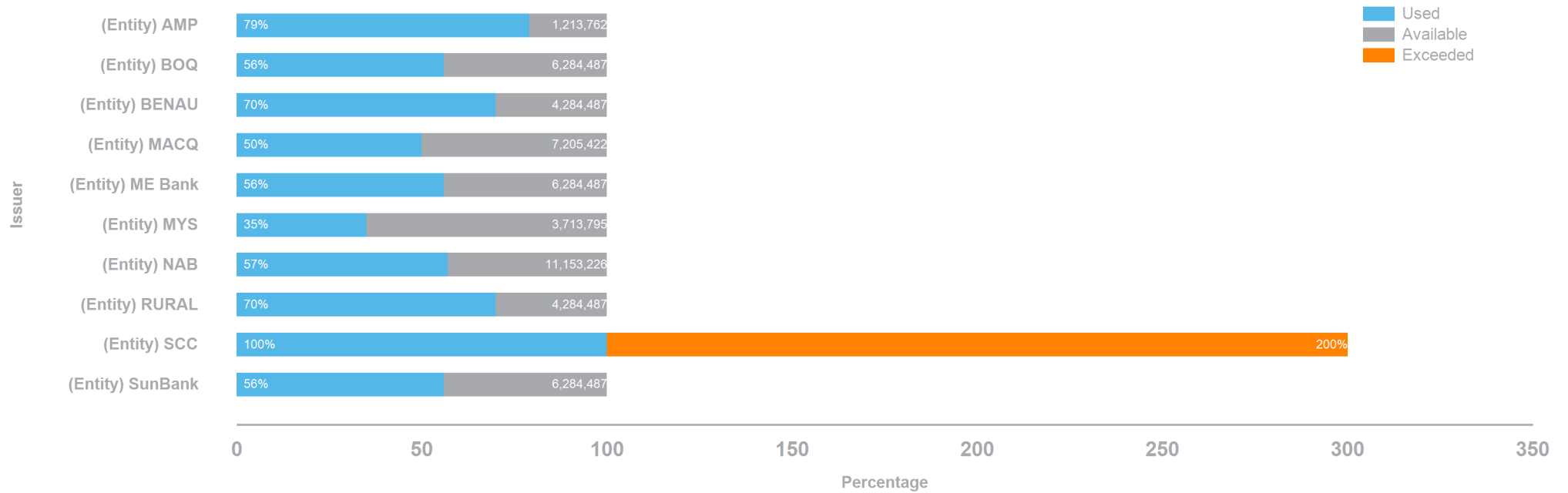
Face Value by Issuer



5. Issuer Trading Limits As At 31 October 2022

Issuer	Issuer Parent	Already Traded (with Issuer Group) Face Value Notional	Limit For Book or Trading Entity	Tier (Long Term Rating)	Trading Limit	Trading Limit Type	Trading Limit Used (%)	Trading Limit Available (%)	Trading Limit Available (Value)	Trading Limit Exceeded (%)	Trading Limit Exceeded (\$)
AMP Bank Ltd		4,500,032.68	Entity	Tier 3	10.00	% of 57,137,946.35	79	21	1,213,762	0	0
Bank of Queensland Ltd		8,000,000.00	Entity	Tier 2	25.00	% of 57,137,946.35	56	44	6,284,487	0	0
Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Ltd		10,000,000.00	Entity	Tier 2	25.00	% of 57,137,946.35	70	30	4,284,487	0	0
Macquarie Bank		7,079,064.10	Entity	Tier 2	25.00	% of 57,137,946.35	50	50	7,205,422	0	0
Members Equity Bank Ltd	Bank of Queensland Ltd	8,000,000.00	Entity	Tier 2	25.00	% of 57,137,946.35	56	44	6,284,487	0	0
MyState Bank Ltd		2,000,000.00	Entity	Tier 3	10.00	% of 57,137,946.35	35	65	3,713,795	0	0
National Australia Bank Ltd		14,558,849.57	Entity	Tier 1	45.00	% of 57,137,946.35	57	43	11,153,226	0	0
Rural Bank Ltd	Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Ltd	10,000,000.00	Entity	Tier 2	25.00	% of 57,137,946.35	70	30	4,284,487	0	0
Southern Cross CU		3,000,000.00	Entity	Tier 4	1,000,000.00	AUD	100	0	0	200	2,000,000
Suncorp-Metway Ltd		8,000,000.00	Entity	Tier 2	25.00	% of 57,137,946.35	56	44	6,284,487	0	0
		75,137,946.35							50,708,640		2,000,000
	(Excluding Parent Group Duplicates)	57,137,946.35									

