

Public Open Space + Street Tree Strategy

2025-2035



Town of
Port Hedland





The Town of Port Hedland would like to acknowledge the Kariyarra, Ngarla, and Nyamal people as the Traditional Custodians of the Town of Port Hedland lands.

We recognise their strength and resilience and pay our respects to their Elders past and present. We extend that respect to all Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander people of the local community and recognise their rich cultures and their continuing connection to land and waters.

Advice:

This document may contain images of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who have passed away.

Disclaimer

The opinions expressed in this document are made in good faith and while every care has been taken in formulating this document, the Town of Port Hedland makes no representations and gives no warranties of whatever nature in respect of this document, including but not limited to the accuracy or completeness of any information, facts and/or opinions contained within. The Town of Port Hedland, its Elected Members, staff and consultants cannot be held responsible for the use of and reliance on the opinions, estimates, forecasts, recommendations and findings of this document.

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STUDIO



Town of Port Hedland

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Message from the Chair of Commissioners



I am pleased to present to the community the Town of Port Hedland's updated Public Open Space and Street Tree Strategy 2025.

This strategy will provide the Town with an updated planning framework to guide the management of our public open spaces.

The Town of Port Hedland is a unique local government area with figures showing almost 25% of our population is aged between 0-14 and the 15-24-year age group sits at just over 10%. There are more than 3500 families in Hedland.

This young age demographic – combined with estimates that show Hedland's population is forecast to grow to 22,077 by 2046 – means it is crucial the Town has a strong plan to invest and maintain its public open spaces.

Attractive public open spaces such as parks and gardens, ovals, playgrounds and the foreshore increase liveability and help make Hedland a more attractive place to work and live. Spaces for sport and recreation help promote healthy lifestyles. They can be culturally significant, or they can play a crucial role in protecting and maintaining the delicate and unique natural ecosystem we have in North-West.

Public feedback offered through wide-ranging engagement with the community, businesses, organisations and groups in Hedland helped shape this policy. I thank everyone who took the time to offer feedback, either online or through in-person engagement sessions.

I look forward to the implementation of this updated strategy and the ongoing benefits for our community as we maximise, maintain and improve our open spaces to ensure we build an even better environment to call home.



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The Green Network Vision

Hedland is a place people want to live, where nature is a priority and the public open spaces enrich the lives of its community.

The Values

The following values will guide our decision-making in achieving the vision for Hedland's green network.



Quality Design

Deliver attractive, high-quality, and inclusive POS through best-practice planning and design that reflects Port Hedland's unique character.



Safe and Accessible

Prioritise safe, accessible, well-maintained, and welcoming POS spaces, to enhance feelings of safety and promote increased public usage.

The POS Objectives

The following objectives support the values, and inform the actions towards achieving the vision for Hedland's POS Network.

1. Establish asset management frameworks that maintain design integrity, attractiveness and quality of POS.
2. Implement consistent evaluation processes to review and respond to community feedback, and ensure ongoing improvement of POS outcomes.

1. Apply safety and crime prevention through environmental design principles in planning, design, and management of all POS.
2. Strengthen the green network and connections to open spaces, by activating streetscapes to boost community engagement, passive surveillance and perceptions of safety.

Street Tree Objectives

In addition the Strategy is guided by street tree and greening specific objectives aimed at achieving the desired greening outcomes.

Beautiful, Resilient
and Attractive
Streetscapes

Right Tree for the
Right Location

Diverse and Suitable
Tree Species

Incorporate Cultural
and Indigenous
Knowledge

Strategy on a Page



Resilient and Sustainable

Embed water-sensitive urban design, native vegetation, biodiversity protection, and adaptive landscape strategies into POS. To ensure ecological integrity and build resilience against climate change.

1. Strengthen POS against heat, cyclones, floods, and coastal erosion through climate-smart design.
2. Enhance biodiversity and ecological connections with native, climate-resilient planting for healthy habitats
3. Adopt integrated water management practices within POS, to sustainably manage water resources, reduce urban heat, and mitigate environmental impacts.



Socially Connected

Create inclusive open spaces that facilitate community identity, foster social interactions, and support meaningful connections among residents.

1. Deliver community-focused spaces that facilitate meaningful social interactions and are responsive to the diverse demographic needs of Hedland.
2. Establish adaptable spaces that can evolve with community requirements, promoting sustained use by local residents and stakeholders.



Active and Healthy

Enhance community health and well-being through accessible recreational opportunities that support physical and mental wellness, and enrich community life in Port Hedland,

1. Deliver diverse and accessible recreation opportunities to encourage active lifestyles, ensuring equitable distribution of quality recreational amenities throughout Hedland.
2. Support the health and wellbeing of the community by integrating a diverse range of recreational infrastructure tailored to the needs of all demographics.

**Support Dust
Suppression**

**Invest in
Below Ground
Infrastructure**

**Enhance Community
Health and
Wellbeing**

**Support Urban
Liveability**

**Alignment with
Broader Plans**

Enhance Character

PART 01

Introduction





The Purpose of This Strategy

This Public Open Space Strategy provides a comprehensive plan that outlines the vision, goals, and actions required to develop and manage public open spaces within the Town of Port Hedland. It serves as the guiding document to ensure that parks, gardens, town plazas, recreational areas, and other public spaces are well-planned, maintained, and utilised effectively. The overall aim is to improve the quality of life for community members by creating well-designed, accessible, and enjoyable public spaces that meet their diverse needs and promote social interaction, health, and well-being.

What is Public Open Space?

In Western Australia, the State Government defines Public Open Space (POS) as land that is set aside, used, and managed for public recreation purposes and reserved for public open space in a local planning scheme. These areas typically include green spaces such as parks, play areas, sports fields, and bushland, and are intended for community recreation, enjoyment, and social interaction.

However, in the context of this Strategy, the definition of POS is broader to reflect the way open spaces are understood and used by the community in Hedland. While formal POS reserves form a core part of the network, the Strategy also recognises the value of other publicly accessible land that contributes to the town's recreational, ecological, and social fabric. This includes:

- Land reserved as POS in the Local Planning Scheme;
- Other publicly accessible reserves with recreation or conservation functions, such as foreshore reserves and coastal parks; and
- Informal green spaces (IGS), including drainage corridors, natural bushland, street verges, and vacant or remnant vegetated land.

Together, these spaces make up the Town's POS network, which includes formal parks across the hierarchy (local, neighbourhood, district, and regional, refer to pg 43), informal green spaces, and environmental or conservation reserves that support passive recreation, biodiversity, and cultural values.

Streets also play a crucial role within the network of public spaces. Together with other active transport routes, streets serve as vital connectors within towns, providing safe and inviting spaces for walking, cycling, and social interaction. Furthermore, the incorporation of street tree canopies significantly contributes to the enhancement of the urban green network—offering shade, increased comfort, improved aesthetics, and important support for biodiversity.

This inclusive approach ensures that the Strategy recognises not just land tenure or zoning, but also the lived experience and functional use of open space. It reflects how people access, enjoy, and connect with green space across Hedland. The full extent of this network is illustrated on the POS maps, refer to pages 65 and 75 and forms the basis for future planning, investment, and improvement.



How to Read this Strategy

This is a large and detailed strategy document, with several different sections. Below, a summary of each section is provided, to help you find what you need.

Part	What is covers and who might find it useful
01 Introduction	This is general information including the purpose of the strategy, introduction to the precinct areas that are part of the strategy, and definition of Public Open Space.
02 Setting the Scene	Introduces Hedland's unique climate, community, and landscape, highlighting the challenges and opportunities that shape how open space is used and valued.
03 State Planning Policy Alignment	Summarises how the Strategy aligns with WA planning policies while also responding to Hedland's local needs and broader uses of open space.
04 Hedland's POS Network	This is predominantly for the general community member who would like an understanding of how much POS the Town has and where it is.
05 Precinct Assessments	Predominantly for developers and those involved in subdivision process. This part outlines how the Town will plan for and manage the green network now and into the future.
06 Our Future Green Network	This is predominantly for developers and Town to use as a guide on how to best plant and care for trees in Hedland's unique environment.
Appendices	Provided for further background information and context in addition to the Strategy. • Appendix A Street Tree Implementation Plan • Appendix B Stakeholder Engagement Outcomes Report • Appendix C Additional Analysis Mapping • Appendix D Audit Report

One Strategy - Two Precinct Areas

The Strategy focuses on two precincts, Port Hedland and South Hedland which have distinct characteristics and challenges that require different POS responses.

By responding to the unique challenges and opportunities within each precinct, the Strategy will help ensure that both Port Hedland and South Hedland can meet the community's evolving needs and provide equitable access to public open space for all.

Port Hedland Precinct

The coastal Port Hedland precinct, is defined by its industrial heritage and foreshore access. It has a POS network shaped by both residential needs and tourism potential. Key challenges for POS include:

- **Decreasing residential population and increasing shift towards tourism:** The POS network must shift its purpose to also serve as a gateway for tourists.
- **Low canopy cover in POS:** Need to improve tree canopy coverage to improve the comfort of POS.
- **Coastal erosion:** POS design and planning along the foreshore must address the impacts of waves and wind.
- **Equitable access:** Need to address existing gaps in accessibility for all residents to have walkable access to POS.

South Hedland Precinct

In contrast, South Hedland is predominantly residential, with a higher population density and greater demand for day-to-day recreational spaces. The key challenges for POS include:

- **Limited diversity of POS:** Need to improve diversity of recreational facilities including for organised and informal sports.
- **Climate:** Being inland, POS is subjected to harsher temperatures requiring design responses to make POS comfortable.
- **Low canopy cover in POS:** Need to improve tree canopy coverage to improve the comfort of POS.
- **Equitable access:** Need to address existing gaps in accessibility for all residents to have walkable access to POS





Port Hedland
Precinct

South Hedland
Precinct

Wins to Date

Since adopting the previous Open Space Strategy in 2019, the Town has delivered a range of significant public open space improvements over the past five years, including the following projects:

Public Open Space	
South Hedland Skatepark	- Development of the skate park roof structure to achieve 80% shade coverage. - Two murals were also incorporated during the Street Art Festival 2023.
Koombana Lookout	The Koombana masterplan construction led to improved public access, pathways and viewing areas, new shaded areas, installation of a new barbecue, improved landscaping, and new signage.
Spolibank Marina	The Marina opened in 2024 with extensive landscaping, public amenities, shade structures and public art.
Marquee Park	Development of three dog off-leash areas including a separate puppy area, a small-medium dog area and an all-dog area.
Shay Gap	Upgrade of playground, installation of new pump track and landscaping works.
Cemetery Beach	Garden bed revitalisation.
Port Hedland Skate Park	Installation of new pump track, replacement of playground and landscaping works.
Marapikurrinya Park	Redevelopment of public open space, and replacement of playground and installation of shade structure.
Lions Park	Enhanced greening spaces and installation of footpaths.
Courthouse Gallery Gardens	Redevelopment of public open space in partnership with BHP.
Koombana Park	Playground renewal and ablutions upgrades.
Pretty Pool	Playground renewal and installation of new shade structures.
Yikara Park	Landscaping upgrades and installation of new playground equipment and softfall.
Kevin Scott Oval	Landscaping upgrades and installation of new playground equipment and softfall.
Green Cover	
Project LEAF	In partnership with BHP, Greening Australia, and Curtin University, 88,000 native trees and shrubs were planted over 2.5 hectares.
Street Tree Planting Program	The Town has planted approximately 675 trees along Hamilton Road, Wallwork Road, and North Circular Road.
Dune Revegetation	The dunes adjoining the Goode Street and Sutherland Street seawalls were revegetated with native species.
Other Projects	
The Commons Landscaping	
Port Hedland Pioneer Cemetery Beautification	
Hedland Sustainable Living Show 2024	
In partnership with Care for Hedland and BHP	



PART 02

Setting the Scene





We Are Uniquely Hedland

In a world where each community holds its own story and character, Hedland stands out with its distinctive blend of natural beauty, rich history, and vibrant community spirit. “Uniquely Hedland” delves into the elements that make this place unlike any other.

From its iconic red landscapes and vast coastal vistas to its cultural tapestry woven from Indigenous heritage and industrial growth, Hedland’s identity is as bold and resilient as the people who call it home.

Hedland experiences a tropical semi-arid climate, with very hot summers and mild winters. Over time, native vegetation has adapted to this harsh climate and is typically sparse, with plant life adapted to survive in arid conditions. The pre-clearing landscape was dominated by hardy shrubs, grasses, and scattered trees that can tolerate the saline and dry conditions.

The construction of the first jetty in 1896, brought about a period of significant change to the natural environment of Hedland. By 1969, the first shipment of iron ore had left the port and significant mining of the area’s resources disrupted many of its natural systems. With this growth in industry, came significant growth in population and the clearing of vegetation to make way for housing.

Understanding these unique attributes is crucial when planning green infrastructure, as it ensures that it not only respects and preserves the natural and cultural heritage but also enhances the local character and meets the specific needs of the community. By embracing what makes Hedland special, we can create public spaces that are not only functional and sustainable but also reflective of the community’s identity and values.



Two Towns

The distinct historical, geographical, and functional differences between Port Hedland as an industrial hub and South Hedland as a residential and commercial centre necessitate a tailored POS strategy that addresses each area’s unique character, demographics, and functions to effectively meet community and economic needs.





Regional Town

Hedland's rugged outdoor lifestyle, contrasting with urban centres like Perth, requires tailored planning policies that consider its isolation and unique recreational needs, highlighting the need for a POS strategy that aligns public spaces with local lifestyles and environmental conditions.



Transient Town

Hedland's transient population, driven by its role as a regional hub for the resources sector and the challenges of high living costs, consists largely of FIFO workers and residents from remote areas seeking essential services, resulting in a constantly shifting workforce and difficulties in sustaining long-term residency.



Climate

Hedland's significant challenges from extreme weather—such as tropical cyclones, extreme heat, and coastal erosion—underscore the need for a POS strategy focused on designing resilient public spaces that ensure safety, durability, and adaptability to the region's environmental vulnerabilities.



Natural Beauty

Hedland's natural beauty, characterised by its unique coastal ecosystems, including nesting green and flatback sea turtles and a rare inter-tidal reef that connects to the urban area, underscores the need for a POS strategy that integrates conservation efforts to protect the town's ecological heritage while fostering connections between residents, visitors, and the natural environment.



Health

Hedland's significant health challenges—including mental health issues from remote living and mining pressures, physical health impacts from harsh climate and dust, and limited healthcare access—highlight the importance of well-designed public spaces that promote recreation, social interaction, and community support to enhance overall well-being for residents.



Community

Hedland's resilience and strong sense of community, bolstered by the vibrancy and stability brought by young families, underscore the need for public spaces that celebrate this spirit and provide family-friendly amenities to enhance social bonds and support the town's growth.



Multipurpose Infrastructure

There is a crucial need to view infrastructure like streets and drainage systems as multi-functional spaces, particularly in South Hedland, where the extensive drainage network can be transformed into vibrant public areas that foster social interaction and recreation, enhancing community value despite challenges like maintenance and anti-social behavior.



Industrial Core

Hedland's industrial character, shaped by the port, drives its economy and development but also presents challenges like air quality and road conditions; however, the commitment of local mining businesses to carbon offset programs offers opportunities to enhance community environmental initiatives and mitigate the ecological footprint.



Resources

Hedland's isolation and harsh geography create significant resourcing challenges, driving up costs and complicating logistics for transporting goods, resulting in limited availability of materials and exacerbating issues like water scarcity due to the extreme climate.

What is Hedland's Green Network?

A green network is a connected system of natural and semi-natural areas, like public open space, streets, waterways, and bushland.

This network helps improve the environment by providing services such as cleaning water, improving air quality, offering spaces for recreation, and helping with climate change. It also supports plants and animals, making cities healthier places to live. By developing our green network we can improve the quality of life for people and make Hedland a more comfortable place to live.

Port Hedland's Green Network is made up of three key elements:

Public Open Spaces

Generally described as land set aside for the purpose of public enjoyment and for the protection of unique, environmental, social and cultural values for existing and future generations. Public open space includes public parks, play spaces, natural areas of bushland and the foreshore.

Water

An essential element that contributes to the ecological health, recreational opportunities, and visual appeal of Hedland. It includes natural features such as rivers, creeks, wetlands, and coastal waters, as well as man-made water bodies like drainage systems, swales, lakes and ponds. It also includes water that is underground.

Streets & Corridors

Streets are essential town connectors, creating safe, welcoming spaces for walking, cycling, and social interaction. Incorporating tree canopies enhances the green network, providing shade, comfort, amenity, and biodiversity support.





Element One: Public Open Space

Why Plan for Public Open Space?

Careful planning of public open spaces is essential to maximise their benefits and meet the diverse needs of a community. It ensures inclusivity and accessibility, allowing people of different ages, abilities, and cultural backgrounds to enjoy the space. A well-planned area accommodates various activities, from passive relaxation to active recreation, catering to a wide range of preferences. Environmental sustainability is also a key consideration, with planning efforts protecting and enhancing natural habitats and incorporating features that mitigate climate impacts, such as stormwater management and canopy cover. Safety and security are prioritised through design elements that consider light and clear sight lines, which help prevent crime and accidents, and create spaces that can also serve as emergency assembly points.

Efficient use of resources is another crucial aspect, with sustainable materials and low-maintenance landscaping reducing long-term costs. Aesthetic and cultural considerations play a role in creating attractive spaces that reflect the community's cultural heritage and identity, fostering pride and connection.

Planning also focuses on the long-term viability of open spaces, considering future growth and changing needs to keep them relevant over time. Community engagement in the planning process builds support and ensures the spaces align with the community's desires and priorities. Economic efficiency is achieved through the balance of social, environmental and economic factors to ensure that public open spaces are well used, accessible and provide value to the community.

Public open spaces promote health and well-being by encouraging physical activity and social interaction, contributing to public health and mental well-being. Access to well-maintained and aesthetically pleasing areas provides a place for relaxation and stress relief. Furthermore, careful planning ensures these spaces are well-connected with other parts of the urban environment, enhancing mobility and accessibility. Integration of multiple functions, such as recreational, social, ecological, and cultural uses, within the same space, is also facilitated.

Overall, thoughtful planning ensures that public open spaces are functional, sustainable, and reflective of the community's needs and values.



The Value of Public Open Space



Visual Appeal and Amenity

Well-designed, attractive open spaces enhance the town's appearance and provide visual relief from built areas. Clean, shaded, and active spaces also improve safety by encouraging community presence, passive surveillance, and deterring anti-social behaviour—creating places that feel welcoming and secure.



Improved Physical and Mental Health

Access to well-designed green spaces encourages physical activity such as walking, cycling, and play—helping to reduce chronic health conditions and promote mental wellbeing. These spaces offer a peaceful environment that provides stress relief and supports healthy lifestyles.



Movement and Connectivity

POS contributes to active transport by providing safe and accessible walking and cycling routes. Well-connected open space networks support mobility within and between neighbourhoods, encouraging sustainable travel and reducing reliance on cars.



Environmental and Biodiversity Benefits

Urban green spaces help improve air quality, manage stormwater, reduce heat, and protect natural habitats. They support local biodiversity by providing habitat for native flora and fauna and contribute to the overall ecological health of the town.



The Economic Value of Public Open Space

Attractive and functional public spaces enhance property values, attract investment, and increase foot traffic in commercial areas. They support tourism by offering appealing destinations and event spaces, contributing to the local economy.



Social Connection and Inclusion

Public open spaces act as shared community hubs where people of all ages and backgrounds can gather, interact, and participate in cultural or recreational activities. They strengthen social ties, promote inclusion, and enhance the community's sense of belonging.

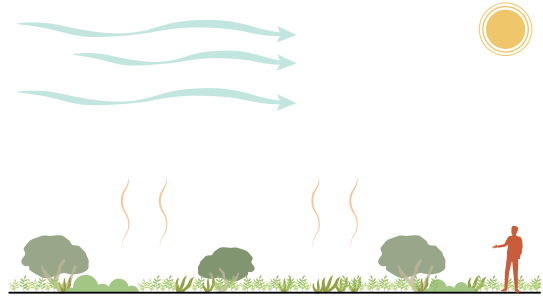
Element Two: Streets & Corridors

Why are Green Streets & Corridors Important ?

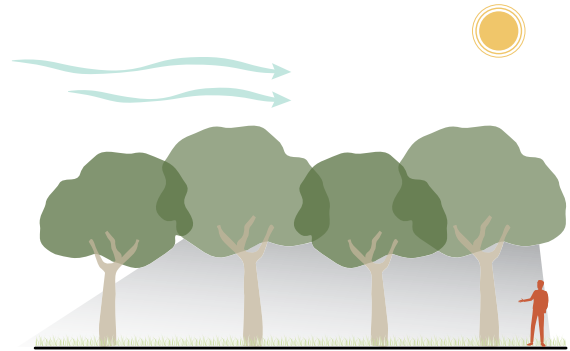
The Town recognises that streets and corridors, enhanced with integrated green cover, are essential elements of our green network. These corridors not only provide vital connections between our homes, workplaces, and the broader landscape but also serve as critical spaces for travel, recreation, play, and social interaction. By prioritising greening within streets and corridors, we can significantly improve everyday experiences, creating inviting and vibrant places that attract and retain residents.

As the Town continues to expand, greening streets and corridors must be considered essential infrastructure, crucial for long-term community wellbeing and environmental resilience. Trees along streets and corridors play a particularly important role, cooling urban environments, promoting biodiversity, and improving air quality. Their presence is now more important than ever.

This plan emphasises establishing conditions that support healthy and long-lived street trees, ensuring green cover is seamlessly integrated into streets, corridors, drainage systems, and public open spaces, thus enhancing and strengthening the open space network for generations to come.



Natural Landscape



Preferred Urban Environment

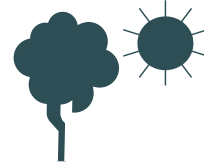


The Benefits of Green Streets & Corridors



Creating Community Hubs

Green cover within public open spaces (POS) plays a key role in creating inviting communal hubs where people from diverse backgrounds come together. Trees and greenery not only enhance the beauty of these spaces but also promote social interaction, cultural activities, and public events, fostering a sense of belonging and inclusivity.



Shading and Cooling

Green cover is essential for cooling urban environments. Streets without tree cover can be 10-20 degrees hotter than surrounding areas, contributing to the urban heat island effect (UHIE). Asphalt surfaces retain heat and cause elevated nighttime temperatures. By increasing tree cover along streets—which account for 20-30% of the urban footprint—the Town can significantly reduce heat and create cooler, more comfortable public spaces.



Supporting Recreation

As Hedland's population increases, green cover within streets and public spaces becomes even more important for recreation. Trees and greenery enhance streets, transforming them into vital spaces for walking, social interaction, and play. With walking being the most popular recreational activity in Hedland, the presence of green cover improves the experience and helps meet growing recreational needs.



Safety and Walkability

Green cover, especially in the form of trees, enhances the safety and walkability of streets. Research shows that tree-lined streets not only make walking more attractive but also reduce the number of vehicle crashes. Trees improve pedestrian safety by lowering driver stress and encouraging slower, safer driving. In addition, roadside greenery positively influences how pedestrians perceive the safety and comfort of walking routes.



Wayfinding and Sense of Place

Green cover contributes to wayfinding and strengthens the sense of place in urban areas. Trees help define the character of a location, offering visual cues for navigation while enhancing the identity of a space. Studies show that residents living closer to green spaces feel more connected to their community and engage in more social activities, underscoring the importance of green cover in fostering a sense of belonging.



Visual Appeal

Green streets and corridors enhance the visual quality of the urban environment by softening infrastructure, framing views, and adding natural textures and colour. Tree-lined streets and landscaped verges create more attractive, welcoming spaces that improve the experience of walking, cycling, and driving. These green elements strengthen local character, promote a sense of place, and signal care—encouraging community pride and greater use.

Element Three: Water

Water is the lifeblood of Hedland's green network, a scarce and invaluable resource that underpins the existence and sustainability of parklands, bushland and green cover.

In a region defined by arid conditions and limited rainfall, the careful management and innovative use of water are not just beneficial but essential. Water is not merely a component of Hedland's green network—it is its foundation. Without it, the vision of an inviting, and functional urban landscape would remain unattainable. The availability and management of water resources will determine the success of urban greening initiatives, influencing everything from air quality to urban cooling and overall community well-being.

Thus, water must be a central consideration in all aspects of public open space planning and development. Its careful stewardship is critical to ensuring that the town's green spaces can thrive in harmony with the arid landscape. This challenge also presents an opportunity—to innovate, adopt sustainable practices, and envision a future where Port Hedland's urban oasis flourishes against the backdrop of its unique environment.

Water Scarcity

Historically, groundwater has been the primary source of irrigation for parklands in Western Australia, including the Pilbara region. Once considered an abundant and easily accessible resource, groundwater availability has become increasingly precarious due to declining rainfall and groundwater recharge, coupled with rising demand from urban development. This necessitates a shift towards more sustainable and efficient water use practices, and the inclusion of Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) principles into the planning and design of POS.

In Hedland, the natural landscape is characterised by sporadic vegetation, with lushness often confined to areas with access to groundwater or stored soil moisture. The existing drainage infrastructure, designed to quickly divert stormwater away from urban areas, exacerbates the challenge. With limited permeable surfaces, much of the stormwater is rapidly channeled away, reducing opportunities for natural infiltration that could support vegetation. This situation highlights

the need for a strategic approach to managing water resources in the town's urban landscape. A lack of trees and vegetation in Port Hedland contributes to several environmental and health issues, including increased dust, poor air quality, heightened urban heat islands, and reduced liveability. These challenges underscore the importance of integrating water management into urban greening efforts. By enhancing the permeability of public and private lands and adopting innovative water management strategies, such as WSUD and the use of alternative water sources, the Town can create a more resilient and sustainable green network.

Extreme Weather Events and Flooding

The area also experiences extreme water events such as cyclones and flooding due to its tropical climate and coastal location. Cyclones, which typically occur between November and April, bring heavy rainfall, destructive winds, and storm surges that can cause significant damage to homes, infrastructure, and the natural environment. These storms have also led to major disruptions in the town's port operations, which are vital for iron ore exports. Notable cyclones, such as Cyclone Veronica in 2019 and Cyclone George in 2007, have had severe impacts on the community, resulting in property damage and even loss of life.

Flooding is another major concern in Port Hedland, especially during the wet season and cyclonic events. Heavy rains can overwhelm drainage systems, leading to water damage, road closures, and disruption to essential services. Low-lying areas are particularly vulnerable, and floodwaters can rise between 0.5 to 1.5 meters on average, with even higher levels during severe cyclones when storm surges are involved. These extreme water events pose ongoing challenges for the town's infrastructure and public safety, prompting continued efforts to improve drainage systems and resilience against cyclones.



Hedland Community Snapshot

People

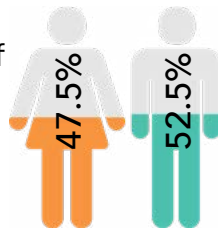
In 2021, the median age of people living in Town of Port Hedland was:

32 years

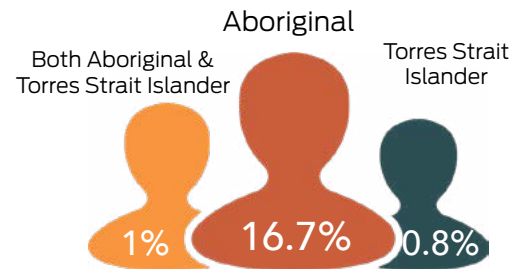
Of the 15,684 residents in Town of Port Hedland in 2021:

24.2% were aged 0-14 years

41.1% were aged 25-44 years



Indigenous Status



A defining feature of Hedland's community is its high proportion of families with children—in 2021, 70.5% of households were family households, and of these, 64% included children.

Short Stay Accommodation



80%

of short stay accommodation is workforce.

Recreation Trends

60%

of survey respondents like to recreate in parks and open spaces

Average time spent

1 - 2 hours

Average time spent

30 minutes to 1 hour



49%

of survey respondents attend both weekdays and weekends

Top 5 recreation activities within the Town of Port Hedland:

- **Supervising children playing**
- **Socialising**
- **Walking**
- **Sitting, resting and relaxing**
- **BBQ's and picnics**



Understanding Community Need

The Hedland community highly values its open spaces and actively engages with them for recreation, socialising, and connection to the environment. Approximately 60% of community members regularly use local parks, with Cemetery Beach, Pretty Pool, and Shay Gap parks identified as key recreational and social gathering areas. Beyond park spaces, community members frequently participate in diverse outdoor activities such as camping, fishing, four-wheel driving, water-based recreation, and walking trails—demonstrating a strong cultural connection to the natural landscape and coastline.

Given Hedland's challenging arid climate, quality green network must thoughtfully address extreme heat, persistent dust, and limited water availability. Community feedback has underscored the critical need for more shaded areas, cooling water features, and vegetation buffers to enhance comfort and usability. Selecting drought-resistant native plants and implementing water-efficient irrigation will ensure these spaces remain vibrant, sustainable, and environmentally responsible.

Health and wellbeing are central to the community's interaction with open spaces. With high local rates of chronic conditions such as cardiovascular disease and type 2 diabetes, accessible parks and recreational facilities are essential for promoting active lifestyles. Additionally, carefully designed green spaces offer vital mental health benefits, providing peaceful environments that alleviate stress and encourage community connection.

Hedland's diverse demographics—including permanent residents, transient workers, and visitors—each bring unique expectations to open spaces. Permanent residents typically favour family-friendly amenities such as playgrounds, picnic areas, and community gardens, whereas transient workers and visitors often seek spaces that support active recreation, social gatherings, and cultural engagement. A balanced open space network must accommodate this broad range of needs through inclusive, multi-functional designs. Community consultation identified essential

characteristics of quality open spaces: safety, cleanliness, sustainability, and high amenity. Regular maintenance, improved lighting, and proactive hazard management are vital to ensuring spaces remain welcoming and secure. Inclusive design principles, incorporating wheelchair-accessible pathways, seating, restrooms, and age-friendly facilities, further support equitable use for all community members.

Quality open spaces in Hedland should also reflect and celebrate local Indigenous culture and history through storytelling areas, culturally sensitive design, and locally commissioned art installations. Integrating environmental considerations, including community gardens, native planting schemes, and educational signage, promotes ecological awareness and sustainability.

Connectivity between open spaces, homes, and schools emerged as a key community priority, with strong support for enhancing walkability and cycling infrastructure. Research supports this local aspiration, affirming that connected green networks not only improve physical health but also foster social cohesion, reduce isolation, and address community health inequalities.

Finally, proximity alone does not ensure park utilisation. Community barriers such as accessibility issues, perceived discrimination, and feelings of alienation must be intentionally addressed through inclusive design and responsive management. By addressing these factors, Hedland's open space network can genuinely become accessible, inclusive, and welcoming, fostering community wellbeing and ecological health for all residents.

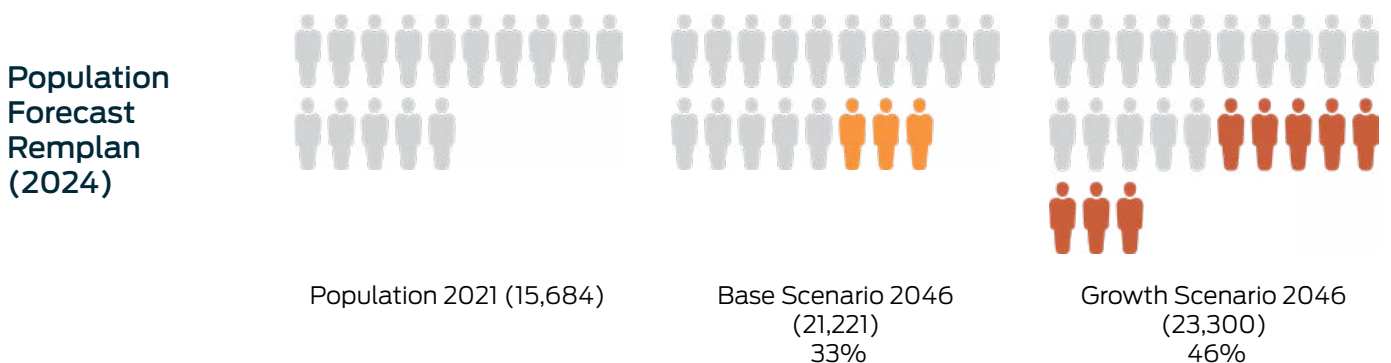


Planning for the Future

By understanding future population growth and identifying key growth areas, we can proactively ensure that there is adequate and accessible open space to meet the community's needs into the future.

Future Population

Future growth will greatly influence where Council plans infrastructure investment. The population growth model referenced in this Strategy was undertaken by Remplan and released in 2024.



Planning for Growth

The model shows population growth for Hedland in the future. A base scenario of growth is identified of 21,221 (34%) and a growth case of 23,300 (47%) above 2021 levels.

Significant higher population growth is anticipated in South Hedland than Port Hedland. This aligns with current planning through the Local Planning Strategy (LPS) 2021. This is influenced by:

- The West End Improvement Scheme 1, which will lead to a reduction in the population of the West End of Port Hedland.
- Minor growth with the development of several infill sites in the East End of Port Hedland
- A larger number and area of greenfield development sites in South Hedland coming online.

Impact on POS Planning

1. Future population growth in South Hedland will require Council to address changing needs for community infrastructure, to ensure populations have access to a range of community infrastructure (Refer to the Community Infrastructure Assessment in Part 06).
2. It will be essential to identify structure plan areas where POS is required, supported by clear guidelines and policy to ensure developer proposals align with community needs. The Town will not accept privately delivered POS outside of identified structure plan areas into its management.
3. Development in 'greenfield' and 'brownfield' areas needs to consider accessibility to open space in line with walking catchment guidelines.
4. Due to Hedland's regional context, it will be essential to establish the needs of the community through engagement (rather than simply relying on population guidelines) as per the Western Australia Guidelines for Community Infrastructure (2020).



Port Hedland's Expected Growth

- The West End Improvement Scheme 1, will lead to a reduction in the population of the West End.
- Under a growth scenario the East End is forecast to add round 534 additional people by 2046, a 13% increase from 2021 (Remplan, 2024).

Short term growth

1. The Stables
2. Dempster Street

Medium term growth

3. Telstra Tower Site
4. Athol Street

Long term growth

5. Former WWTP Site



South Hedland's Expected Growth

- Greater population growth is expected in South Hedland due to several greenfield developments.
- Under a growth scenario development is forecast to add around 6873 additional people by 2046, a 58% increase from 2021 (Remplan, 2024).

Short term growth

1. Hamilton Road
2. Pundulmurra
3. Trumpet Way
4. Western Edge

Medium term growth

5. Koombana
6. Osprey West
7. Western Edge

Long term growth

8. Osprey Rural

PART 03

State Planning Policy Alignment





Planning for Land Use and POS

There are several key planning documents that impact the provision of POS in the Town of Port Hedland. They include local planning schemes, state planning policies, development control policies, and operational policies like Liveable Neighbourhoods.

The Public Open Space and Street Tree Strategy has been developed in response to, and in line with these documents and strategies, some of which are legislation and must be adhered to. The following outlines the key external documents that have been taken into account.

Document	Explanation
Classification Framework for POS (2012), Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries	The Classification Framework for POS was developed to address the lack of clear and consistent terminology and definition when planning for POS. The Town has looked to align with these classifications and incorporated POS functions into the Town's POS framework.
Development Control Policy (DCP) 2.3 – POS in Residential Areas, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	The Policy looks to ensure that all residential development is complemented by adequate, well-located areas of POS which provide for the recreational needs of residents.
Position Statement: Expenditure of cash-in-lieu of POS, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	A position statement for the expenditure of cash-in-lieu for POS was developed to provide additional guidance in conjunction with the Development Control Policy 2.3.
Development Control Policy (DCP) 1.3 – Strata Titles, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	The policy deals with those classes of strata title proposals which require the approval of the WAPC and sets out the criteria to be used in the determination of applications for that approval. It includes provision for a contribution to public facilities such as POS.
Liveable Neighbourhoods 2009 & DRAFT Liveable Neighbourhoods 2015, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	This is the operational policy for the design and assessment of structure plans and subdivision for new urban (predominantly residential) areas in the metropolitan area and country centres, on greenfield and large urban infill sites. Sets out POS requirements of the WAPC.
State Planning Policy (SPP) 7.2 Precinct Design, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	The Precinct Design SPP 7.2 was recently gazetted and guides the preparation of precinct structure plans, local development plans, subdivision and development in areas identified as precincts. Policy outcome 6 specifically relates to providing comfortable public spaces that encourage physical activity, enable a range of uses and are accessible to all.
Precinct Design Guidelines, Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage	SPP 7.2 Precinct Design is to be read in conjunction with the Precinct Design Guidelines which provide more detailed information. The relevant section for the Strategy is Design Element 3: Public Realm.



How does it influence the provision of POS?

The State Governments Development Control Policy 2.3 – Public Open Space in Residential Areas requires Local Governments to provide 10% of its total Gross Subdivisible Area (GSA) as POS. The GSA reflects the amount of land within the Town that has the potential to be subdivided.

The following types of land are to be excluded from the Town's POS calculations and do not count toward the gross subdivisible area (GSA):

- Foreshore reserves
- Bush Forever areas
- Natural water bodies
- Environmentally Sensitive Policy (EPP) wetlands
- Local bushland with restricted public access, unless it is part of the two percent of 'restricted use' local POS (refer to: LN 2009, Element 4 R5 and R33)
- Land reserved as parks and recreation under the Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS), regardless of function
- Land zoned as industrial, rural, or private recreation under the MRS
- Business, civic, development, district centre, hotel, industry, local centre, mixed business, private institution, regional centre, service station, and special use zones/reserves under LPS 3, including leased and private sporting clubs (e.g., bowls, tennis, golf, soccer)
- Public purpose or utility reserves under the MRS and LPS, such as fenced drainage sumps
- Recreation facilities, leisure facilities, or other community facilities
- Artificial water bodies are considered 'restricted use' local POS for up to two percent of the 10 percent calculation, with any surplus being excluded. If deemed 'restricted use,' the surface area of the water body is included in the GSA and POS calculation.

While the Draft Operational Policy 2.3 – Planning for Public Open Space cannot influence decision-making—having been released for public consultation only—it still provides useful guidance. The draft excludes regional open space, foreshore reserves, community purpose sites, Bush Forever areas, and conservation reserves from the definition of POS. However, it acknowledges that these areas may influence the calculation of gross subdivisible area and, in some cases, justify a reduced POS requirement, as outlined in Liveable Neighbourhoods. This recognition is particularly important in Hedland, where many residents use these broader open spaces for recreation. Notably, 40% of survey respondents reported not relying on formal POS for recreation—yet these spaces still play a vital role in providing shade, cooling, habitat, and drainage. This underscores the importance of recognising all types of open space within the Town's green network.

This Strategy recognises that minimum requirements are needed to establish a baseline standard to provide a consistent measure of POS provision across local government areas. However, measuring the adequacy of POS provision through an arbitrary percentage based on a static area value does not provide insight into what is required from a place performance perspective.

POS provision is complex and multifaceted, and requires the consideration of nuanced social, environmental, cultural and economic needs of each specific place. As such, the application of the 10 per cent standard for POS is discussed within the confines and scope to which it applies as per DCP 2.3. However, for the future planning of POS in Hedland, the assessment undertaken has considered this percentage in conjunction with other key measures including community sentiment, accessibility and quality.

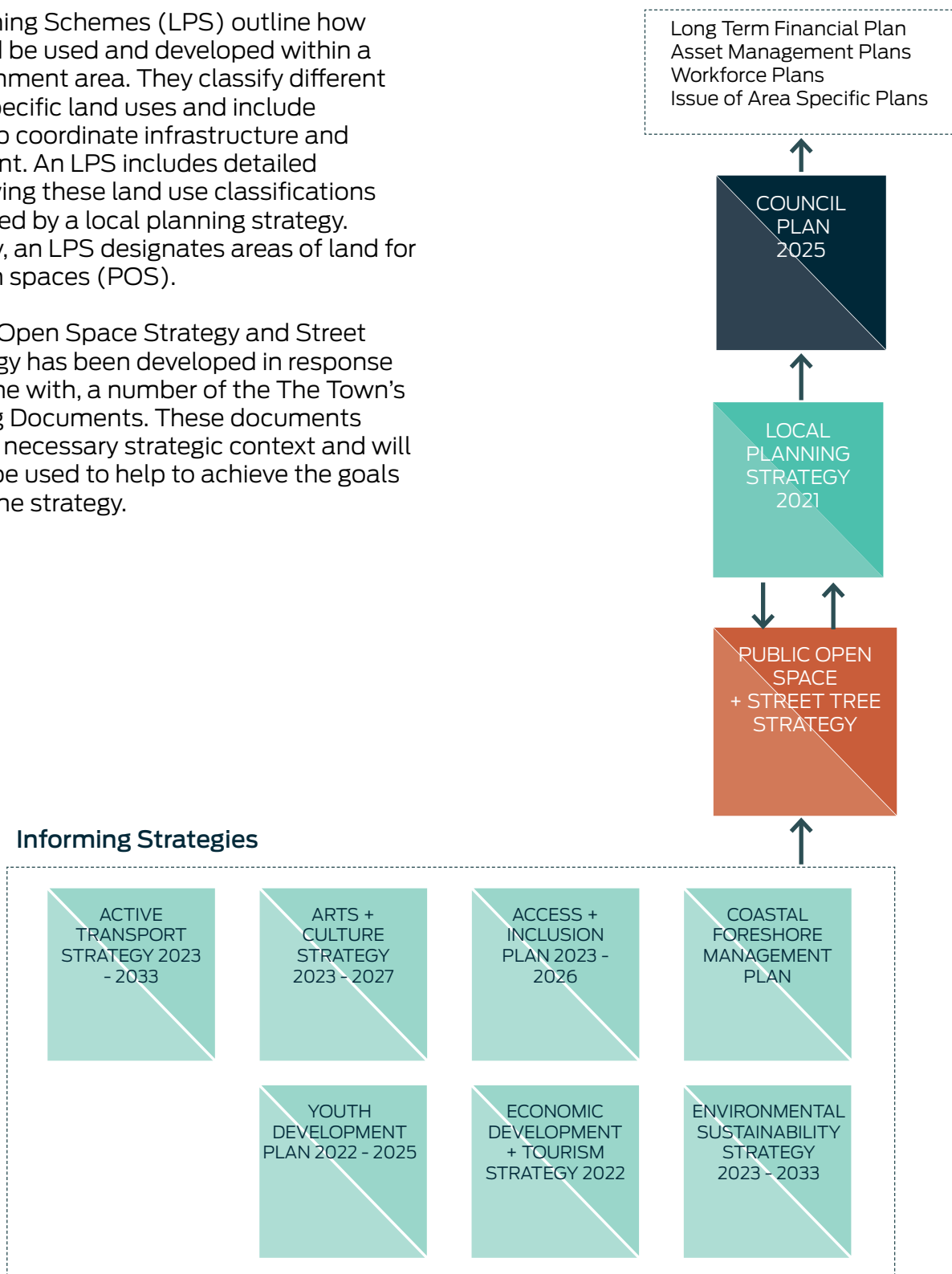


How does this strategy fit into the Local Strategic Framework?

What is a Local Planning Scheme?

Local Planning Schemes (LPS) outline how land should be used and developed within a local government area. They classify different areas for specific land uses and include rules to help coordinate infrastructure and development. An LPS includes detailed maps showing these land use classifications and is backed by a local planning strategy. Importantly, an LPS designates areas of land for public open spaces (POS).

The Public Open Space Strategy and Street Tree Strategy has been developed in response to, and in line with, a number of the The Town's Key Guiding Documents. These documents provide the necessary strategic context and will ultimately be used to help to achieve the goals set within the strategy.



PART 04

Hedland's POS Network





The Town's POS Framework

POS provision within the Town of Port Hedland aligns with the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries POS Classification Framework

It utilises their two-tier approach which considers both the functions and the hierarchy classification as part of the POS network. This approach places greater emphasis on the role or function of the open space and streamlines the POS classifications to inform how we plan and resource.

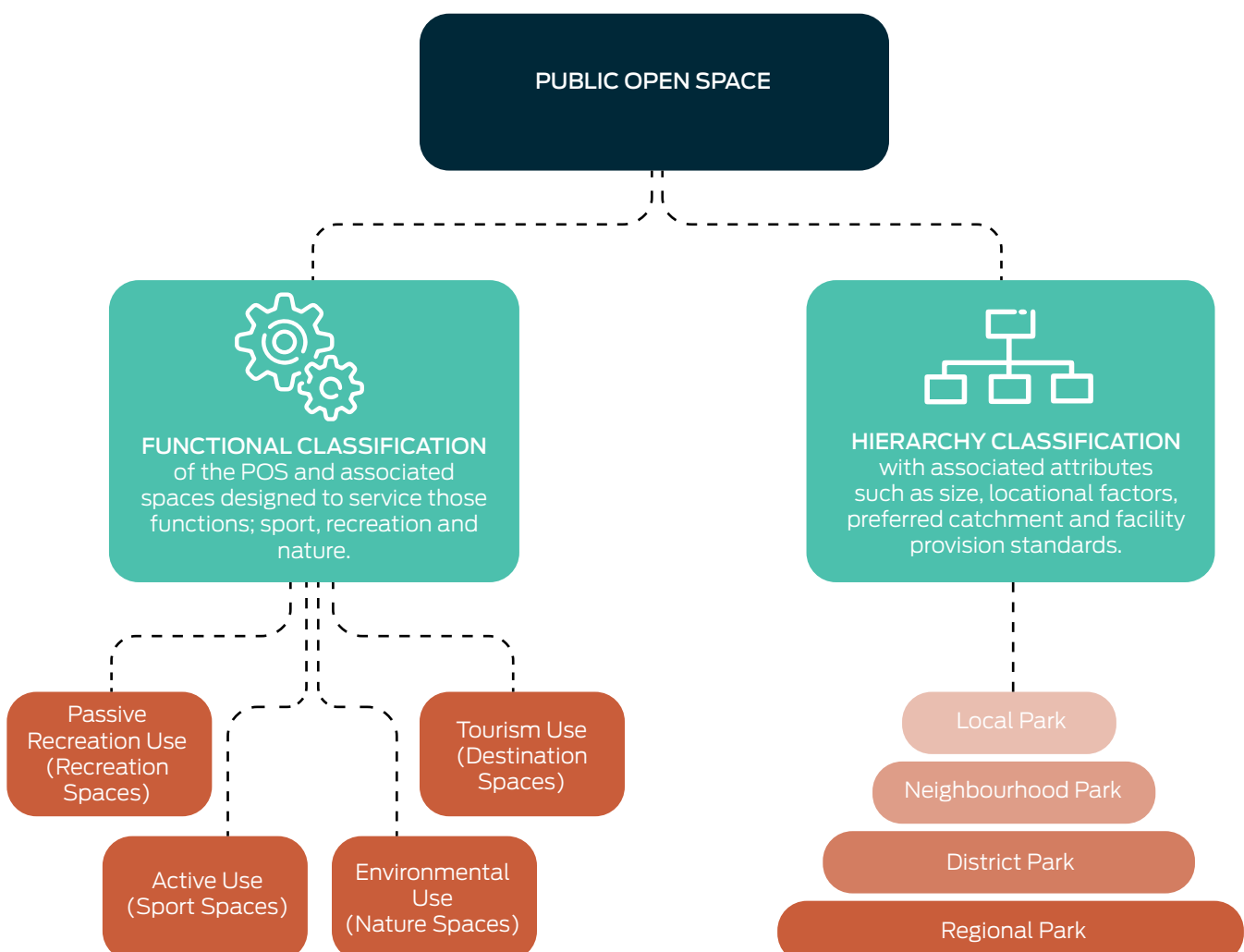
Functional Classification

The POS functions are the primary use and expected activities undertaken within POS. There are four primary function spaces: Recreation, Sport, Nature and Destination. A single POS may serve more than one function depending on its attributes.

Hierarchy Classification

The classification of POS is based on several key factors, including size, main purpose, the activities they support and infrastructure they contain, how many people they serve, and how easily accessible they are. One of the most noticeable differences between the four types of POS is their size.

The following pages provide greater detail on the functions and classification hierarchy of POS.



Functional Classifications

Passive Recreation Use (Recreation spaces)

Purpose	Recreation spaces provide a setting for informal play and physical activity, relaxation and social interaction
Description	Recreation spaces enhance physical and mental health through activity that provides relaxation, amusement or stimulation. Recreation spaces can be accessed by all to play, socialise, exercise, celebrate or participate in other activities that provide personal satisfaction or intrinsic reward. Recreation space includes gardens and open parklands, community gardens, corridor links, amenity spaces (eg, picnic areas), community use facilities (eg, barbecues, skate plazas), civic commons or squares.

Active Use (Sport Spaces)

Purpose	Sport spaces provide a setting for formal structured sporting activities.
Description	Sport spaces provide a venue for formal structured sporting activities such as team competitions, physical skill development and training. Sport spaces are designed to accommodate playing surfaces, buffer zones and infrastructure requirements of specific or general sporting activity. Players and spectators attend with the express purpose of engaging in organised sporting activity, training or competition; or watching the game. Most sport spaces can also be accessed by community members for informal sport and recreational purposes.

Environmental Use (Nature Spaces)

Purpose	Nature spaces provide a setting where people can enjoy nearby nature while protecting local biodiversity and natural area values.
Description	Nature spaces provide opportunity for low-impact recreational activities such as walking, cycling, picnicking, playing, watching or exploring natural features. They are commonly linked/integrated with recreational spaces. Nature spaces may include bushland, coastal areas, wetlands and riparian habitats, and geological and natural features. Sites are managed to enable recreation access while protecting local ecological and biodiversity values.

Tourism Use (Destination Spaces)

Purpose	Destination spaces offer natural, cultural, recreational, or heritage experiences for visitors and locals.
Description	Destination spaces are a publicly accessible areas designed to attract visitors and locals. These spaces are strategically located and curated to enhance the visitor economy while ensuring environmental and community benefits. They may include coastal foreshores, national parks, heritage precincts, cultural landscapes, scenic lookouts, and vibrant urban squares.

Hierarchy Classifications

Local Open Space			
	Size	Walking Catchment	Canopy Cover / Greening Goals
	<1ha	200m	
	Function	Level of Service	High
	Recreation	Low	

Elements Estate Park

Local Open Spaces are typically small parklands designed to meet the everyday recreational needs of nearby residents. These spaces support activities such as children’s play, dog walking, and casual relaxation, with their primary function being informal recreation. Some may also incorporate small areas of natural or landscaped vegetation to enhance amenity and biodiversity.

Located within neighbourhood settings, local open spaces often include natural shade, open grassed areas, and basic amenities such as bench seating, rubbish bins, path connections, and local-level playgrounds. Informal recreational features—like half courts or nature play elements—may also be included to create vibrant and engaging community spaces.

These parks are intended for access primarily on foot, servicing a walkable catchment of approximately 300–400 metres (roughly a 5 to 10-minute walk). Typically used during daylight hours, local spaces play a vital role in providing green relief—especially in higher-density areas with limited private outdoor space. They help break up the urban landscape, foster a sense of local identity, and support personal-level social interaction within the community.

General Amenity Requirements

- | | |
|---|---|
|  Turf |  Shade – Natural |
|  Irrigation |  Shade – Built |
|  Seating |  Street Parking |
|  Picnic Tables |  Bicycle Racks |
|  Drink Fountain |  Standard Lighting |
|  Paths |  Playground |
|  Bins |  Pet Facilities |

The general amenity requirements are intended to guide the design of new and upgraded open spaces. Not all listed features are required for every site—amenity should be tailored to local context and community needs.

Neighbourhood Open Space



Yikara Park

Size	Catchment	Canopy Cover / Greening Goals
1ha - 5ha	400m	Medium-High
Function	Level of Service	
Recreation	Low-Medium	

Neighbourhood Open Spaces serve as key recreational and social hubs within a community, drawing residents from the surrounding area with their diverse features and opportunities for interaction. These spaces help foster a sense of place and community identity, and may also incorporate elements that protect and showcase natural values, such as small bushland areas, wetlands, or watercourses.

Typically larger than local parks, neighbourhood spaces accommodate a broad range of informal recreational activities, including playgrounds, dog walking, cycling, skating or scootering, picnics, and informal ball games. As a result, they often include more extensive infrastructure such as shade structures, seating, BBQs, and multipurpose activity zones.

Neighbourhood spaces generally serve a walkable catchment of approximately 800 metres and are designed to support longer visits by family and community groups. These spaces are often located near cafés, kiosks, or community hubs, and are accessible by walking, public transport, or limited on-site car parking.

General Amenity Requirements



Turf



Bins



Dog Exercise Area



Irrigation



Shade – Natural



Pet Facilities



Seating



Shade – Built



Picnic Tables



Street Parking



Public Toilets



Bicycle Racks



BBQ



Standard Lighting



Drink Fountain



Three phase Power



Paths



Playground

District Open Space



South Hedland Skate Park

Size
5ha - 20ha

Catchment
800m

Canopy Cover /
Greening Goals

Medium

Function
**Recreation/
Sport**

Level of Service
Medium-High

District Open Spaces are primarily designed to accommodate organised formal sport, often supporting multiple sporting codes and clubs. While their core function is active recreation, these spaces may also include surrounding areas for informal use, such as walking, spectating, and passive recreation. Natural elements are generally limited, with landscaping often focused on large, mature trees that provide shade and visual amenity.

District spaces serve a broad catchment, attracting participants and spectators from across the wider community. They are frequently used by nearby schools for sport and events, and some facilities have the capacity to host competitions or community functions. Due to their scale and functionality, district spaces require substantial infrastructure, including fields, lighting, change rooms, spectator seating, and maintenance programs to meet formal sporting standards.

These spaces offer a valuable visual and recreational break in the urban landscape, especially when located along major roads or entry corridors. They are typically accessible by walking, public transport, and car, and are designed to support simultaneous high-volume use by a wide range of user groups.

General Amenity Requirements



Turf



Bins



Sports Lighting



Irrigation



Shade –
Natural



Standard
Lighting



Seating



Shade – Built



Event
Infrastructure



Picnic Tables



Pavilion



Three Phase
Power



Public Toilets



On Site Parking



Mobile Food
Vendor Zones



BBQ



Street Parking



10+ Play
Elements



Drink Fountain



Bicycle Racks



Dog Exercise
Area



Paths



Sportsground +
Infrastructure



Pet facilities

Regional Park



Size
Variable

Catchment
**Residents + broader
Pilbara Region**

Canopy Cover /
Greening Goals

Low-Medium

Function
**Recreation/
Nature/Sport**

Level of Service

High

South Hedland Integrated Sports Hub

Regional Open Spaces are large, multi-functional areas that accommodate a mix of organised sport, informal recreation, and significant natural or conservation spaces. These areas may include key environmental features such as water bodies, bushland, or coastal landscapes, and often play a dual role in supporting both active and passive recreation.

Serving multiple geographic or social regions, regional spaces attract visitors from across the Town and beyond, while also meeting the everyday needs of local residents. Given their broad catchment, good access to parking, public transport, and major road networks is essential to support high levels of use.

Due to their scale, regional spaces are capable of supporting the highest level of simultaneous use, with facilities for organised sport, community events, social gatherings, and nature-based activities. These spaces are designed for extended hours of use, accommodating daytime recreation as well as evening sporting fixtures, cultural events, and other programmed community activities.

General Amenity Requirements



Turf



Bins



Sports Lighting



Irrigation



Shade –
Natural



Standard
Lighting



Seating



Shade – Built



Event
Infrastructure



Picnic Tables



Pavilion



Three Phase
Power



Public Toilets



On Site Parking



Mobile Food
Vendor Zones



BBQ



Street Parking



10+ Play
Elements



Drink Fountain



Bicycle Racks



Dog Exercise
Area



Paths



Sportsground +
Infrastructure



Pet facilities

Other Components of POS

Informal Green Space (IGS)

Informal Green Space (IGS) refers to areas of vegetation within an urban environment that are not formally recognised, managed, or protected by municipal authorities. Unlike formal green spaces, such as parks and recreational areas, IGS includes a variety of natural or semi-natural areas that may lack official designation or maintenance. These can consist of brownfields, unused industrial land, spaces along railways, abandoned lots, home gardens, and other unplanned green areas.

Informal green spaces in Hedland typically includes:



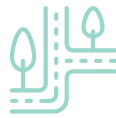
COASTAL +
MANGROVE
AREAS



VACANT LOTS +
BROWNFIELDS



NATURAL
BUSHLAND



STREETS +
VERGES



DRAINAGE
CORRIDORS



COMMUNITY
+ RESIDENTIAL
GARDENS

Benefits of IGS

Increased Accessibility and Variety

Including IGS in a public open space network can provide residents with a wider range of accessible natural areas. This variety can cater to diverse preferences and needs, offering quieter, less structured environments alongside more formal parks.

Cost-Effectiveness

Utilising IGS can be a more cost-effective way to increase green space availability, as they may require less intensive management and investment compared to developing new formal parks.

Cultural and Social Value

These spaces can hold cultural significance and provide opportunities for social interaction, recreation, and relaxation in an informal setting.

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

IGS often host diverse plant and animal species, contributing to urban biodiversity. They can provide crucial ecosystem services such as air purification, temperature regulation, and stormwater management.

Community Engagement and Stewardship

IGS can encourage community involvement, as local residents may take an active role in maintaining and using these spaces, fostering a sense of ownership and responsibility.

Play Facilities

Different Playground Types in Hedland

Play facilities in Hedland are highly used and valued spaces. The existing open spaces provide a range of play experiences and opportunities, these have been defined below.



Traditional

A play space designed specifically for children aged 0–12 years, integrating structured play equipment and natural elements to support physical activity, social interaction, exploration, and imaginative play suitable for this age group.



Youth

Refers to designated play areas specifically designed for teenagers aged 13–18, incorporating structured equipment and formal activity spaces tailored to support active recreation, physical engagement, and social interaction appropriate to this age group.



Imaginative

Play environment designed with natural elements, artistic installations, or constructed features that invite open-ended, non-prescriptive play, stimulating creativity, exploration, and imaginative interactions.



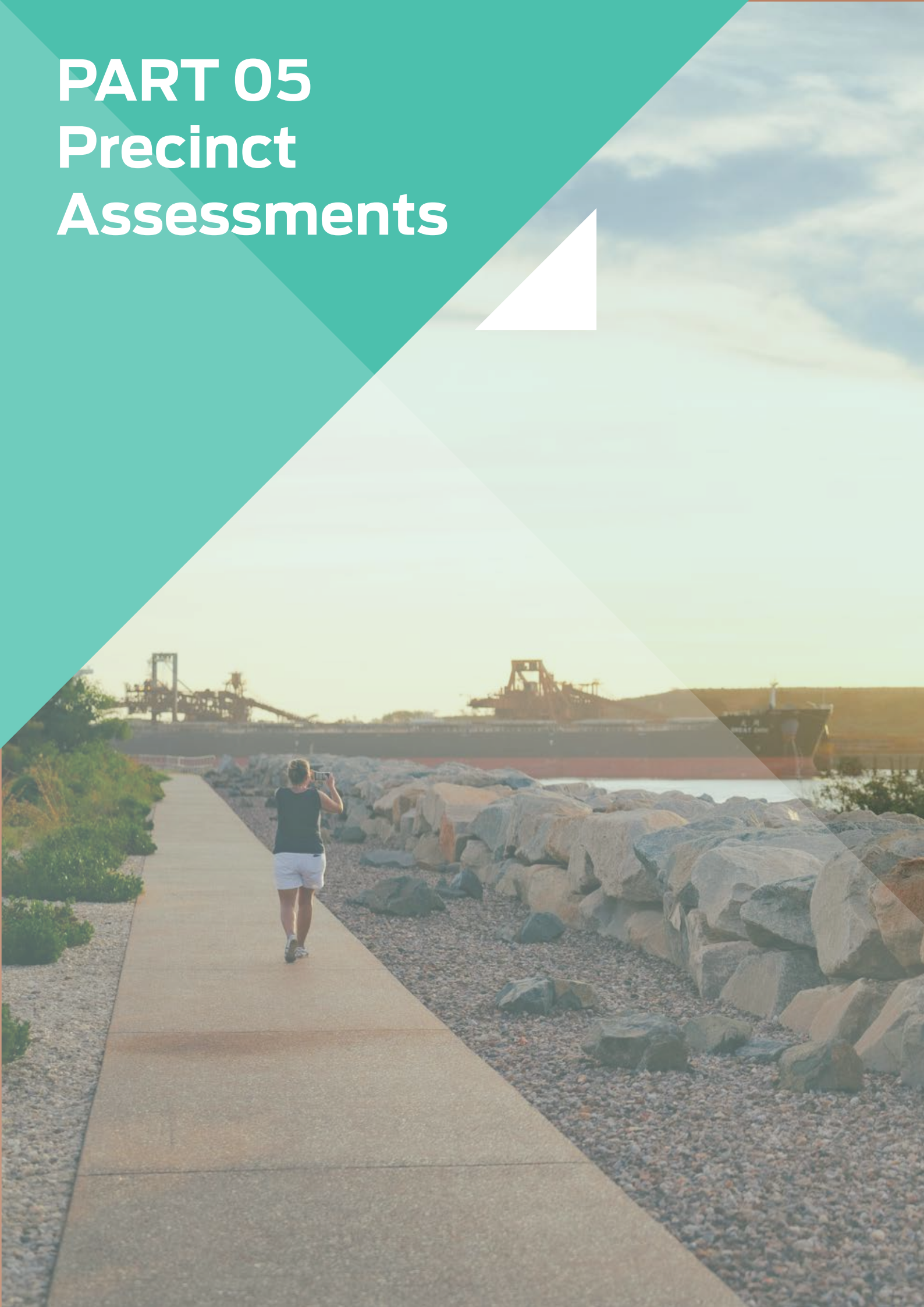
Fitness

Structured or intentionally designed spaces featuring specialised equipment and designated areas that encourage physical movement, active participation for the enhancement of overall health and fitness outcomes.

PART 05

Precinct

Assessments





Our Assessment Approach

Tailoring the assessment approach to the unique characteristics and needs of the Town of Port Hedland will be the key to its success.

POS Methodology

The assessment process outlined below aims to balance current legislative requirements with the specific needs of the local community. Integrity is achieved through a deeper understanding of how the existing public open POS network is accessed and experienced by residents. The assessment is built around three key components:

- **POS Audit** (Refer to Appendix D)
A detailed evaluation of the quality and amenity of existing open spaces, focusing on aesthetics, functionality, safety, and supporting infrastructure. This includes an audit of community infrastructure in accordance with the Guidelines for Western Australian Community Infrastructure (2020).
- **Accessibility Analysis**
A walkable catchment analysis assessing how easily residents can access open space from surrounding neighbourhoods, supported by an evaluation of the quality and connectivity of the local street network.
- **POS Provision Analysis**
A comparison of POS provision against benchmarks from other Pilbara towns, alongside a quantitative analysis that considers both the legislated percentage of POS (based on Gross Subdivisible Area) and a contextualised assessment that reflects how open space is actually used within the local setting.

Legislated Assessment

Applies to areas where the primary purpose of the space is sport, recreation or nature and typically the land has been set aside for these purposes.

It does not include:

- Nature reserves
- Foreshore reserves
- Privately owned open space
- Leased areas or facilities requiring paid entry and/or membership
- Spaces where statutory responsibility lies with the state government

Contextualised Assessment

Includes all areas that offer community value as green spaces and where the primary purpose of the space is sport, recreation or nature.

This includes foreshore reserves and school ovals.

It does not include:

- Leased areas
- Facilities requiring paid entry
- Facilities requiring membership



Comparative Analysis - Pilbara Benchmarking

In collaboration with the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH), an assessment of POS provision in Port Hedland and South Hedland was undertaken, with additional benchmarking against comparable towns in the Pilbara region to better understand POS provision within a similar regional and climatic context. In reading the comparison below, it is important to note, however, that making direct comparisons can be difficult due to inconsistencies in local planning schemes and the application of the POS zone.

In this case the following is noted:

- This methodology was aligned with Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) policy.
- Some local planning schemes, particularly older ones, may classify land as POS even when it serves other primary functions, such as drainage (as seen in Karratha).
- To ensure consistency and comparability across local governments, each area's Gross Subdivisible Area (GSA) was calculated using a standardised list of included and excluded zones.
- Although total recreation and conservation areas were documented, they were excluded from POS percentage calculations.
- Study areas were based on ABS Urban Centre Statistical Areas to maintain consistency, although this may differ from suburb-based assessments commonly used in metropolitan areas.
- The table below reflects updated Public Open Space (POS) zoning percentages following a review that incorporated Centenary Park, removed the South Hedland Golf Club, and excluded the POS area adjacent to Wilson Street in Port Hedland. It is recommended that this assessment be formalised through a scheme amendment.

Port Hedland	Gross Area (ha)	Net Area (easements deducted) (ha)
Environmental Conservation Area (deducted from Gross Subdivisible Area)	1068	1067
POS area (public open space reserve only)	86	83
Total Recreation/Conservation Reserve Area	1179	1176
Gross Subdivisible Area (only residential type land uses)	255	254
POS % of Gross Subdivisible Area	33.7%	32.9%

South Hedland	Gross Area (ha)	Net Area (easements deducted) (ha)
Environmental Conservation Area (deducted from Gross Subdivisible Area)	534	527
POS area (public open space reserve only)	36.3	36.1
Total Recreation/Conservation Reserve Area	810	803
Gross Subdivisible Area (only residential type land uses)	819	807
POS % of Gross Subdivisible Area	4.4%	4.5%

Town	POS % of Gross Subdivisible Area
Broome	7.4%
Karratha	76.4%
Newman	44.6%
Tom Price	33.9%
Average	40.6%

Application of the percentage standard for POS in Hedland

While Port Hedland currently exceeds the minimum 10% POS requirement, South Hedland falls significantly short at just 4.5%. Both areas are below the Pilbara regional average of 40.6%.

While there is no universally mandated standard for open space per capita, the World Health Organisation (WHO) recommends a minimum of 9 m² per person in urban areas, with various planning guidelines suggesting a range of 15 to 50 m² per person. When considering both current and projected future provision (assuming no additional open space is developed), Port Hedland and South Hedland continue to meet or exceed these benchmarks. Although open space per person is only one metric in assessing POS adequacy, these figures reinforce the importance of aligning future planning outcomes with demonstrated community needs rather than focusing solely on quantity.

		Port Hedland	South Hedland
Current Provision (ABS Census 2021)	Population	4,081	11,046
	m ² /person	203	32.7
	Current Provision Benchmark		
Base Forecast 2046 (Remplan 2024)	Population	3,989 (-92)	17,232 (+6,186)
	m ² /person	208	20.9
	Change in POS per person (m ²)	+5	-11.8
Growth Forecast 2046 (Remplan 2024)	Population	4,663 (+582)	18,667 (+4,639)
	m ² /person	178	19.3
	Change in POS per person (m ²)	-25	-13.4



Audit of Community Infrastructure

To better inform the POS assessment, a high level social infrastructure assessment has been undertaken for all amenities relevant to POS. This assessment is in keeping with the guidelines from Parks and Leisure Australia, which set the standards for provision across Western Australia. It is noted that this form of assessment is based on population numbers, and does not relate to the amount of land available.

Generally speaking, this assessment finds that South Hedland has a much greater need for investment in social infrastructure than Port Hedland, both now and in the future. Most notably, South Hedland has a much more immediate need for sporting facilities, local parks and neighbourhood playgrounds.

When prioritising investment in the Town’s open spaces, or delivering new spaces as part of redevelopment, the priorities identified in the table below should be considered. These should be supported by community and stakeholder engagement to ensure recreational trends, sporting club needs, and broader community expectations are understood and addressed.

	Population	Play Space				Open Space			
		Local	Neighbourhood	District	Regional	Local	Neighbourhood	District	Regional
Port Hedland Townsite Needs Assessment									
Current Supply		1	4	1	1	8	6	2	2
McGregor Street Sports Precinct					1				
Current Need	4,081	NA	2	<1	<1	4	1	<1	<1
2046 Base Forecast Need*	3,989	NA	2	<1	<1	4	1	<1	<1
2046Growth Forecast Need*	4,633	NA	2	1	<1	5	1	<1	<1
South Hedland Townsite Needs Assessment									
Current Supply		3	3	1	2	6	7	3	2
South Hedland Integrated Sports Hub			2						
Current Need	11,046	NA	6	1	<1	11	2	1	<1
2046 Base Forecast Need*	17,232	NA	9	2	<1	17	3	1	<1
2046 Growth Forecast Need*	18,667	NA	9	2	<1	19	4	1	<1

*Source: Remplan, 2024

Sports Space	AFL		Rugby/ Union League	Diamond Pitch Sports	Soccer Pitch	Cricket Oval	Athletics	Hockey
	Senior	Junior						
2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
					4	1		
1	1	1	<1	<1	1	1	<1	1-3
1	1	1	<1	<1	1	1	<1	
1	1	1	<1	<1	1	1	<1	
2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
4			5	3	3		1	
2	2	2	<1	1	2	2	<1	1-3
4	2	4	<1	1	3	3	<1	
4	3	4	1	2	3	3	<1	

Assumed Supply Ratios

(Source: Parks+ Leisure Australia WA, 2020)

Play Spaces

- Local - Nil provided
- Neighbourhood - 1:2,000
- District - 1:8,000 to 10,000
- Regional - 1:50,000

Public Open Spaces

- Local - 1:1,000
- Neighbourhood - 1:5,000
- District - 1:15,000 to 25,000
- Regional - 1:250,000

Sports Space (1:4,000 to 5,000), to include at least one of the following:

- AFL
 - Senior - 1:6,000 to 8,000
 - Junior - 1:1,500 to 8,000
- Rugby Union/League
 - 1:20,000 to 50,000
- Diamond Pitch
 - 1:10,000 to 14,000
- Soccer Pitch
 - 1:4,800 to 6,600
- Cricket Oval
 - 1:5,500 to 8,000
- Athletics
 - 1:250,000
- Hockey
 - 2km Catchment - 1-3 Pitches
 - 10km Catchment - 4+ Pitches



Port Hedland Assessment

The Port Hedland precinct encompasses the older, more industrial part of the Town, located along the coast with close proximity to the significant port facilities that drive much of the Town's economy. The suburb is characterised by its proximity to the coast, with some stunning ocean views, but it also faces the challenges of a harsh, arid climate and industrial activity.

Key features of Port Hedland include:

- Proximity to the coast and foreshore reserves
- Its built environment is more compact and features a mix of older residential areas, industrial sites, and historic buildings.
- Industrial infrastructure and sites that demand unique solutions.

The Port Hedland precinct has...



Direct Beach Access



Heritage Built Form



Port + Industrial Infrastructure

17

Open Spaces

10 Local Parks

4 Neighbourhood Parks

1 District Park

2 Regional Park



One off Leash Dog Park



The LEAF Project Area



Six Play Spaces

Pet Amenities

- On leash/Some pet facilities
- Off leash/Dedicated Pet Space

Play Facilities

- F Fitness
- I Interpretative
- Y Traditional Youth
- T Traditional

POS in the Port Hedland Precinct

	POS Name	Legislated	Contextualised	Role	Function	Hierarchy	Play	Public Toilet	Pet Amenities	Canopy Cover (%)
①	Courthouse Gardens		●	POS	Passive	Local				67
②	Captain Bert Madigan Park		●	Foreshore	Passive	Local		●		0
③	Cemetery Beach Park		●	POS	Passive	Neighbourhood	● I ● T	●	●	13
④	Civic Centre Gardens	●	●	POS	Passive	Local		●		27
⑤	Colin Matheson Oval	●	●	POS	Active	District	● T	●	●	6
⑥	Don Rhodes Mining Museum	●	●	POS	Tourism	Neighbourhood				14
⑦	Dowding Walk Trails		●	Foreshore	Environmental	Local		●		29
⑧	Glass Lane Gardens		●	POS	Passive	Local		●		88
⑨	Koombana Lookout	●	●	POS	Passive	Neighbourhood				13
⑩	Lions Park		●	POS	Passive	Local				9
⑪	Marapikurrinya Park		●	Foreshore	Passive	Local	● T	●		11
⑫	McGregor Street Reserve	●	●	POS	Active	Regional	● Y	●	●	1
⑬	Pretty Pool Park		●	Foreshore	Passive	Local	● T	●		30
⑭	Strike (Leap) Park		●	POS	Passive	Local		●		41
⑮	Yikara Park	●	●	POS	Passive	Neighbourhood				32
⑯	Sutherland Street Nodes		●	Foreshore	Passive	Local				0.1
⑰	Spoilbank Marina		●	POS	Tourism	Regional	● T	●	●	-

Port Hedland POS Assessment Analysis

The Port Hedland precinct, characterised by its coastal proximity and industrial heritage, is well-supplied with public open spaces, including access to popular foreshore reserves like Cemetery Beach Park. Although these foreshore areas are not traditionally classified under the legislative POS assessment, they play a vital role in community recreation and social interaction. Given the declining residential population in the West End precinct due to the West End Improvement Scheme No. 1 prohibiting residential uses, the focus for future POS planning in Port Hedland emphasises enhancing tourism-oriented and economically supportive spaces. This includes maintaining direct beach access, protecting green cover, and accommodating the area's industrial infrastructure through resilient and adaptable open spaces.

Assessment Summary

An assessment of POS accessibility in Port Hedland, based on walkable catchments to legislated open space, reveals some notable gaps in coverage. However, when considering the location of existing residential areas, the ongoing depopulation of the West End, and the presence of other recreational open spaces not legislated as POS, the precinct is generally well serviced. This is further reflected in the overall provision of POS, which accounts for 32.9% of the gross subdivisible area—exceeding standard requirements.

Using REMPLAN population forecasts, the community infrastructure audit indicates that Port Hedland is generally well supplied with recreational facilities. The only identified shortfall is the need for one additional junior AFL field to meet the benchmarks established by Parks and Leisure Australia. However, community feedback highlights concerns around the quality, safety, and usability of existing spaces. This presents a valuable opportunity for the precinct to focus on upgrading and enhancing current POS assets to better meet community expectations and improve overall amenity.

Canopy cover across the POS network ranges between 0–15%, with only minor exceptions. This level of coverage falls below community expectations, particularly regarding shade and thermal comfort, highlighting an opportunity to enhance canopy outcomes as part of future open space planning and investment.

Key Challenges



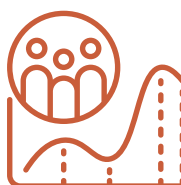
Foreshore Exclusion from POS Network

Although the foreshore areas, such as Cemetery Beach Park, play a vital recreational role, they are not traditionally counted within POS metrics. This legislative gap fails to capture the community's extensive use of these coastal spaces.



Low Green Cover in POS

Tree canopy analysis highlights the lack of canopy cover across parks. While a few parks perform well, there is a broad need for increased greenery to improve usability, comfort and mitigate urban heat effects.



Decreasing Residential Population

Port Hedland is experiencing a decline in its residential population, partly due to the West End Improvement Scheme No. 1 prohibiting residential uses.



Coastal Erosion Risk

Coastal erosion of the foreshore due to storm surge and wind speed during cyclonic activity is a key risk for open space and infrastructure along the coastal foreshore areas of the precinct.

Key Opportunities



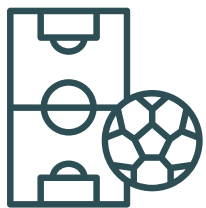
Increasing Tourism

Developing Port Hedland's West End for commercial, leisure, tourism, and education should include POS that combines heritage, tourism, and local needs. This includes beach front and nature opportunities like Marapikurrinya Park (port views) and Cemetery Beach Park (turtle nesting).



Improving quality of amenities in POS

Building on the generally good access to POS, opportunity to invest in key areas identified through community engagement such as canopy cover, safety, and usability.



District and Neighborhood Parks

Improving district-level parks can support organised sports, family activities, and community events, adding diversity to recreational options and encouraging broader community use.



Green Corridors and Streetscapes

Creating green corridors and streetscapes that link main parks (hubs) with smaller green spaces (spokes) will promote walkability, reduce urban heat, support biodiversity and encourage people to walk and ride outside.



Coastal Integration

Port Hedland's coastal foreshore areas provide important open spaces that can serve as focal points that connect residents and visitors to the precinct's unique character, fostering local enjoyment and visitor appeal.



Integrate Existing Masterplans

Review and integrate with the McGregor Street Masterplan.

Strategic Priorities for Port Hedland

The assessment analysis identifies several strategic priorities for POS in Port Hedland, informing the POS Strategy:



Enhance foreshore and destination spaces for tourism



Expand urban canopy in priority areas



Integrate water sensitive urban design



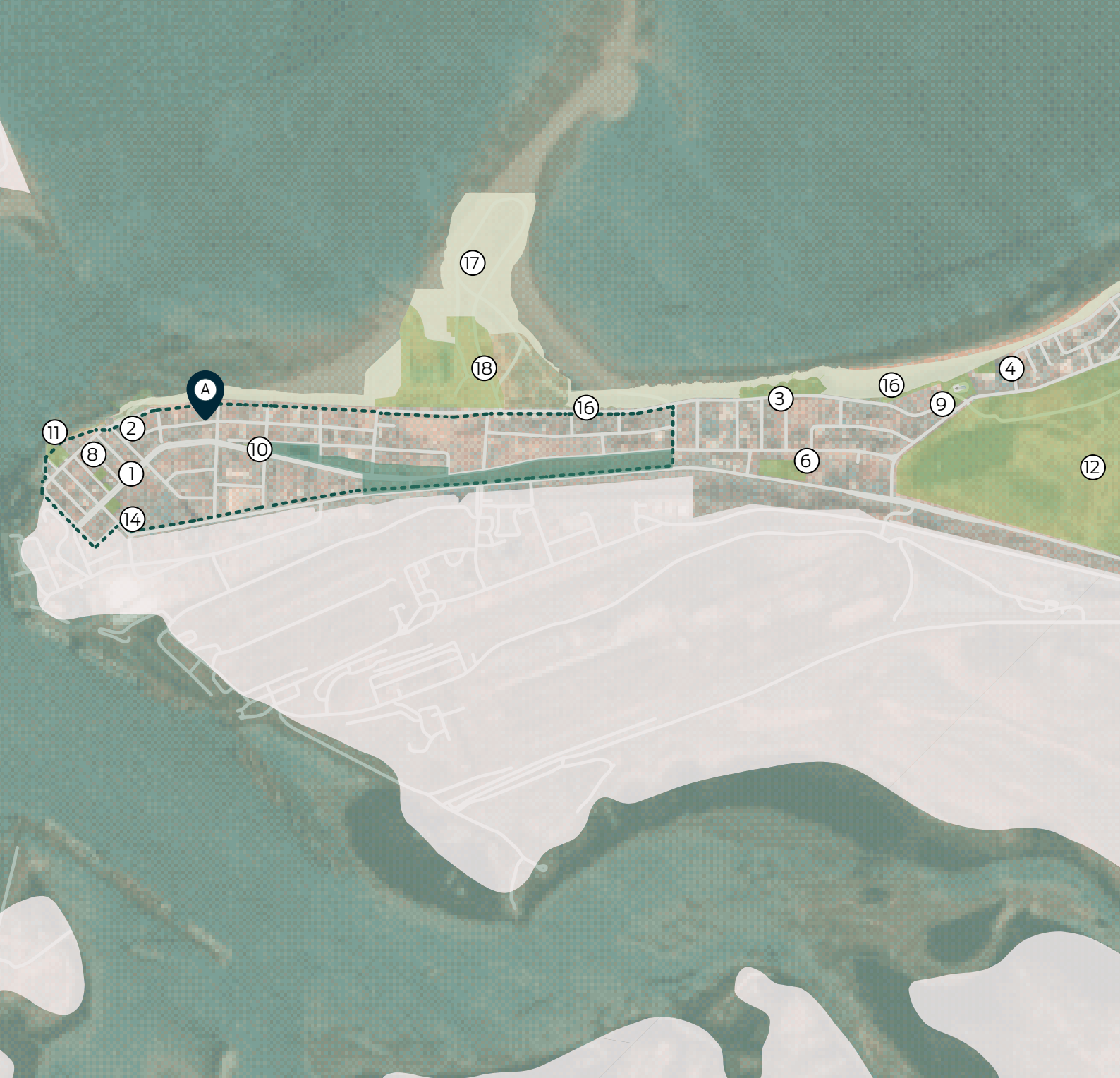
Celebrate Indigenous culture in POS design



Connect the network through green streets and corridors



Improve safety, accessibility and amenities



Port Hedland Public Open Spaces

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ① Courthouse Gardens | ⑥ Don Rhodes Mining Museum | ⑪ Marapikurrinya Park |
| ② Captain Bert Madigan Park | ⑦ Dowding Way Walking Trails | ⑫ McGregor Street Reserve |
| ③ Cemetery Beach Park | ⑧ Glass Lane Gardens | ⑬ Pretty Pool |
| ④ Civic Centre Gardens | ⑨ Koombana Lookout | ⑭ Strike (Leap) Park |
| ⑤ Colin Mathieson Oval | ⑩ Lions Park | ⑮ Yikara Park |



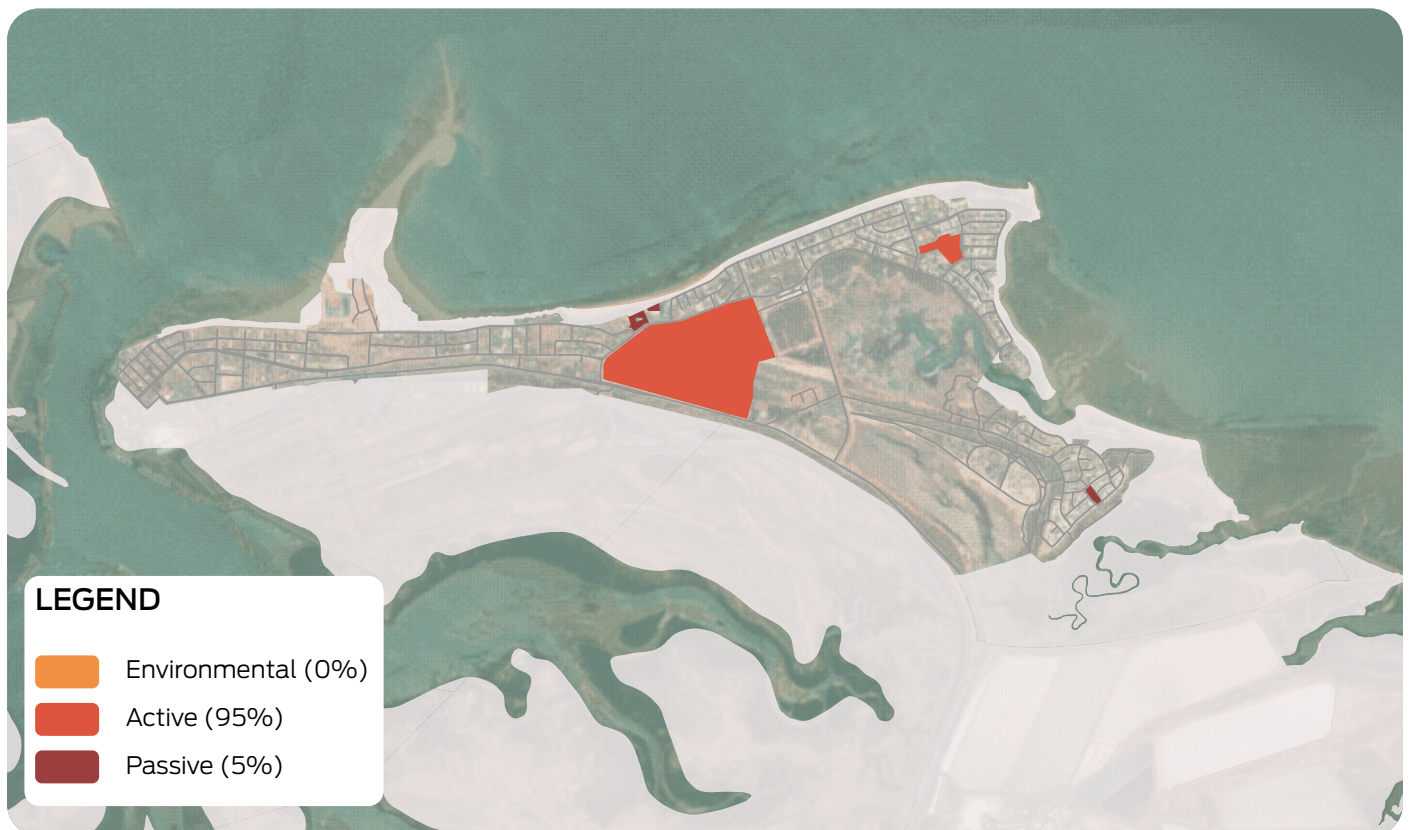
- ⑬ Sutherland Street Nodes
- ⑮ Foreshore Reserve
- ⑯ Spoilbank Marina

- A Port Hedland West End Improvement Scheme No. 1
- B Athol Street
- C Former WWTP
- D The Stables
- E Dempster Street
- F Telstra Tower Site

Legislated Hierarchy Assessment



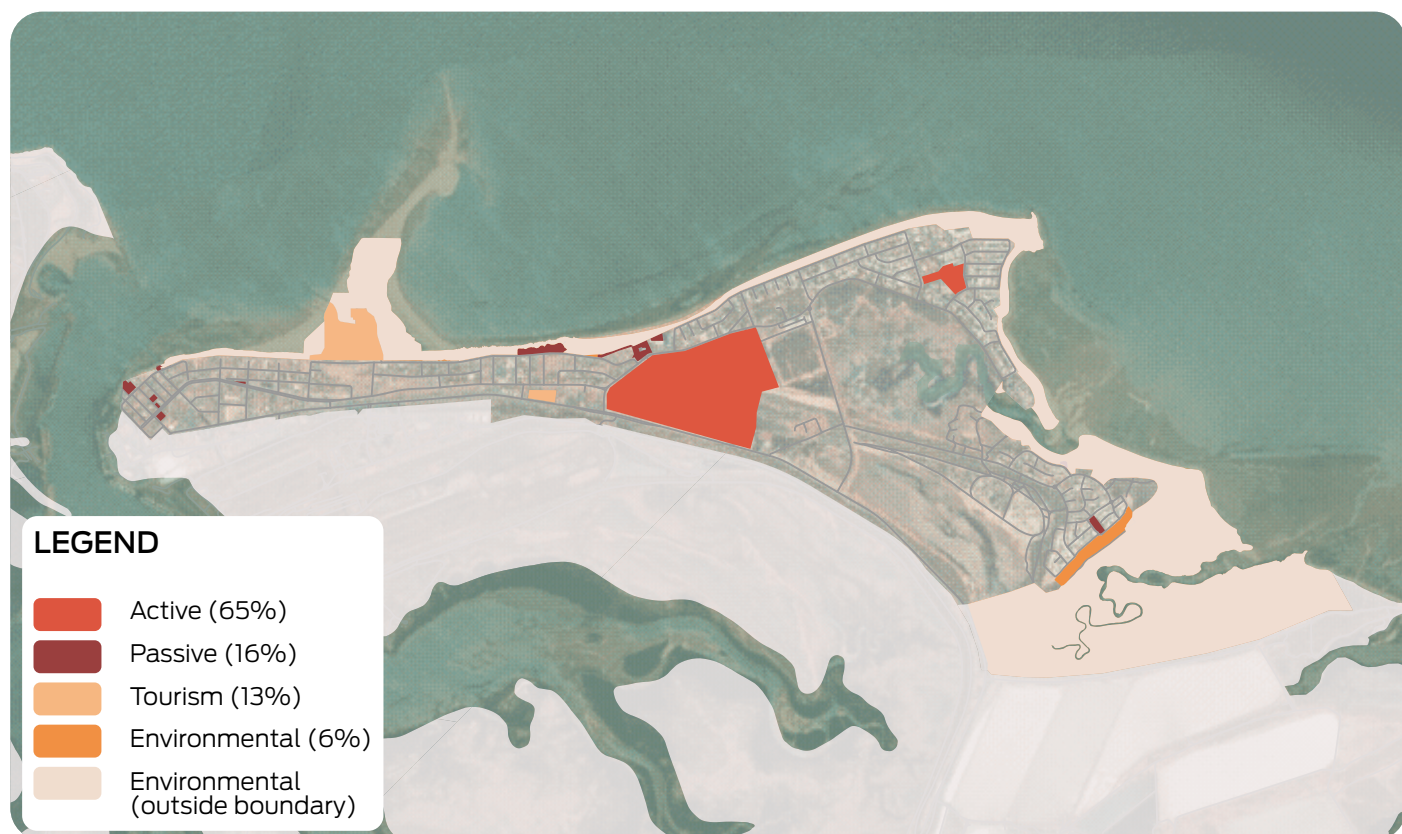
Legislated Function Assessment



Contextualised Hierarchy Assessment



Contextualised Function Assessment



Note: Percentages shown is of land in study area boundary only.

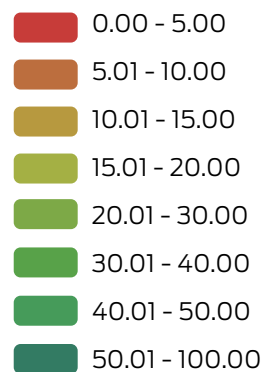


Port Hedland POS Green Cover Assessment





LEGEND CANOPY (%)



Increasing levels of Canopy Cover in Port Hedland

- ① Koombana Lookout
- ② Colin Mathieson Oval
- ③ Cemetery Beach Park
- ④ Courthouse Gallery Gardens





South Hedland Assessment

South Hedland, by contrast, is a more modern suburb developed inland, with a stronger focus on residential areas and community services. South Hedland is designed with a more suburban layout, featuring larger open spaces, parks, and community facilities like schools, shopping centres, and recreation areas.

Key features of South Hedland include:

- It is a planned residential suburban with wide streets and spacious neighbourhoods
- It is the primary hub for community services in the Town.
- Its inland location means that temperatures are higher, and the climate can be harsher.

The South Hedland precinct has...



Residential focus



Community
infrastructure
Hub



Inland location

22

Open Spaces

8 Local Parks

12 Neighbourhood Parks

1 District Park

1 Regional Park



One off Leash
Dog Park



Seven areas to
be developed
with future POS



Twelve Play
Spaces

POS in the South Hedland Precinct

Pet Amenities ● On leash/Some pet facilities ● Off leash/Dedicated Pet Space

Play Facilities ● F Fitness ● I Interpretive ● Y Traditional Youth ● T Traditional

	POS Name	Legislated	Contextualised	Role	Function	Hierarchy	Play	Public Toilet	Pet Amenities	Canopy Cover (%)
①	Baler Primary School		●	School Oval	Active	Neighbourhood				4
②	Cassia Primary School		●	School Oval	Active	Neighbourhood				4
③	Centenary Park		●	POS	Passive	Local		●	●	16
④	Cyclone George Park	●	●	POS	Passive	Local				10
⑤	Daylesford Park	●	●	POS	Passive	Local	● T	●		33
⑥	Elements Estate	●	●	POS	Passive	Local				8.5
⑦	Forrest Circle	●	●	POS	Passive	Neighbourhood	● F			16
⑧	South Hedland Integrated Sport Hub	●	●	POS	Active	Regional	● T			4
⑨	Osprey Village Park		●	POS	Passive	Neighbourhood	● T			15
⑩	Koombana Park	●	●	POS	Passive	Local	● T	●	●	36
⑪	Limestone Park	●	●	POS	Passive	Local	● T		●	17
⑫	Marquee Park	●	●	POS	Passive	Neighbourhood	● T	●	●	13
⑬	Murdoch Drive Parklets	●	●	POS	Passive	Neighbourhood	● T	●		5
⑭	Shay Gap Memorial Park	●	●	POS	Passive	Neighbourhood	● T	●		37
⑮	South Hedland High School Oval		●	School Oval	Active	Neighbourhood		●		8
⑯	South Hedland Primary School Oval		●	School Oval	Active	Neighbourhood	● T	●		56
⑰	South Hedland Skatepark		●	POS	Active	Neighbourhood	● Y		●	6
⑱	Roberts Street	●	●	Future POS	Passive	Local				7
⑲	Harrier Osprey Drain	●	●	POS	Passive	Local				20
⑳	Murdoch Drive Park	●	●	Future POS	Passive	Neighbourhood				2
㉑	Buzzard Street	●	●	Future POS	Passive	Neighbourhood				2
㉒	JD Hardie	●	●	POS	Active	District	● Y			7

South Hedland POS Assessment Analysis

The POS network in South Hedland plays a critical role in supporting the wellbeing and recreational needs of the community. However, an assessment of POS mapping and classifications reveals significant challenges and opportunities for improvement. With a current imbalance favoring passive spaces, limited active recreational facilities, and low canopy cover, South Hedland's POS network requires strategic enhancements to meet the demands of its residents and the region's harsh climate. By addressing these issues and capitalising on opportunities for additional tree planting, improved POS distribution, and new active spaces, South Hedland can foster a more inclusive, accessible, and resilient open space network that enhances the quality of life for all residents.

Assessment Summary

The existing open space network in South Hedland is predominantly passive, with no legislated or contextual public open spaces classified as environmental. Accessibility across the area is limited, with gaps in walkable catchments to POS. While some of these gaps are partially addressed by the inclusion of contextual open spaces, and the environmental conservation reserve, overall access is constrained. This is further compounded by the Radburn-style street layout, which negatively impacts connectivity, legibility, and walkability across the open space network.

South Hedland is projected to experience substantial population growth, with an estimated increase of 6,000 to 7,500 residents by 2046. While analysis of open space provision indicates that the area is currently, and will continue to be, well serviced in terms of total POS percentage, there is a clear shortfall in open space-related community infrastructure. This gap highlights the need for targeted and strategic investment to ensure that future provision meets the evolving recreational, social, and functional needs of the growing population.

Canopy cover in South Hedland's public open spaces generally ranges from 0–20%, with limited exceptions. This falls short of community expectations for shade and thermal comfort. Given South Hedland's inland location and exposure to extreme heat, there is a critical need to incorporate climate-resilient design principles, including increased shade cover and tree planting, to improve comfort and usability of public spaces.

Key Challenges



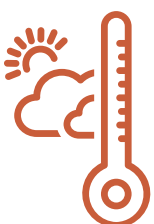
Underrepresentation of Active Spaces

South Hedland's POS network has a substantial proportion of passive spaces, with limited areas designated for active recreation. This lack of balance restricts opportunities for organised sports and dynamic community activities.



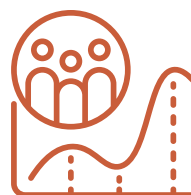
Low Green Cover in POS

Tree canopy analysis (Refer Figure p. 76) highlights the lack of canopy cover across parks. While a few parks perform well, there is a broad need for increased greenery to improve usability, comfort and mitigate urban heat effects.



Harsh Climate

South Hedland's inland location subjects it to more extreme temperatures, increasing the need for climate-resilient design and shaded areas in public spaces.



Uneven Distribution of Open Space

Certain neighborhoods lack sufficient access to POS within a reasonable walking distance, which impacts equitable access to recreational opportunities and green spaces.

Key Opportunities



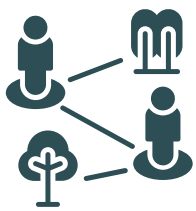
Enhanced Tree Planting and Shading Initiatives

Implementing extensive tree planting and increasing shaded areas in parks and along streets can improve comfort, reduce urban heat, and make POS more accessible year-round.



Rebalancing POS Functions

Introducing environmental and more active recreational spaces, such as sports fields and playgrounds, can diversify the recreational options available to residents and encourage community engagement and fitness.



Connecting Green Corridors

Developing green corridors between key parks and residential areas will improve access, promote walkability, and provide shaded pathways, making the POS network more cohesive and integrated.



Future Development Opportunities

Several designated areas for future POS development present opportunities to address gaps in POS distribution, allowing for the creation of a more equitable network of parks and recreational spaces across South Hedland.