Issuer Trading Limits

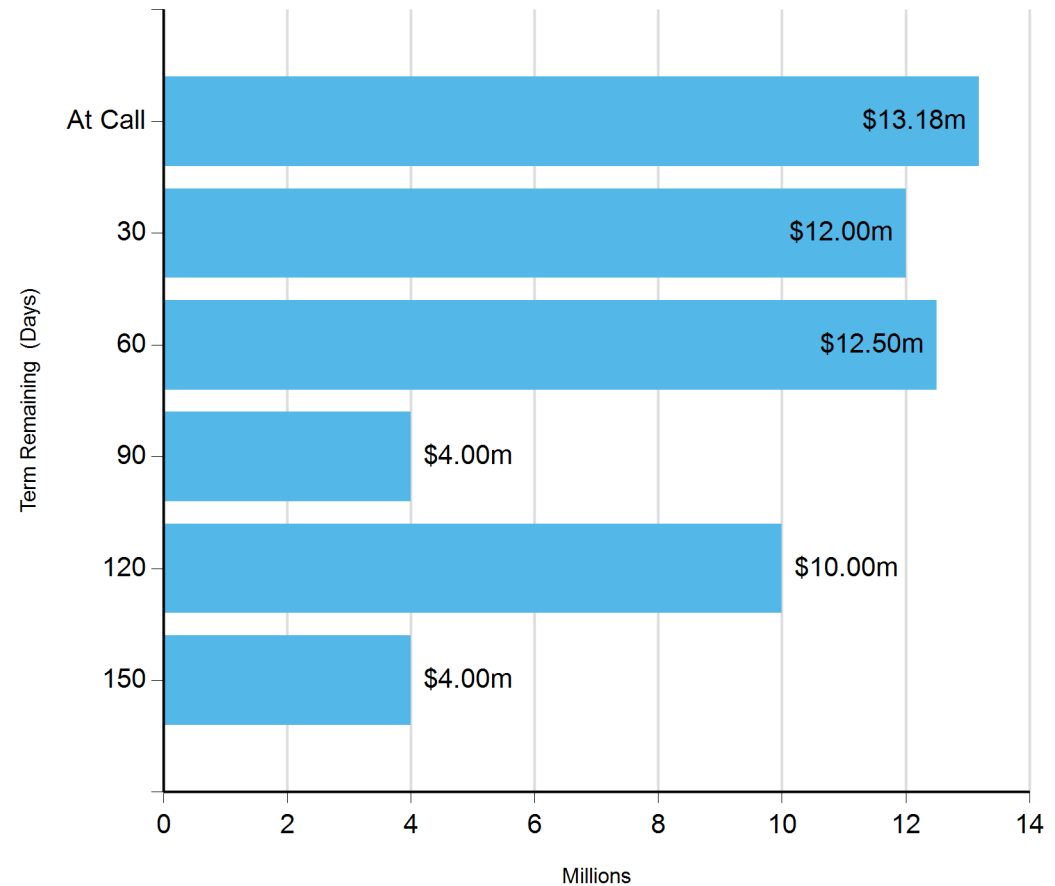


6. Portfolio by Term to Maturity As At 31 October 2022

Term Remaining (Days)	Face Value	% Total Value
At Call	13,181,851.27	23.67%
30	12,000,000.00	21.55%
60	12,500,000.00	22.45%
90	4,000,000.00	7.18%
120	10,000,000.00	17.96%
150	4,000,000.00	7.18%
Portfolio Total	55,681,851.27	100.00%

Note: Term Remaining is calculated using a weighted average life date (WAL) where appropriate and available otherwise the interim (initial) maturity date is used.

Face Value by Term Remaining



7. Portfolio Summary by Fossil Fuel Lending ADIs As At 31 October 2022

Portfolio Summary by Fossil Fuel Lending ADIs

ADI Lending Status	% Total	Current Period
Non Fossil Fuel Lending ADIs		
Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Ltd	18.0%	10,000,000.00
Defence Bank Ltd	0.0%	0.00
MyState Bank Ltd	3.6%	2,000,000.00
Southern Cross CU	5.4%	3,000,000.00
Suncorp-Metway Ltd	14.4%	8,000,000.00
	41.3%	23,000,000.00
Fossil Fuel Lending ADIs		
AMP Bank Ltd	8.1%	4,500,032.68
Bank of Queensland Ltd	14.4%	8,000,000.00
Macquarie Bank	12.7%	7,079,064.10
National Australia Bank Ltd	23.5%	13,102,754.49
	58.7%	32,681,851.27
Total Portfolio		55,681,851.27

All amounts shown in the table and charts are Current Face Values. The above percentages are relative to the portfolio total and may be affected by rounding. A fossil fuel lending ADI appearing in the non-fossil fuel related table will indicate that the portfolio contains a "green bond" issued by that ADI.