Strategic Priorities for South Hedland

The assessment analysis identifies several strategic priorities for POS in South Hedland, informing the POS Strategy:



Develop new POS in areas of new development



Increase shade and cooling in POS



Diversify recreation facilities and playgrounds



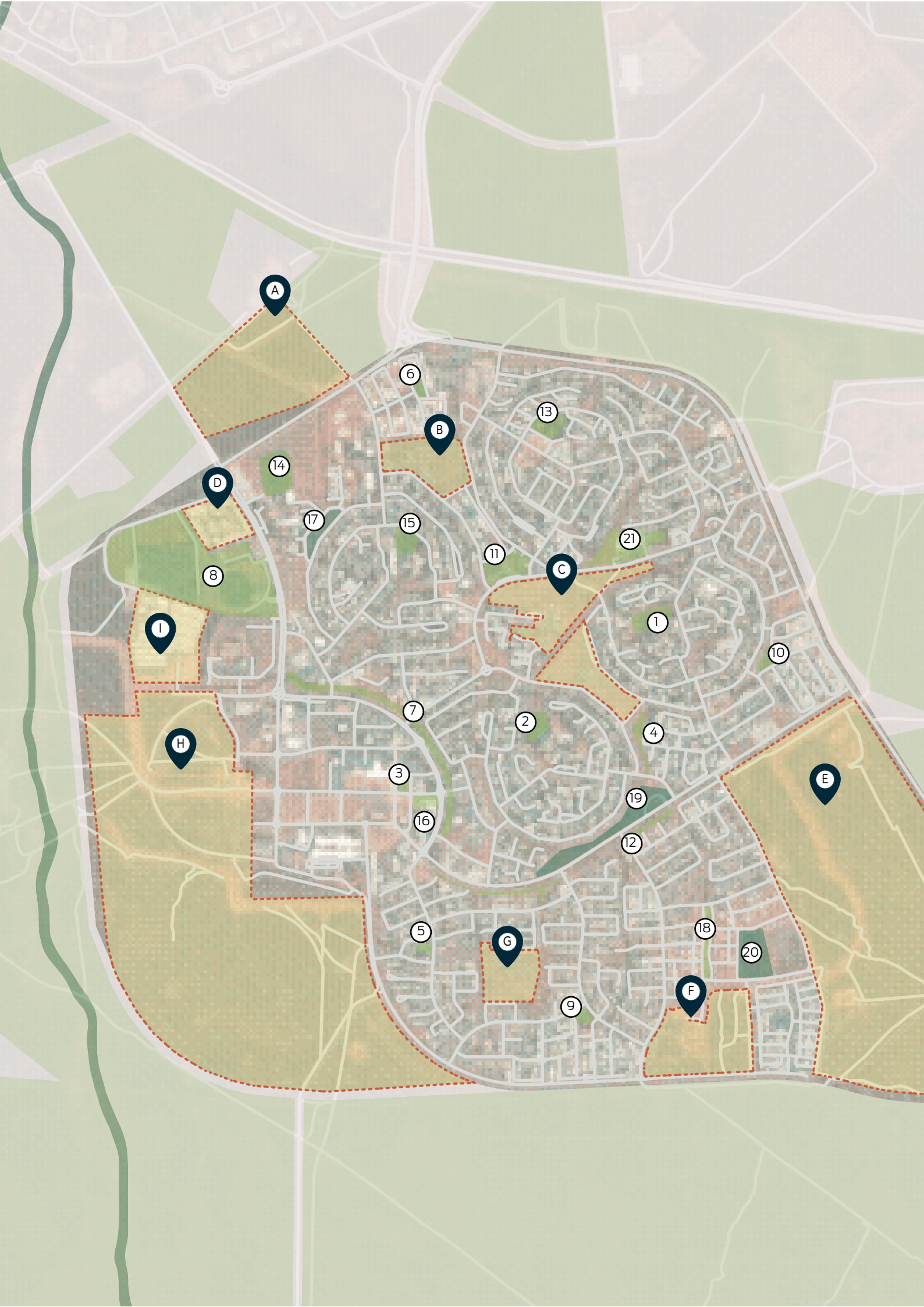
Leverage drainage corridors as community assets



Engage communities in co-design and stewardship



Implement the hub and spoke model to improve POS connectivity



Public Open Spaces in South Hedland

- ① Baler Primary School
- ② Cassia Primary School
- ③ Centenary Park
- ④ Cyclone George Park
- ⑤ Daylesford Park
- ⑥ Elements Estate
- ⑦ Forrest Circle
- ⑧ South Hedland Integrated Sporting Hub (SHISH)
- ⑨ Koombana Park
- ⑩ Limestone Park
- ⑪ Marquee Park
- ⑫ Murdoch Drive Parklets
- ⑬ Shay Gap Memorial Park
- ⑭ South Hedland High School Oval
- ⑮ South Hedland Primary School Oval
- ⑯ South Hedland Skatepark
- ⑰ Roberts Street
- ⑱ Harrier Osprey Drain
- ⑲ Murdoch Drive Park
- ⑳ Buzzard Street
- ㉑ JD Hardie
- A Hamilton Road
- B Pundulmurra
- C Trumpet Way
- D Club Hamilton
- E Osprey Rural
- F Osprey West
- G Koombana
- H Western Edge
- I Forrest Circle

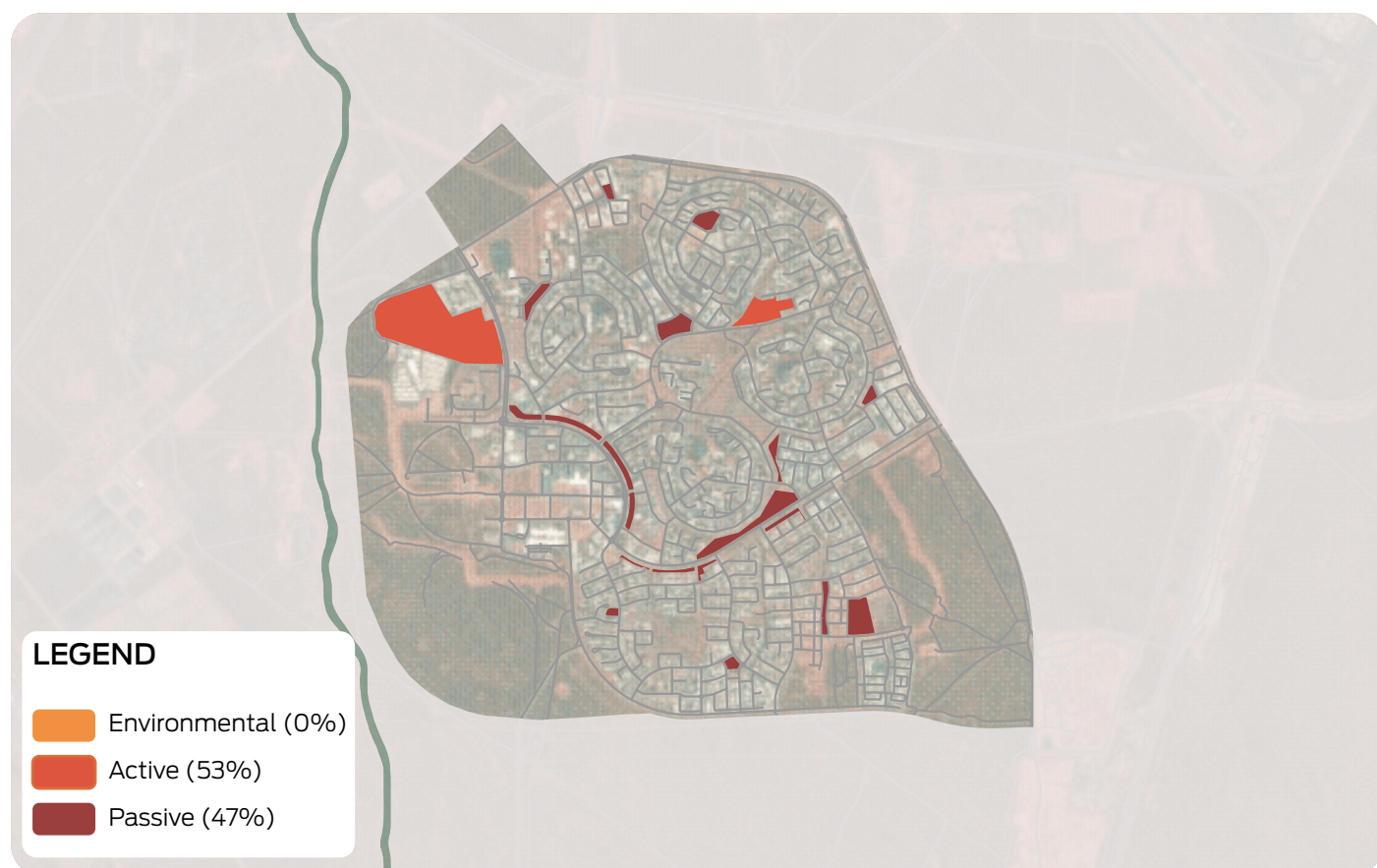
LEGEND

-  POS
-  Future POS
-  Environmental Conservation Reserve
-  Urban Development Area

Legislated Hierarchy Assessment



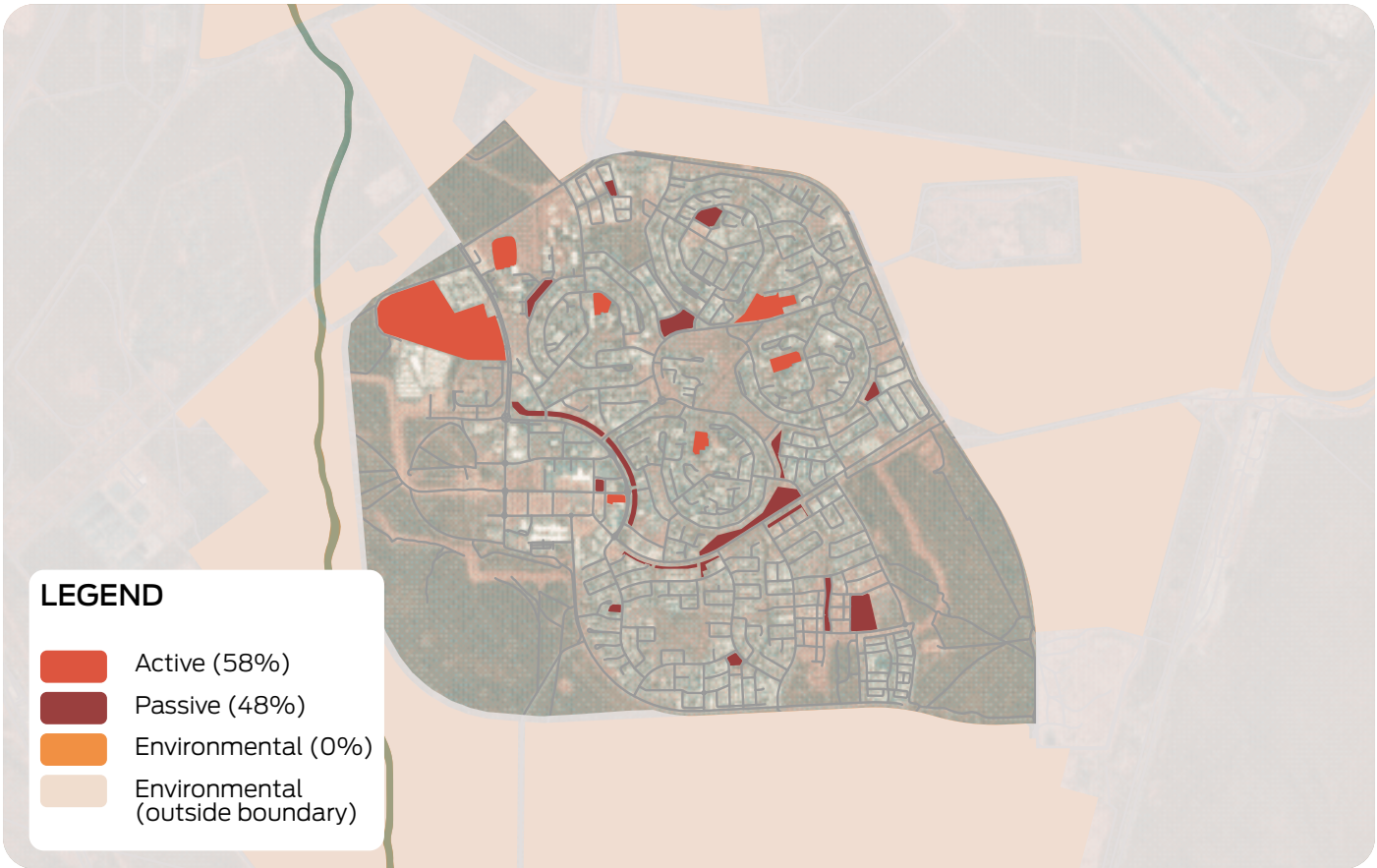
Legislated Function Assessment



Contextualised Hierarchy Assessment



Contextualised Function Assessment



Note: Percentages shown is of land in study area boundary only.

Green Cover Assessment

SOUTH HEDLAND

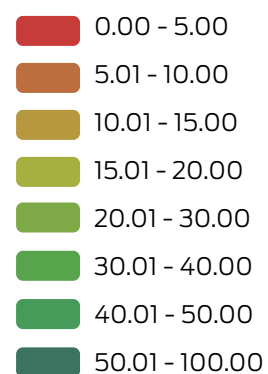




Increasing levels of Canopy Cover in South Hedland

- ① Marie Marland Reserve
- ② Limestone Park
- ③ Shay Gap Memorial Park

LEGEND CANOPY (%)



Understanding the Impact of Native Title

The Town of Port Hedland is intricately linked to the Kariyarra, Nyamal and Ngarla people, each with their own cultural heritage and connection to the land.

Incorporating their history and cultural practices into the planning and delivery of Hedland's green network is essential for creating spaces that honour and reflect our Indigenous community. This includes recognising Native Title claims, respecting sacred sites, and engaging with local Aboriginal communities to ensure that their cultural values and traditional knowledge are integrated into design and maintenance practices.

Native Title and Public Open Space in Port Hedland

Native Title is a legal recognition of the traditional rights and interests of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in land and waters, based on their continuous connection to Country under traditional laws and customs. In Port Hedland, Native Title is a key consideration in the planning, delivery, and management of public open space, particularly in areas subject to the Kariyarra Native Title Determination.

The Kariyarra Native Title Agreement, established between the Kariyarra people and the State of Western Australia, formally recognises the Kariyarra people's rights over large parts of the Port Hedland area. This agreement provides a framework for engagement and cultural recognition in land use planning and development. Additionally, the Strelley Native Title Agreement applies to land outside the Port Hedland townsite boundary and should be considered in broader regional planning contexts.

Existing Agreements

In 2022, the Town of Port Hedland signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation (KAC), the trustee for the Kariyarra people's native title. The MOU establishes a framework for entering into voluntary Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) to support future municipal works on Kariyarra native title land, avoiding the need for litigation.

Beyond compensation, the MOU outlines shared benefits for the Kariyarra community, including cultural heritage protection, employment and social opportunities, support for KAC led developments, and wayfinding signage. This agreement marks a significant step in recognising the Kariyarra people as traditional owners and lays the foundation for a strong, ongoing partnership.

Planning

Before proposing new open space, the Town must determine whether the land is within an area covered by the Kariyarra Native Title Agreement or subject to any Indigenous Land Use Agreement (ILUA). Where applicable, the Town is required to engage with the Kariyarra Traditional Owners to ensure that planning outcomes reflect cultural values, respect spiritual connections to land, and support shared decision-making. This may influence the types of permissible activities or the location and design of public open spaces.

Delivery

POS projects within Native Title areas must be designed and delivered in a culturally appropriate manner. This may involve incorporating traditional knowledge, recognising cultural heritage sites, or including art, language, or interpretation elements that reflect Kariyarra identity. Collaborative design processes should be prioritised to ensure outcomes align with the values of Traditional Owners and the expectations of the broader community.

Maintenance

Ongoing maintenance of open space within Native Title areas may require culturally sensitive approaches. The Kariyarra people may have input into how landscapes are managed, particularly in relation to environmental stewardship, land care practices, and ceremonial considerations. Maintenance regimes should be flexible enough to accommodate cultural protocols and seasonal knowledge, contributing to both ecological sustainability and cultural continuity.



Understanding Non-Exclusive Areas and 47A / 47B Zones

Non-Exclusive Area

A non-exclusive area in the context of Native Title refers to land where Native Title rights exist but are not exclusive. This means Traditional Owners have certain rights to access, use, or manage the land alongside other uses or public rights. While these areas allow for shared land use, the Town must still consult with the Registered Native Title Body Corporate (RNTBC) when planning public open space or infrastructure to ensure cultural and legal considerations are respected.

47A and 47B Zones

These refer to sections of the Native Title Act 1993 (Cth):

- Section 47A allows Native Title to be recognised over certain land held by or for Aboriginal people (such as reserves or grants).
- Section 47B allows Native Title to be recognised over vacant Crown Land that is not subject to any lease or reservation for public purposes.

These zones have been identified across the Town of Port Hedland, particularly in Port Hedland, and represent areas where Native Title may be determined or reinstated, subject to legal conditions.

Planning Implications

- Consultation Requirement: Development or open space planning in these areas requires early and ongoing engagement with the native title holders (e.g. Kariyarra Aboriginal Corporation).
- Cultural Design Considerations: POS within these zones should integrate Indigenous cultural values and may include sacred sites or community-specific infrastructure.
- Land Use Limitations: Use or development of POS may be limited or modified to reflect the conditions of native title recognition, especially in 47A or 47B areas where traditional rights are stronger.
- Land Tenure Impacts: The Town must confirm tenure and title status before acquisition, development, or rezoning, especially if considering land transfers, infrastructure upgrades, or long-term POS planning.

While non-exclusive areas may allow for co-use with Traditional Owners, 47A and 47B zones carry greater significance and planning obligations under the Native Title Act. The Town must ensure that public open space delivery in these areas is culturally responsive, legally compliant, and collaboratively planned with native title representatives.



Determination Areas of Native Title

-  Non-exclusive area
-  47A and 47B NTA zones



Data Sources: Registered Native Title Body Corporate Areas, DPLH espacial
Kariyarra Determination of Native Title, Landgate

Public Open Space Contributions + Cash in Lieu Requirements

The provision of POS or cash-in-lieu (CIL) for residential areas is governed by the DPLH's Development Control Policy 2.3 POS in Residential Areas (DCP 2.3). It is noted that the DCP 2.3 is subject to a comprehensive review. However, the Town must still align CIL contribution requirements with this policy until such time that it is updated or advised otherwise. In conjunction with the requirements set in DCP 2.3, the Town will continue to undertake a holistic assessment of subdivision and CIL submissions in line with the previously identified POS provision assessment process.

Use and Management of Cash-in-Lieu Funds

CIL funds must be used in accordance with the conditions outlined in DCP 2.3 and the Position Statement: Expenditure of Cash-in-Lieu of POS (2020). In general, these funds must be:

- Spent on land managed by the local government,
- Freely accessible to the public (i.e., no entry fees or membership restrictions),
- Dedicated to recreational use under local planning schemes.

Acceptable uses of CIL funds include:

- Purchasing land for parks, recreation grounds, or open space within the same locality as the contributing subdivision;
- Repayment of loans used by the local government to acquire such land;
- With Ministerial approval, the development or enhancement of public open spaces that are vested in or managed by the local government.

Investments may include amenities and infrastructure such as:

- Seating, shading, pathways, car parking, lighting, and signage;
- Toilets, change rooms, landscaping, and play equipment;
- Projects that enhance the function, accessibility, safety, and amenity of open space.

Initiatives that align with this Strategy or improve ecological systems and community identity.

Locality and Catchment Considerations

CIL funds must be spent within the same locality (typically the same suburb) as the originating subdivision and must clearly benefit that area. The scale and nature of the expenditure should align with the classification and role of the POS:

- For small, local POS, investments should be within a walkable catchment of the subdivision;
- For larger spaces (e.g., district or community parks), expenditure may be appropriate within a broader catchment serving the subdivision.

When determining CIL requirements, the accessibility of nearby open spaces is critical. Physical or functional barriers—such as highways, industrial areas, large bushland corridors, or inadequate pedestrian infrastructure—must be considered when assessing whether local POS is truly accessible. In cases where local POS access is lacking or suboptimal, CIL should be directed to spaces that can best serve the community's recreation needs.

Any expenditure of CIL funds on existing reserves must be assessed on merit and within context. Final approval for such uses rests with the Minister for Planning.

POS Contributions Under Strata Title Development (DCP 1.3)

Development Control Policy 1.3 – Strata Titles (DCP 1.3) outlines general requirements for strata developments, including provisions for public purposes such as POS. Given that modern strata schemes often resemble conventional subdivisions in their layout and function, DCP 1.3 allows for POS contributions in a similar manner.

Under Section 3.3 of the policy, the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) may require a POS contribution for strata proposals involving more than a small number of lots. Where applicable, up to 50% of the required 10% POS contribution may be delivered as communal open space within the development—provided it offers usable, functional space for general recreation. The remaining portion of the contribution may be satisfied either through off-site POS provision or by a CIL payment.

Strata developments comprising five lots or fewer are not automatically subject to a CIL requirement. However, as with conventional subdivisions of similar scale, CIL may still be requested under certain conditions—particularly in areas with limited POS provision or poor access to existing public open spaces. In such cases, careful consideration of DCP 1.3 is recommended to ensure contributions are appropriately aligned with local needs and planning priorities.

Public Open Space Contributions and FIFO Workforce Accommodation

The substantial Fly-In-Fly-Out (FIFO) workforce in Port Hedland places unique pressures on the POS network, requiring a considered and equitable approach to POS provision. Although FIFO workers are not permanent residents, they frequently utilise public spaces for recreation, exercise, and social connection during off-duty hours. This transient population contributes to increased demand on parks and community facilities, often without corresponding infrastructure investment.

To address this imbalance, it is appropriate to require contributions—such as cash-in-lieu (CIL)—from workforce accommodation developments. These contributions establish a clear nexus between the development and its impact on the POS network, ensuring that open spaces are adequately funded, maintained, and expanded. In doing so, the Town can better meet the recreational needs of both FIFO workers and permanent residents, reduce strain on existing facilities, and promote broader community health and wellbeing.



Public Open Space Strategy Recommendations

General Recommendations

1. Require POS Contributions from all eligible residential subdivisions

- Request POS contributions for all residential subdivisions.

2. Support Use of CIL Contributions on:

- Park upgrades (shade, play, lighting, seating, etc.)
- Urban greening and canopy enhancement
- Drainage corridor activation
- Linear connections between POS and neighbourhood centres

3. Establish Catchment-Based CIL Use

- Require that CIL be spent within the same suburb as the contributing subdivision.
- Use broader catchment definitions where POS serves district or regional roles.

4. Create POS Reserve and Investment Plan

- Establish dedicated CIL Reserve Funds for South and Port Hedland.

5. Require POS Contributions from Workforce Accommodation

- Prepare a Local Planning Instrument to mandate POS contributions (CIL only) from all workforce accommodation proposals.
- Define contribution rates (e.g. per bed or occupancy unit).

6. Local Planning Strategy Amendment

- The planning implications of this strategy should be reflected in, and implemented through, an amendment to the Local Planning Strategy.
- Review the zoning of POS to reflect this strategy. This may lead to an amendment to the Local Planning Scheme.

7. Extended Maintenance Period for POS to 5 Years

- Developers be responsible for maintaining public open space (POS) for five years, rather than the current two generally required by the Commission, to ensure landscaping and infrastructure are resilient

and successful in the Pilbara climate. This extended period will encourage the use of appropriate plant species and higher-quality materials from the outset, while also enabling the Town to better plan and budget for future maintenance.

7. Comprehensive Open Space Master Plan

- The current open space network is under performing, with a clear shortfall in open space and sporting facilities, and a lack of diverse play opportunities to meet community needs. It is recommended that the Town develop a comprehensive Open Space Master Plan including a play strategy, to provide detailed, site-specific recommendations for both new and existing open spaces and play areas. This plan should be informed by on-the-ground validation of the gap analysis and shaped through engagement with the community and local sporting organisations to ensure it responds directly to local needs and priorities.

8. Improve Delivery Standards

- The Town prepare a Planning FAQ or other planning instrument to provide clear and accessible information for developers, consultants, and community members on the required standards, level of detail, and quality expectations for the design and delivery of POS. This document should include guidance on design principles, landscaping requirements, infrastructure expectations, maintenance considerations, and the approval process to ensure consistency, transparency, and high-quality outcomes across all new developments.

9. POS Ownership

- The Town of Port Hedland adopt a policy position that any open space developed by private landowners or developers, which does not meet the Town's endorsed design standards, quality benchmarks, or functional requirements, will not be accepted for transfer into Council ownership or management.

Recommendations for Future POS in Port Hedland

- 1. Prioritise CIL for Precinct & Infill Redevelopments**
 - Ensure CIL improves local POS quality or supports destination parks.
- 3. Use CIL for Coastal POS Enhancements and Greening**
 - Prioritise CIL spending on key priority parks
 - Fund upgrades including shade, lighting, event infrastructure, and tree planting.

Recommendations for Future POS in South Hedland

- 1. Require On-Site POS for Subdivisions Over 5 Lots**
 - POS should be provided on-site for all identified future growth areas and large-scale subdivisions that meet eligibility criteria.
 - New POS should be consolidated into larger, more functional parcels to improve maintenance efficiency and long-term usability.
 - For smaller developments, CIL to be allocated towards streetscape upgrades to improve walkability and POS connectivity.
- 2. Restrict Use of CIL to Exceptional Cases**

Permit CIL only where:

 - Functional POS exists within 300-400m
 - The contribution directly improves access, function, or quality of nearby parks.
- 3. Prioritise POS in areas of shortfall**
 - Require new POS in structure plan areas (refer to detailed recommendations pg 86-87).
 - Invest in play spaces, youth activity zones, shaded areas, and sports infrastructure.
- 4. Activate Drainage Corridors and Linear Links**
 - Use CIL and structure plan tools to convert drainage land into functional open space.
 - Provide shade, pathways, lighting, and gathering nodes.





Recommendations for Future POS in South Hedland Development Areas

A. Hamilton Road

Recommendation

- POS to be provided on-site

Considerations

- Given the projected population growth and the existing shortfall of local-level POS in South Hedland, this site should include the provision of on-site local open space.
- Integration with nearby district parks is acceptable, but not a substitute for walkable POS .

B. Pundulmurra

Recommendation

- POS to be provided on-site

Considerations

- This is a key growth precinct adjacent to TAFE and educational facilities. A diverse and multi-functional POS offering will complement institutional land use and address shortfalls identified in South Hedland.
- Opportunities for shared use (e.g. sports fields) and youth-friendly design.

C. Trumpet Way

Recommendation

- POS to be provided on-site

Considerations

- Serves residential expansion in South Hedland where there is an identified shortfall in local and active POS. Cash-in-lieu would not provide adequate functional value.
- Small, shaded, walkable parks with play equipment or nature play .

D. Club Hamilton

Recommendation

- CIL

Considerations

- Adjacent to SHISH masterplan area

E. Osprey Rural

Recommendation

- POS to be provided on-site

Considerations

- The area's strategic location and surrounding POS shortfalls necessitate land-based contributions to meet local accessibility and recreational needs.
- A greenfield edge development with no nearby walkable POS. On-site provision is essential to avoid isolation and ensure access for future residents.
- Consolidate all POS into one large central area, complemented by smaller recreation and passive use spaces that support the rural transition lifestyle.

F. Osprey West

Recommendation

- POS to be provided on-site

Considerations

- Although Osprey West has a neighbourhood park, the area will see increased pressure and lacks diversity in open space functions. Additional POS is needed to support future growth and buffer nearby rural expansion.
- Incorporate trees and passive use alongside drainage corridors.

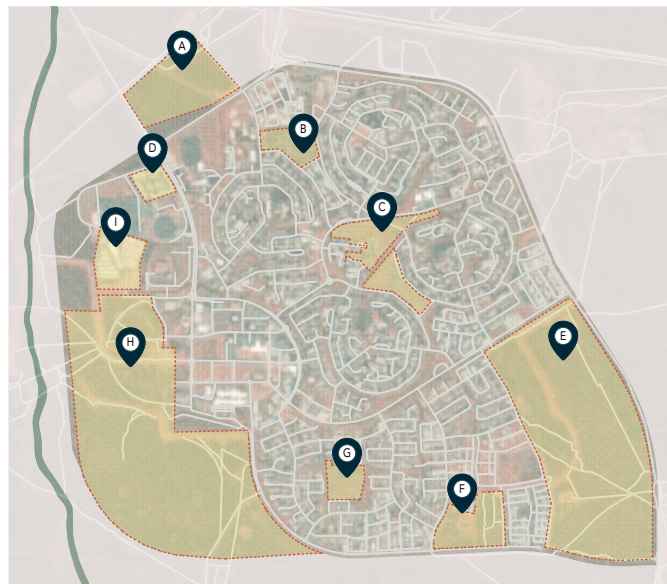
G. Koombana

Recommendation

- POS to be provided on-site

Considerations

- Consideration to include the consolidation of POS spaces into one large central POS
- Koombana Park already exists, but population growth forecasts and poor POS diversity require additional provision nearby. This is a key opportunity to provide active or multipurpose open space within the precinct.



H. Western Edge

Recommendation

- POS to be provided on-site

Considerations

- This area is within walkable proximity to the Town Centre, but is anticipated to support significant population growth. On-site provision will ensure future residents have immediate, accessible recreation areas.
- Consideration should be given to the strategic use of green links and drainage integration to connect to Town centre spokes.

I. Forrest Circle

Recommendation

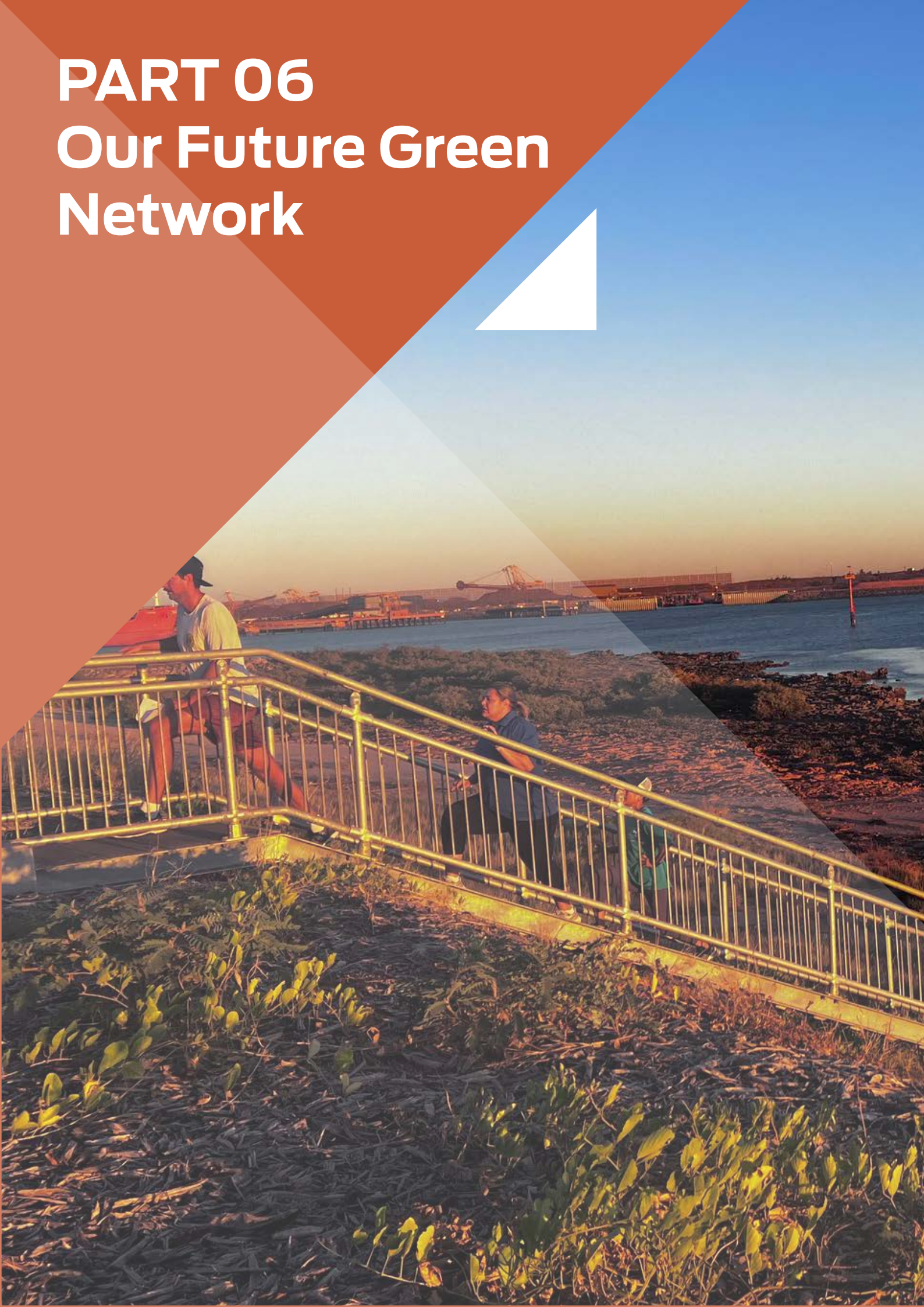
- CIL

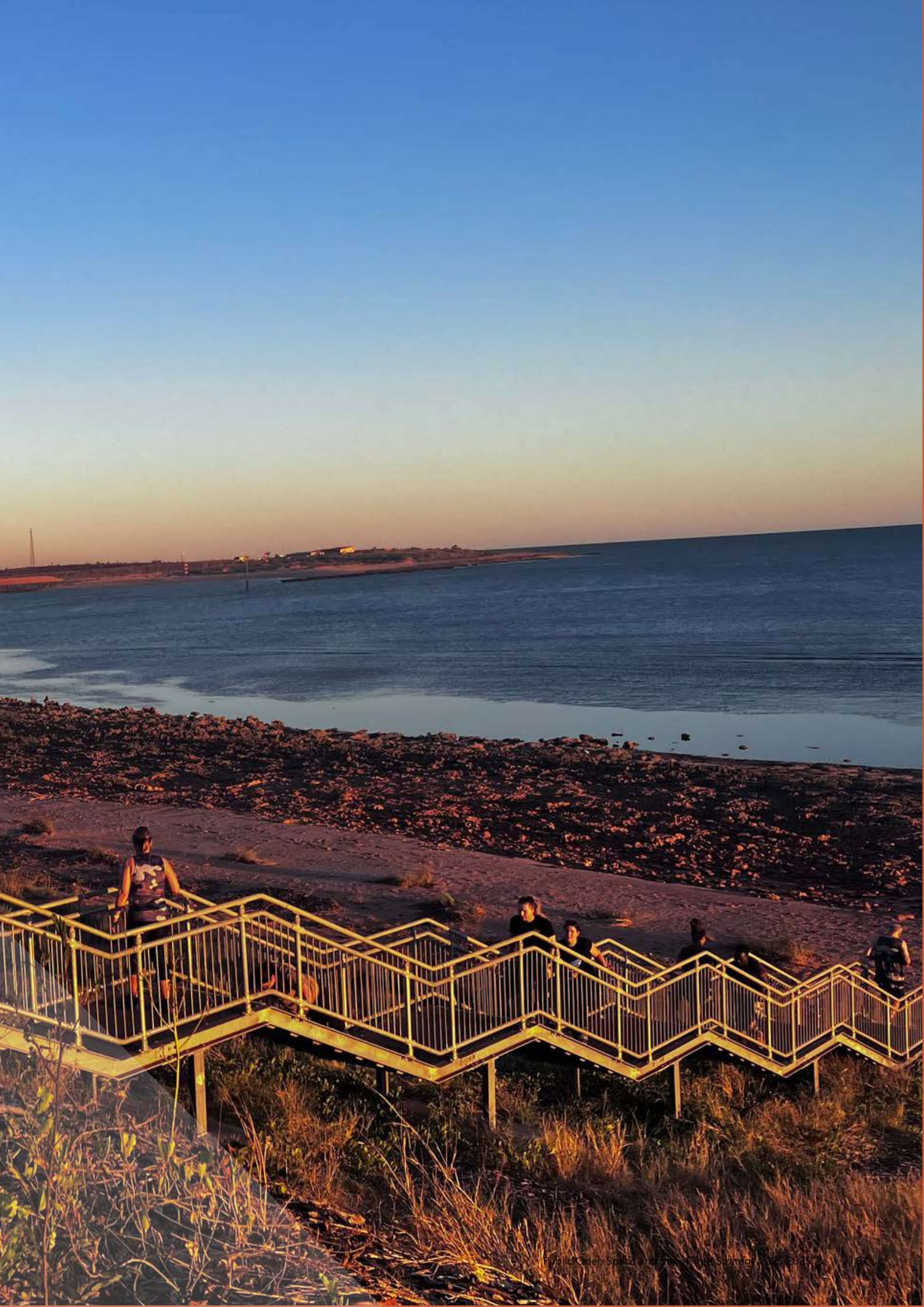
Considerations

- Adjacent to SHISH masterplan area
- The area is already well-connected to Forrest Circle, offering high canopy and amenity. Additional small-scale local parks could be supplemented by CIL, provided contributions improve connectivity and amenity of existing POS.

PART 06

Our Future Green Network





Framework for Change

The Hub + Spoke Model

To guide the delivery of Hedland's green network, this strategy adopts a "hub and spoke" model as the foundation for implementation. This model provides a practical and coordinated framework for delivering priority open spaces and green streets by emphasising the relationship between major destination parks (hubs) and the smaller, connected open spaces and green corridors (spokes) that serve surrounding neighbourhoods.

Through this approach, the Town can deliver a cohesive, walkable, and climate-resilient network of public open spaces that respond to local needs and future growth. The model will guide decision-making around where and how to prioritise investment, ensuring that improvements to open space and street greening deliver maximum community, environmental, and recreational benefit.



Primary Hubs

Primary hubs serve as a major open space or natural area that offers extensive recreational, cultural, and ecological functions. They act as a focal point for the community, providing amenities like playgrounds, sports facilities, gardens, and natural habitats.



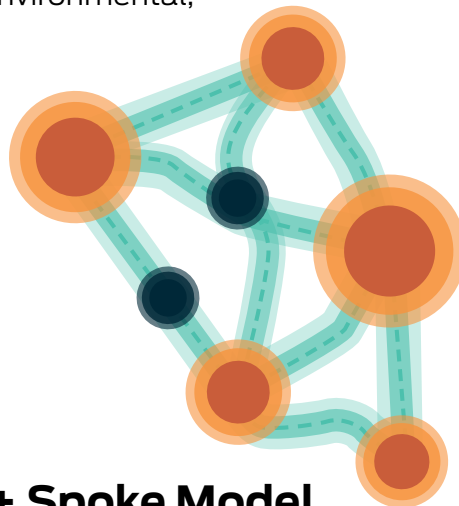
Secondary Hubs

These are smaller open spaces distributed throughout the community, such as pocket parks, community gardens, and landscaped areas.



Spoke - Streets & Corridors

Pathways, or tree-lined streets that connect the hub with the spokes, facilitating movement of people, wildlife, and even water. These corridors enhance connectivity, allowing for safe walking, cycling, and the movement of species between green spaces.



Benefits of the Hub + Spoke Model

The hub and spoke model in public open space planning concentrates key amenities within a central hub and connects peripheral neighbourhoods via pathways or "spokes." This design enhances community accessibility, making it easier for residents to participate in events, recreation, and social interactions. Smaller parks along the spokes ensure diverse recreational options are distributed throughout the community.

Resource allocation is optimised, with significant maintenance and facilities concentrated in the central hub, promoting sustainability and efficient management. The less resource-intensive spokes extend green spaces, offering safe routes for walking and cycling, thereby encouraging physical activity and fostering community connectivity.

Ecologically, the model supports biodiversity through interconnected green spaces forming ecological corridors, aiding wildlife movement, plant dispersal, and habitat variety. The central hub often functions as a biodiversity hotspot, complemented by specialised habitats along the spokes. Additionally, this setup enhances stormwater management, supports pollinator pathways, regulates micro-climates, and provides opportunities for conservation education and environmental stewardship.

Actions + Implementation Strategies

Applying the Hub + Spoke Model

Applying the hub and spoke model in Hedland involves three logical steps.

01

Enhancing the Hubs

Establishing new and enhancing the existing hubs to ensure they are functioning as individual sites and as a part of a network

Strengthening the Green Network: Priority Projects

The implementation of the Hub and Spoke model in Hedland provides a practical and strategic framework for guiding future investment in public open space (POS) and street greening. This model supports the creation of a cohesive and accessible green network that balances centralised amenity (hubs) with distributed, walkable connectivity (spokes).

The strategy identifies priority hubs—existing and proposed open spaces that have the potential to serve as key recreational, cultural, and ecological destinations—and priority spokes, which are strategically important streets and corridors that connect neighbourhoods to these hubs. These corridors support walkability, enhance tree canopy, and provide safe, shaded links for pedestrians and cyclists.

Priority Public Open Spaces (Hubs)

Using a standardised assessment tool (SOSAT), the strategy evaluated each POS across four key criteria: access and connectivity, aesthetics and condition, activity opportunities, and comfort and amenity. The resulting scores identified those spaces that require immediate investment to meet community needs and expectations. These high-priority hubs are spread across both Port Hedland and South Hedland and have been selected for their potential to deliver maximum social, environmental, and recreational value.

02

Blurring the Edges

Expand the greening and amenities into the areas surrounding the hubs to increase the benefits.

Priority Streets and Corridors (Spokes)

In parallel, a priority street assessment was conducted based on four criteria: existing canopy cover, resilience of local communities (SEIFA index), proximity to social infrastructure, and alignment with active transport routes. This analysis identified 20 high-performing streets—primarily located in South Hedland—that are now considered priority “spokes” for investment in street tree planting and public realm improvements. These streets serve high-density residential areas and connect key destinations such as schools, parks, and civic spaces. By focusing on these corridors, the strategy ensures that greening efforts address urban heat, improve health outcomes, and support vibrant, walkable neighbourhoods.

Aligning Investment with Impact

The implementation of priority hubs and spokes enables the Town of Port Hedland to allocate resources where they are needed most. This integrated approach will guide staged improvements, ensure equitable access to green infrastructure, and support the Town’s broader objectives of climate resilience, social cohesion, and urban amenity. Future projects should continue to build on this framework, prioritising investment in areas of greatest need while reinforcing the long-term vision of a connected, inclusive, and sustainable green network.

03

Strengthening the Spokes

Establishing and enhancing the spokes that connect the hubs to complete the network.

Port Hedland Hub + Spoke Model

HUBS



Primary Hub



Secondary Hub



Green Gateway



Public Open Space



POS walking Catchment

SPOKES



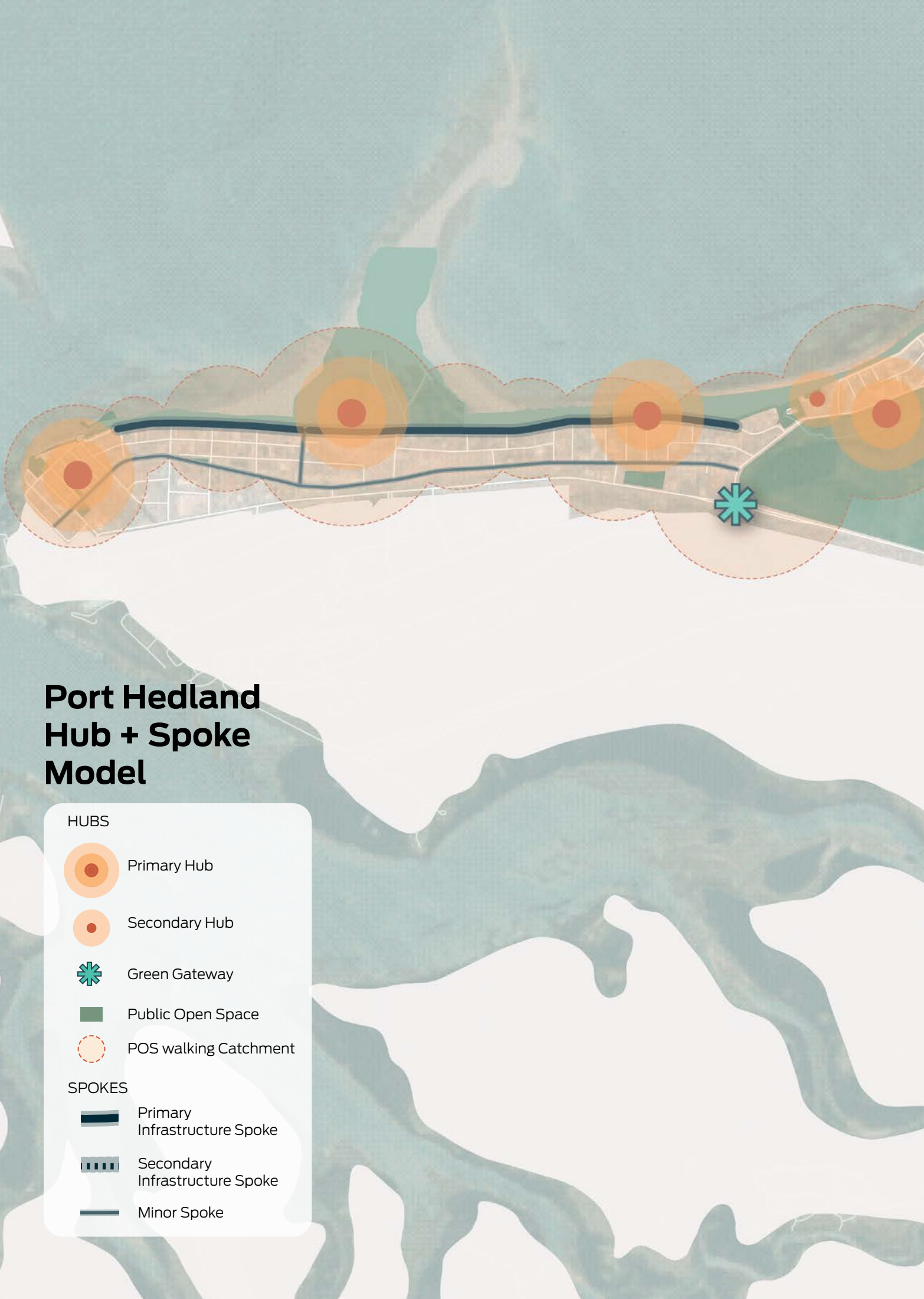
Primary
Infrastructure Spoke



Secondary
Infrastructure Spoke



Minor Spoke









Port Hedland Hub + Spoke Model

HUBS



Primary Hub



Secondary Hub



Green Gateway



Public Open Space



POS walking Catchment

SPOKES



Primary
Infrastructure Spoke



Secondary
Infrastructure Spoke



Minor Spoke

Identifying Priority Streets

To support the implementation of the hub and spoke model, this strategy identifies priority streets across the Town where new tree planting and streetscape greening will deliver the greatest impact. These streets—acting as key “spokes” within the green network—will improve walkability, provide critical connections to parks and community destinations, and enhance shade and comfort in high-use areas. To determine priorities, four key criteria were applied, with each street evaluated and scored based on its performance and need. Streets with the highest overall scores have been identified as priority corridors for greening investment. The following section outlines these criteria, with detailed assessment outcomes provided in the pages that follow.

Street Tree Canopy

The existing tree canopy mapping highlights the percentage of canopy coverage across the Town. Many streets currently fall within the 0-10% range. To align with planning priorities, priority streets will be identified based on their strategic location, contribution to key objectives, and potential to significantly increase canopy cover.

Resilient Communities

Communities in areas of socio-economic disadvantage are more vulnerable to the impacts of extreme heat. The mapping highlights these areas, where residents face heightened risks from extreme heat events. Priority will be given to disadvantaged areas that also contain streets and social infrastructure in strategic locations, ensuring targeted greening efforts where they are needed most.

Social Infrastructure

Public open space (POS) is the community's top priority for greening. Mapping of POS, schools, community hubs, business areas, and a 200m walking radius guides these efforts. Planting will focus first on POS with the lowest canopy cover, along with nearby streets connecting to schools and civic spaces.

Access and Movement

Shaded streets reduce urban heat, promote active transport, improve comfort, and encourage recreation. Tree planting will be prioritised along routes from the Town's Active Transport Strategy, with additional focus on streets popular for walking and cycling or those connecting open spaces and social infrastructure.



Identification of Priority Streets

Applying the four prioritisation criteria has resulted in the identification of 12 key streets—or “spokes”—across Port and South Hedland. Reflecting the Town’s demographic patterns, the majority of these priority streets are located in South Hedland, where a larger and growing population base creates greater demand for walkable, shaded, and connected environments. Prioritising investment in South Hedland ensures that implementation efforts deliver the greatest community value, reaching the highest number of residents with improvements that support everyday movement, comfort, and wellbeing.

These priority streets not only enhance local connectivity but also function as vital public spaces where increased canopy cover and improved amenity will foster social interaction, economic vitality, and resilience to extreme heat. By concentrating resources in these areas, the strategy aligns with its hub and spoke model, delivering targeted enhancements where they are most needed and creating a more liveable, equitable, and climate-adapted community.

	Street name	Location	Canopy Cover	Resilient Communities (SEIFA Index)	Social Infrastructure	Active Movement	Total Score	
①	Roberts St	SH	4	4	5	5	18	●
②	Parker St	SH	3	3.5	5	5	16.5	●
③	Sutherland St Pedestrian Zone	PH	5	2.5	4	5	16.5	●
④	Kookaburra Blvd	SH	5	4	4	3	16	●
⑤	Murdoch Dr	SH	4	4	3	5	16	●
⑥	Sutherland St	PH	4	2	5	5	16	●
⑦	Forrest Cr	SH	2	3.5	5	5	15.5	●
⑧	Hamilton Rd	SH	4	2.5	5	4	15.5	●
⑨	Baler Cl	SH	4	4	4	3	15	●
⑩	Lawson St	SH	3	4	5	3	15	●
⑪	Weaver Pl	SH	3	4	5	3	15	●
⑫	Kennedy St	SH	3	3.5	4	3	13.5	●

LEGEND

PRIORITY STREETS

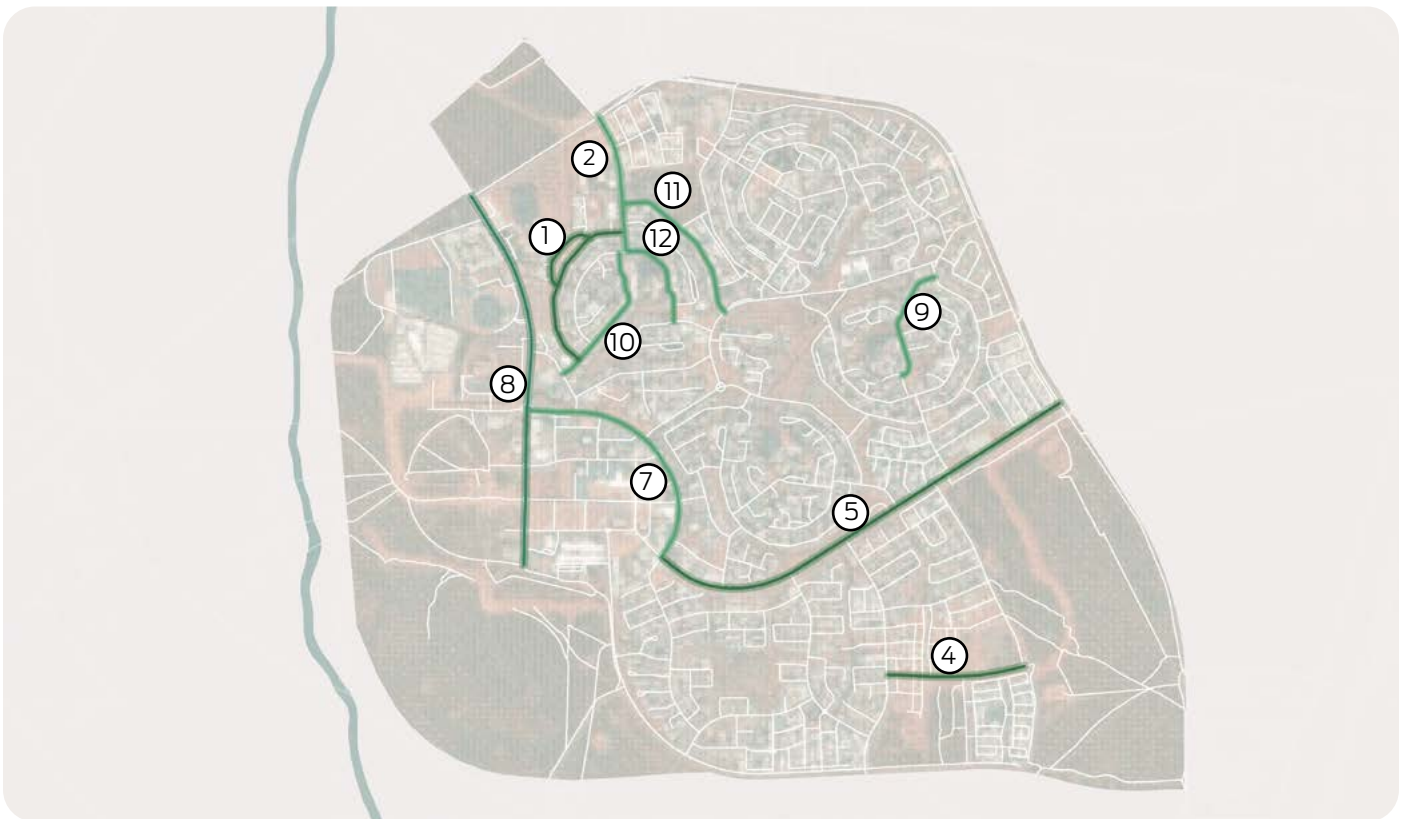
High (Top 6)

Medium High (Top 12)

Port Hedland



South Hedland





Identifying the Priority Public Open Spaces for Improvement

The Western Australian Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries (DLGSC) provides the Subiaco Open Space Assessment Tool (SOSAT) to support local governments in auditing and evaluating the quality and functionality of public open spaces (POS). This tool offers a consistent and structured framework for assessing a wide range of open space attributes, helping ensure these spaces meet community needs and contribute meaningfully to urban liveability.

SOSAT evaluates each space across several key dimensions, including access, amenity, activity opportunities, safety, and overall condition. Scores are assigned based on defined criteria, producing a detailed profile of each space's performance. These aggregated scores enable local governments to identify priority areas for improvement, ensuring that investment is directed where it is most needed. Open spaces with lower scores across multiple attributes can be flagged for short-term upgrades or strategic redesign. Ongoing use of SOSAT also provides a valuable means of tracking improvements over time, evaluating the success of interventions, and refining future planning and maintenance strategies.





Implementation Framework

This strategy sets out a comprehensive action plan to guide the Town of Port Hedland in delivering a more liveable, connected, and resilient open space and street tree network. Informed by the hub and spoke model, these actions translate strategic objectives into tangible outcomes, prioritising initiatives that will have the greatest impact on community wellbeing, environmental performance, and urban quality.

The actions are grouped by theme—including supply, quality, maintenance, water, safety, and greening—and have been developed in response to key challenges, audit findings, and community feedback. Each action identifies the Town’s role, indicative timing, cost, and a measurable success indicator to ensure implementation is transparent, accountable, and responsive to evolving needs. Together, these initiatives provide a clear road map to progressively improve the function, accessibility, and sustainability of Hedland’s green network over time.

Timing Definition

- Short Term - 1-3 years
- Medium term - 4-6 years
- Long Term - 7-10 years



01 Maintenance and Operational Efficiency

Goal

Develop and implement maintenance strategies and programs that optimise resource use, prioritise public safety, and ensure public open spaces are resilient, sustainable, and consistently well-maintained in Port Hedland's challenging climate.

Challenges

- Absence of a standardised maintenance manual leading to inconsistent service levels and a Predominantly reactive rather than proactive maintenance approach
- Underutilisation of Aboriginal cultural knowledge and traditional land management practices, despite the areas strong Aboriginal significance.
- High population turnover, resource costs, geographic isolation, and extreme environmental conditions, demanding flexible and responsive maintenance programs.

Opportunities

- Increased collaboration with community groups eager to participate in stewardship and maintenance.
- Integrating Aboriginal cultural knowledge and traditional practices into routine maintenance, enhancing cultural significance and environmental outcomes.
- Developing strategic, flexible, and responsive maintenance programs to better optimise resources and enhance resilience.

Item	Action	Town's Role	Timing	Cost	Project Type
M1	Action Prepare and implement a maintenance manual that establishes standardised maintenance practices and service levels across the Town of Port Hedland's open space and green network. The manual should define clear maintenance standards, aligning resource allocation with community priorities, seasonal demands, and overall impact.	Provider	Short Term	Low	Operational
	Measure of Success • Completion and adoption of the maintenance manual				
M2	Action Develop detailed asset management plans for each open space to track life cycles, guide renewal planning, and inform maintenance schedules.	Provider	Short Term	Low	Operational
	Measure of Success • 100% completion of asset management plans for all existing public open spaces. • Completion of asset plans for any new public open space at practical completion.				

Item	Action	Town's Role	Timing	Cost	Project Type
M3	Action Review community requests received through Send Snap Solve or other means to inform improvements to maintenance standards and user experience. Insights will guide service level improvements and ensure maintenance practices align with community expectations.	Provider	Short Term	Low	Operational
	Measure of Success - Increase in community satisfaction with playgrounds, parks and reserves as measured through the MARKYT survey - Annual review of community requests				
M4	Action Investigate opportunities to collaborate with existing Aboriginal ranger programs in Hedland to inform a culturally responsive maintenance approach. This should consider integrating traditional land management practices and establishing clear protocols for caring for culturally and historically significant sites.	Partner facilitator	Medium Term	Medium	Operational
	Measure of Success - Engage with at least one Aboriginal ranger program to develop a framework outlining potential collaboration opportunities and recommended maintenance protocols. - Pilot at least one traditional land management practice in an identified open space.				
M5	Action Foster community participation in open space and tree maintenance through volunteer programs and educational workshops, collaborating with existing community interest groups wherever possible. These initiatives should promote stewardship, skill-sharing, and a shared sense of responsibility for public spaces.	Partner	Short Term	Medium	Operational
	Measure of Success - Pilot a community partnership program with one community group to co-deliver a maintenance volunteer and education program. - If the pilot program is successful, using the learnings to develop other programs. - Engage with at least one Aboriginal ranger program to develop a framework outlining potential collaboration opportunities and recommended maintenance protocols. - Pilot at least one traditional land management practice in an identified open space.				

02 Safety & Amenity

Goal

Create welcoming, inclusive, and safe public open spaces that foster enjoyment, community identity, and a sense of belonging for residents and visitors alike.

Challenges

- Balancing the physical upgrades required with community expectations and perceptions.
- Ensuring all spaces uniformly feel safe, given varying conditions and contexts.
- Implementing solutions that genuinely improve community perceptions and experiences.
- Securing sufficient resources and community support to implement comprehensive safety measures.

Opportunities

- Proactively address community safety concerns by utilising community feedback to inform targeted improvements, enhancing public engagement and confidence.
- Develop comprehensive strategies addressing both perceived and actual safety issues.

Item	Action	Town's Role	Timing	Cost	Project Type
S1	Action In collaboration with traditional owners, prepare a Public Open Space Indigenous Framework to identify opportunities for strengthening Indigenous representation. This framework should consider cultural design needs, place names, public art, and education opportunities.	Partner	Medium Term	Medium	Operational
	Measure of Success • Completion and adoption of the framework				
S2	Action Review and update the planning framework to ensure land uses surrounding public open spaces are designed to enhance safety through passive surveillance, appropriate built form outcomes, and improved connectivity.	Provider	Short Term	Low	Operational
	Measure of Success • Completion of a comprehensive review of the planning framework • Development of a Planning FAQ covering CPTED principles relating to private property and public open space • Increase in perceived community safety ratings in the MARKYT survey over the life of the Public Open Space Strategy				
S3	Action • Regularly conduct safety audits of all public open spaces, identifying and implementing follow-up actions to address identified hazards.	Provider	Short Term	Medium	Operational
	Measure of Success • 100% of parks are audited every six months. • 80% of follow up actions are implemented by the next audit (within 6 months)				

Item	Action	Town's Role	Timing	Cost	Project Type
S4	Action Encourage and support the active use of public open spaces by local community groups and businesses through inclusive information and community events.	Partner	Short Term	Low	Operational
	Measure of Success - Development of information for community groups and businesses who want to use parks - Increase in number of park bookings by community groups and businesses				



03 Greening & Shade

Goal

Enhance urban canopy and shade provision across the Town's public spaces to create cooler, healthier, more inviting, and environmentally resilient environments that improve livability and accessibility for the entire community.

Challenges

- Effectively addressing the hot and arid climate of the region.
- Securing resources to significantly increase tree cover and install shade structures.
- Ensuring the resilience and long-term maintenance of increased urban canopy.
- Balancing shade provision with other functional needs of public spaces.

Opportunities

- Improve comfort and public health through increased shade coverage in streets and public spaces.
- Boost environmental sustainability by expanding tree coverage.
- Enhance livability and accessibility of parks, streetscapes, and recreational areas by creating cooler, more inviting, and resilient public spaces.

Item	Action	Town's Role	Timing	Cost	Project Type
G1	Action Conduct a tree survey to assess the health, level of service, and value of the Town's tree assets.	Provider	Medium Term	High	Operational
	Measure of Success • 100% of trees surveyed.				
G2	Action • Review the planning framework to identify and action opportunities for tree retention, such as a 'Code of Practice' on public land and subdivision requirements.	Provider	Short Term	Low	Operational
	Measure of Success • Completion of a comprehensive planning framework review.				
G3	Action • Develop and implement a comprehensive community education and communication program to promote understanding of the importance of greening, highlight individual roles and responsibilities, and inform the community about the Town's initiatives to address environmental issues.	Provider	Short Term	Medium	Operational
	Measure of Success • Positive shift in public perception of greening efforts, measured through community feedback.				
G4	Action • Advocate for better greening and significant canopy increase on private land, prioritising major landholders.	Advocate	Short Term	Low	Operational
	Measure of Success • Engagement and advocacy plan developed • Advocacy activities undertaken with major landowners				

Item	Action	Town's Role	Timing	Cost	Project Type
G5	Action Acquire and undertaken a biannual canopy data analysis to monitor progress towards targets.	Provider	Ongoing	Low	Operational
	Measure of Success Canopy Analysis is undertaken every second financial year.				
G6	Action Implement a comprehensive tree planting program	Provider	Long Term	High	Capital
	Measure of Success Increase in tree canopy and planting coverage across the Town				
G7	Action Review the landscaping information on the Town's website including the preferred planting guide, landscaping guidelines and pre-approved items list.	Provider	Short Term	Low	Operational
	Measure of Success Updated landscaping guidelines that are adopted both internally and externally.				



04 Quality

Goal

Create inclusive, equitable, and accessible public spaces that meet the diverse needs of the community, ensuring all residents, regardless of age, ability, or socio-economic background, can fully participate in and benefit from the Town's social, cultural, and recreational life.

Challenges

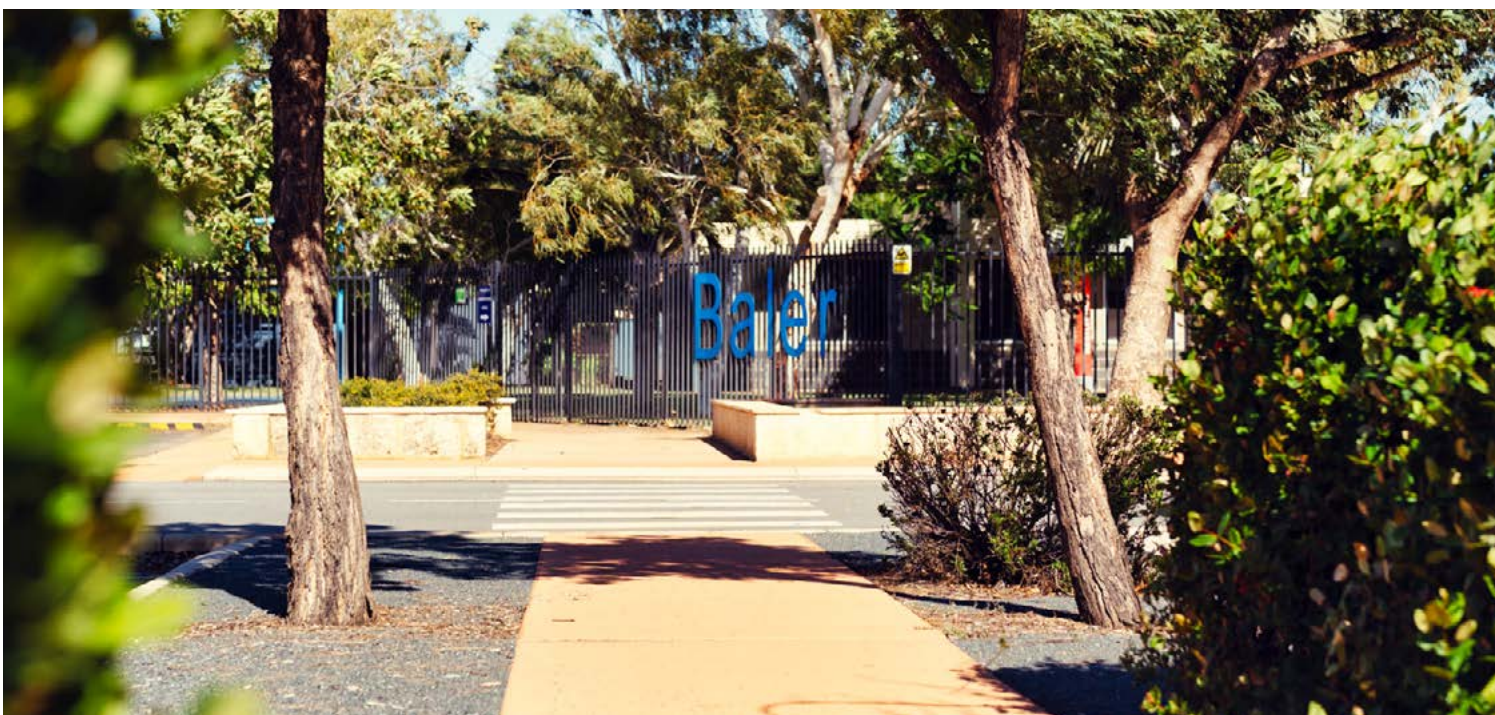
- Balancing diverse needs and expectations within limited public space resources.
- Ensuring equity in public space access across different socio-economic groups.
- Securing adequate resources to achieve sustained improvements in accessibility and inclusivity.

Opportunities

- Improve accessibility and the overall quality of public spaces.
- Design public spaces that accommodate diverse community needs, ages, abilities, and socio-economic backgrounds.
- Foster community integration through well-designed, welcoming, and safe public spaces.

Item	Action	Town's Role	Timing	Cost	Project Type
Q1	Action • Develop a 'Comprehensive Open Space Master Plan' that includes play.	Provider	Long Term	Low	Operational
	Measure of Success • Engagement with local children and youth to develop the Play Masterplan • Adoption of the Play Masterplan • Increase in community satisfaction with playgrounds, parks and reserves as measured through the MARKYT survey				
Q2	Action • Review the Active Transport Strategy to reflect the hub and spoke model and include the Complete Streets concept.	Provider	Short Term	Low	Operational
	Measure of Success • Review of the Active Transport Strategy is complete.				
Q3	Action • Ensure all privately owned parks have appropriate Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) or formal agreements in place to define responsibilities for maintenance, access, and long-term management.	Partner	Medium Term	Medium	Operational
	Measure of Success • 100% of identified privately owned parks have an MOU or formal agreement in place.				

Item	Action	Town's Role	Timing	Cost	Project Type
Q4	Action Develop an appropriate planning instrument that establishes the need, nexus, and requirements for POS contributions from workforce accommodation developments	Provider	Short Term	Low	Operational
	Measure of Success Completion and adoption of the appropriate planning instrument				
Q5	Action All planning and development of Urban Development Zones is in keeping with the findings of this report and its supporting appendices.	Provider	Ongoing	Low	Operational
	Measure of Success 100% of all new residential structure and development plans are in keeping with the requirements of this report.				
Q6	Action Develop and implement a staged POS implementation plan, informed by the outcomes of the POS Audit (Appendix D), that considers priority projects, masterplanning, Council budgets, canopy cover targets, and opportunities for rationalisation.	Provider Funder	Long Term	High	Capital
	Measure of Success - Preparation of POS implementation plan and identification of priority open space projects. - Improved quality of existing open spaces reported by the community.				



05 Water

Goal

Create inclusive, equitable, and accessible public spaces that meet the diverse needs of the community, ensuring all residents, regardless of age, ability, or socio-economic background, can fully participate in and benefit from the Town's social, cultural, and recreational life.

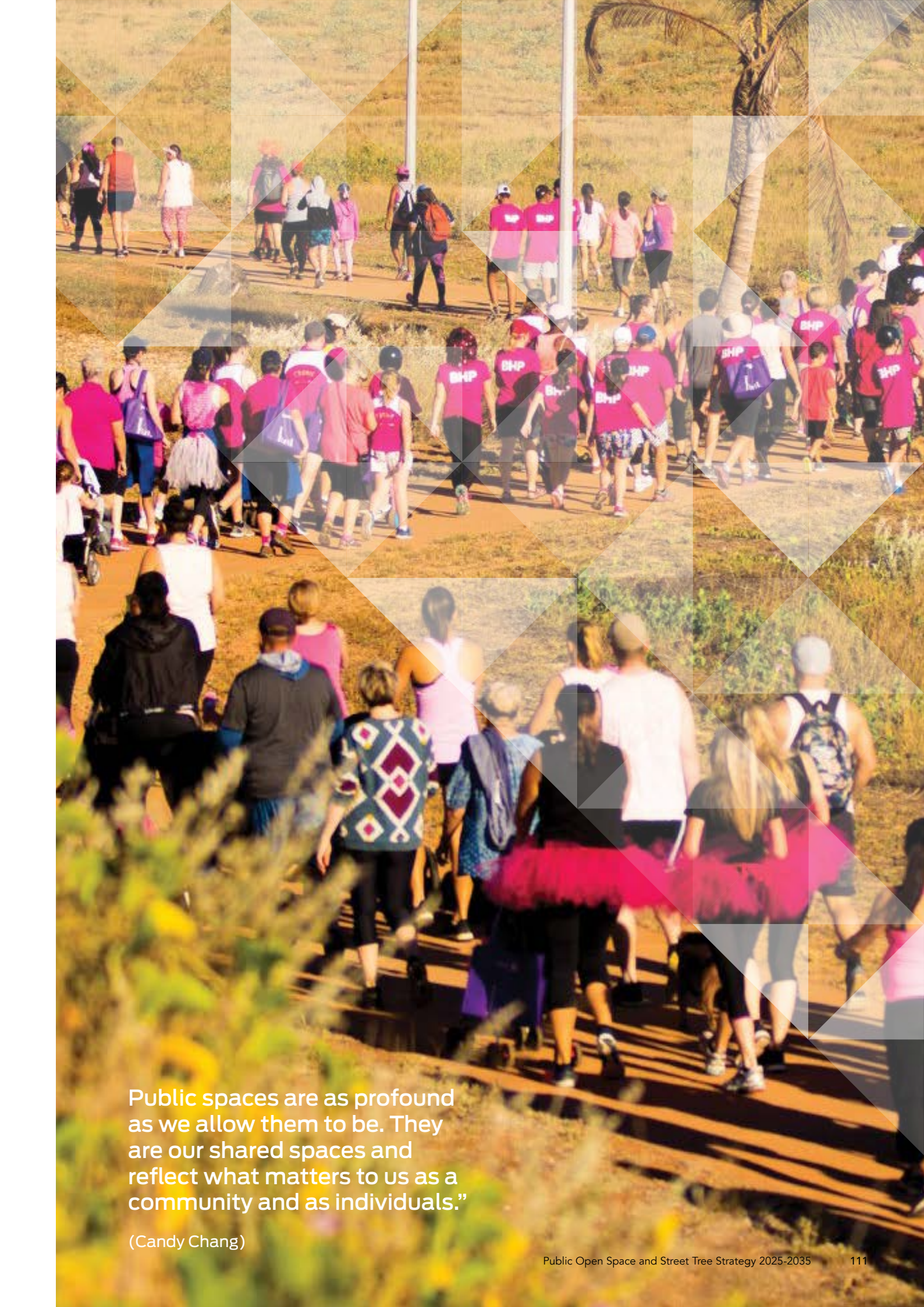
Challenges

- Managing water resources effectively in a water-scarce region.
- Balancing water conservation with maintaining aesthetic and functional quality of public spaces.
- Ensuring community support and understanding of water-sensitive design benefits.
- Addressing potential technical complexities and maintenance requirements associated with WSUD infrastructure

Opportunities

- Enhance sustainability and resilience through efficient water management and conservation practices.
- Improve the aesthetic appeal and functionality of public spaces using water-sensitive approaches.
- Foster community appreciation and awareness of water as a valuable resource

Item	Action	Town's Role	Timing	Cost	Project Type
W1	Action Partner with WaterCorp to advocate for improvements required to the WWTP in South to be able to extend their water reuse program, for the benefit of our parks and open spaces.	Advocate Partner	Long Term	High	Operational
	Measure of Success • Formal agreement or Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) established with WaterCorp regarding WWTP upgrade • Feasibility study or technical report completed outlining the scope and timing of reuse water extension. • At least one additional POS supplied with reuse water within 5 years of advocacy initiation.				
W2	Action Develop a drainage study and drainage masterplan for South Hedland utilising the typologies in Appendix A.	Provider Funder	Long Term	High	Operational
	• Completion and adoption of the South Hedland Drainage Masterplan by Council • Integration of WSUD typologies into at least two existing or new POS projects. • Inclusion of drainage and water infiltration metrics in future site design briefs or development approvals.				
W3	Action Trial a range of WSUD elements that can be retrofitted to existing streets.	Provider	Medium Term	Medium	Capital
	• One trial WSUD pilot installations completed and monitored within the designated term • Post-installation evaluation conducted for pilot site. • Inclusion of successful WSUD measures into updated Town design standards or landscape guidelines				



Public spaces are as profound
as we allow them to be. They
are our shared spaces and
reflect what matters to us as a
community and as individuals.”

(Candy Chang)



Appendix A Street Tree Implementation Plan

Introduction and Purpose

The Town faces many challenges to meet its greening aspirations.

The importance of greening to the Town and its contribution to the amenity, liveability, sustainability, and sense of place is strongly recognised and is reflected in the following:

- MARKYT Community Perceptions Survey 2023
- Local Planning Strategy 2021
- South Hedland Place Plan 2022
- Sustainability Strategy 2022-2027

Community surveys indicate local residents, community groups and businesses want to see more trees being planted in Hedland.

The Public Open Space and Street Tree Strategy 2025 – 2035 (the ‘Strategy’) is a suite of documents that will help deliver the Town’s commitment to urban greening.

The Strategy applies to all street trees however excludes trees on private land, natural areas, and POS.

The Strategy provides information on an agreed approach including:

- Key principles on greening and tree selection, design and planting;
- Identify key strategies and areas for greening;
- Strategies to increase urban forest diversity, climate resilience, and tree canopy levels;
- Information on quality of tree stock, aftercare, and maintenance;
- Recommendations on best practice tree protection to align with AS 4970 Protection of Trees on Development Sites; and
- Tree selection matrix identifying what trees are suitable for various verge widths and streetscapes.

The strategy outlines how we can better protect, manage and improve our urban forest now and into the future.

Intended Audience

To balance the many different functions and needs of the Town’s streets, a collaborative approach between various disciplines and stakeholders is required. The Strategy is designed to assist with the delivery of the Town’s street tree planting programs, and it is also to be used to inform future development, streetscape renewal, and road upgrades.

The intended audience includes:

- Town employees and contractors and those involved in the design, installation and maintenance of street trees;
- Designers and developers; including landscape architects, arborists, and civil engineers; and
- Utility and service providers and those undertaking works close to street trees



Identified Challenges

Conflicts with Infrastructure



The perception of infrastructure being damaged by tree roots is often developed when roots access areas where they are not intended. However, tree roots are generally predictable and tend to follow paths of least resistance in the soil and grow toward areas that have high levels of moisture, nutrients, and aerated or uncompacted soils; in these areas roots will continue to grow and multiply.

Existing road design which reduces soil volumes, and limits access to water increases the risk of conflict between trees and infrastructure. Examples may include paving and surface uplift and root damage to underground infrastructure which are reasons often cited as why trees are not included in streets.

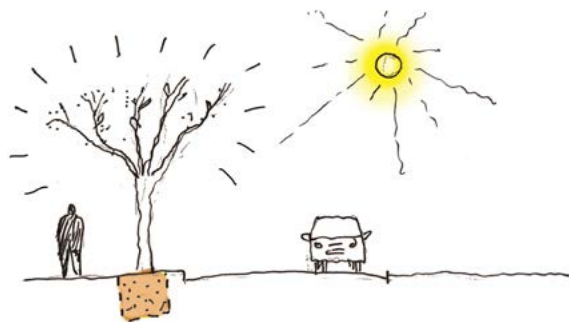
Budget + Resources

Urban forestry programs require significant funding and resources for planting, maintenance, and management. Ensuring appropriate levels of funding are provided to plant and maintain additional trees is critical.

Property Ownership

Around 75% of residential properties in the Town are owned by private companies, investors, or government agencies. A transient population coupled with a desire by property owners to make properties low maintenance often results in tree removal or not planting of trees on verges or within private land.

Extreme Weather + Climate Change



Urban trees are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including increased temperatures, drought and changing precipitation patterns, and more frequent extreme weather events including cyclones. According to the Climate Council, by 2050 Port Hedland is expected to have:

- An additional 40 days above 35 degrees, to 172 days per year.
- An additional 20 days above 40 degrees, to 44 days per year.
- 132 nights above 25 degrees, an additional 36 nights per year.

Many trees will require more water to thrive in a hotter and drier climate with some species declining or failing without additional water.

Street Design



The Town's streets are highly constrained by road design and infrastructure which prioritises the movement of vehicles over active transport (cycling, and walking) and trees. Soils are typically contaminated with construction and other waste, highly compacted, and do not allow water to infiltrate which severely impacts tree growth and health.

Balancing the needs of urban trees with the requirements of infrastructure such as roads, footpaths, and utilities is a challenging task and requires a multi-disciplinary approach to achieve better outcomes.

Water Security

Water security is a significant challenge for the Town generally with all irrigation allocations currently at capacity. In a predicted warming climate with reduced rainfall irrigation volumes will need increase to support existing street trees as well as new plantings. Without additional water sources or integrating stormwater and drainage with street trees the long term viability of the Town's urban forest is under threat.

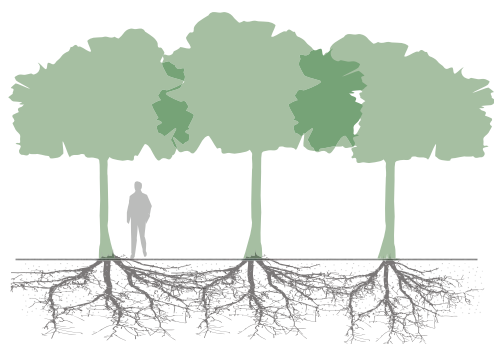
Public Perception + Support

Whilst community surveys support urban greening there can be a lack of public understanding or appreciation of the benefits of urban trees, leading to resistance to planting and retention of trees in some areas. Ongoing community engagement and education is required to further the objectives of the plan.

Pests + Disease

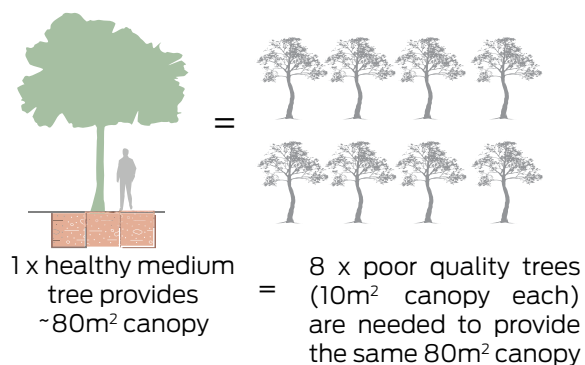
Trees in urban environments are susceptible to various pests and diseases, which can spread rapidly and cause significant damage. Termites are an ever-present challenge to establishing and maintaining trees in the Town. As shown by the current outbreak of Polyphagous Shot-Hole Borer (PSHB) in Perth, pest outbreaks can have considerable impacts to the urban forest. Myrtle Rust, which has been recently identified in northern WA may also be a future potential threat to the Town's urban forest.

Greening Principles



Connected Canopies

Trees should be allowed ample space to fully mature and provide maximum benefits. This depends on species, available soil volume, mature canopy size and other factors. Planting trees at a suitable spacing to achieve connected canopies provide trees with support from extreme weather and sun exposure and also provide the opportunity for root systems to connect to provide support reducing the chances of trees being ‘wind-thrown’ during cyclones. Generally, street trees planted in streets should be no more than 5m apart and smaller spacings should be considered for smaller species, infill or succession planting.



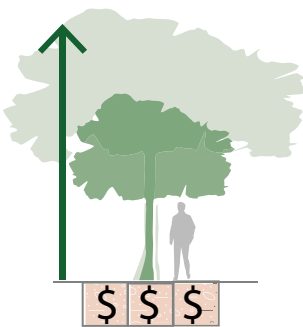
Quality over Quantity

Whilst planting large numbers of trees may appear to be a sound strategy to increase urban greening, without the ongoing maintenance, watering and after-care this often leads to high tree failure. A focus on greater investment and resources used with fewer trees will yield greater returns. Fewer healthy and resilient trees will provide higher levels of canopy and shade, less maintenance, and reduced costs.



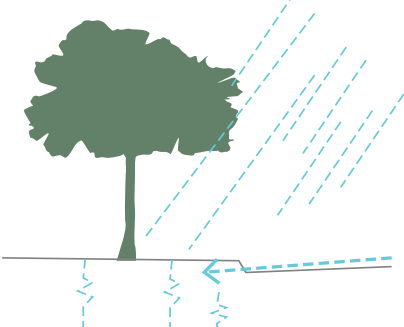
Right Tree in the Right Place

Selecting the right tree can be fraught, after all there is no perfect tree that will meet every constraint and context. Understanding the site and constraints including sun exposure, micro-climate, soil type and volume, vehicle and pedestrian clearances and sightlines, and access to water. The ultimate mature tree size based upon the constraints of the site and the proposed soil volume and ongoing water availability should also be considered.



Soil Volume

Larger trees consistently provide greater benefits, including enhanced shade and cooling, improved ecological value, and increased amenity and community wellbeing. Larger trees require increased soil volumes and more physical space above ground compared to small trees. As streetscapes are highly constrained spaces, smaller trees also have a place within the Town’s urban forest. In some places it may not be practical or possible to plant large trees and this will offer opportunities to plant trees where it may not have been possible.



Integration with Drainage

Traditional approaches to stormwater in the Town have focused on capturing, directing via overland flows and concentrated within swale systems to send out to the ocean as efficiently as possible. Natural systems work by slowing, dispersing and providing time for water particularly important for the pindan soils. River courses in the Pilbara are greener, not because of the water you can see but the water you can’t see that is held in the soil and plants. Whilst it may not be possible to replicate natural drainage systems in an urban environment, seeking opportunities to infiltrate stormwater and direct it to trees should be sought.



Community Benefit

The location of greening and tree planting should align to the aspirations of the community that identified POS and streets as the priority for implementation. Sites for greening should aim to maximise benefits for the community and support the aspirations of the Town.



Climate Resilient

Extreme weather, increasing numbers of days over 35 degrees, and reduced and changing rainfall patterns are predicted for Hedland in the next 20-30 years. The tree species currently planted and growing in Hedland may not be those the Town can depend on to thrive in the future. To ensure long-term success, it is essential to plan ahead and select species that are more resilient to changing climate conditions.



Inter-disciplinary Collaboration

The location of greening and tree planting should align to the aspirations of the community that identified POS and streets as the priority for implementation. Sites for greening should aim to maximise benefits for the community and support the aspirations of the Town.

Implementation Steps

The following section outlines the steps required in a project to implement the vision for the tree's in Hedland's greening network.

01

Design

Guidance for identifying opportunities for integrate greening into projects.

02

Tree Selection Matrix

Guidance for tree selection in different scenarios surrounding the hubs.

03

Establishment, Maintenance + Guidance

Guidance on how to best plant, establish and maintain trees.



Step 01 Design

Opportunities for greening will often occur during road renewal, footpath upgrades, and redevelopment. Identifying opportunities to collaboratively integrate tree planting with infrastructure works can help minimise costs while enabling increased soil volumes and better integration with stormwater and drainage systems. Collaboration across disciplines and stakeholders will provide a more holistic, integrated outcome that better aligns to the aspirations of the Town and community. Ensuring appropriate budgets are allocated for the design and installation for tree planting within the project is essential.

Overcoming Barriers

Overcoming barriers to successfully integrating trees is often a case of “dispelling myths” and providing evidence-based outcomes. Native vs Exotic tree species: A perception that native tree species are adapted for local areas is often used as a reason for their use. Urban areas are fundamentally different to natural areas and as such the requirements and constraints for trees may mean that different species of trees may not always be suitable for urban conditions.

A diversity of well-located native and exotic tree species is more resistant to pest and diseases, the impacts of climate change and enhances resilience in providing eco-system services and benefits. The tree selection criteria focuses on selecting the right tree, in the right location, for the right reason, irrespective of its native or exotic origin.

Drought Resistance

Whilst drought-resistance is often used as a selection criteria it is worth understanding that the qualities that make a tree resistant (or able to recover from drought) may not necessarily provide the functions and benefits needed in urban areas such as shade and cooling. Drought resistant trees are typically smaller, with sparser canopies, and produce less shade and evapotranspiration (i.e. cooling effects) and as such their use should be suitable for the context and functional requirements.

Infrastructure Damage by Roots

Tree roots generally grow in predictable patterns, following paths of least resistance and gravitating toward areas with high moisture, good aeration, low compaction, and available nutrients. In these favourable conditions, roots continue to grow and multiply. Roots do not actively seek out water pipes or sewer lines; they simply thrive where optimal conditions exist. Understanding root behaviour is essential for designing environments that encourage root development.

Tree Selection Criteria

Selecting trees species can be challenging as no one species can meet every requirement for every context – there is no perfect tree! Having a robust process and rationale for selecting trees is key to communicate to Councilors, staff, stakeholders, and the community how tree species are selected. Developing a tree selection criteria should be undertaken once detailed site analysis has been completed, so the functional, environmental, and aesthetic criteria can be established.

Utilising the Tree Selection Principles in conjunction with the following criteria ensures the right tree is installed to meet the requirements. The considerations for selection includes:

- Tree species performance in proposed environment (existing street and POS function and use);
- Site specific analysis (existing infrastructure, soil quality and volume, space below and above ground etc);
- Access to water (irrigation or integration with stormwater);
- Safety, ensuring a safe environment is critical;
- Tree planting must not impede sightlines or pedestrian, cyclist and vehicle safety;
- Resilient to projected climate conditions;
- Desired benefits or ecosystem services including urban shade/cooling, stormwater mitigation, urban biodiversity, heritage etc;
- Access for maintenance and the long-term safety of maintenance staff;
- Planting near existing services and infrastructure should consider future growth and where appropriate utilise the soil volume guidelines and strategies to increase soil volume to reduce potential conflict with infrastructure; and
- Preferencing species of an appropriate scale and ease of maintenance.

Soil Volume Guidelines

Providing suitable soil volume, soil aeration and access to water are critical for trees to succeed long-term within street environments.

It is widely recognised that the volume of soil has a direct impact on the ongoing health and success of to tree establishment.

Hedland’s different soil types effects root development differently (e.g. generally spreading in clay and pindan soils, or deeper within sandy soils) and thus the requirements for soil volumes and widths. It is understood that the larger the soil volume, the greater the opportunity trees will have to thrive long-term with reduced potential to have conflict with existing infrastructure.

Whilst the guidelines for soil volumes may not be able to be achieved in all instances, they are intended to be used as a starting point in assessing the soil volume required to support different sized trees.

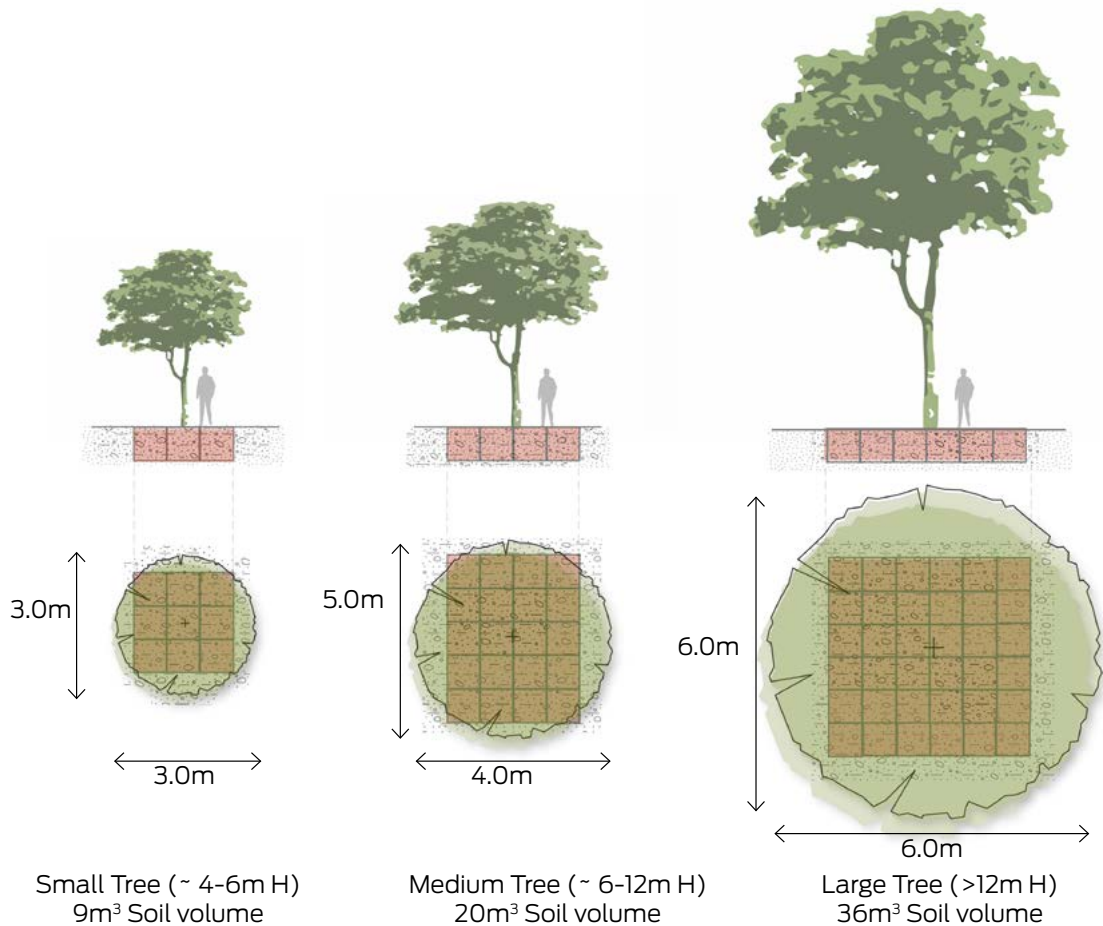
The soil volumes developed are based upon:

- Utilising on site observations and an evidence-based approach including Pilbara and climatically similar case studies;
- Soil Volume Simulator developed by Dr Simon Leake and Elke Haege,
- Predicted increased temperatures and reduced rainfall for the Pilbara; and
- Constrained street environments.

Soil volumes should include the following:

- Uncompacted and aerated soils;
- Quality soil, free of contamination and deleterious materials (e.g. construction waste); and
- Contiguous soil volume.

It may not be possible to provide soil volume as indicated in the below configurations and in these instances different configurations may be provided within the constraints of the site. Ideally trees should be planted so that they are in close proximity with connected soil volumes so that roots can ‘share’ the below ground space providing increased overall soil volume.



Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD)

Rainfall patterns in the Pilbara are characterised by high variability, with many rain events being infrequent, high intensity and high volume. WSUD proposes a holistic approach to water management with the aim of achieving multiple outcomes. This is particularly important in the Pilbara, where extended periods with no rain occur followed by brief periods of high volume rainfall. By harvesting and maximising stormwater use this reduces the reliance on the Town’s water supply whilst supporting the ongoing health and vitality of its tree’s.

WSUD systems direct runoff from rain events (stormwater) to landscapes, at either the surface (where the water infiltrates vertically down through the soil) or through subsurface systems that recharge soil moisture at depth, where tree roots can access it. Providing increased soil moisture at depth supports deeper root systems which increases drought tolerance and reduces the likelihood of trees being uprooted by strong winds.

Several strategies can be employed to increase access to stormwater for street trees. Using the existing road network as the primary method to intercept stormwater, will also reduce pressure on existing drainage infrastructure, increase resilience during cyclones and extreme weather events, and provide passive irrigation to street trees.

The final design of any system should be contextually appropriate and consider the prevailing rainfall patterns of the Pilbara. The different systems are broadly categorised and applicable for situations as follows:



Tree inlets shown being installed into existing kerbs (left) and shown when fully installed (right).

(Source: <https://spacedownunder.com.au/products/kerbspace-inlet/>)



Installing breaks within kerbs and directing stormwater to trees and planting.

(Source: Darebin Council, Victoria).



Installing breaks within kerbs in planted medians and roadside verges to recharge soil moisture.

(Source: City of Sydney).



Infiltration systems consist of infiltration trenches, swales and basins, and are designed to retain a certain volume of stormwater runoff. The stormwater recharges surrounding soils adjacent trees and reduces runoff volumes.

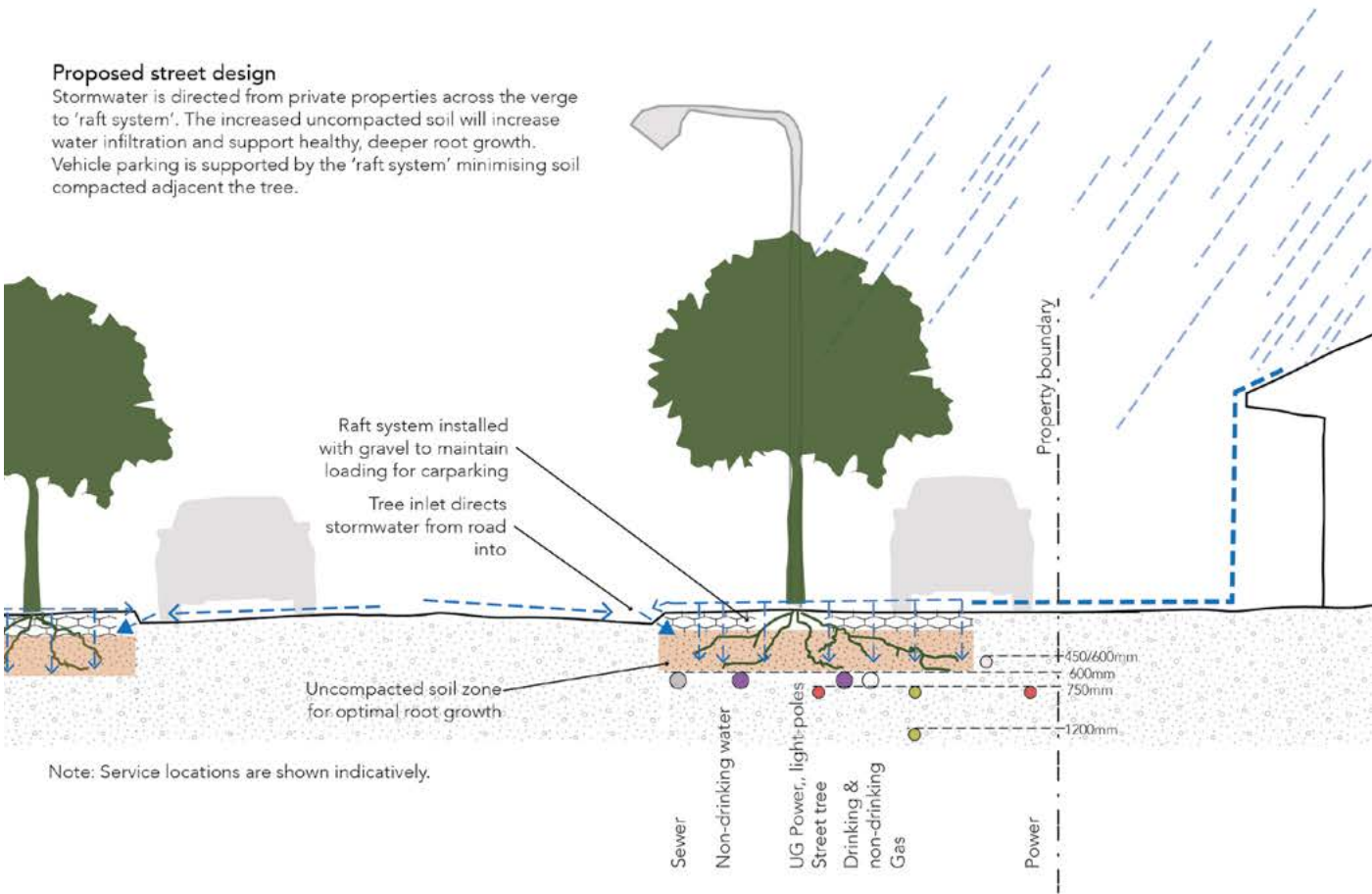
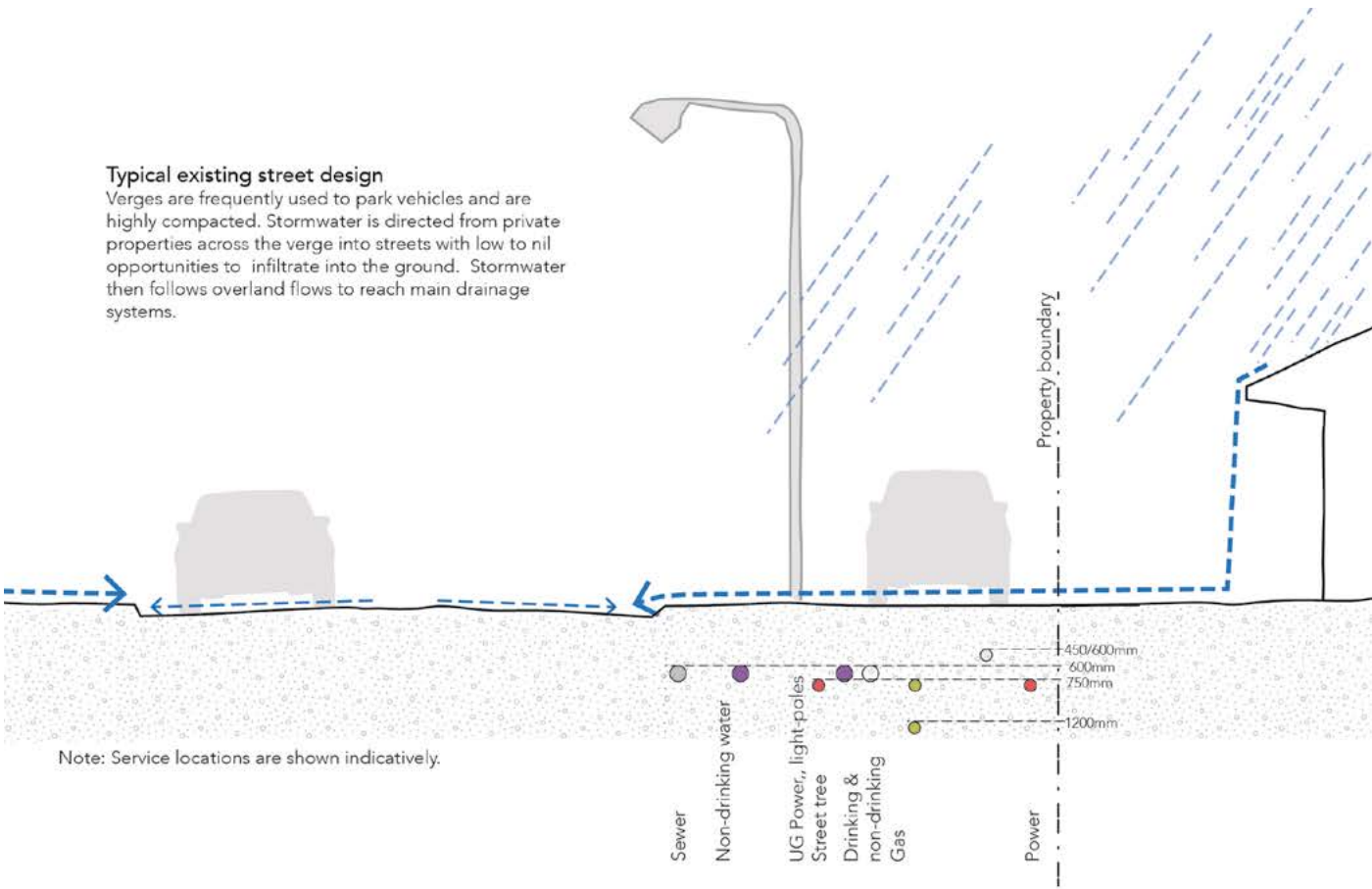
(Source: City of Mitcham, South Australia).