Note: Reference for financial institutions not supporting the unlocking of carbon is (<http://www.marketforces.org.au/>).

Fossil Fuel vs Non Fossil Fuel Lending ADI



Non Fossil Fuel Lending ADIs (41.3%)

Fossil Fuel Lending ADIs (58.7%)

Non Fossil Fuel Lendings ADIs



Bendigo & Adelaide Bank Ltd (43.5%)

Suncorp-Metway Ltd (34.8%)

Southern Cross CU (13.0%)

MyState Bank Ltd (8.7%)

Defence Bank Ltd (0.0%)

Fossil Fuel Lendings ADIs



National Australia Bank Ltd (40.1%)

Bank of Queensland Ltd (24.5%)

Macquarie Bank (21.7%)

AMP Bank Ltd (13.8%)

8. Performance Statistics For Period Ending 31 October 2022

Trading Book	1 Month	3 Month	12 Month	Since Inception
City of Fremantle - Municipal				
Portfolio Return (1)	0.18%	0.41%	0.74%	1.31%
Performance Index (2)	0.24%	0.54%	0.76%	0.93%
Excess Performance (3)	-0.06%	-0.13%	-0.02%	0.38%

Notes

- 1 Portfolio performance is the rate of return of the portfolio over the specified period
- 2 The Performance Index is the Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill Index (Bloomberg Page BAUBIL)
- 3 Excess performance is the rate of return of the portfolio in excess of the Performance Index

Trading Book	Weighted Average Running Yield
City of Fremantle - Municipal	2.39
Fossil Fuel Support - Simple Interest Only	2.91
Non Fossil Fuel Support - Simple Interest Only	2.79
Fossil Fuel Support - All Securities	2.12
Non Fossil Fuel Support - All Securities	2.79

9. Interest and Distribution Income For 1 October 2022 to 31 October 2022

Security ISIN	Security	Income Expense Code	Settlement Date	Face Value (Basis of Interest Calculation)	Consideration Notional	Income Type	Trading Book
	DFB 0.45 03 Oct 2022 356DAY TD	IEI250777	3 Oct 2022	1,000,000.00	4,389.04	Security Coupon Interest	City of Fremantle - Municipal
	BENAU 0.5 31 Oct 2022 332DAY TD	IEI190107	31 Oct 2022	1,000,000.00	4,547.95	Security Coupon Interest	City of Fremantle - Municipal
					8,936.99		

10. Transactions For Period 1 October 2022 to 31 October 2022

Security	Security ISIN	Deal Code	Acquisition/ Disposal	Transaction Date	Settlement Date	Face Value Original	Face Value Current	Bond Factor	Capital Price	Accrued Interest Price	Gross Price	Consideration Notional
BENAU 2.65 14 Nov 2022 32DAY TD		LC155303	Acquisition	13 Oct 2022	13 Oct 2022	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	1.00000000	100.000	0.000	100.000	2,000,000.00
BENAU 3.45 30 Jan 2023 91DAY TD		LC156379	Acquisition	31 Oct 2022	31 Oct 2022	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1.00000000	100.000	0.000	100.000	1,000,000.00
												3,000,000.00

Note: 1. The transaction list above excludes transactions associated with At Call securities.

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BRISBANE OFFICE: LEVEL 15 CENTRAL PLAZA 1, 345 QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE QLD, 4000 T 61 7 3123 5370

Report Code: TEPACK050EXT-00.19
Report Description: Concise Investment Report Pack 50
Parameters:
Trading Entity: City of Fremantle
Trading Book: City of Fremantle - Municipal
Settlement Date Base
History Start Date: 1 Jan 2000
Prior Period End Date: 30 Sep 2022
Exclude Term Deposit Interest
Do Not Eliminate Issuer Parent-Child Effect In Trading Limit Calculations
Show Issuer Parent Column In Trading Limit Table
Use Face Value Notional In Trading Limit Calculations



C2211-3 SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS – OCTOBER 2022

ATTACHMENT 1 – Schedule of payments and listings

ATTACHMENT 2 – Purchase card transactions

Attachments viewed electronically