WSUD Tree Detail

The following detail outlines how WSUD could be implemented within a typical residential street environment. Ensuring that WSUD and greening is integrated into infrastructure, road and drainage capital works projects will maximise the benefits of greening for the Town.

Installation of the detail

Step	Actions
01	Removal of existing gravel and sub-base within the area to be planted to meet the soil requirements based on the available space and size of the proposed tree. This can be undertaken with hand digging or with a vacuum truck. Final depth of material removed to be confirmed on site and based on location and depth of existing services.
02	Installation of kerb break, kerb inlets or other WSUD element.
03	Installation of free draining soil mix suitable for tree species to the depths and widths required.
04	Tree is installed into hole minimum three times the width and twice the depth of the pot/bag size.
05	Tree is watered in to remove air pockets and fully saturate soil.
06	Soil mix is lightly compacted and 'raft system' is installed over soil mix and back filled with gravel (5-20mm grade).
07	Raft system is lightly compacted to level any areas as required.

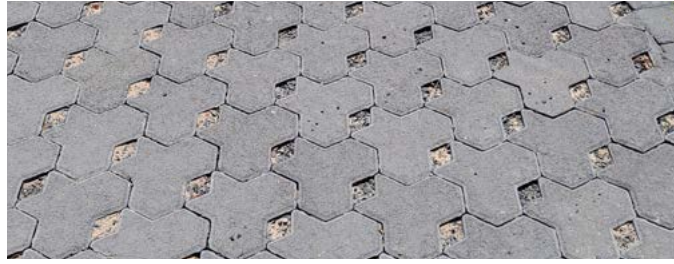


Strategies to Increase Soil Volume

A number of strategies can be employed to increase soil volume for street trees that may also increase stormwater capacity and protect existing infrastructure by minimising conflict with roots. These systems provide the load-bearing requirements that roads and pathways need, whilst also providing uncompacted soil suitable for roots to flourish. The benefits of using these systems include:

- Enhanced root growth and structural stability including resistance to cyclonic events;
- Increased stormwater infiltration, recharging soil moisture, and enhanced resilience to drought;
- Reduced conflicts with infrastructure and ongoing maintenance; and
- Faster tree growth rates and longer lifespans.

The four systems are broadly categorised and applicable for situations as follows:



Permeable Pavers

Large areas of impermeable surfaces result in most stormwater being diverted to the main drainage systems without being absorbed into the soil and utilised by trees. Permeable pavers are an alternative to traditional concrete and paving that allows water to infiltrate through the surface and sub-base structure to the ground below. Although it involves a higher upfront cost than traditional paving, the reduced need for drainage infrastructure, lower maintenance from reduced root conflicts, and greater long-term benefits from successful tree growth offer a strong return on investment. Permeable paving is suitable for use on footpaths, car parks, crossovers and similar applications.



Structural Soils

Structural soils consist of rock ballast backfilled with a suitable substrate and compacted to create a stable, load-bearing sub-base that also provides an aerated, free-draining environment ideal for tree root growth. These are utilised as a sub-base beneath concrete or other paving and can be used in conjunction with permeable pavers or below ground cells. The use of structural soils can reduce conflicts with roots and increase in net benefits from successful tree growth.



Raft Systems

Raft systems are plastic honeycombed shaped mats that are filled with gravel to provide a stable sub-base beneath paving. This system is well-suited for use near existing trees, as it minimises the need for soil compaction during installation, reducing the risk of root damage. When combined with permeable pavers, it enhances water infiltration and air exchange. It can be used as a standalone solution or integrated with permeable paving where additional load-bearing capacity is needed.



Cell Systems

Cells, also known as strata cells or tree cells are engineered systems constructed from plastic which provide high levels of load bearing capacity and large volumes of uncompacted soil. The cells are installed beneath roads and car parks and their modular design allows them to be arranged to accommodate the site. Suitable for use in heavy load and high use areas and are typically integrated with WSUD.



Protection of Trees

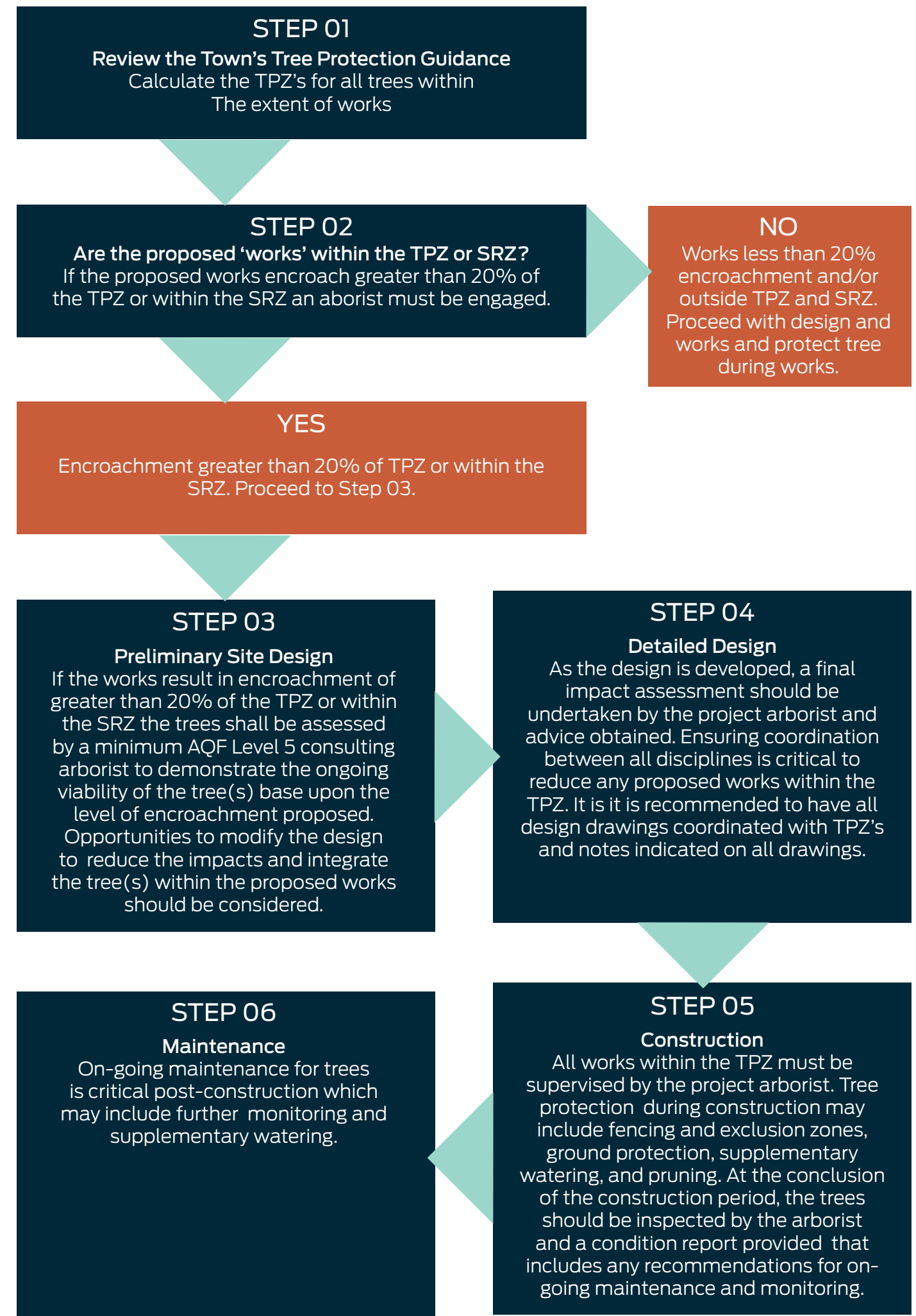
Established street trees are a key asset for Hedland and are recognised for the value they offer to the community and environment. It is important that trees are retained and protected in a manner befitting their value.

Street trees can be particularly vulnerable to damage during road and path construction/ renewal by virtue of their location. Whilst every instance of tree protection may not be able to align with AS 4970 'Protection of Trees on Development Sites 2009', several key actions can be undertaken to enhance tree protection and retention including:

- Ground protection (using mulch, bog mats or similar) to minimise soil compaction;
- Hand-digging or non-destructive excavation within the TPZ;
- Fencing and exclusion zones around retained trees to ensure access and storage of materials do not occur; and
- Supplementary watering to reduce root and/ or canopy loss.

Whilst damage to the tree may not be immediately apparent, stress to the tree can cause decline or in some cases death weeks, months or a few years later.

If a street tree is considered suitable for retention the following diagram outlines the process to retain trees in streetscapes.



Step 02 Tree Selection Matrix

The following tree selection matrix outlines which trees are suitable for each location, however this should not override site specific analysis and the context of the site when deciding the right tree, for the right location, for the right reason.



Genus / Species	Common Name	Approx. Size (H x W)	POS	Drainage Areas	Small verge or soil volume	Medium verge or soil volume	Large verge or soil volume
<i>Acacia citrinoviridis</i>	Black mulga	4-8m x 4-8m		Y			
<i>Acacia distans</i>	Manggurda wattle	4-8 x 4-8m		Y			
<i>Acacia orthocarpa</i>	Pilbara weeping wattle	2-4m x 3m		Y			
<i>Acacia pruinocarpa</i>	Western gidgee	3-8m x 4-8m		Y			
<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	Lebbek tree	15-20m x 15-20m	Y				
<i>Albizia saman</i>	Rain tree	15-25m x 20m+	Y				
<i>Brachychiton gregorii</i>	Desert kurrajong	3-12m x 3-6m	Y		Y		
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Horsetail Sheak	6-12m x 6-8m	Y	Y			
<i>Callistemon 'Kings Park Special'</i>	Bottlebrush	3-5m x 4m			Y		
<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Golden rain tree	6m x 4-6m			Y		
<i>Corymbia aparrerinja</i>	Ghost gum	8-12m x 8-10m	Y	Y	Y	Y	
<i>Corymbia hamersleyana</i>	Pilbara bloodwood	3-10m x 4-6m	Y	Y	Y		
<i>Corymbia opaca</i>	Desert bloodwood	6-8m x 4-6m	Y	Y	Y	Y	
<i>Corymbia zygophylla</i>	Broome bloodwood	4-6m x 4m		Y	Y		
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Tuckeroo	6-8m x 4-6m	Y		Y	Y	
<i>Delonix regia</i>	Royal poinciana	8-10m x 10-15m+	Y			Y	Y
<i>Erythrina vespertilio</i>	Yular	8-12m x 6-10m	Y			Y	
<i>Eucalyptus alba</i>	White gum	6-10m x 6m	Y	Y		Y	
<i>Eucalyptus luecophloia</i>	Snappy gum	6m x 4-6m	Y	Y			
<i>Eucalyptus socialis</i>	Red mallee	6-10m x 4-8m	Y	Y	Y		

Genus / Species	Common Name	Approx. Size (H x W)	POS	Drainage Areas	Small soil volume	Medium soil volume	Large soil volume
<i>Eucalyptus victrix</i>	Coolibah	8-12m x 6-8m	Y	Y	Y	Y	
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos 'Shademaster'</i>	Honey locust	6-8m x 8m			Y	Y	
<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	Mahogany	15-25m x 15-20m	Y	Y			Y
<i>Lysiphyllum cunninghamii</i>	Native bauhinia	6m x 4-6m	Y	Y	Y		
<i>Melaleuca argentea</i>	Silver cadjeput	4-8m x 4-6m	Y	Y	Y		
<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	Weeping paperbark	4-8m x 4-6m	Y	Y	Y	Y	
<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>	River tea tree	4-6m x 3-4m		Y	Y		
<i>Mellitia pinata</i>	Indian beech	8-12m x 6-10m	Y		Y	Y	
<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	Spanish cherry	5-8m x 5-8m	Y		Y	Y	
<i>Owenia reticulata</i>	Native walnut	4-8m x 4-6m			Y		
<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	Yellow poinciana		Y		Y	Y	
<i>Plumaria obtusa</i>	Frangipani	4-6m x 6m			Y		
<i>Sapthodia companulate</i>	African tulip	8-12m x 8-12m			Y	Y	
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>	Quandong	3-5m x 3-4m	Y	Y			
<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	Pink trumpet tree	10-15m x 10-15m	Y				Y
<i>Talipariti tiliaceum (syn. Hibiscus tiliaceous)</i>	Cottonwood	6-8m x 6-8m	Y				
<i>Terminalia canescens</i>	Native almond	2-6m x 4-8m	Y	Y			
<i>Terminalia playphylla</i>	Wild plum	5-10m+ x 6-8m+	Y		Y	Y	

Step 03 Establishment, Maintenance + Guidance

The first five years is a critical time for the establishment of newly planted trees to help them adapt and thrive in their new environment.

This includes watering, fertilising, pest control and formative pruning. Whilst trees will always require some level of maintenance, greater investment in their formative years will:

- Reduce the ongoing maintenance costs over the tree's lifespan;
- Increase longevity, including reducing risk of tree failure due to extreme weather events.
- Increase the benefits the tree provides over it's lifespan.

For a minimum two year period, maintenance of street trees should include:

- If not irrigated, truck watering should be carried out as directed by the Town, with regular deep watering to promote deeper root growth and successful establishment;
- Weed and turf control within the mulched area adjacent the tree;
- Application of a suitable slow release fertiliser as required;
- Management of pest and diseases;
- Re-staking and tying and the removal of stakes and ties at end of maintenance period;
- Formative and selective pruning to AS 4373 Pruning of Amenity Trees;
- Mulching to maintain and reinstate to depth as specified; and
- If irrigation is installed, it must be regularly maintained and monitored to support the tree's ongoing health and successful establishment.

What Does Success Look Like? Soil Preparation and Watering

At the end of the maintenance period a tree can be described as successful if it:

- Suitably represents the features, growth habits and dimensions of the species. It shall not be deformed, or 'dwarfed' due to poor soil quality or lack of water;
- Exhibits good structural integrity, health, and vigour, with no need for excessive ongoing maintenance or inputs;
- Exhibits established roots and root stability;
- Free of pests and diseases;
- Has been provided with a suitable soil volume that will allow it to develop into a mature specimen of the species.

Preparing soils is the foundation of successful trees. Greater investment in soils and preparation will yield:

- Faster growth and establishment;
- Higher tolerance to drought and extreme weather; and
- Higher root stability and lower chance of tree failure and being 'wind-thrown' during cyclones.

Before installing the specified tree, the tree pit should be prepared as follows:

- Relative level to accommodate the required overall soil depths;
- Remove rocks > 100 mm diameter;
- Remove rubbish and construction generated waste, plastics, metals, etc;
- If size permits use an excavator or similar to loosen the sub grade and mix the ameliorates to 300 mm depth;
- Do not compact the soils after planting, use water and gentle hand/foot pressure to remove air pockets.

Thoroughly water the tree root balls prior to planting and then immediately after planting. Prevent the root balls from drying out during the planting phase. Apply water gently so as not to disturb the soil. Ensure potted root ball is thoroughly wet through the entire soil profile. Continue watering at a rate and frequency as required.

Replacement Planting

Only once a street tree has been identified as dying, diseased, dead, or posing an inherent risk or an unacceptable hazard, will they be approved for removal. Whilst trees in good health will not be considered for removal, occasionally some street trees may be assessed as under-performing and, if appropriate, be replaced with a suitable tree species to provide greater benefits.

Tree Quality

Critical to tree establishment is installation of healthy and vigorous trees. The Town will only procure and accept high quality tree stock that conform with the requirements for the supply and transportation of trees and palms, as per 'AS2303 Tree Stock for Landscape Use (2018)'.

Tree stock that is not grown within the Pilbara must be sun hardened prior to transport to reduce transplant shock. Trees which do not conform to this standard may be rejected. Healthy tree stock should exhibit the following characteristics for the species:

Crown:

- Proportionate size to trunk and root ball;
- Well balanced, self supporting, with a clearly defined central leader;
- Healthy leaves free of pests and diseases and nutrition imbalances;
- Pruned appropriately;

Trunk:

- Relatively straight and centrally placed within container;
- Proportionate to tree height and free of deformities
- Exhibits sound stem junctions

Roots:

- Root crown at surface of root-ball
- Well distributed roots with no circling or girdling roots;
- Soil volume intact when removed from growing container.

Further Recommendations

1. Develop a suite of tree planting details to guide tree planting and infrastructure upgrades across the Town. The details should show the different planting conditions and contexts within the Town to include, streets, car parks, drainage systems, POS, WSUD and stormwater integration.
2. Ensure regular and standardised data collection of urban forest and mapping of private and public land to track canopy loss and growth. Regular review and reporting on data will help guide future initiatives and determining of budgets.
3. Investigate options to develop a nursery managed by the Town to support greening and tree planting initiatives.
4. Investigate trial tree species and test new species within different contexts and conditions to increase the diversity of tree species to support a resilient and healthy urban forest.
5. Develop education programs and information to support enhanced greening within private land including liaising with property owners to encourage increased greening and landscape treatments to support increased permeability and water reuse.



Identifying Priority Streets

As noted in the main Strategy document, applying the four prioritisation criteria has resulted in the identification of 20 key streets—or “spokes”—across Port and South Hedland. Reflecting the Town’s demographic patterns, the majority of these priority streets are located in South Hedland, where a larger and growing population base creates greater demand for walkable, shaded, and connected environments. Prioritising investment in South Hedland ensures that implementation efforts deliver the greatest community value, reaching the highest number of residents with improvements that support everyday movement, comfort, and wellbeing.

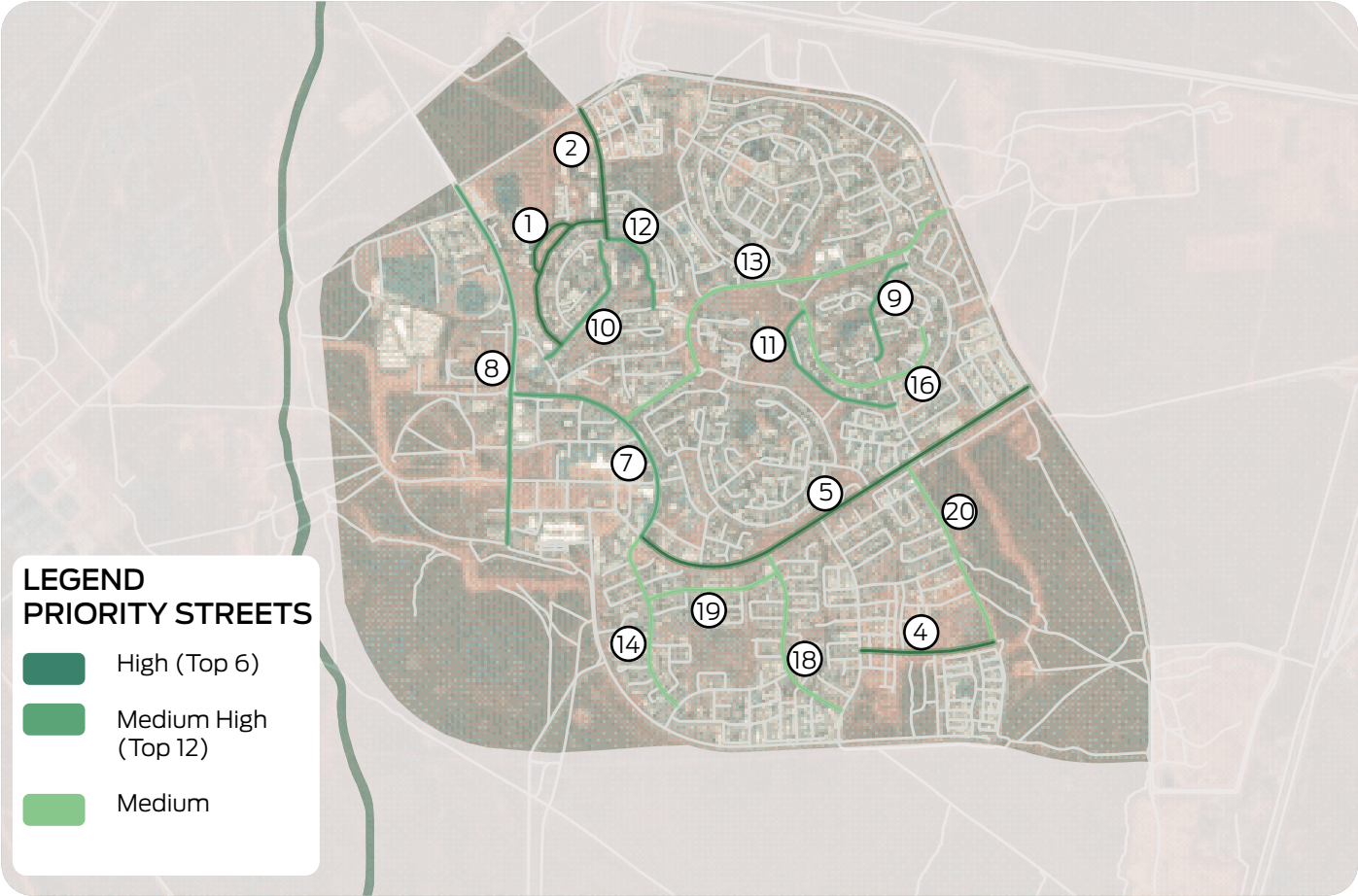
These priority streets not only enhance local connectivity but also function as vital public spaces where increased canopy cover and improved amenity will foster social interaction, economic vitality, and resilience to extreme heat. By concentrating resources in these areas, the strategy aligns with its hub and spoke model, delivering targeted enhancements where they are most needed and creating a more liveable, equitable, and climate-adapted community.

	Street name	Location	Canopy Cover	Resilient Communities (SEIFA Index)	Social Infrastructure	Active Movement	Total Score	
①	Roberts St	SH	4	4	5	5	18	●
②	Parker St	SH	3	3.5	5	5	16.5	●
③	Sutherland St Pedestrian Zone	PH	5	2.5	4	5	16.5	●
④	Kookaburra Blvd	SH	5	4	4	3	16	●
⑤	Murdoch Dr	SH	4	4	3	5	16	●
⑥	Sutherland St	PH	4	2	5	5	16	●
⑦	Forrest Cr	SH	2	3.5	5	5	15.5	●
⑧	Hamilton Rd	SH	4	2.5	5	4	15.5	●
⑨	Baler Cl	SH	4	4	4	3	15	●
⑩	Lawson St	SH	3	4	5	3	15	●
⑪	Trumpet Way	SH	4	4	4	3	15	●
⑫	Weaver Pl	SH	3	4	5	3	15	●
⑬	Cottier Dr	SH	3	3.5	4	4	14.5	●
⑭	Daylesford Rd	SH	4	4.5	3	3	14.5	●
⑮	Howe St	PH	4	2.5	5	3	14.5	●
⑯	Limpet Cres	SH	4	3.5	4	3	14.5	●
⑰	Anderson St	PH	4	2	4	4	14	●
⑱	Captains Way	SH	3	4	4	3	14	●
⑲	Koombana Ave	SH	3	4	4	3	14	●
⑳	Brolga Way	SH	4	4	3	3	14	●

Port Hedland



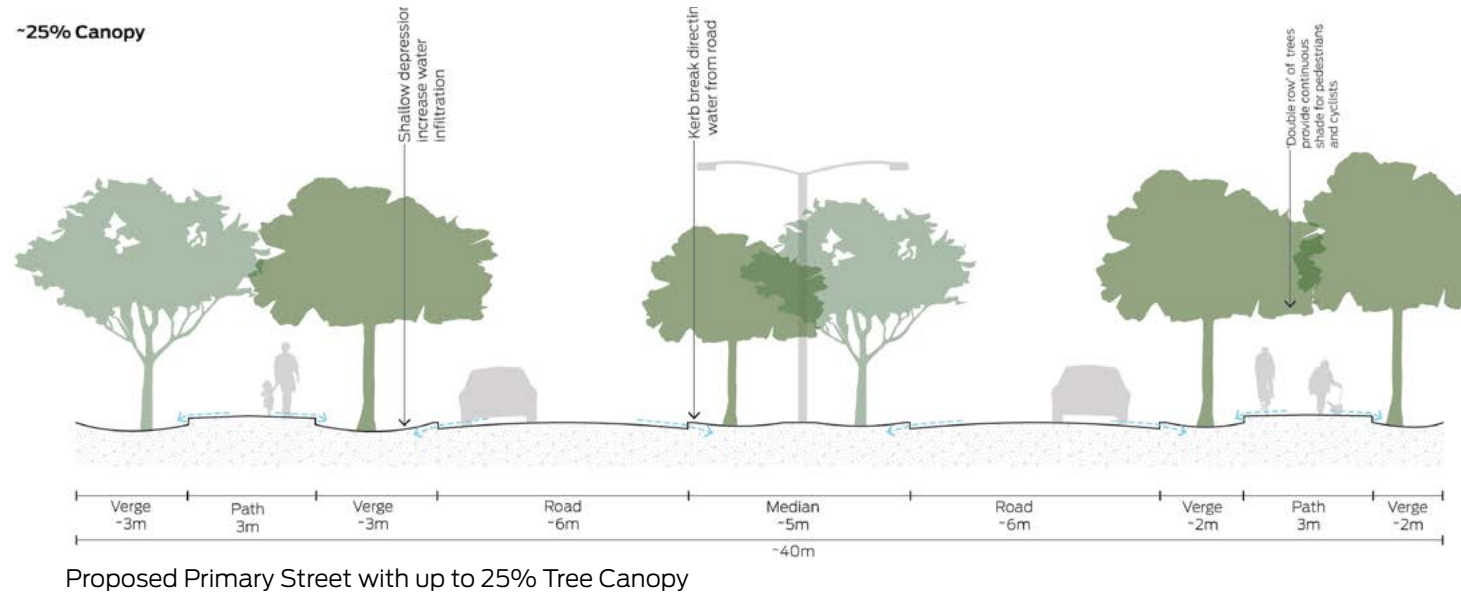
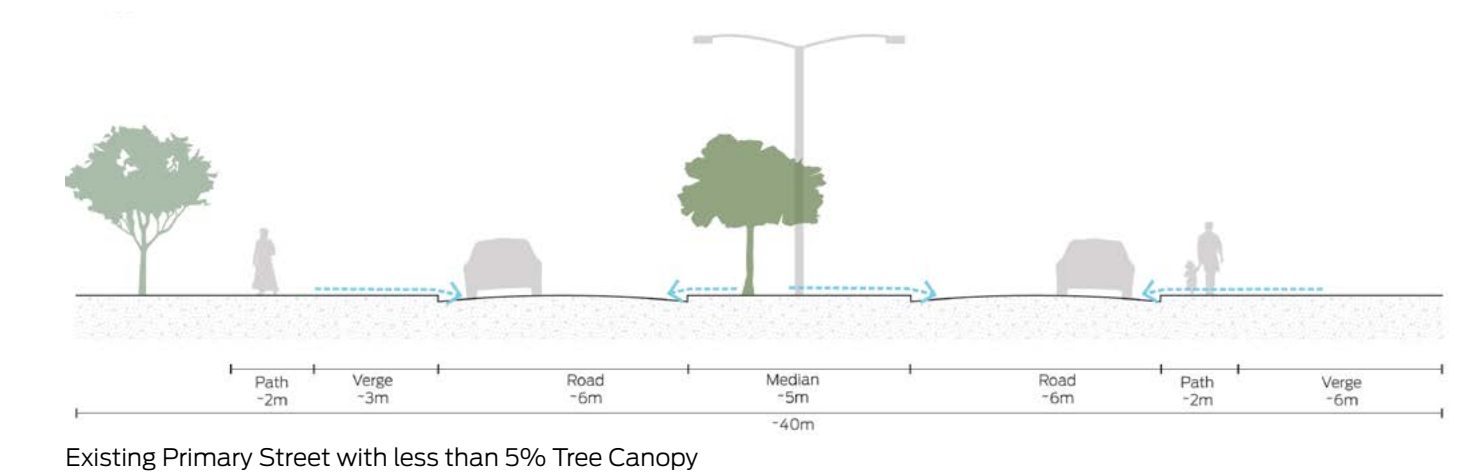
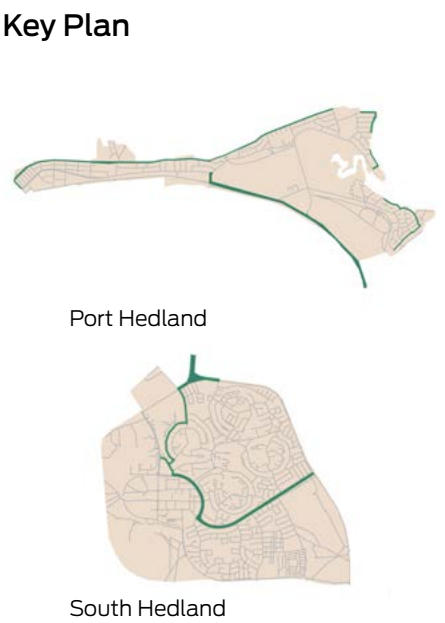
South Hedland



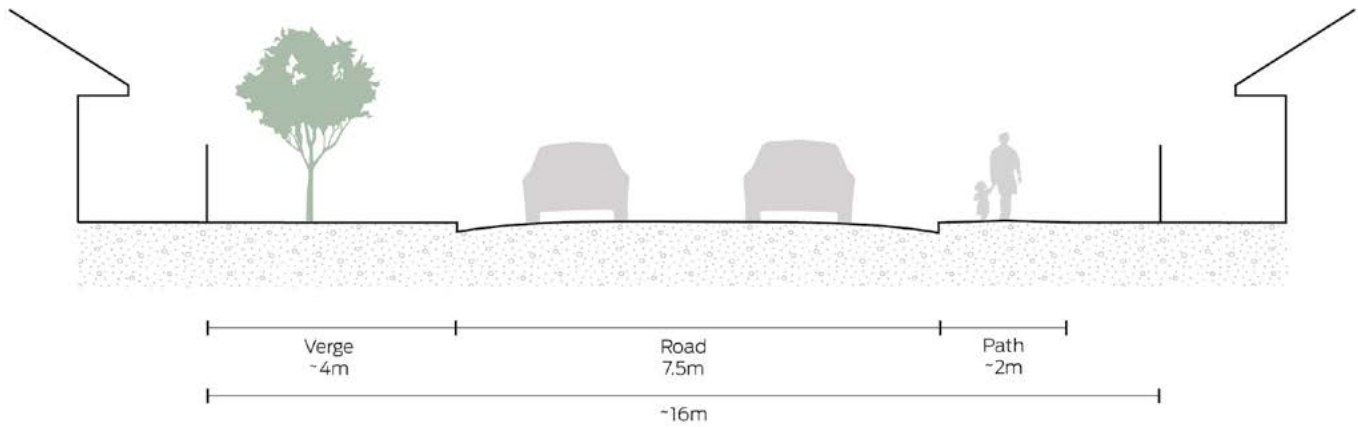
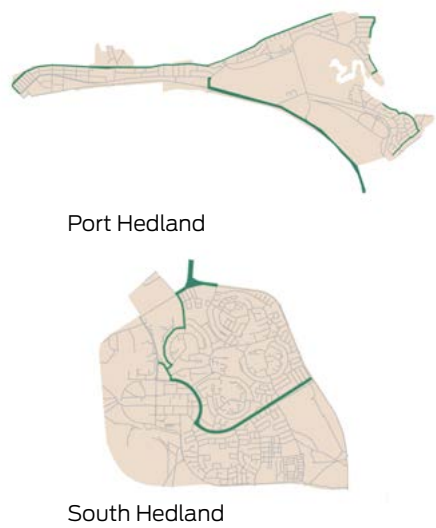
Street Trees Typologies

Established street trees are a key asset for Hedland and are recognised for the value they offer to the community and environment. It is important that trees are retained and protected in a manner befitting their value.

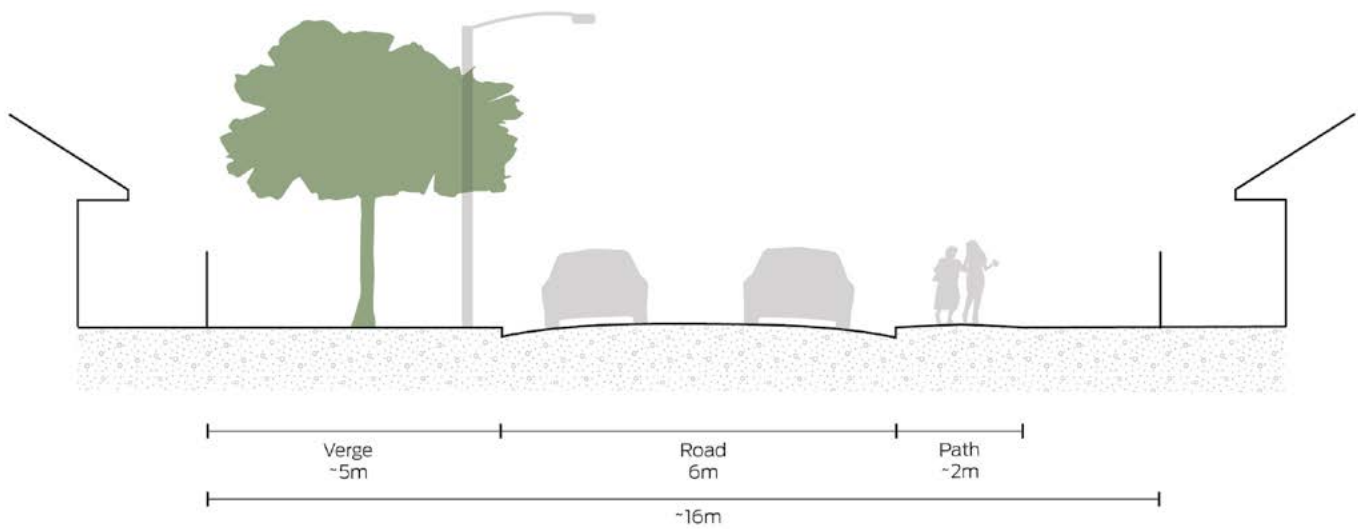
Active Movement Network



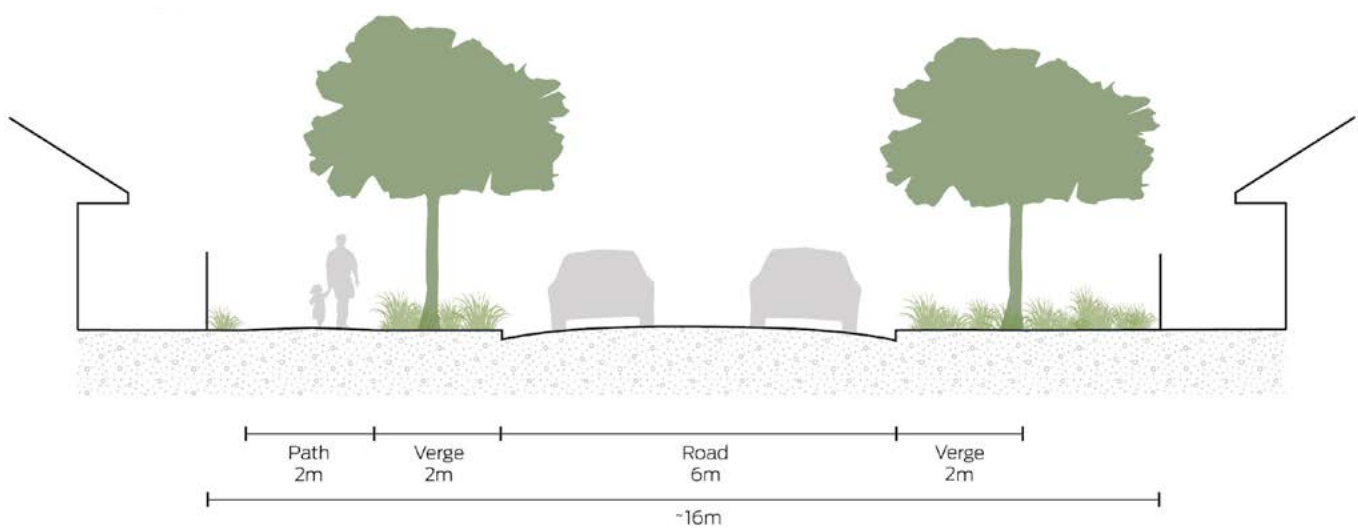
Key Plan



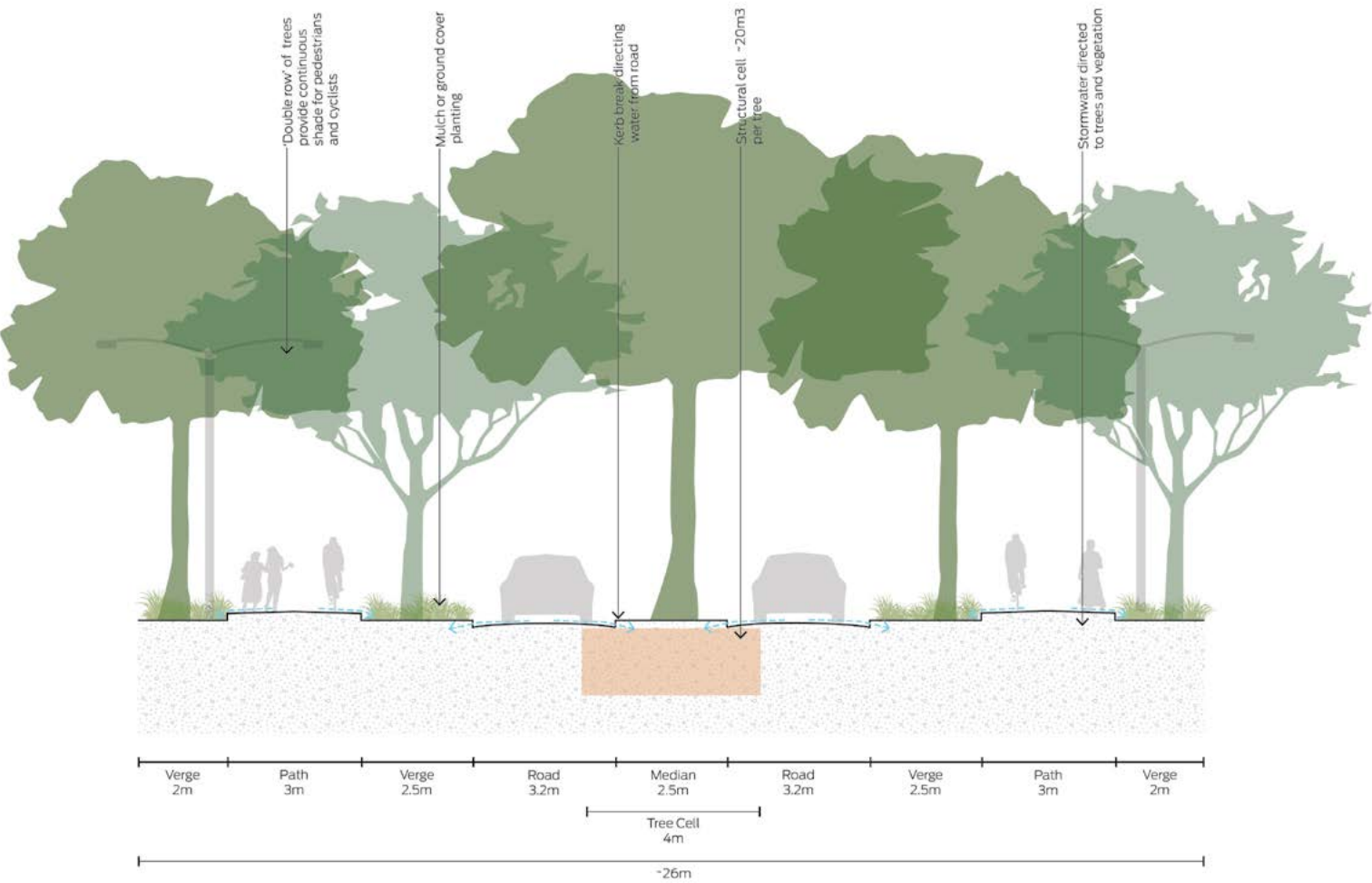
Existing Local Street with less than 5% Canopy



Proposed Local Street with up to 20% Tree Canopy



Proposed Local Street with up to 40% Tree Canopy

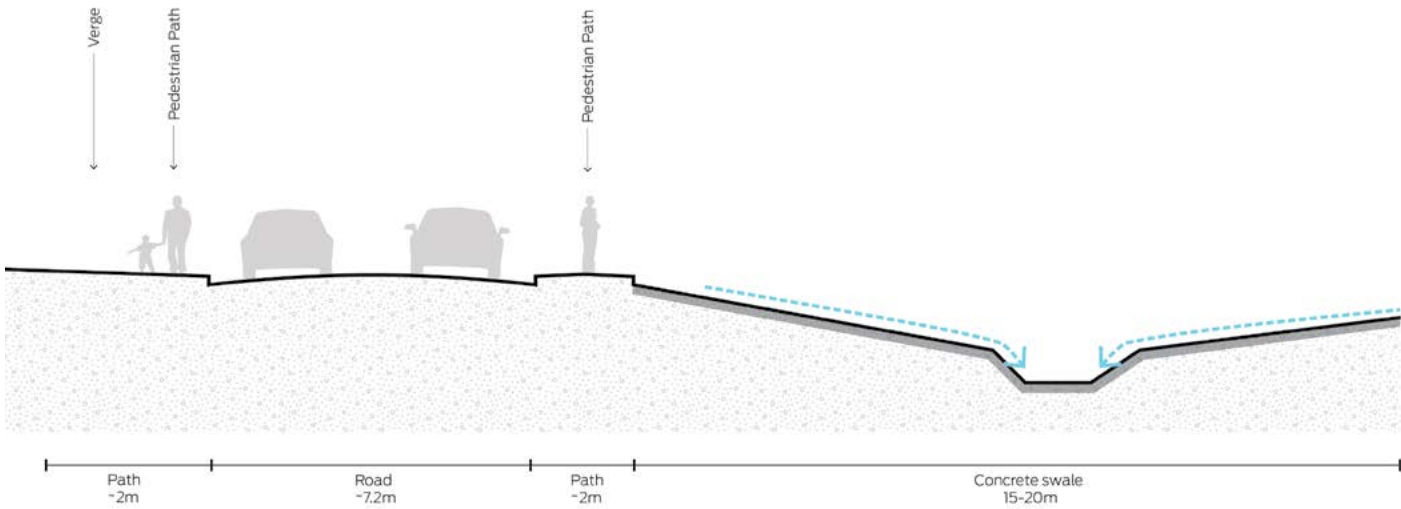


Proposed Secondary Street

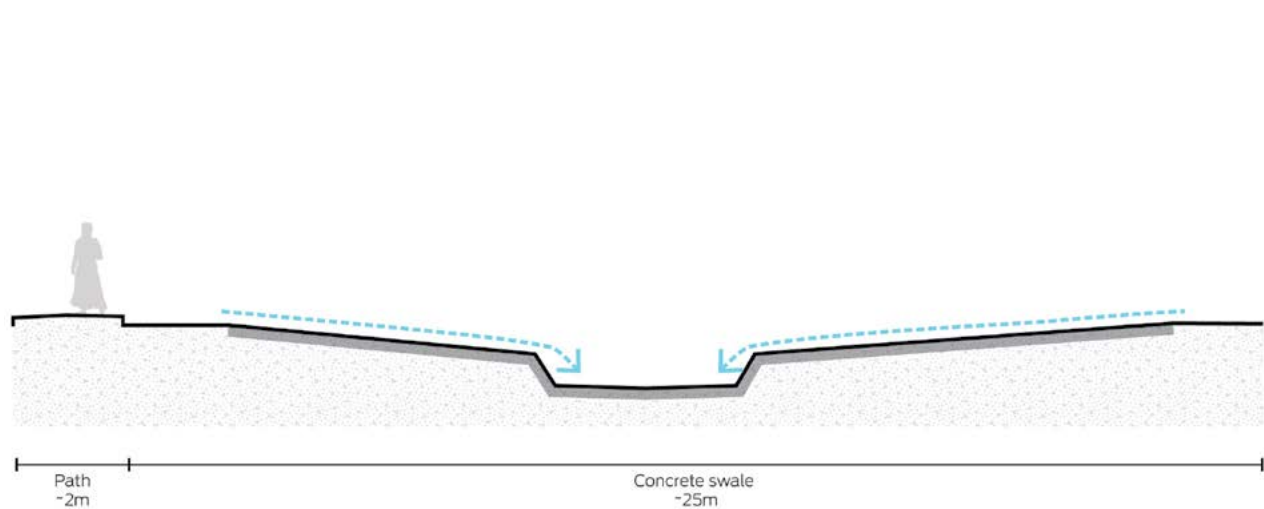
Typical Swale Typologies

The swale typologies presented in this document are indicative only and are intended to illustrate general design intent for integrating swales into the Town’s green network. These examples should not be considered prescriptive or final. Any swale proposed as part of open space or streetscape design must be individually engineered to suit the site-specific drainage conditions, soil characteristics, and catchment requirements.

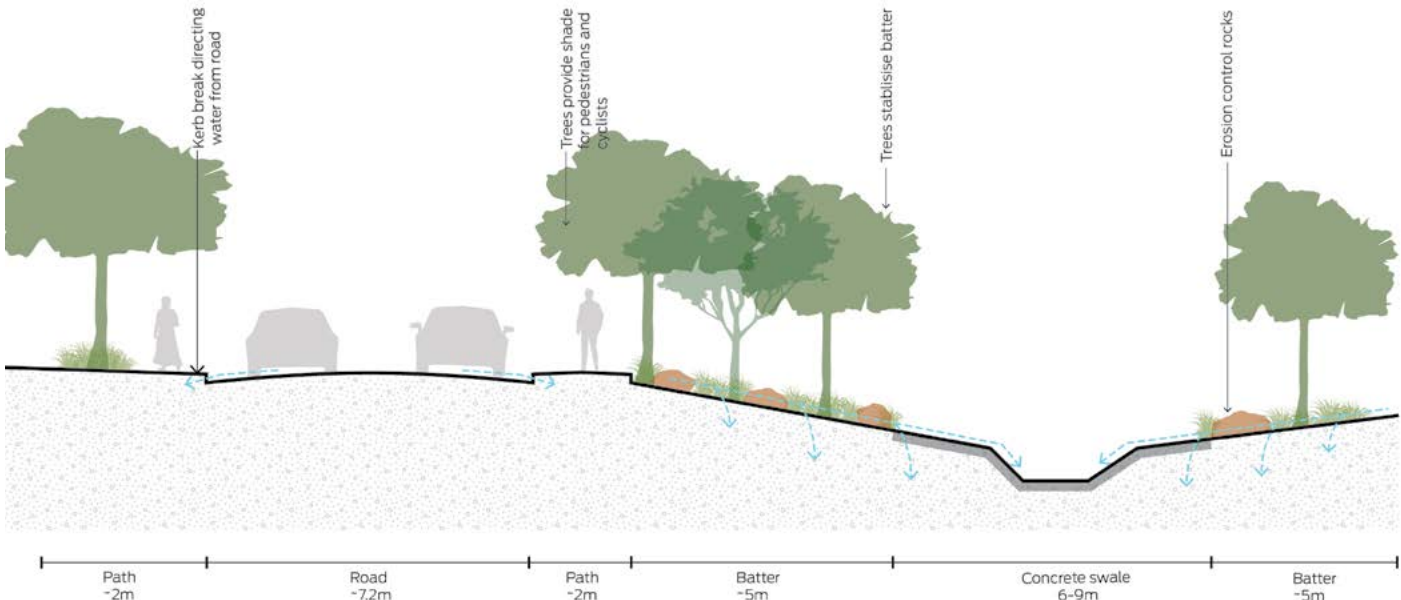
Key Plan



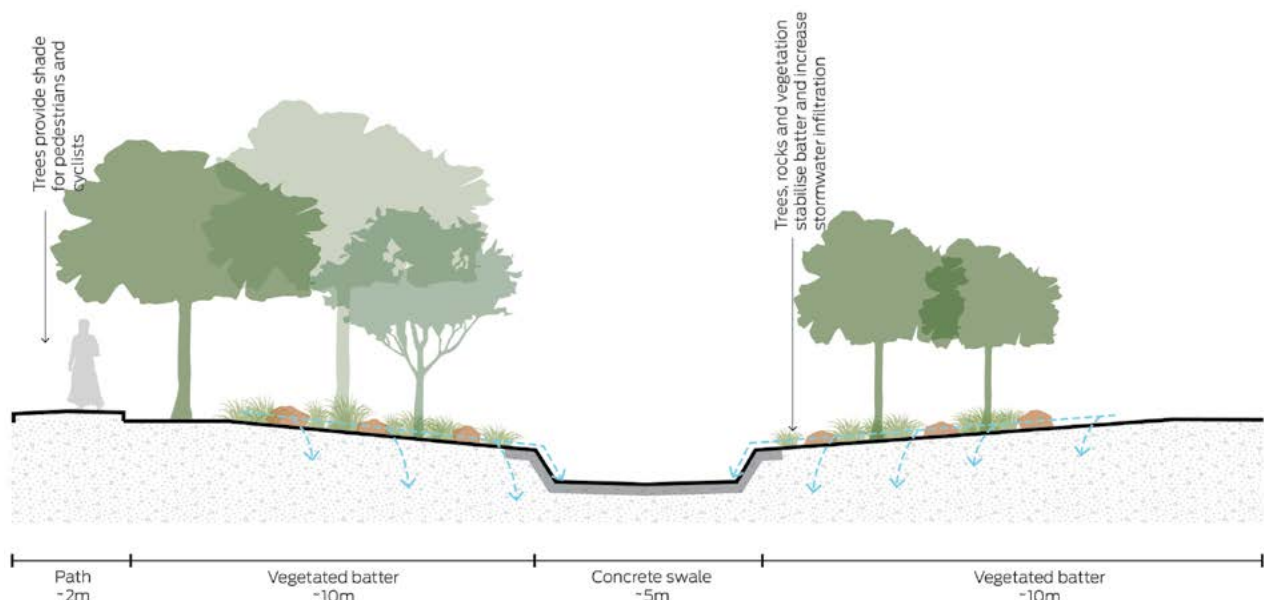
Existing street with concrete base swale and batter



Existing swale with concrete base and batter

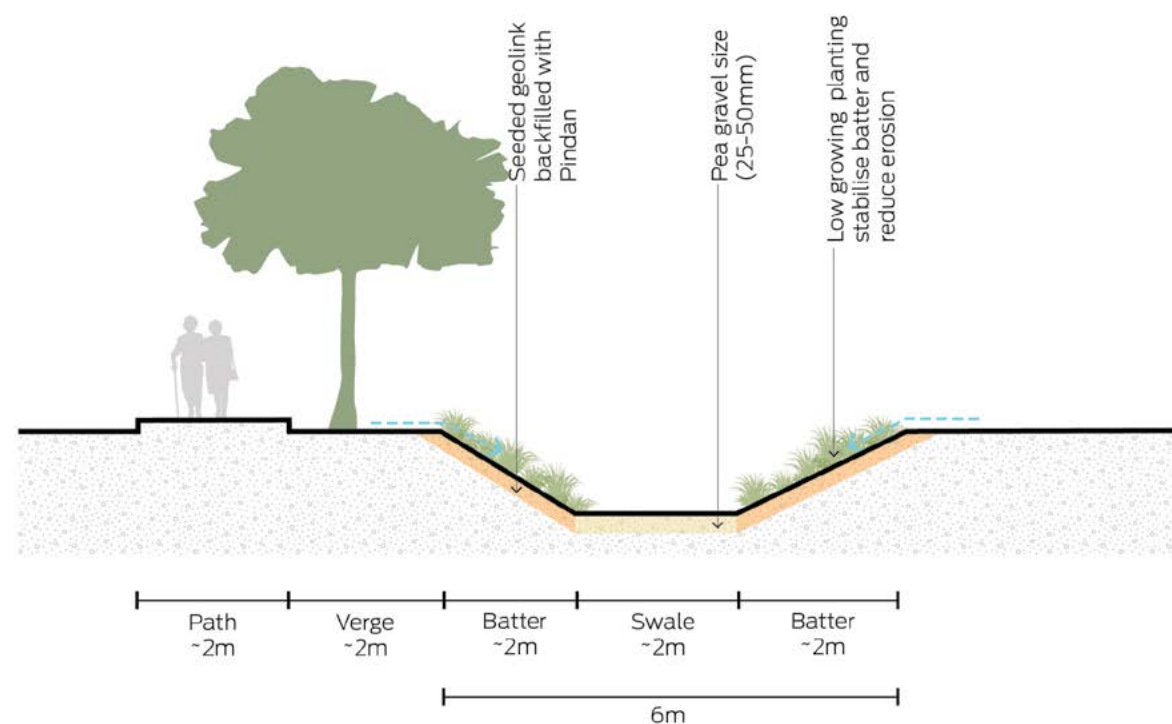


Proposed Street with concrete base swale and vegetated batter with up to 20% tree canopy

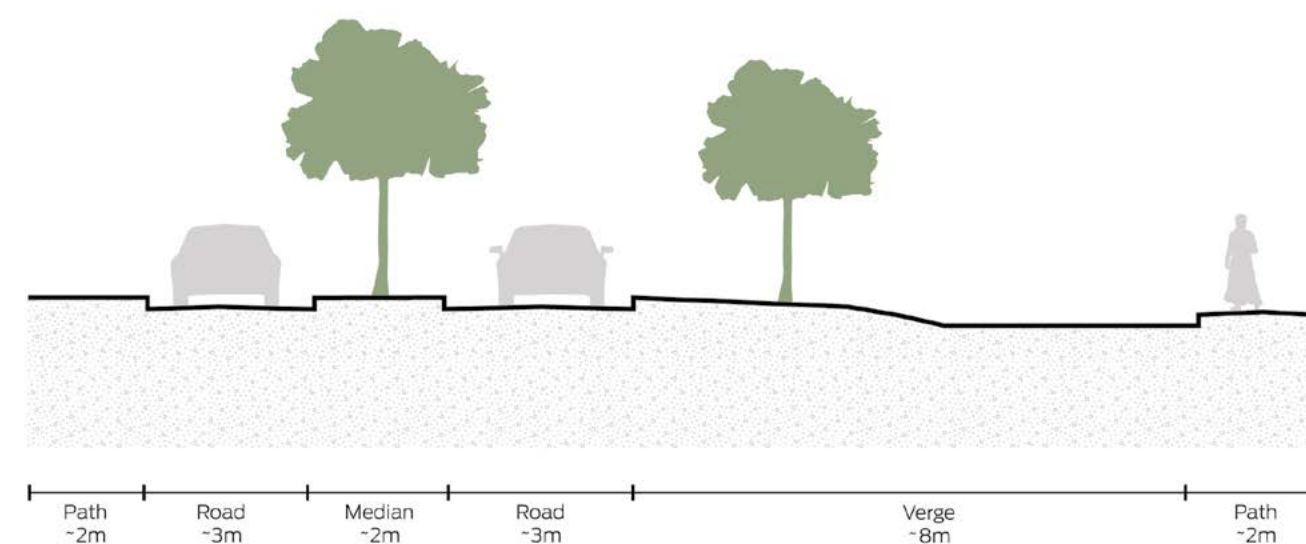


Proposed swale with concrete base and vegetated batter with up to 30% tree Canopy

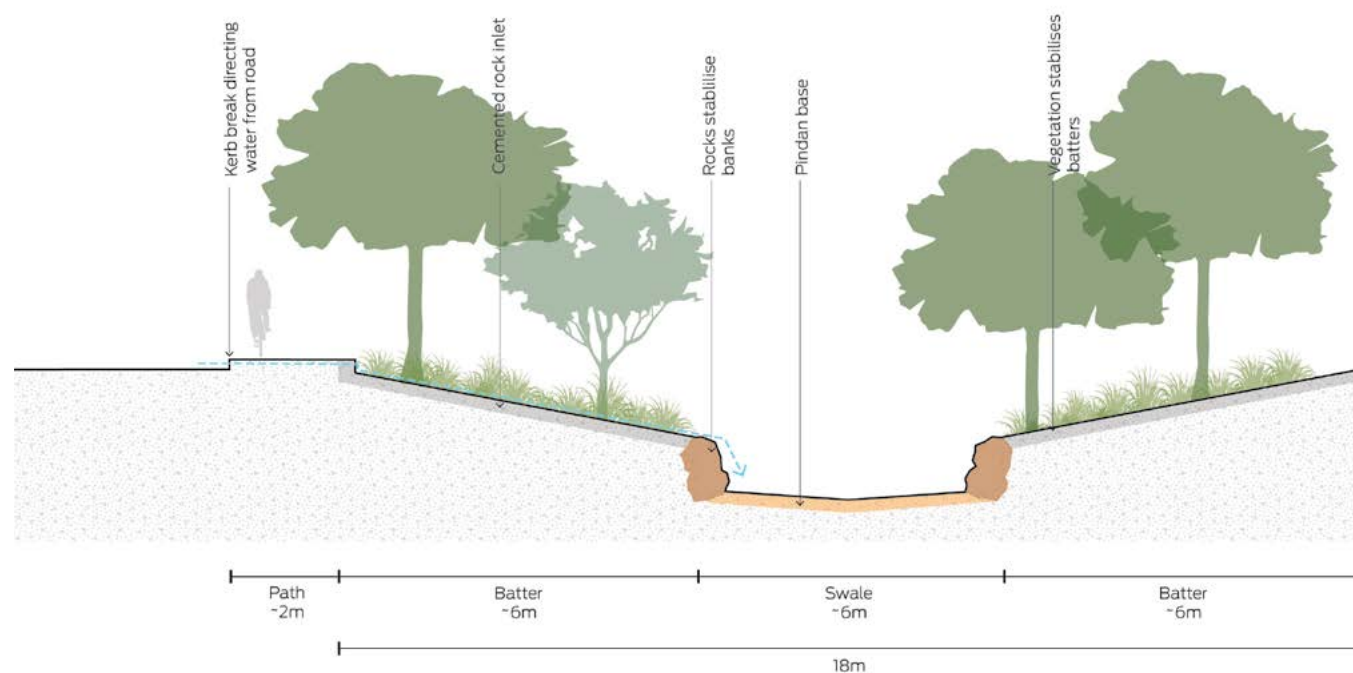
Key Plan



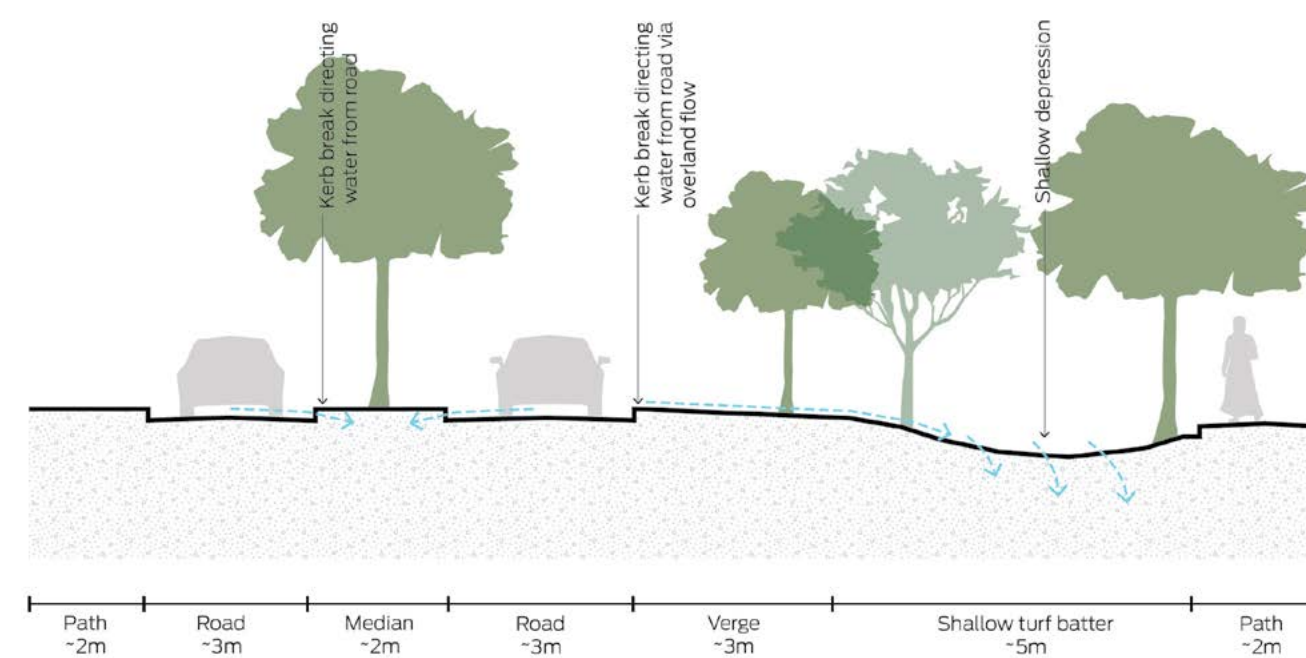
Swale geolinked and seeded



Existing Street with concrete base swale and 10% street Canopy



Swale pindan base



Proposed street with shallow turf base and 30% canopy

Glossary

Co-dominance: Where two or more first order structural branches or lower order branches of similar dimensions arising from about the same position from a trunk or stem.

Community Infrastructure: The physical assets and facilities that support the social, recreational, cultural, and wellbeing needs of the community. This includes parks, playgrounds, sporting facilities, community centers, public amenities, pathways, and spaces for gatherings and events.

Canopy: The total area of ground covered by the tree canopy as measured in m².

Crown: The leaves and branches of a tree as measured from the lowest branch on the trunk to the top of the tree.

Diameter at Breast Height (DBH): Diameter of the main trunk as measured at 1.3m above ground level.

Formative pruning: Pruning to achieve a well balanced structure and crown for a typical specimens of the species.

Green Cover: The layer of vegetation, including trees, shrubs, grass, and groundcovers that provides environmental and aesthetic benefits across urban and natural landscapes

Greening: The process of enhancing urban and natural environments through the introduction or expansion of vegetation and green spaces such as increasing tree canopy, planting native species, revitalizing public spaces, and improving ecological function in the urban landscape.

Green Network: A connected system of natural and semi-natural areas, like parks, waterways, and bushland. This network includes parks, nature reserves, drainage corridors, street trees, and community spaces, creating green corridors that integrate with the urban fabric.

Height: Estimated vertical distance as measured from ground level to, or near the highest point of the tree.

Reduction prune: Pruning to reduce the extension of a branch to reduce the risk of limb failure.

Root collar: The location at the base of the tree where the roots and trunk merge.

SEIFA Index: A measure developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) that ranks areas in Australia according to relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage. The SEIFA Index helps assess factors such as income, employment, education, and access to services. It can be used to identify communities that may experience higher levels of disadvantage, informing equitable planning and distribution of public open spaces and community infrastructure to ensure all residents have access to quality recreational and social opportunities.

Street Tree: A tree planted along streets, roads, or within urban public spaces to enhance the aesthetic, environmental, and social value of the area.

Structural Root Zone (SRZ): The theoretical area required for tree stability and to hold the tree upright and does not include the area required for a tree's vigour and long-term viability. The SRZ is calculated as the diameter of the trunk as measured immediately above the buttress as per AS 4970.

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ): DBH x 10, or edge of canopy (whichever is greater) and is the primary means of protecting trees and includes both all areas of the tree above and below ground.

Vigour: Term is used in connection with 'health' and 'vitality' and is used to describe the ability of the tree to sustain its ongoing life processes. Works: As defined by AS 4970 'any physical activity in relation to land that is specified by the determining authority' and may include construction and demolition activities, installation of services or utilities etc.

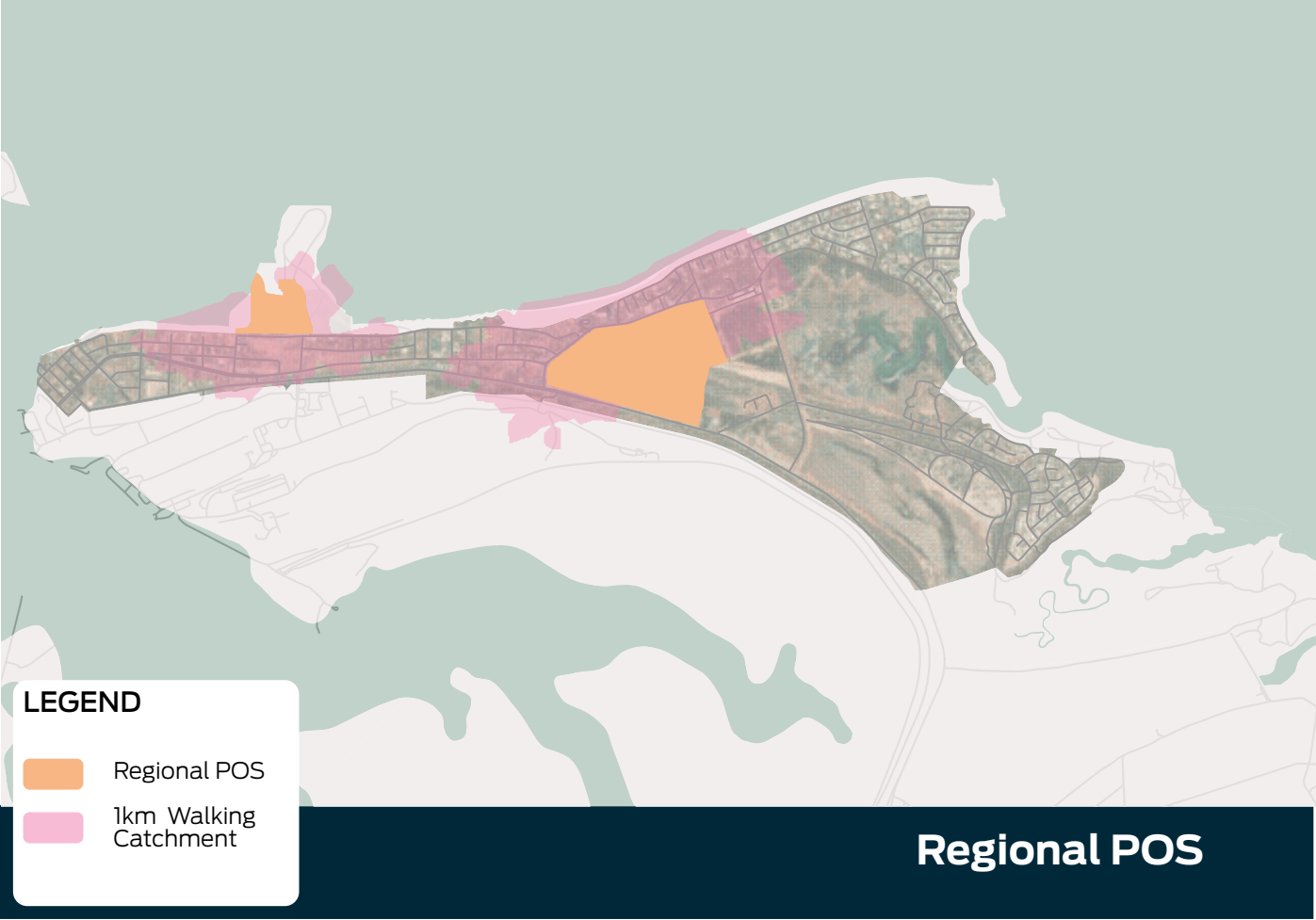
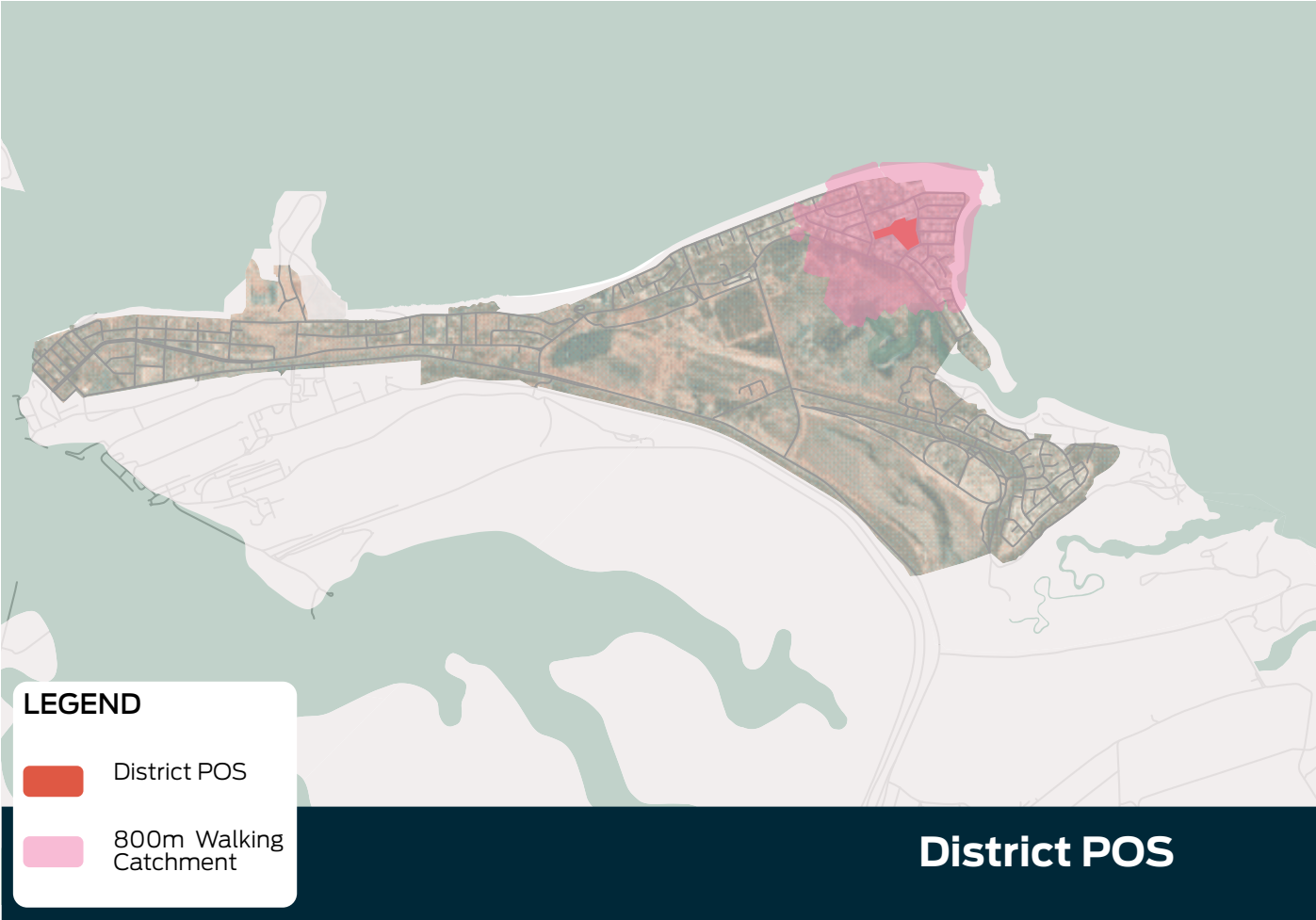
Width: Approximate horizontal distance as measured from the edges of the canopy at its widest point.

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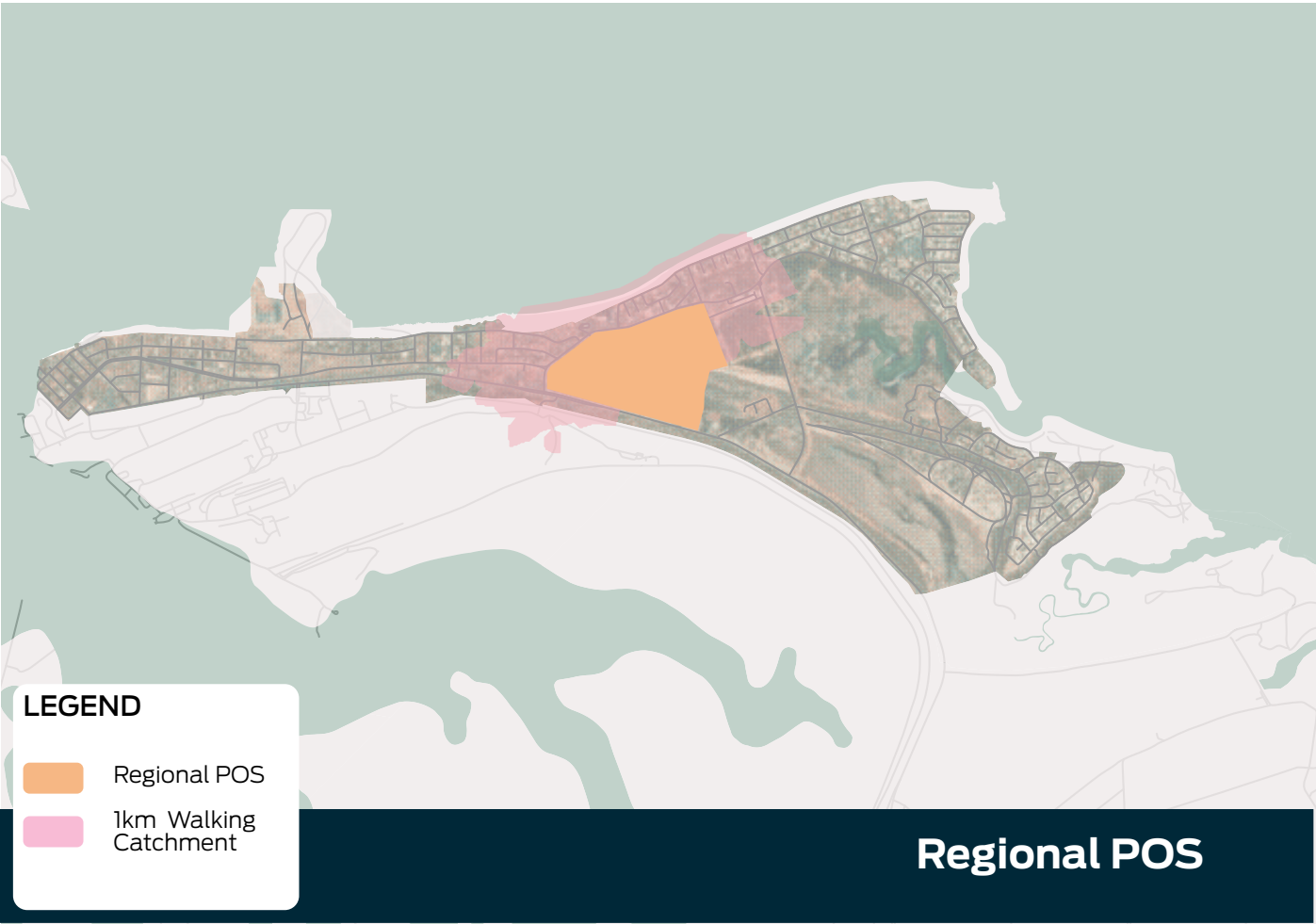
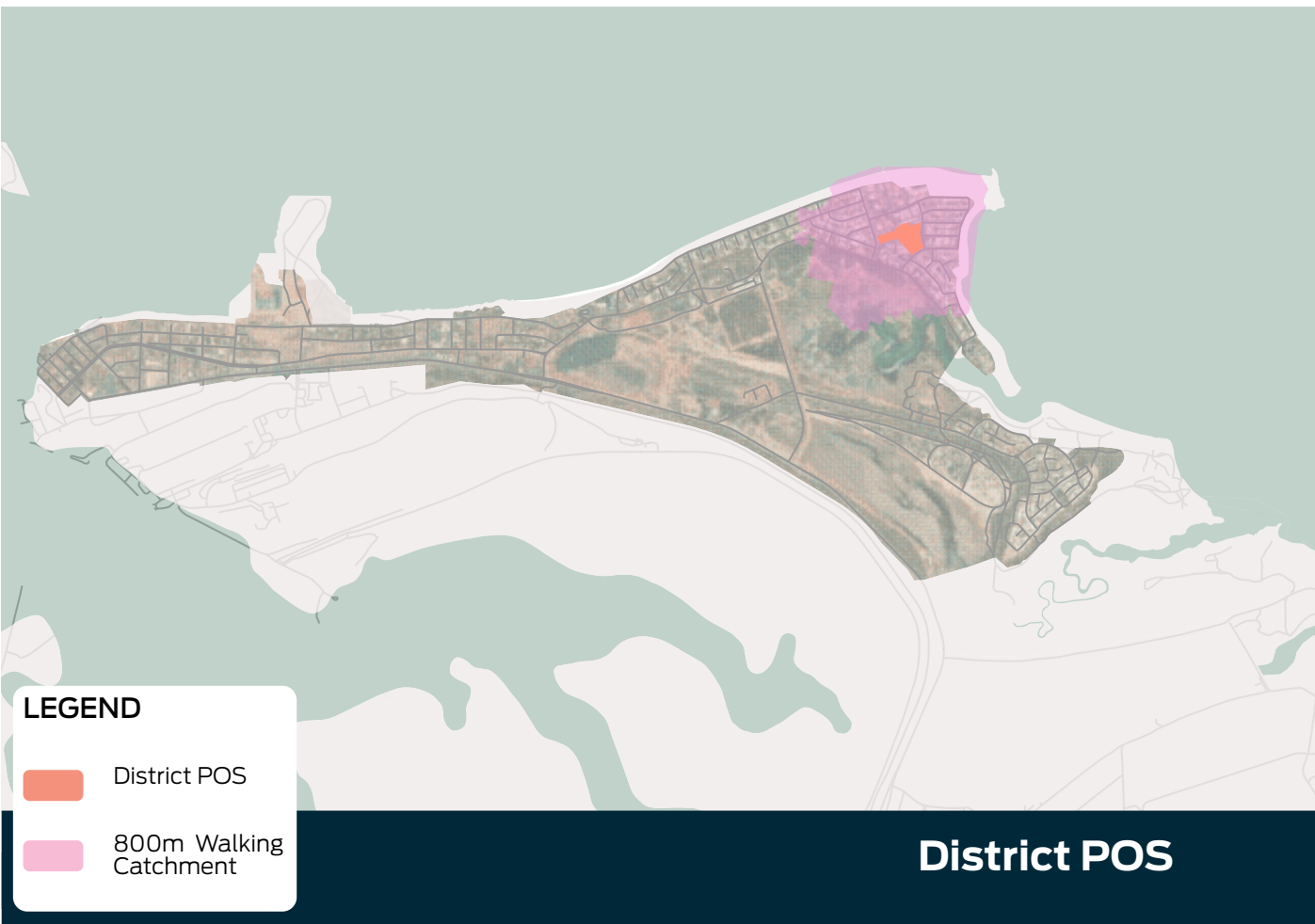
A stylized illustration of a tree with a brown trunk and branches, and green leaves. The background is a light blue sky with a white sun. A large, semi-transparent geometric pattern of overlapping triangles in shades of blue and green is overlaid on the left side of the image. The right side of the image is a solid dark blue triangle.

Appendix C Additional Analysis Mapping

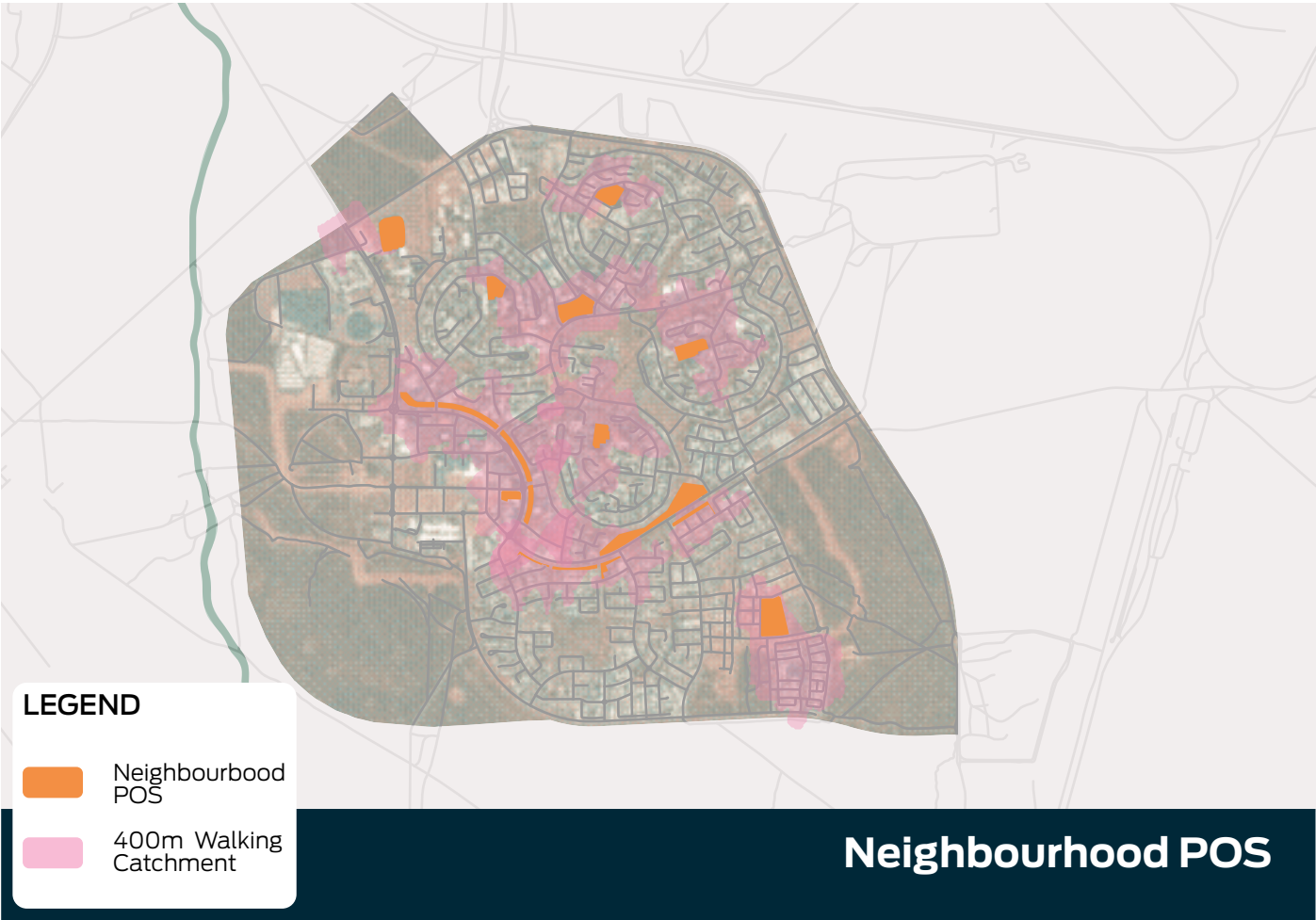
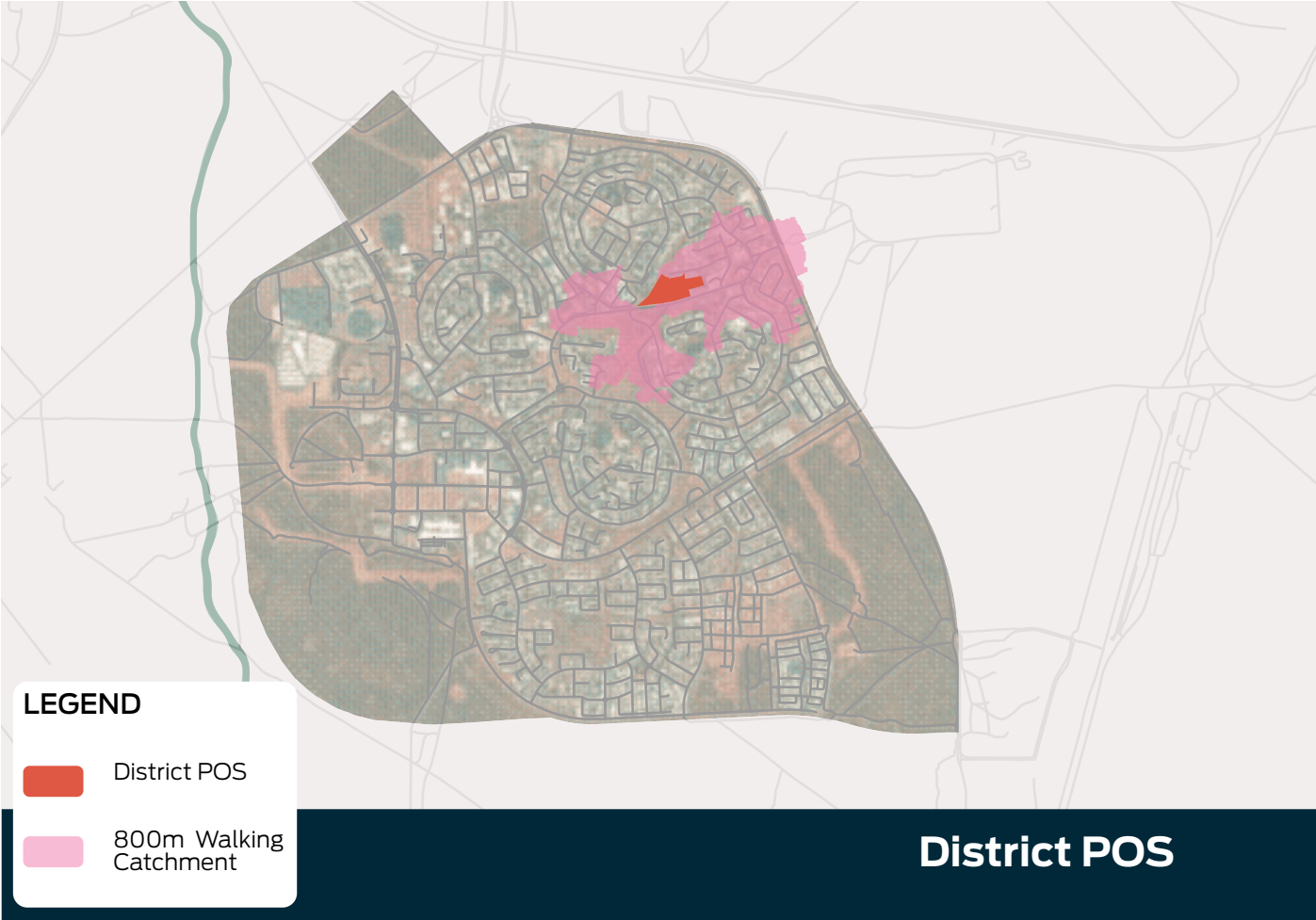
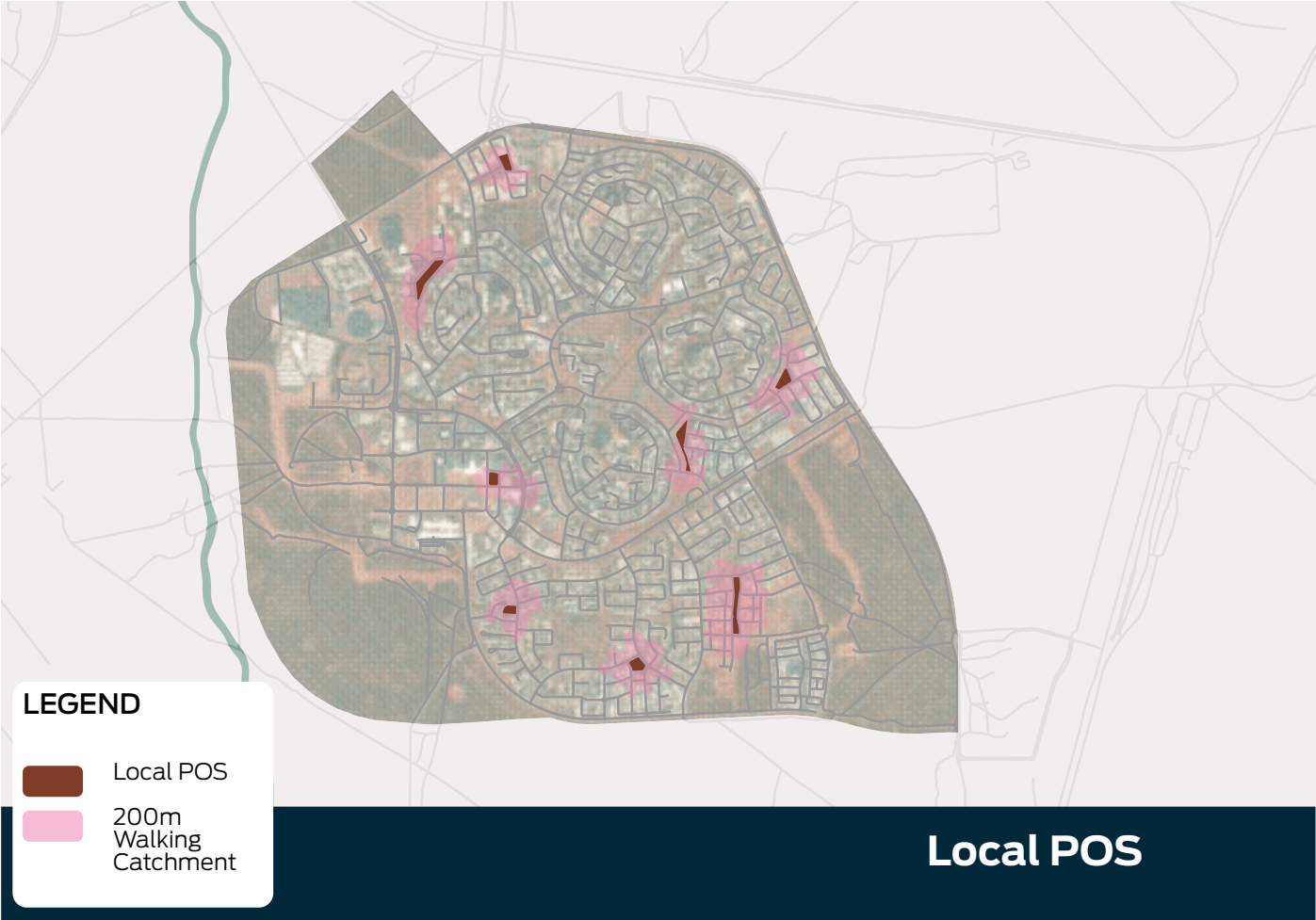
Contextualised Hierarchy



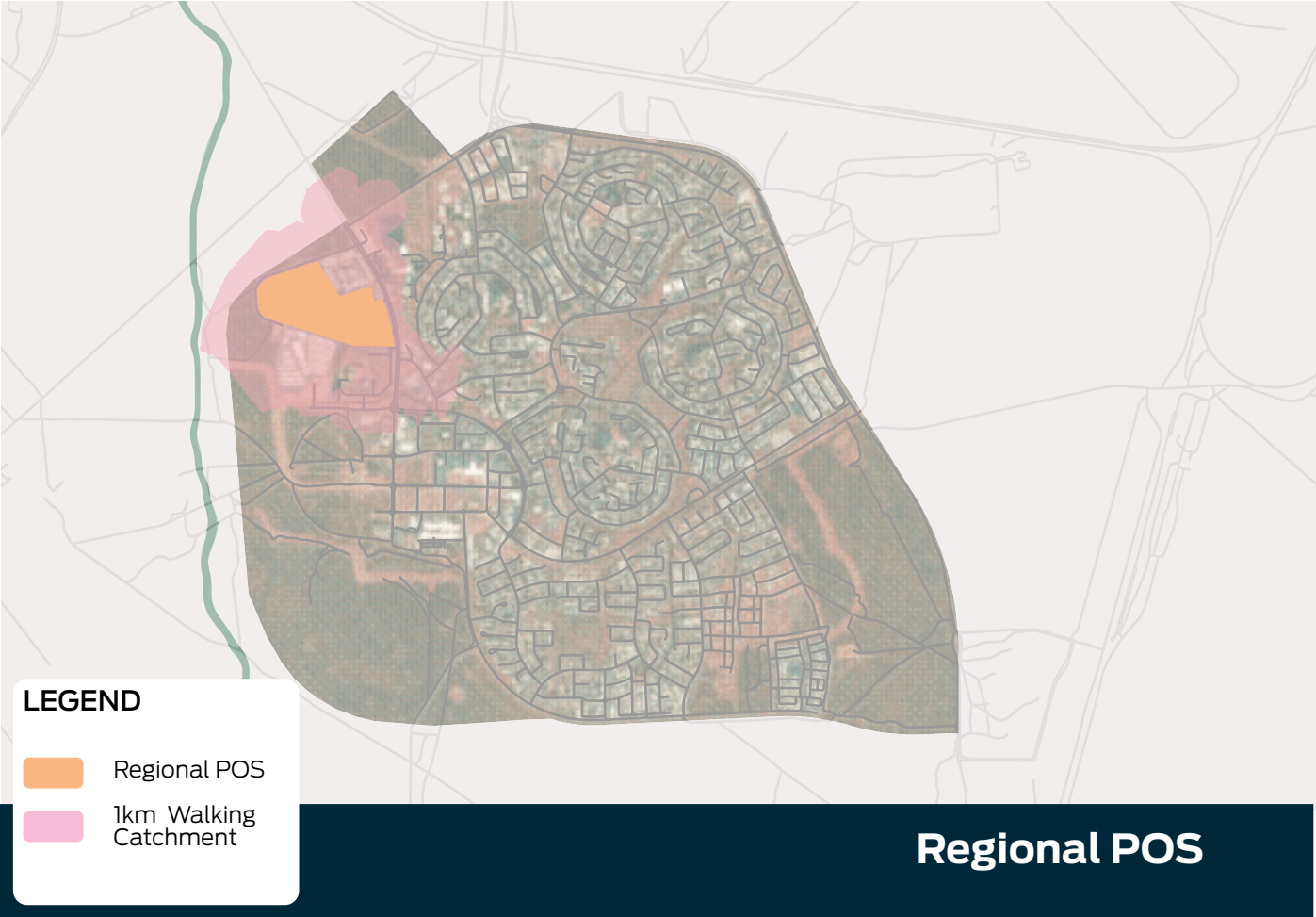
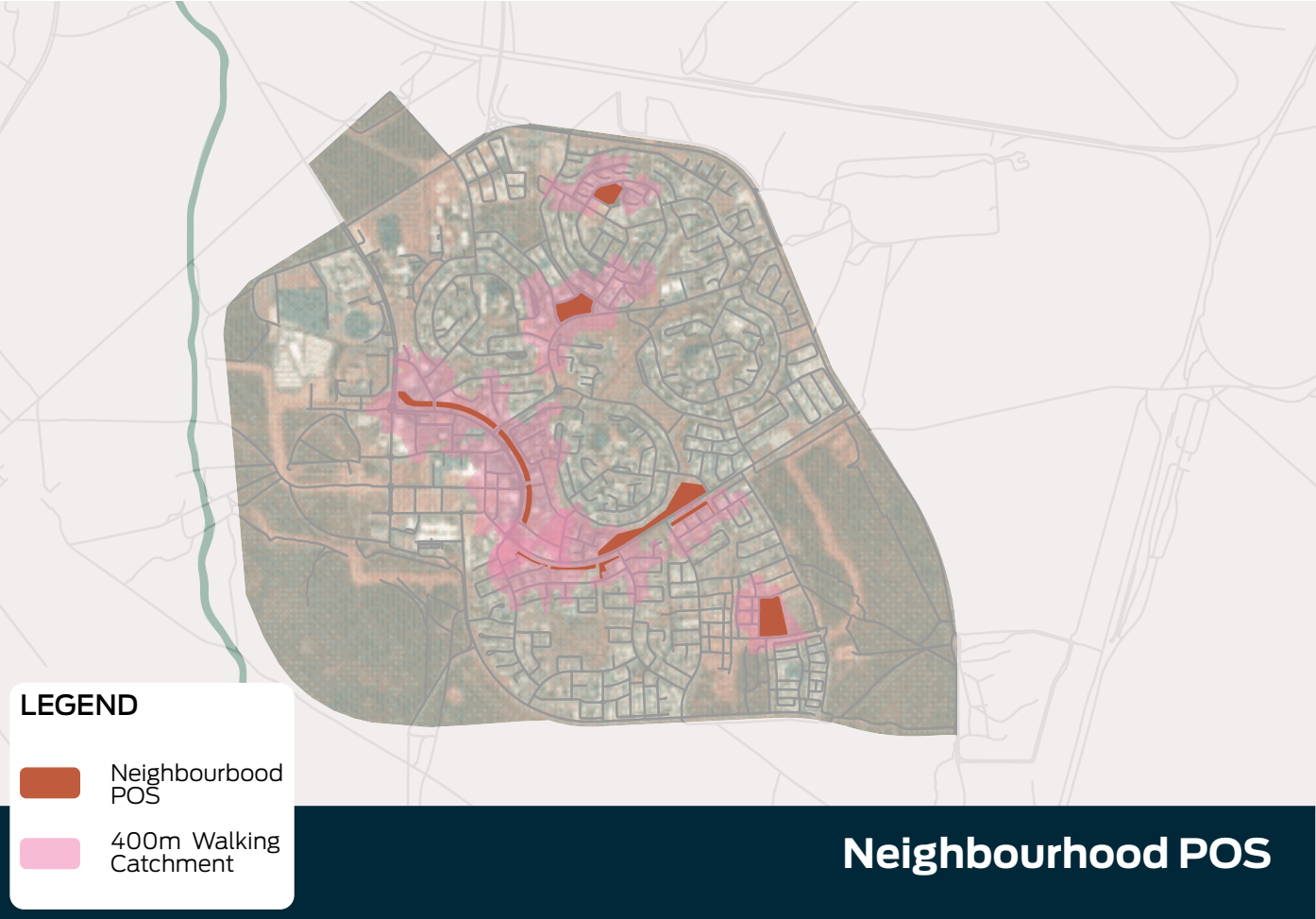
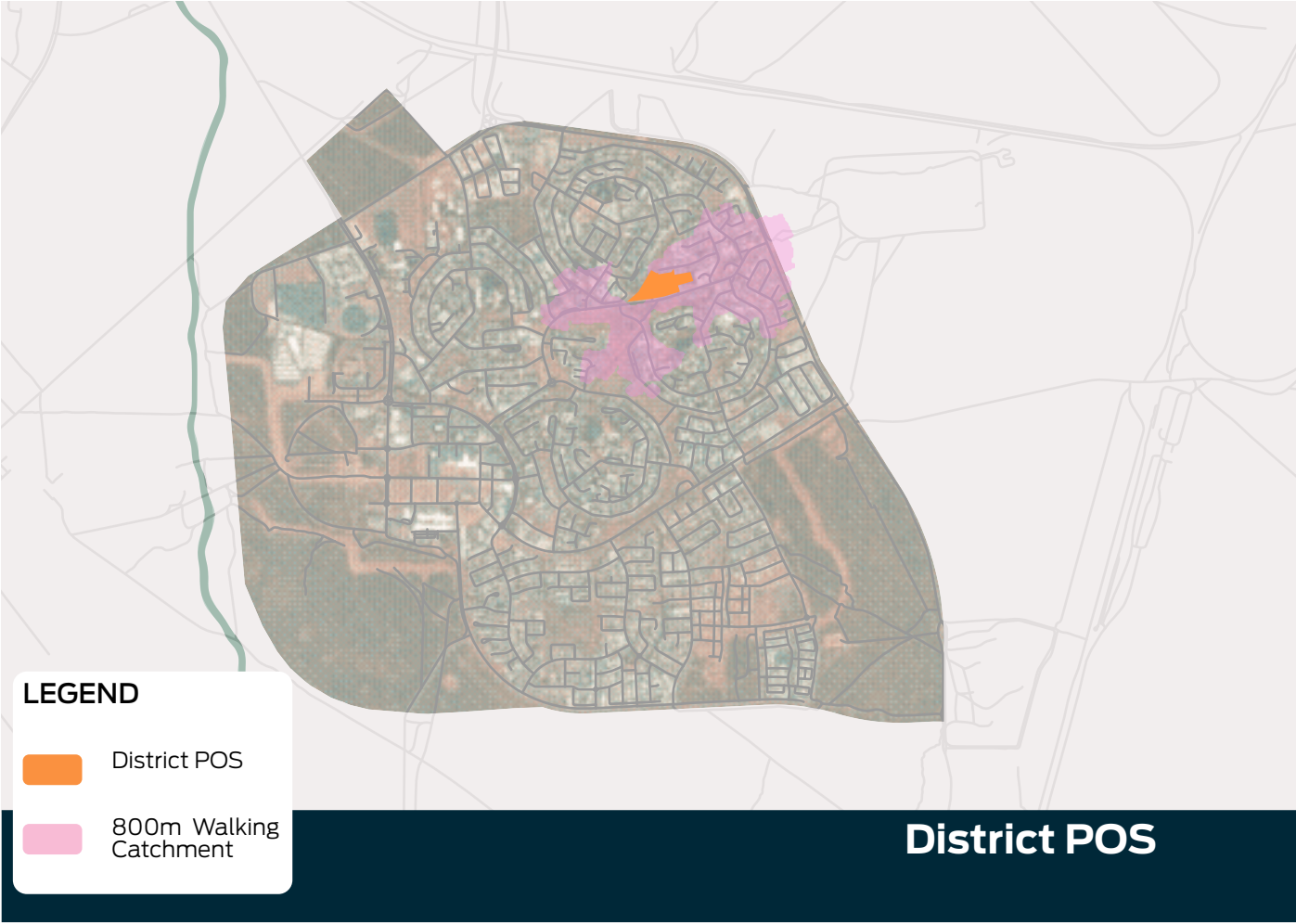
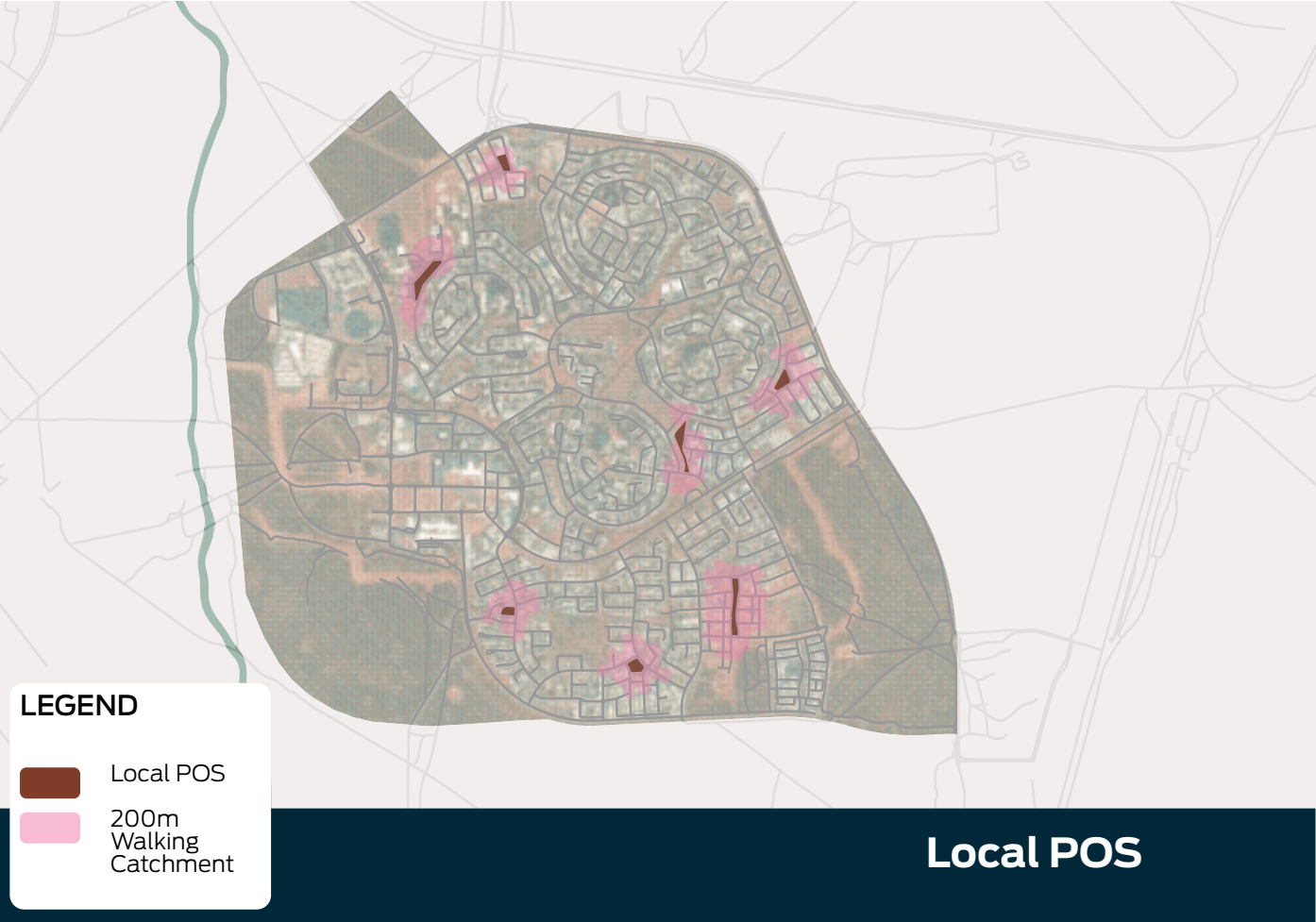
Legislated Hierarchy



Contextualised Hierarchy



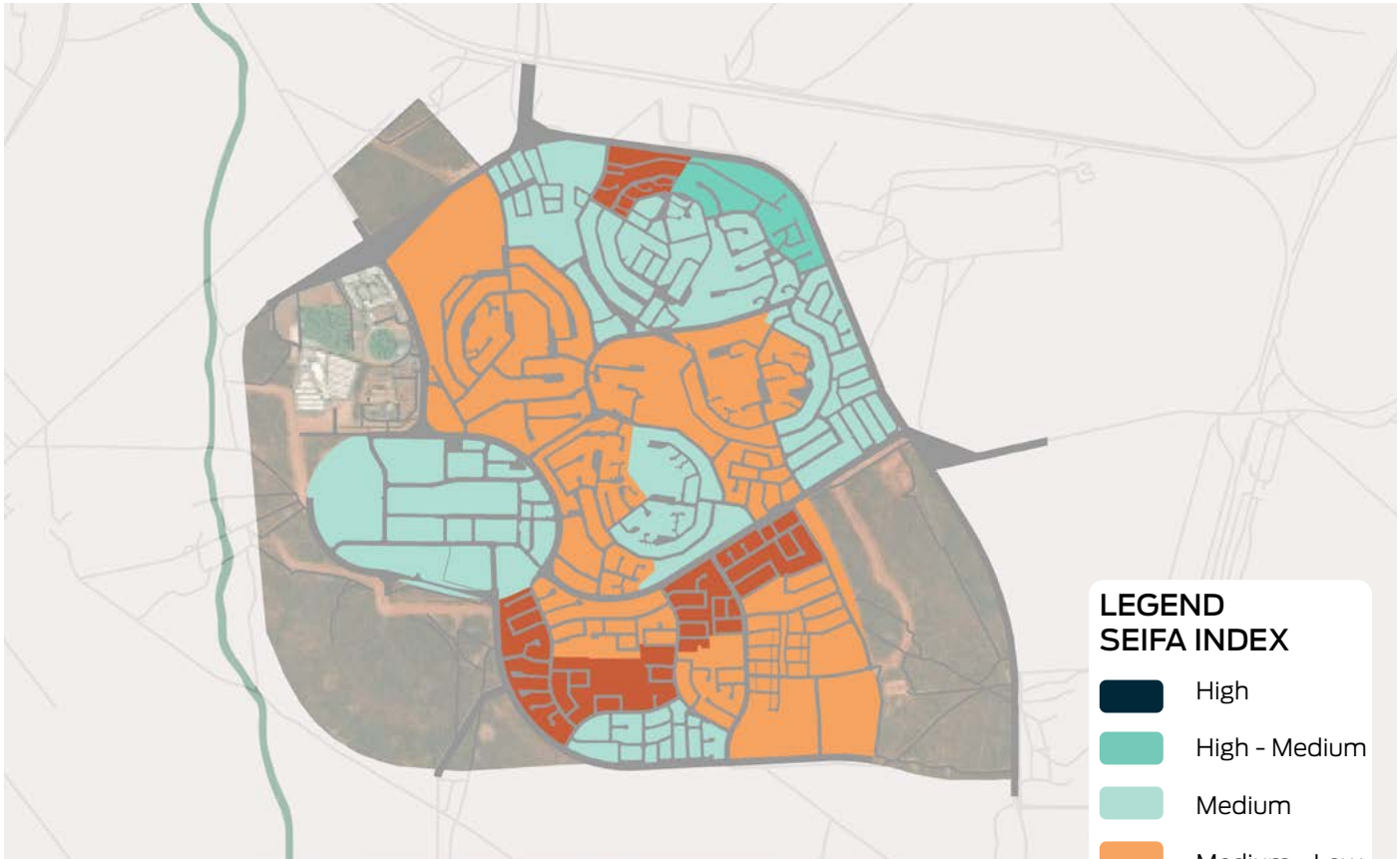
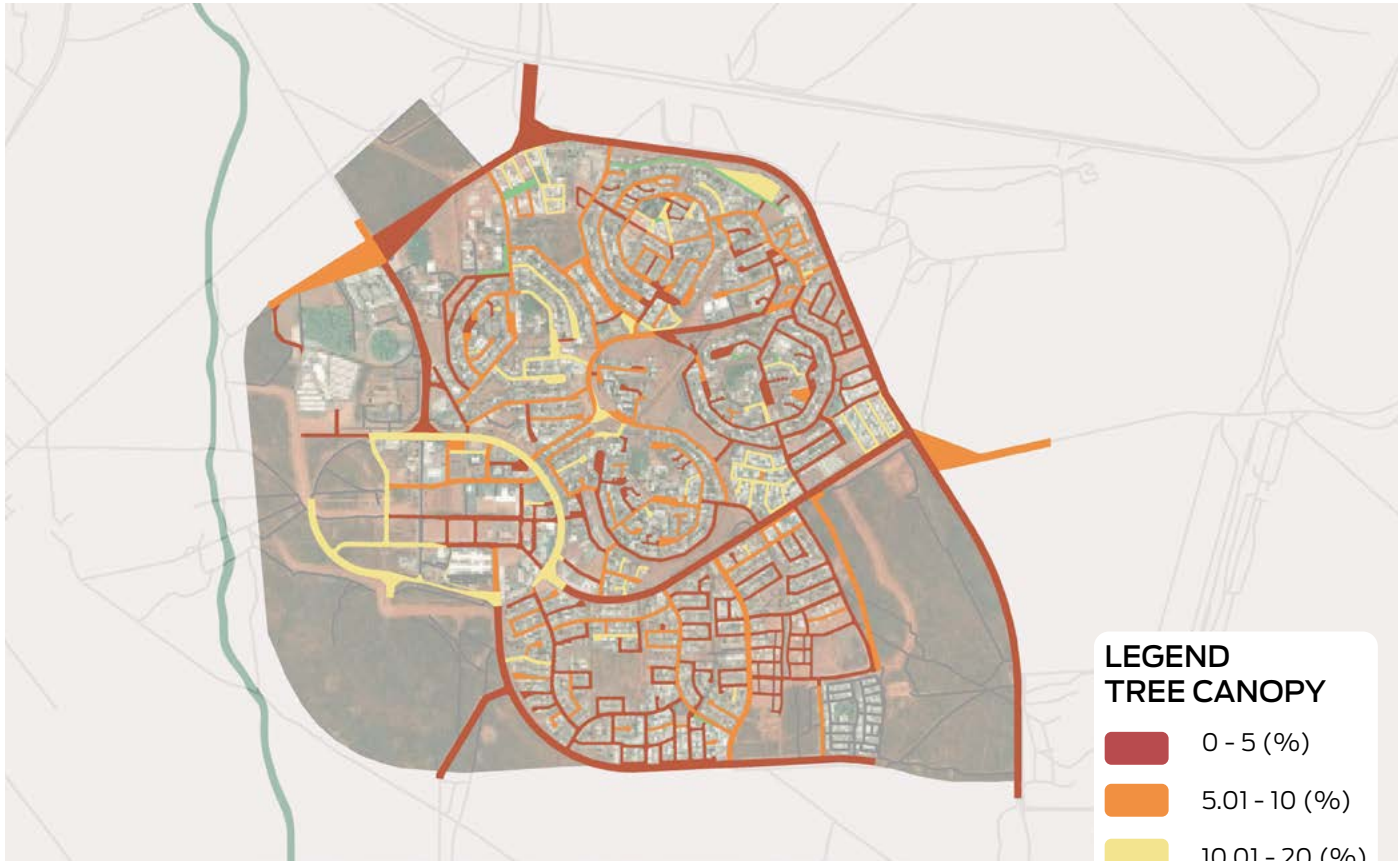
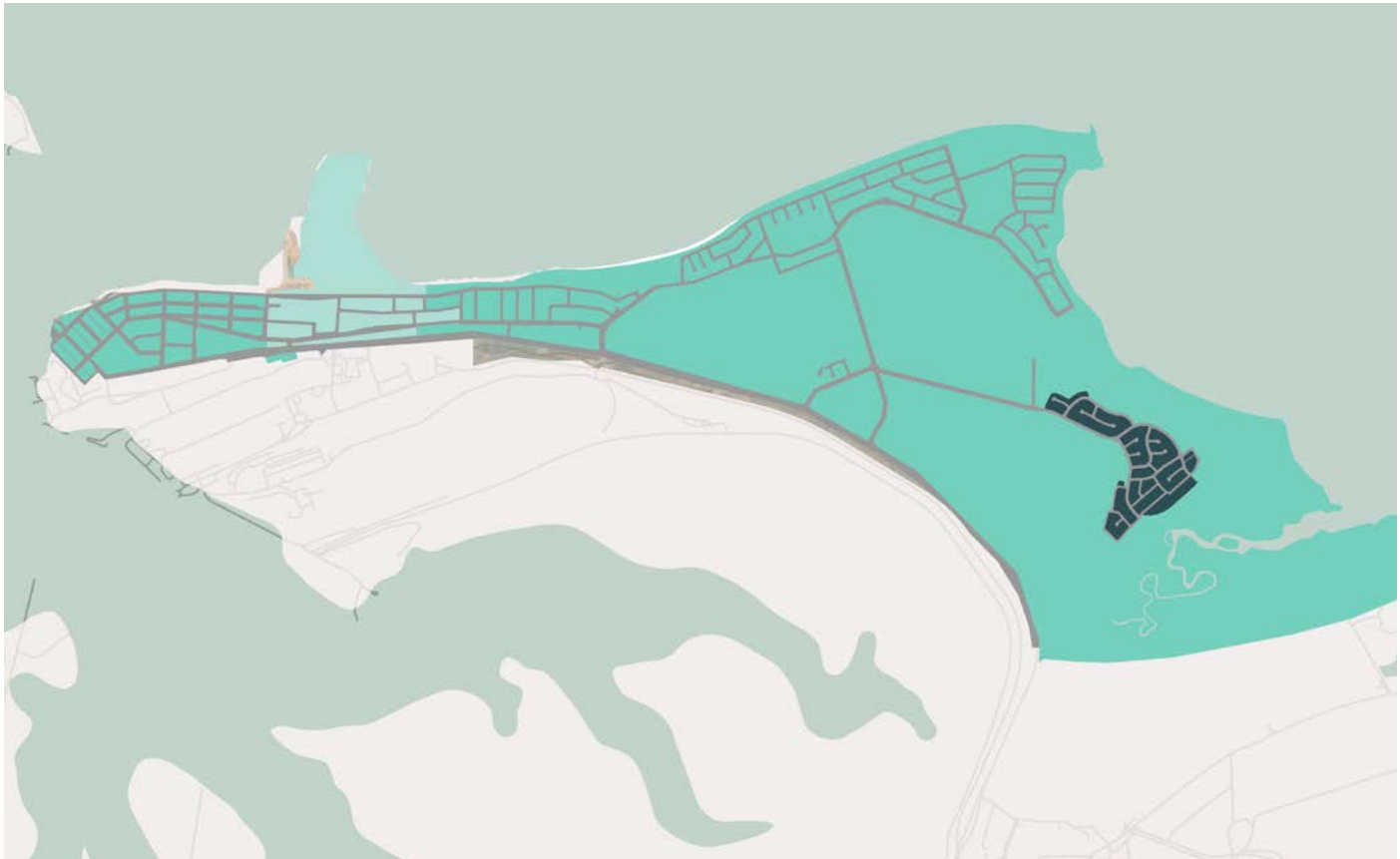
Legislated Hierarchy



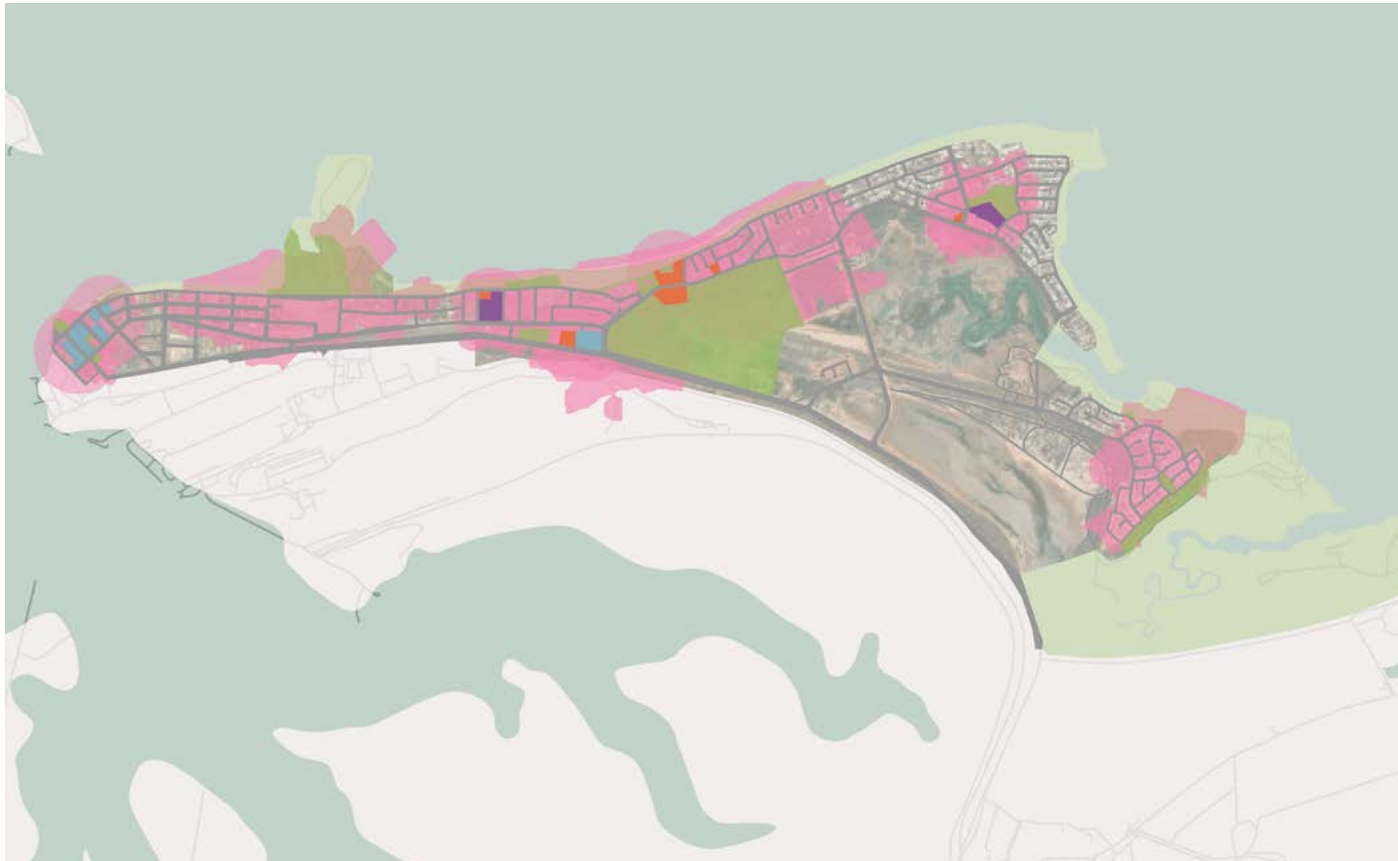
Urban Street Trees Canopy



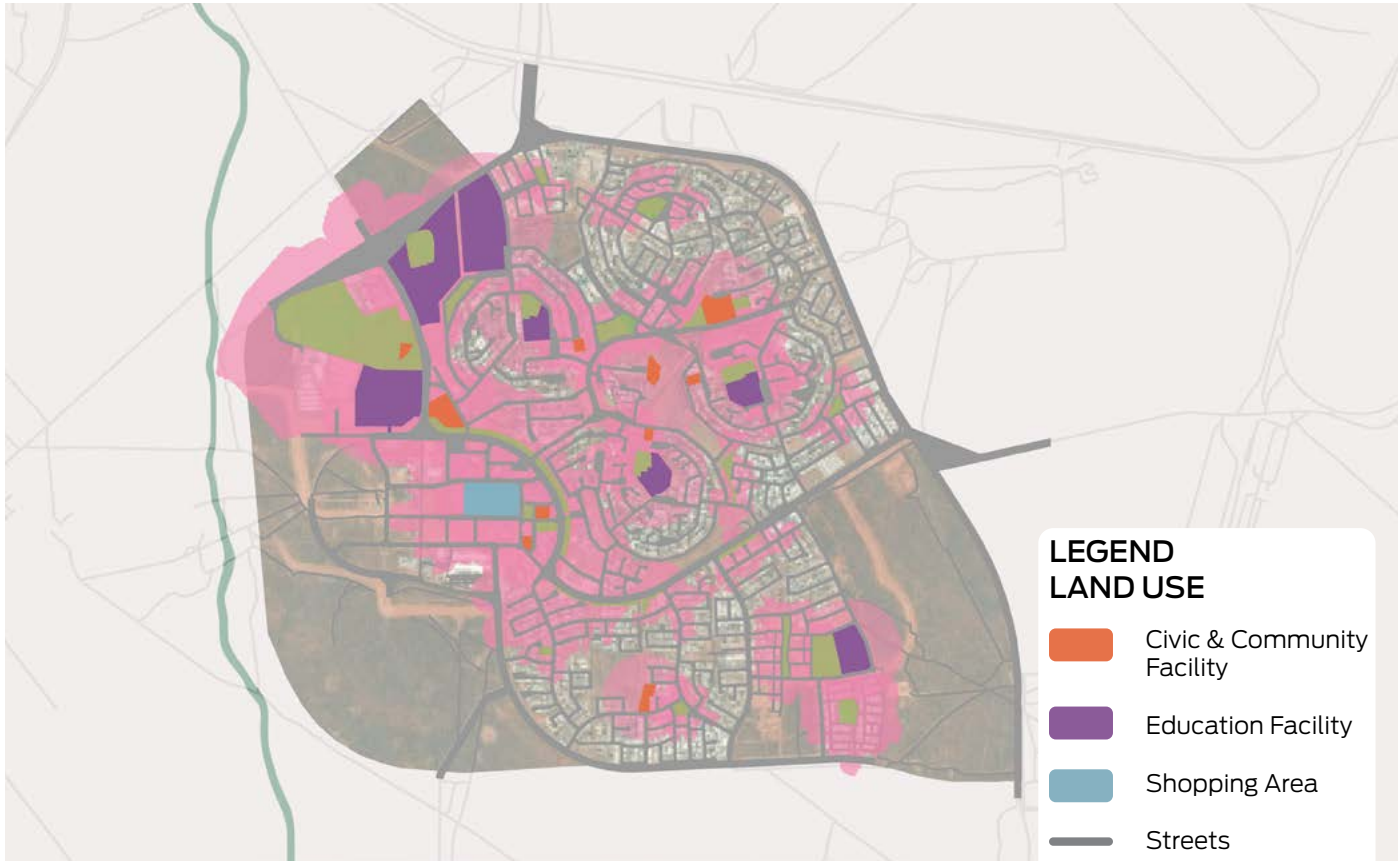
Social Inequalities (SEIFA INDEX)



Social Infrastructure



Access & Movement



- LEGEND
LAND USE**
- Civic & Community Facility
 - Education Facility
 - Shopping Area
 - Streets
 - 200m Walking Catchment

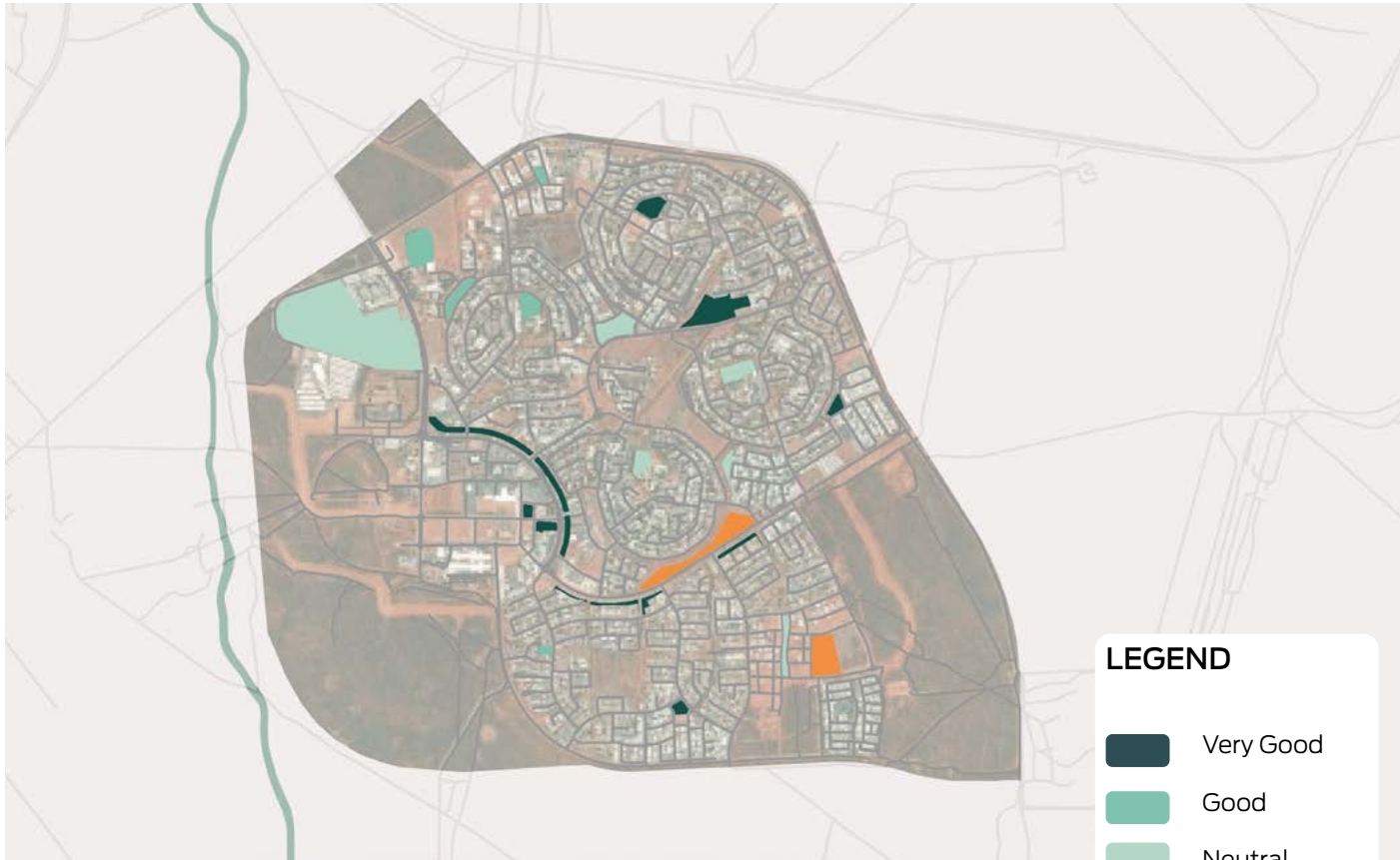


- LEGEND
ACTIVE NETWORK**
- Existing Primary Route
 - Existing Secondary Route
 - Existing Local Route
 - Proposed Primary Route
 - Proposed Secondary Route

Access & Connectivity

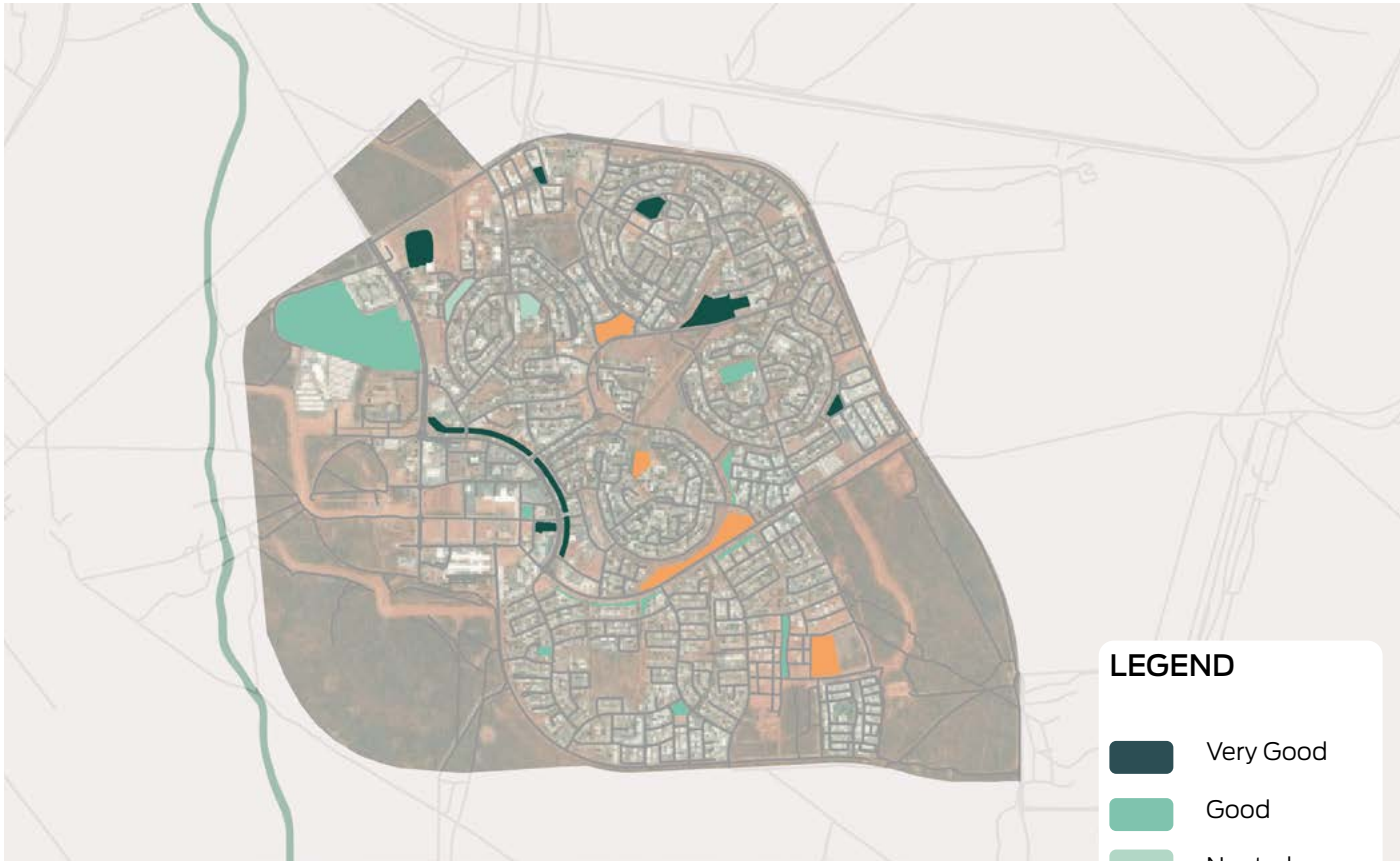


Access & Movement



LEGEND

- Very Good
- Good
- Neutral
- Poor



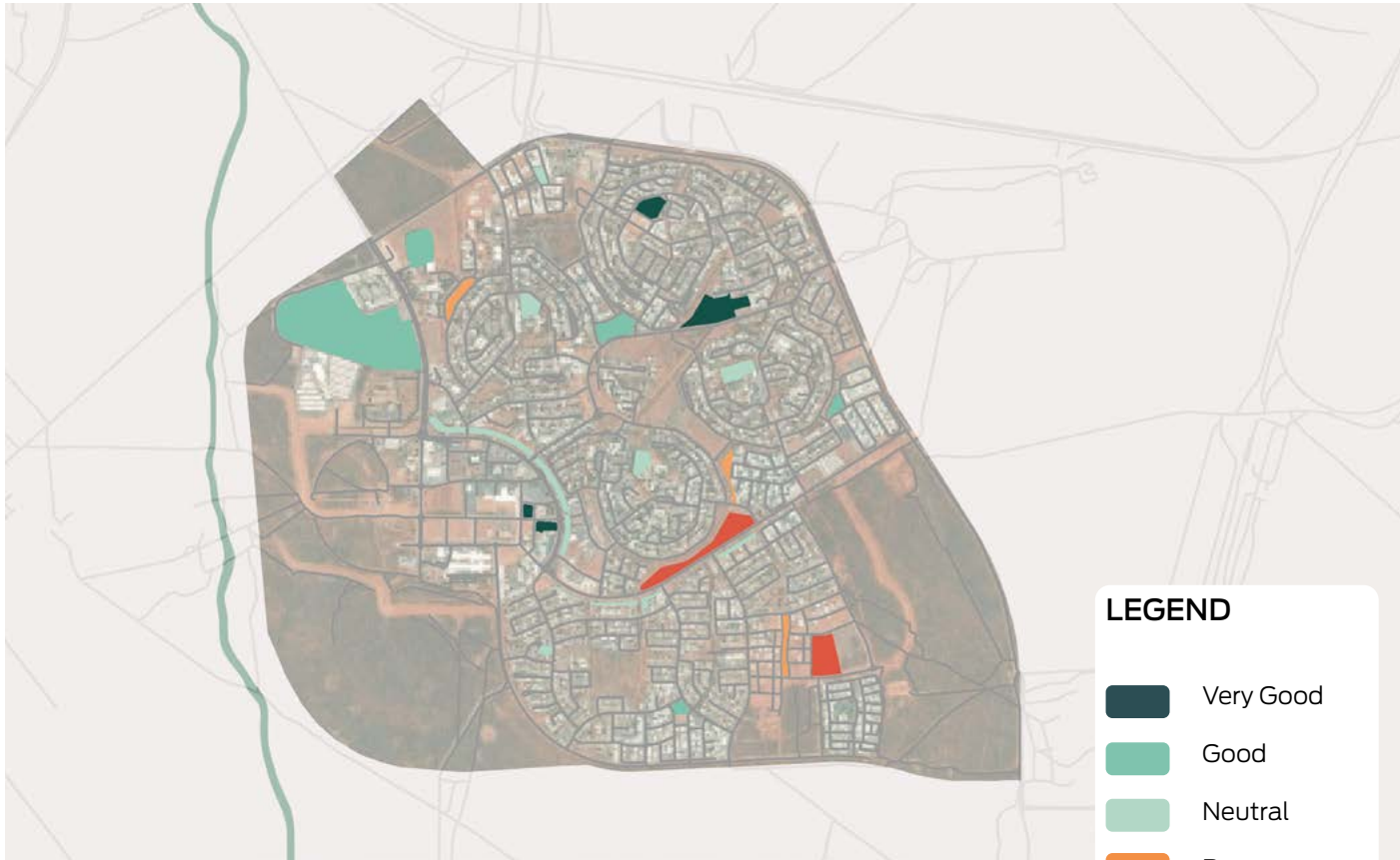
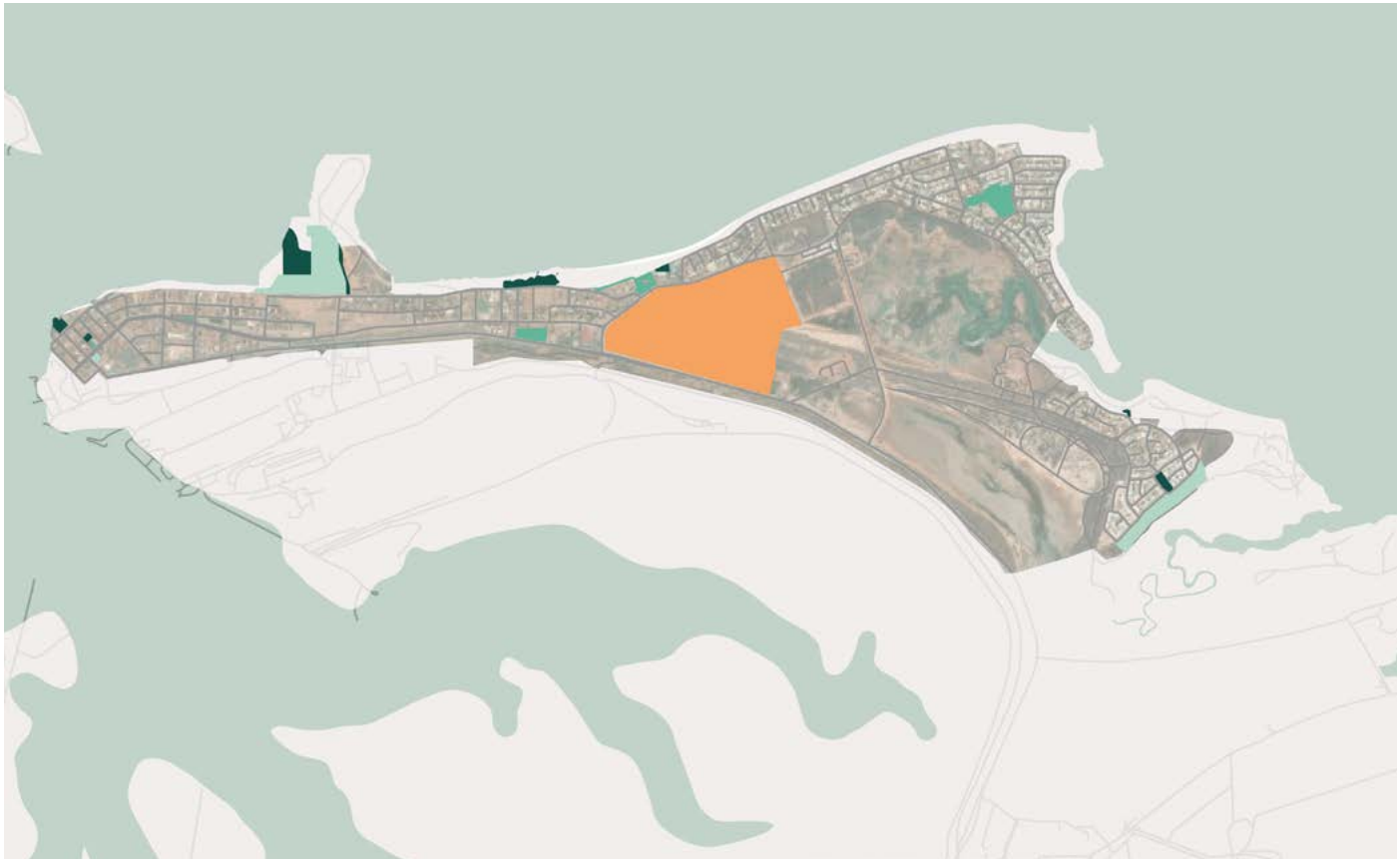
LEGEND

- Very Good
- Good
- Neutral
- Poor

Activity

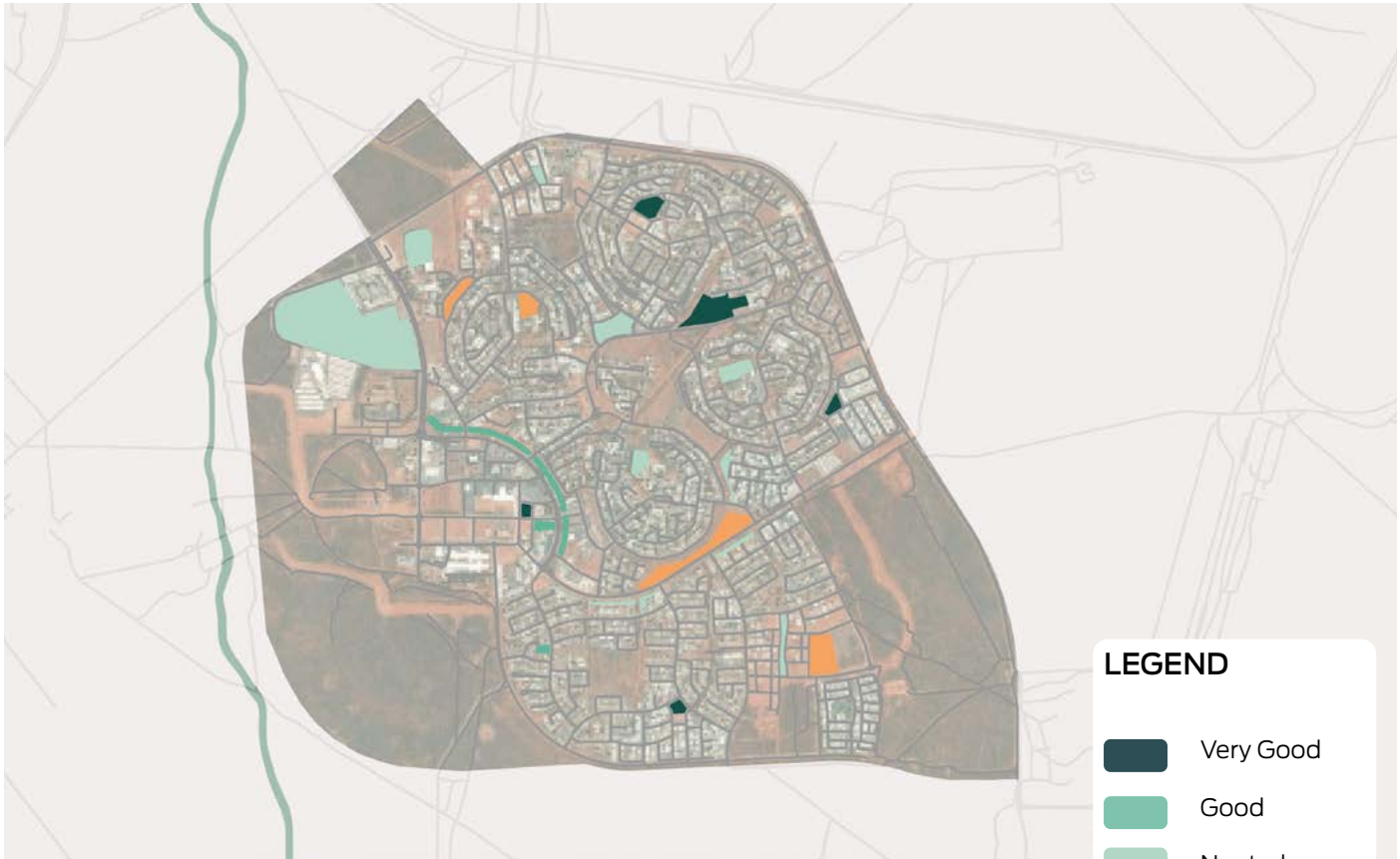


Comfort & Amenity



LEGEND

- Very Good
- Good
- Neutral
- Poor
- Very Poor



LEGEND

- Very Good
- Good
- Neutral
- Poor



Appendix D POS Audit

01 Methodology

In order to better plan for the future of the Town of Port Headland public open space network, a comprehensive evaluation of each of the open spaces was undertaken. The primary objective of this audit was to conduct an in-depth quality assessment of each open space, focusing on their current state, usability, and overall effectiveness in meeting the community’s needs. The audit was carried out through systematic site visits and evaluations, ensuring a thorough and accurate stocktake of the existing open spaces was achieved.

As public open spaces play a crucial role in enhancing the quality of life for residents by providing areas for recreation, social interaction, and environmental benefits, it is essential to regularly assess their condition and functionality. This report aims to establish a data base that can be regularly updated, and that identifying strengths and areas for improvement, offering a clear picture of how well these spaces are serving the community. The findings and recommendations herein are intended to guide future planning and development, ensuring that Port Hedland’s open spaces continue to meet the evolving needs of its residents and contribute to a sustainable and vibrant urban environment.

1.1 Audit Tools + Methodology

The evaluation matrix was developed based on the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries’ Open Space Assessment Guide. The audit questionnaire and raw data are available in Appendix X and Appendix Y, respectively.

The audit team included both Town of Port Hedland staff and the consultant team, ensuring a wide range of perspectives were considered from strategic planning to daily maintenance issues. The team consisted of the following subject matter experts:

- Landscape Architecture
- Urban Planning
- Arboriculture
- Local landscape construction and
- Maintenance staff
- Local Government representative.

1.2 Questionnaire Overview

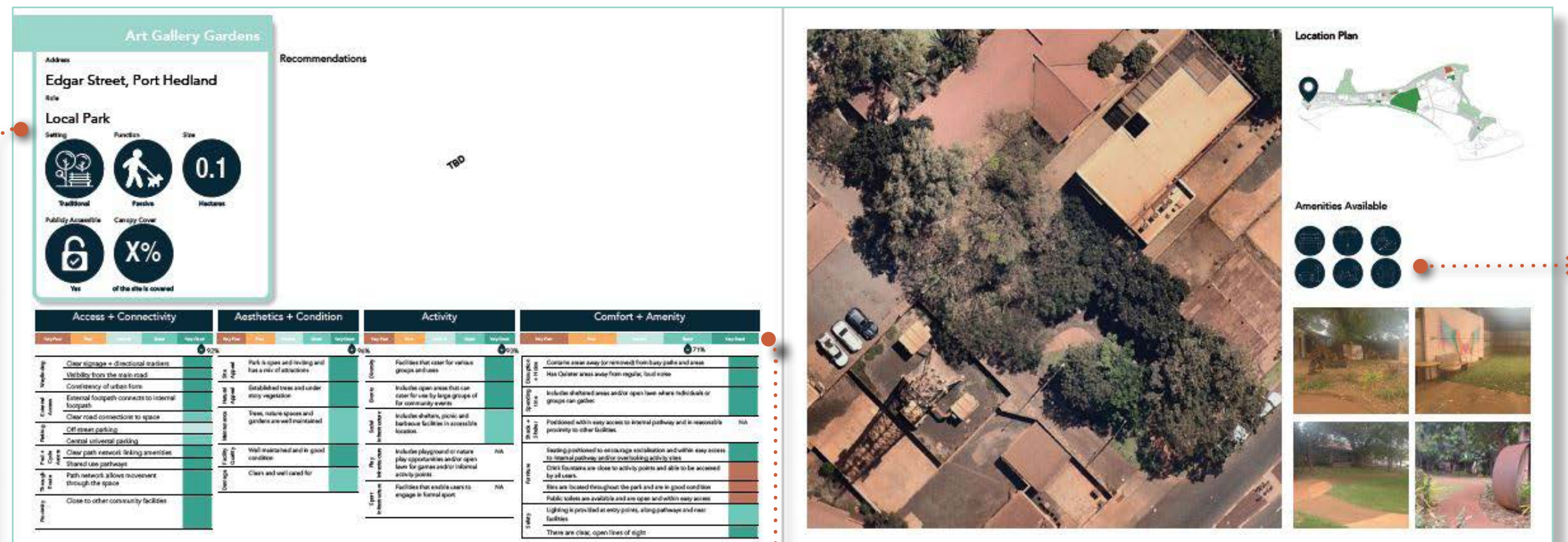
Access + Connectivity
Wayfinding
Clear signage and/or other directional markers
Consistency of urban form (i.e. pavement and furniture) where appropriate.
External Access
External footpath connects to internal path
Clear road connections
Parking
Off street parking in locations enabling easy access to facilities.
Central and close universal access parking (with drop off capacity where appropriate).
What kind of parking is available?
Pedestrian + Cycle Access
Clear path network within space that links and connects facilities.
Pathways level and wide enough for shared use (2-2.5 metres).
Through Route
Connecting path network or corridor that enables pedestrian/cycle movement through the space to link to street, other spaces or community facilities
Proximity
Space is close to other facilities such as retail/commercial area, transport node, school, community centre etc.
Does this park connect to drainage infrastructure/links?
Physical Barriers
Describe any major physical barriers present that would make accessing this park difficult (i.e. road crossing)

Aesthetics + Condition
Site Appeal
The park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions
Natural Appeal
There are established trees and understory vegetation (with good form,) and/or well developed garden beds and lawn areas.
Maintenance
Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained and lawn areas well mowed.
Facility Quality
Facilities are well maintained and in good condition (not out of date, no obvious wear or breakage).
Damage
Space appears clean and well cared for with no obvious long standing damage.
Water Reticulation
What level of reticulation and/or irrigation is present?
Climate Impact
Is there evidence of extreme climate events at the park?

Activity
Diversity
Space has facilities that cater for various groups and uses: mix of social, structured and unstructured recreation and play plus sport and physical activity facilities where appropriate.
Events
Space includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events (including vehicle access, installation of temporary infrastructure such as stages, shelters or pavilions).
Social Infrastructure
Space includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.
Play Infrastructure
Space includes playground or nature play opportunities and/ or open lawn for games and/ or informal activity points (i.e. basketball hoop).
Diversity of play opportunities are available
Sport Infrastructure
Space includes facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport (i.e. sports field, pitch or practice area) and/or specialised activity (i.e. skate park or tennis court).
Is there evidence of formalised sport occurring at this park?

Comfort + Amenity
Disruptions + Noise
Space contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and/or significant activity areas.
Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise (as best can be achieved within an inner urban area).
Places to Spend Time
Space includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.
Toilets
Public toilets are available and are open every day and within easy access to other facilities within space.
Shade + Shelter
Shade/shelters positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.
Area of the park shaded during the middle of the day.
Seating
Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites (i.e. play areas) or viewpoints (i.e. lake or cross view of parkland).
Drink Fountains
Close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.
Bins
Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition
Pets
What amenities are available for domestic pets.
Natural Surveillance
Within the park there are clear, open line of sight with no (or few) hiding places.
Lighting
Provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities.
Safety
What safety concerns are presenting in the park and the immediate surrounds?
Arts + Culture
Is there evidence of cultural activities occurring at this Park?
Is there public art within the park?

How to Read Individual Open Space Audit Reports



Amenities

A quick guide to the amenities available at the park.

- Seating
- Parking
- Drink Fountain
- Bicycle Parking
- Lighting
- Play
- BBQ
- Shade + Shelter
- Accessible Amenities
- Public Art
- Bin
- Toilets

Quick Stats

This gives a quick overview of some of the key qualities of the park.

Function

- Passive
- Active
- Environmental

Setting

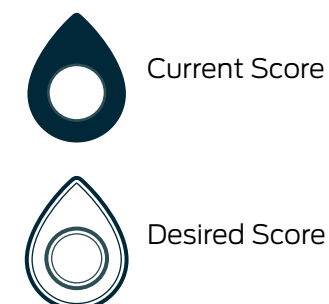
- Traditional
- Wetland
- Natural/ Bushland
- Foreshore

Accessibility

- Not accessible to the general public
- Accessible to the general public

Audit Results

The tables indicate the results of the park audit. Each audit section is given an overall score (in the form of a percentage), indicating how well the park performs against the criteria overall.



A Note on Service Levels

Ensuring the Town of Port Hedlands Open Spaces meet community needs requires a clear framework for defining and delivering levels of service. Levels of service establish the standard at which parks and open spaces are provided, maintained, and upgraded over time. In Port Hedland, this means balancing aspirations for high-quality, accessible public spaces with the practical realities of cost, climate resilience, and long-term sustainability. It also means recognising the diverse ways people engage with parks—whether as places for sport, relaxation, cultural expression, or environmental stewardship.

This report makes recommendations as to the level of service for each open space within the Town ensuring that investment in parks aligns with community expectations, resource availability, and the town's long-term vision for liveability. To calculate the level of service, a matrix has been established that considers its role in the open space network in terms of its hierarchy and setting typology. It is intended that these be further explored and defined for each park as part of its asset management planning.

For the purpose of this report, the levels of service are defined as follows:

Premier

These are flagship parks and major destinations that define the identity of Port Hedland's public realm. These spaces serve as key social, cultural, and recreational hubs, attracting both residents and visitors. They feature high-quality landscaping and would require frequent and intensive upkeep to ensure a pristine condition year-round, including daily inspections, regular horticultural care, and responsive maintenance.

High

These are generally district and regional spaces that cater to a broad range of users, providing well-maintained amenities for sport, play, and gatherings. Quality landscaping would require regular upkeep with scheduled inspections, landscaping, and prompt repairs to maintain safety and usability.

Medium

Generally local and neighbourhood parks that provide essential recreational opportunities within residential areas but with a more basic level of infrastructure. They will require periodic upkeep to ensure safety and functionality, with more natural landscaping approaches. Maintenance may be less frequent than higher service levels.

Low

These are typically local and natural open spaces with minimal infrastructure. These would require low-intensity, conservation-focused maintenance such as weed control, fire risk management, and selective vegetation management.

HIERARCHY	Regional	High / Premier	High	Low / Medium	Premier
	District	Medium/ High	Medium	Low / Medium	Premier
	Neighbourhood	Medium		Medium	Premier
	Local	Low / Medium		Low / Medium	Premier
		Traditional - Passive	Traditional - Active	Natural / Environmental	Tourism / Destination
SETTING					

Overarching Audit of Community Infrastructure

To better inform the recommendations of this report, a high level social infrastructure assessment has been undertaken for all amenities relevant to public open space. This assessment is in keeping with the guidelines from Parks and Leisure Australia, which are the standards for provision across Western Australia. It is noted that this form of assessment is based on population numbers, and does not relate to the amount of land available.

Generally speaking, this assessment finds that South Hedland has a much greater need for investment in open space infrastructure than Port Hedland, both now and in the future. Most notably, South Hedland has a more immediate need for sporting facilities, local parks and neighbourhood playgrounds.

When prioritising investment in the Town's open spaces, or delivering new spaces as part of redevelopment, the priorities identified in the table below should be considered. These should be supported by community and stakeholder engagement to ensure recreational trends, sporting club needs, and broader community expectations are understood and addressed.

	Population	Play Space				Open Space				AFL								
		Local	Neighbourhood	District	Regional	Local	Neighbourhood	District	Regional	Sports Space	Senior	Junior	Rugby/ Union League	Diamond Pitch Sports	Soccer Pitch	Cricket Oval	Athletics	Hockey
Port Hedland Townsite Needs Assessment																		
Current Supply		1	4	1	1	8	6	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
McGregor Street Sports Precinct					1										4	1		
Current Need	4,081	NA	2	<1	<1	4	1	<1	<1	1	1	1	<1	<1	1	1	<1	1-3
2046 Base Forecast Need*	3,989	NA	2	<1	<1	4	1	<1	<1	1	1	1	<1	<1	1	1	<1	
2046Growth Forecast Need*	4,633	NA	2	1	<1	5	1	<1	<1	1	1	1	<1	<1	1	1	<1	
South Hedland Townsite Needs Assessment																		
Current Supply		3	3	1	2	6	7	3	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
South Hedland Integrated Sports Hub			2							4			5	3	3		1	
Current Need	11,046	NA	6	1	<1	11	2	1	<1	2	2	2	<1	1	2	2	<1	1-3
2046 Base Forecast Need*	17,232	NA	9	2	<1	17	3	1	<1	4	2	4	<1	1	3	3	<1	
2046 Growth Forecast Need*	18,667	NA	9	2	<1	19	4	1	<1	4	3	4	1	2	3	3	<1	

*Source: Remplan, 2024

Assumed Supply Ratios

(Source: Parks+ Leisure Australia WA, 2020)

Play Spaces

- Local - Nil provided
- Neighbourhood - 1:2,000
- District - 1:8,000 to 10,000
- Regional - 1:50,000

Public Open Spaces

- Local - 1:1,000
- Neighbourhood - 1:5,000
- District - 1:15,000 to 25,000
- Regional - 1:250,000

Sports Space (1:4,000 to 5,000), to include at least one of the following:

- AFL
 - Senior - 1:6,000 to 8,000
 - Junior - 1:1,500 to 8,000
- Rugby Union/League
 - 1:20,000 to 50,000
- Diamond Pitch
 - 1:10,000 to 14,000
- Soccer Pitch
 - 1:4,800 to 6,600
- Cricket Oval
 - 1:5,500 to 8,000
- Athletics
 - 1:250,000
- Hockey
 - 2km Catchment - 1-3 Pitches
 - 10km Catchment - 4+ Pitches

Port Hedland

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Captain Bert Madigan Park

Address

Richardson Street, Port Hedland

Role

Local Park

Contextualized

Setting



Traditional

Function



Passive

Size



Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



of the site is covered



Ocean Access

Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service	Low - Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	No
Masterplan Required	No	Target Canopy Cover	Low - Medium

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity	Improve upon existing signage on site (potential to include interactive signage elements)
Aesthetics + Condition	- Increase canopy cover. Canopy trees should be strategically positioned to maintain key view lines. - Significantly reduce turf areas, and replace with drought-tolerant trees, native shrubs, and ground covers that require less water and contribute to increased canopy cover and biodiversity.
Activity	Investigate opportunities to install interactive signage and additional boat viewing enhancing the culture of fishing in this area.
Comfort + Amenity	- Install adequate lighting in key areas, such as pathways, parking lots, and seating areas to enhance visibility during evening and night time hours. Lighting design should be energy efficient and cause minimal light pollution in environmentally sensitive areas. - Toilets should be decommissioned. - Investigate the provision of additional seating areas to align with views.

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	Very Good
	Visibility from the main road	Good
	Consistency of urban form	Good
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	Good
	Clear road connections to space	Good
Parking	Off street parking	Good
	Central universal parking	Good
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	Good
	Shared use pathways	Good
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	Good
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	Good

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	Good
Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation	Good
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	Good
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition	Good
Damage	Clean and well cared for	Good

Activity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	Poor
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	Good
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	Good
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	Poor
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	NA

Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	Good
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	Poor
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	Good
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	Good
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	Good
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	Good
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	Good
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	Good
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	Poor
	There are clear, open lines of sight	Good



Location Plan



Amenities Available



Cemetery Beach

Address

Sutherland Street, Port Hedland

Role

Neighbourhood Park

Contextualized

Setting



Traditional

Function



Passive

Size



Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



of the site is covered



Ocean Access

Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service

Medium

Identified as a Destination POS

No

Masterplan Required

No

Target Canopy Cover

Medium

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity

• Nil.

Aesthetics + Condition

- Investigate cleanliness and condition issues report by community in children's play equipment, toilets and general cleanliness of park. Current plans to increase cleaning services is noted.
- Investigate opportunities to increase shade through the strategic planting of flood-tolerant canopy trees in all existing garden beds, ensuring key view lines are maintained.

Activity

- Provide additional areas of shaded seating.
- Consider to provide three phase, 15 amp and 10 amp power within safe lockable boxes at each BBQ site
- Consider to provide access to power to support small events on site.

Comfort + Amenity

- Prepare an assessment management plan for the toilets, preemptively planning for their end of life replacement.
- Provide regular reviews of lighting to ensure required lighting is being achieved.

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	Very Good
	Visibility from the main road	Good
	Consistency of urban form	Good
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	Good
	Clear road connections to space	Good
Parking	Off street parking	Good
	Central universal parking	Good
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	Good
	Shared use pathways	Good
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	Good
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	Poor

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	Good
	Established trees and under story vegetation	Good
Natural Appeal	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	Good
Maintenance	Well maintained and in good condition	Good
Facility Quality	Clean and well cared for	Good

Activity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	Good
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	Good
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	Good
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	Good
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	NA

Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

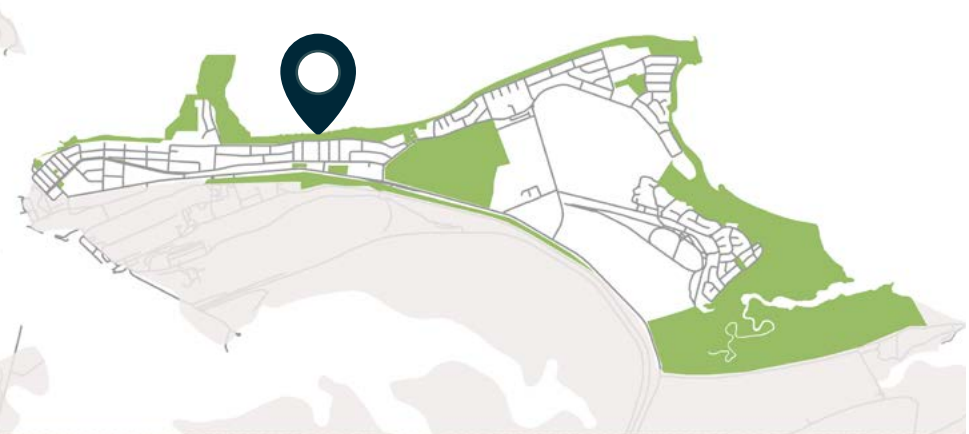
Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	Good
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	Good
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	Good
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	Good
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	Good
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	Good
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	Good
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	Good
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	Good
	There are clear, open lines of sight	Good



Amenities Available



Location Plan



Civic Centre Gardens

Address

McGregor Street, Port Hedland

Role

Local Park

Legislated

Setting



Traditional

Function



Passive

Size



Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



of the site is covered



Ocean Access

Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service	Low / Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	Yes
Masterplan Required	No	Target Canopy Cover	Medium

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity	Provide for greater interaction opportunities with surrounding community amenities as part of long term planning.
Aesthetics + Condition	- Investigate access to three phase power, and install if currently not provided on site. - Explore the provision of artwork to reflect this areas status as a key event space.
Activity	Nil
Comfort + Amenity	- Increase shade and canopy cover - Consider activation opportunities between events with such elements as picnic tables and chairs, located along the shared path to avoid restricting event space on main grassed area.

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	
	Visibility from the main road	
	Consistency of urban form	
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	
	Clear road connections to space	
Parking	Off street parking	NA
	Central universal parking	
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	
	Shared use pathways	
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	
	Established trees and under story vegetation	
Natural Appeal	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition	
Damage	Clean and well cared for	

Activity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	NA
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	NA

Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

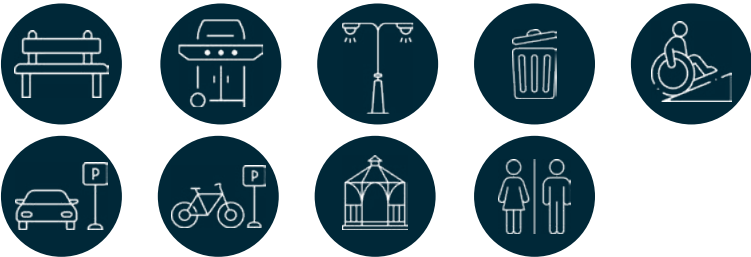
Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	
	There are clear, open lines of sight	



Location Plan



Amenities Available



Colin Matheson Oval

Address

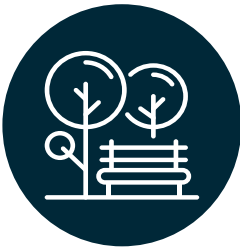
Corney Street, Port Hedland

Role

District Park

Legislated

Setting



Traditional

Function



Active

Size



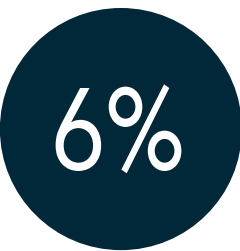
Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



6% of the site is covered

Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service	Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	No
Masterplan Required	Long Term requirement	Target Canopy Cover	Low

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity	- Provide for greater interaction opportunities with surrounding community amenities as part of long term planning. - Provide universally accessible parking bays. - Create a legible and well considered path network connect key activities within the site and adjoining the site. - Explore creation of MOU between the School and the Town to ensure long term access and to agree maintenance responsibilities - Work collaboratively with BHP to better investigate their development and resolve any land tenure issues.
Aesthetics + Condition	- Increase canopy cover, whilst not diminishing capacity to host events. - Replace on-site signage
Activity	- Consider replacement (at end of life) or expansion of children's play equipment with nature play - Long term requirement for master plan to consider the community infrastructure demands of the site and ensure it remains as a well serviced active open space.
Comfort + Amenity	- Target increasing shade and canopy cover in areas outside of sporting fields - Co-ordinate with local sporting clubs to provide public access to toilets. - Investigate the provision of hydration stations and waste bins at key locations in the park. - Increase under story planting where possible. - Consider provision of additional picnic areas at key gathering locations.

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	Good
	Visibility from the main road	Good
	Consistency of urban form	Good
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	Good
	Clear road connections to space	Good
Parking	Off street parking	Good
	Central universal parking	Poor
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	Poor
	Shared use pathways	Poor
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	Good
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	Good

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	Good
Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation	Poor
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	Good
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition	Good
Damage	Clean and well cared for	Good

Activity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	Good
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	Good
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	Poor
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	Good
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	Good

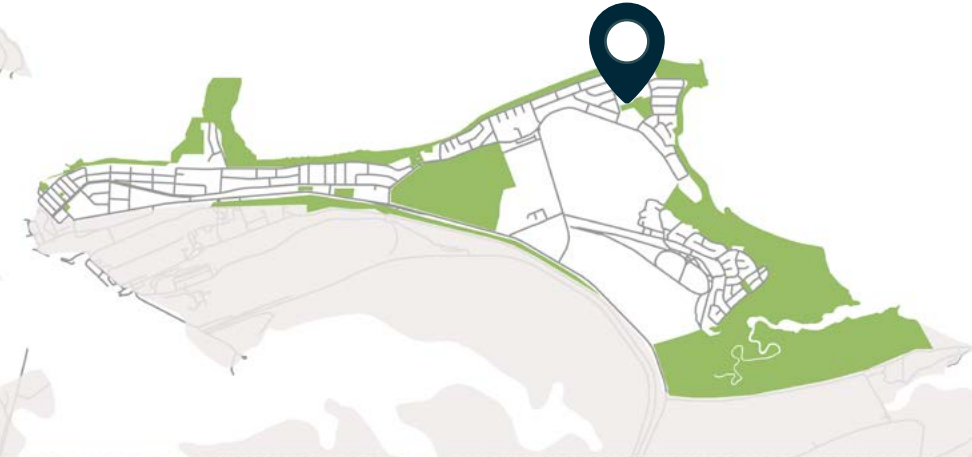
Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	Poor
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	Poor
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	Good
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	Good
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	Good
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	Poor
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	Poor
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	Poor
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	Good
	There are clear, open lines of sight	Good



Location Plan



Amenities Available



Courthouse Gardens

Address

Glass Lane, Port Hedland

Role

Local Park

Contextualized

Setting



Traditional

Function



Passive

Size



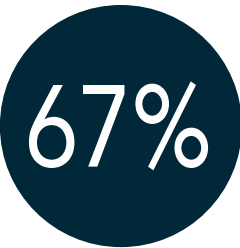
Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



of the site is covered

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information			
Level of Service	Low - Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	Yes
Masterplan Required	Will form part of Western End Precinct Structure Plan Area	Target Canopy Cover	High
Specific Recommendations			
Access + Connectivity	- Work with land owners throughout Structure Planning process to maintain long term access to open space. - Path network improvement (quality and network) - Create a green and activity link between Glass Lane Gardens, Courthouse Gallery and Strike Park.		
Aesthetics + Condition			
Activity	- Continue to support community activities, events, cafe van/food and local businesses using park. - Investigate opportunities to work with local businesses to provide pop up/temporary furniture and activation of the space.		
Comfort + Amenity	- Provide additional seating and tables to work in harmony with surrounding local businesses while maintaining adequate open space for events. - Provision of hydration and pet amenities stations in park.		

Access + Connectivity			Aesthetics + Condition			Activity			Comfort + Amenity							
Very Poor	Poor	Neutral	Good	Very Good	Very Poor	Poor	Neutral	Good	Very Good	Very Poor	Poor	Neutral	Good	Very Good		
Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers				Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions			Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses			Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas		
	Visibility from the main road					Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise										
	Consistency of urban form															
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath			Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation			Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events			Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.			
	Clear road connections to space															
Parking	Off street parking			Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained			Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.			Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.		NA	
	Central universal parking															
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities			Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition			Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points		NA	Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites			
	Shared use pathways												Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.		NA	
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space			Damage	Clean and well cared for			Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport		NA		Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition			
													Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access		NA	
Proximity	Close to other community facilities											Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities			
										There are clear, open lines of sight						



Location Plan



Amenities Available



Dowding Walk Trails

Address

Dowding Street, Port Hedland

Role

Local Park

Contextualized

Setting



Natural

Function



Environmental

Size



Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



of the site is covered



Ocean Access

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service	Low - Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	No
Masterplan Required	No	Target Canopy Cover	High

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity	Provide wayfinding and educational signage throughout the site.
Aesthetics + Condition	Provide seating at key spaces throughout the site, locations must have good passive surveillance.
Activity	- Ensure the path network connecting to local walk trails prioritises safe and inclusive access for all users such as having crossing points with pram ramps . - Consider expansion of walking trails into surrounding natural areas to create a more comprehensive experience.
Comfort + Amenity	Provide low voltage lighting along the path edge that will not impact local fauna negatively.

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	Poor
	Visibility from the main road	Neutral
	Consistency of urban form	Good
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	Good
	Clear road connections to space	Good
Parking	Off street parking	Poor
	Central universal parking	Poor
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	Neutral
	Shared use pathways	Good
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	Good
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	Poor

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	Good
Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation	Good
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	Good
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition	Good
Damage	Clean and well cared for	Good

Activity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	Good
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	Poor
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	Poor
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	NA
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	NA

Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	Good
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	Good
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	Poor
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	Poor
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	Good
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	Poor
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	Neutral
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	Poor
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	Poor
	There are clear, open lines of sight	Neutral



Location Plan



Amenities Available



Don Rhodes Mining Museum

Address

Wilson Street, Port Hedland

Role

Neighbourhood Park

Legislated

Setting



Other

Function



Passive

Size



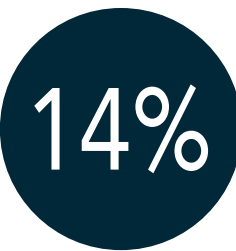
Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



of the site is covered

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service	Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	Yes
Masterplan Required	Yes	Target Canopy Cover	High

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity	- Provide path network and better overall integration with and connection to surrounding local businesses. - Improve wayfinding and interpretation signage
Aesthetics + Condition	- Improve maintenance schedules on site. - Consider working with local historian groups and businesses to maintain park. - Significantly increase canopy cover on site. - Retain and maintain trains and other assets on site - Consider improving amenity by uplighting of trains and other features - Replace fencing - Consider integration of additional waste bins
Activity	NA
Comfort + Amenity	- Ensure tree maintenance and future improvements to site maintains clear lines of site. - Provide lighting along the street edge that will not impact local fauna negatively. - Providing seating at key locations. - Consider the formalisation of car parking

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	
	Visibility from the main road	
	Consistency of urban form	
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	
	Clear road connections to space	
Parking	Off street parking	NA
	Central universal parking	
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	
	Shared use pathways	
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	
Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation	
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition	
Damage	Clean and well cared for	

Activity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	NA
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	NA

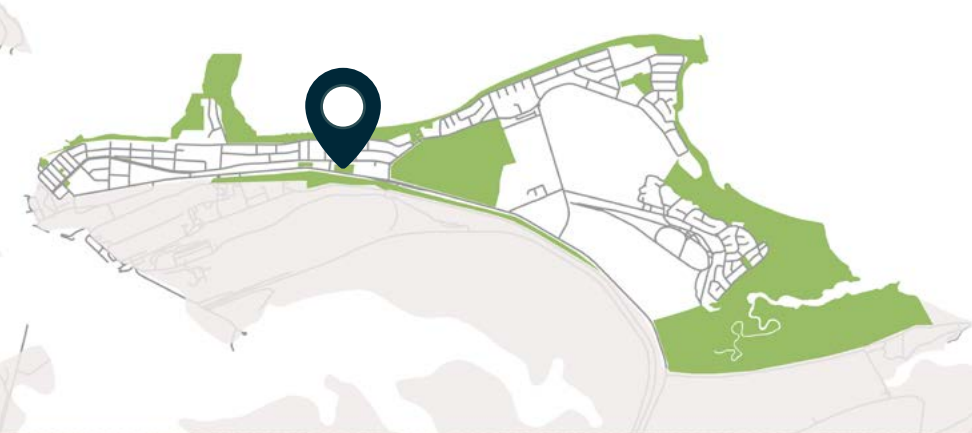
Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	NA
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	
	There are clear, open lines of sight	



Location Plan



Amenities Available





Location Plan



Amenities Available



Koombana Lookout

Address

McGregor Street, Port Hedland

Role

Neighbourhood Park

Legislated

Setting



Foreshore

Function



Passive

Size



Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



of the site is covered

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service

Medium

Identified as a Destination POS

Yes

Masterplan Required

In Place

Target Canopy Cover

Medium

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity

Aesthetics + Condition

Activity

Comfort + Amenity

Master Plan implementation completed.
Recommend a site audit is conducted in two years to identify any further recommendations.

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	NA
	Visibility from the main road	
	Consistency of urban form	
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	
	Clear road connections to space	
Parking	Off street parking	
	Central universal parking	
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	
	Shared use pathways	
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	
Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation	
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition	
Damage	Clean and well cared for	

Activity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	NA

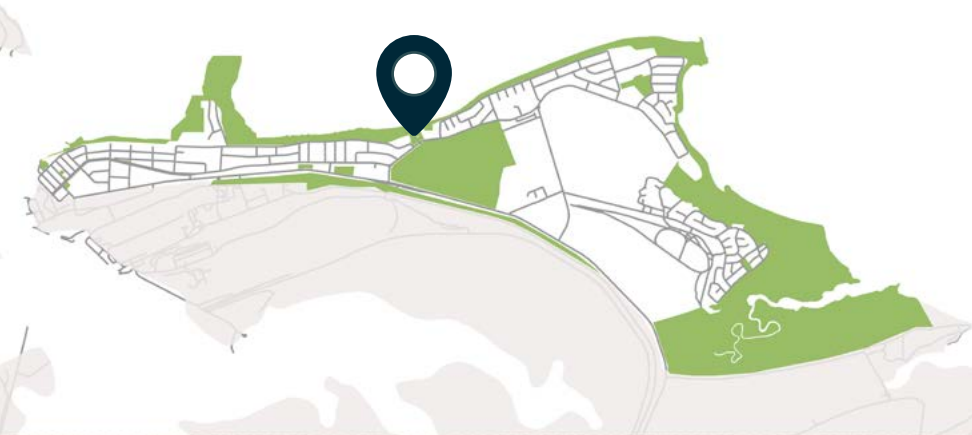
Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	
	There are clear, open lines of sight	



Location Plan



Amenities Available



Lions Park

Address

Morgan Street, Port Hedland

Role

Local Park

Contextualized

Setting



Traditional

Function



Passive

Size



Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



of the site is covered

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service	Low - Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	Yes
Masterplan Required	No	Target Canopy Cover	Medium

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity

Aesthetics + Condition

Activity

Comfort + Amenity

Upgrades to park completed.
Recommend a site audit is conducted in two years to identify any further recommendations. Future upgrades should consider the function shifting from passive recreation to environmental.

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	Poor
	Visibility from the main road	Good
	Consistency of urban form	Good
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	Good
	Clear road connections to space	Neutral
Parking	Off street parking	Poor
	Central universal parking	Poor
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	Good
	Shared use pathways	Poor
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	Neutral
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	Poor

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	Poor
Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation	Poor
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	Poor
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition	Poor
Damage	Clean and well cared for	Good

Activity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	Poor
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	Poor
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	Neutral
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	Poor
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	Poor

Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	Neutral
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	Neutral
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	Good
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	Poor
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	Poor
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	Poor
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	Poor
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	Poor
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	Good
	There are clear, open lines of sight	Good



Amenities Available



Location Plan



Marapikurrinya Park

Address
Richardson Street, Port Hedland

Role
Local Park

Contextualized

Setting



Traditional

Function



Passive

Size

0.65

Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover

11%

of the site is covered

Ocean Access



Park Specific Recommendations

General Information			
Level of Service	Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	Yes
Masterplan Required	No	Target Canopy Cover	Medium
Specific Recommendations			
Access + Connectivity	- Consider an increase canopy cover in this park outside of the playground areas - Provide additional wayfinding and interpretive signage.		
Aesthetics + Condition	Investigate reported littering issues (glass) and provide responsive changes to the maintenance regime.		
Activity	- Investigate park as a key event space and implement infrastructure to enable events including three phase power. - Support tourism based activities in this park. - Continue to support activation of the park through pop up business opportunities. - Consider renewal of children's play equipment (at end of life).		
Comfort + Amenity	- Provide additional tables/seating opportunities. In addition to permanent seating work with local businesses to encourage temporary seating linked with businesses. - Consider installing more bins closer to pop-up food vendor locations.		

Access + Connectivity			Aesthetics + Condition			Activity			Comfort + Amenity							
Very PoorPoorNeutralGoodVery Good			Very PoorPoorNeutralGoodVery Good			Very PoorPoorNeutralGoodVery Good			Very PoorPoorNeutralGoodVery Good							
Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers					Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions					Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas			
	Visibility from the main road						Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise									
	Consistency of urban form															
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath					Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation					Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.			
	Clear road connections to space															
Parking	Off street parking					Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained					Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.			
	Central universal parking															
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities					Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition					Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites			
	Shared use pathways												Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.			
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space					Damage	Clean and well cared for						Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition			
													Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access			
Proximity	Close to other community facilities											Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities			
													There are clear, open lines of sight			



Location Plan



Amenities Available



McGregor Street Reserve

Address

McGregor Street, Port Hedland

Role

Regional Park

Legislated

Setting



Traditional

Function



Active

Size



Hectares

Publicly Accessible



No

Canopy Cover



of the site is covered

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service	High	Identified as a Destination POS	Yes
Masterplan Required	Existing requires revision	Target Canopy Cover	Low

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity	It is recommended to review the McGregor St and the PHISH, with particular intent to investigate the need for additional active space in South Hedland in lieu of Port Hedland.
Aesthetics + Condition	A community infrastructure analysis will enable the identification of needs that are not currently provided for in the SHISH masterplan. Consideration should also be given to Native Title.
Activity	Review of the master plan should also investigate opportunities to: • Increase shade and replace existing shade elements • Investigate opportunities to better connect the skate park with the adjoining open space areas as well as improved connections between the RV overflow area and coastal walktrail
Comfort + Amenity	• Consider the provision of free camping areas with necessary infrastructure to ensure a safe and clean space • Improve wayfinding and tourist information signage • Improve events services and access • Refurbish Jim Caffey hall • Provide improved pedestrian access • Investigate addition of a half- basketball court • Improved dog off leash facilities

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	
	Visibility from the main road	
	Consistency of urban form	
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	
	Clear road connections to space	
Parking	Off street parking	
	Central universal parking	
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	
	Shared use pathways	
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	
Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation	
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition	
Damage	Clean and well cared for	

Activity

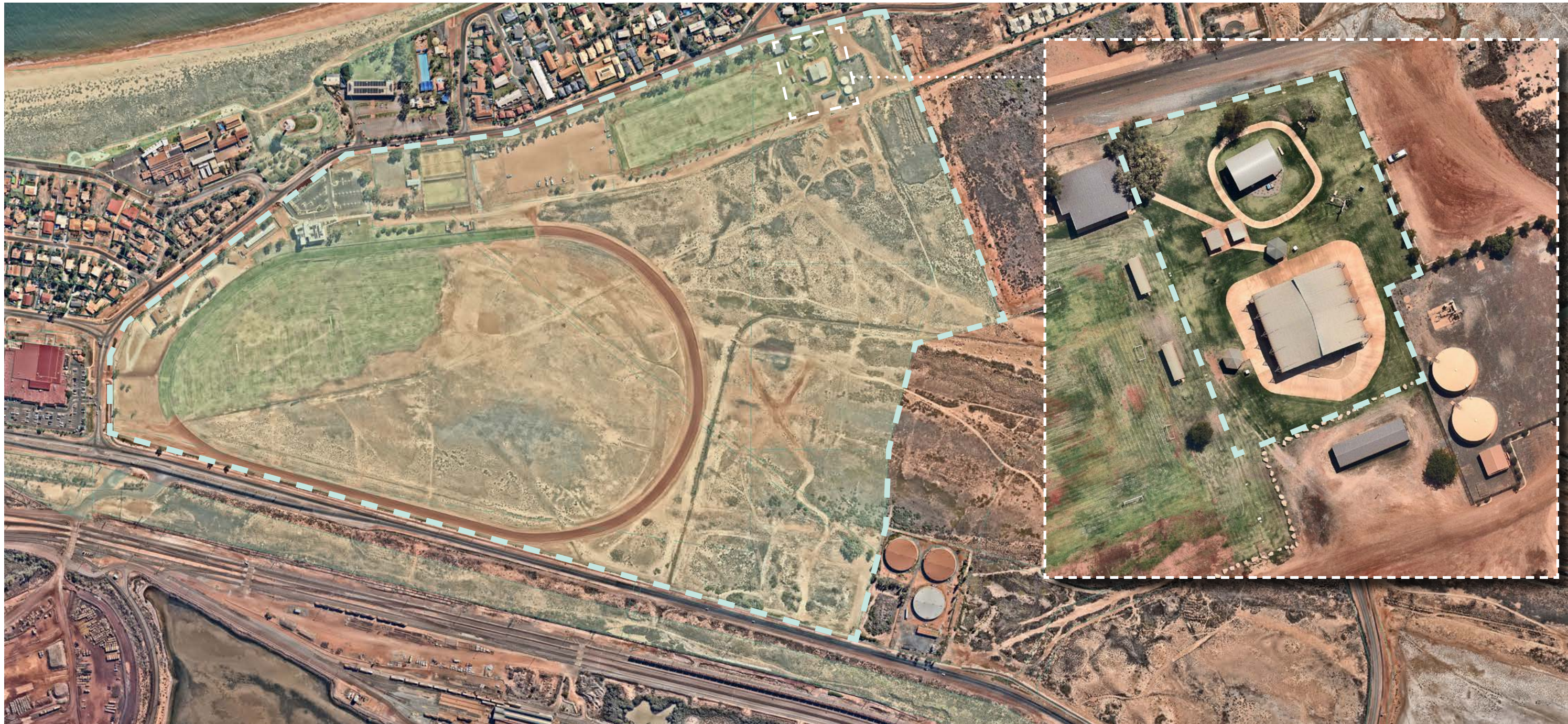
Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	

Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

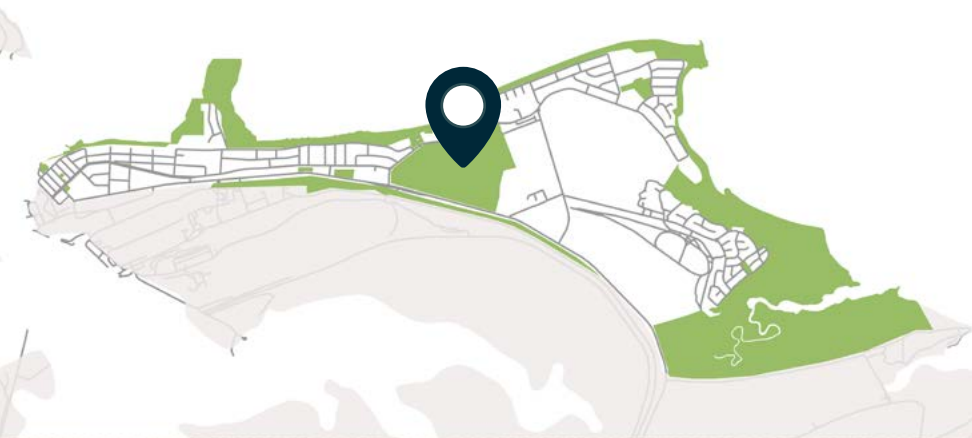
Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	
	There are clear, open lines of sight	



Amenities Available



Location Plan



Pretty Pool Park

Address

Matheson Drive, Port Hedland

Role

Local Park

Contextualized

Setting



Traditional

Function



Passive

Size



Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



of the site is covered



Ocean Access

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information			
Level of Service	Low - Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	No
Masterplan Required	No	Target Canopy Cover	Medium
Specific Recommendations			
Access + Connectivity			
Aesthetics + Condition			
Activity			
Comfort + Amenity			

- Increase canopy cover

- Investigate refurbishment of amenity block (at the end of life)
- Improve wayfinding signage

Access + Connectivity				
Very Poor	Poor	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Wayfinding				
Clear signage + directional markers				
Visibility from the main road				
Consistency of urban form				
External Access				
External footpath connects to internal footpath				
Clear road connections to space				
Parking				
Off street parking				
Central universal parking				
Ped + Cycle Access				
Clear path network linking amenities				
Shared use pathways				
Through Route				
Path network allows movement through the space				
Proximity				
Close to other community facilities				

Aesthetics + Condition				
Very Poor	Poor	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Site Appeal				
Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions				
Natural Appeal				
Established trees and under story vegetation				
Maintenance				
Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained				
Facility Quality				
Well maintained and in good condition				
Damage				
Clean and well cared for				

Activity				
Very Poor	Poor	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Diversity				
Facilities that cater for various groups and uses				
Events				
Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events				
Social Infrastructure				
Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.				
Play Infrastructure				
Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points				
Sport Infrastructure				
Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport				

Comfort + Amenity				
Very Poor	Poor	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Disruption + Noise				
Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas				
Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise				
Spending time				
Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.				
Shade + Shelter				
Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.				
Furniture				
Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites				
Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.				
Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition				
Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access				NA
Safety				
Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities				
There are clear, open lines of sight				



Location Plan



Amenities Available

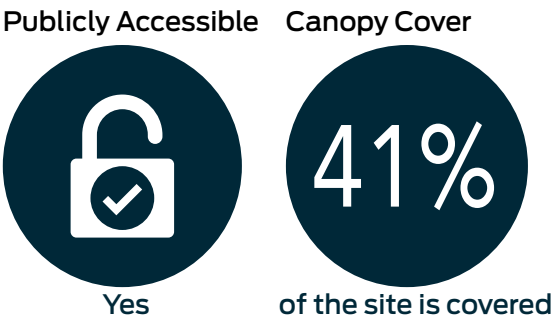
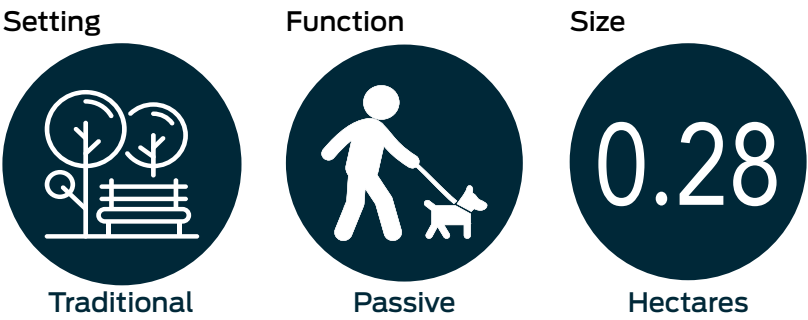


Strike Park (Leap Park)

Address
Wedge Street, Port Hedland

Role
Local Park

Contextualized



Park Specific Recommendations

General Information			
Level of Service	Low - Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	Yes
Masterplan Required	No	Target Canopy Cover	High
Specific Recommendations			
Access + Connectivity	Create a green, active link between Glass Lane Gardens, the Courthouse Gallery, and Strike Park, connecting internal and external footpaths and incorporating integration with Dalgety House.		
Aesthetics + Condition	- Increase canopy cover - Consider connectivity to Dalgety house - Rejuvenate garden beds with groundcover planting		
Activity	- Work directly with Aboriginal elders and groups to create a design for this park that coveys and honors its cultural significance - Consider working in partnership with Aboriginal elders and groups to provide ongoing maintenance.		
Comfort + Amenity	- Provide seating in key areas - Improve wayfinding signage - Consider installing interpretive signage		

Access + Connectivity				
Very Poor	Poor	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers			
	Visibility from the main road			
	Consistency of urban form			
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath			
	Clear road connections to space			
Parking	Off street parking			
	Central universal parking			
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities			
	Shared use pathways			
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space			
Proximity	Close to other community facilities			

Aesthetics + Condition				
Very Poor	Poor	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions			
	Established trees and under story vegetation			
Natural Appeal	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained			
Maintenance	Well maintained and in good condition			
Facility Quality	Clean and well cared for			
Damage				

Activity				
Very Poor	Poor	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses			
	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events			
Events	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.			
Social Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points			NA
Play Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport			NA
Sport Infrastructure				

Comfort + Amenity				
Very Poor	Poor	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas			
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise			
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.			
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.			
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites			
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.			
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition			
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access			
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities			
	There are clear, open lines of sight			



Location Plan



Amenities Available



Spoilbank Marina

Address

Spoilbank Road, Port Hedland

Role

Regional Park

Contextualized

Setting



Foreshore

Function



Passive

Size



Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



of the site is covered



MASTER
PLAN

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service	Medium- High	Identified as a Destination POS	Yes
Masterplan Required	In Place	Target Canopy Cover	Medium

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity

Aesthetics + Condition

Activity

Comfort + Amenity

Masterplan implementation complete.
Recommend a site audit is conducted in two years to identify any further recommendations.

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	
	Visibility from the main road	
	Consistency of urban form	
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	
	Clear road connections to space	
Parking	Off street parking	
	Central universal parking	
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	
	Shared use pathways	
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	
Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation	
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition	
Damage	Clean and well cared for	

Activity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	

Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	
	There are clear, open lines of sight	



Amenities Available



Location Plan



Sutherland Street Nodes

Address

Sutherland Street, Port Hedland

Role

Local Park

Contextualized

Setting



Foreshore

Function



Passive

Size



Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



of the site is covered

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service	Low - Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	No
Masterplan Required	No	Target Canopy Cover	Low

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity

Aesthetics + Condition · Consider installing a water fountain and pet amenities

Activity

Comfort + Amenity · Investigate implementation of fitness equipment for calisthenics

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	Very Poor
	Visibility from the main road	Poor
	Consistency of urban form	Good
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	Good
	Clear road connections to space	Good
Parking	Off street parking	Neutral
	Central universal parking	Good
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	Good
	Shared use pathways	Good
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	Good
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	Good

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	Good
Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation	Good
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	Good
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition	Good
Damage	Clean and well cared for	Good

Activity

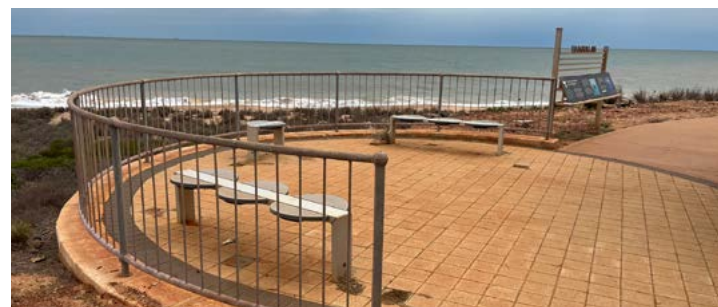
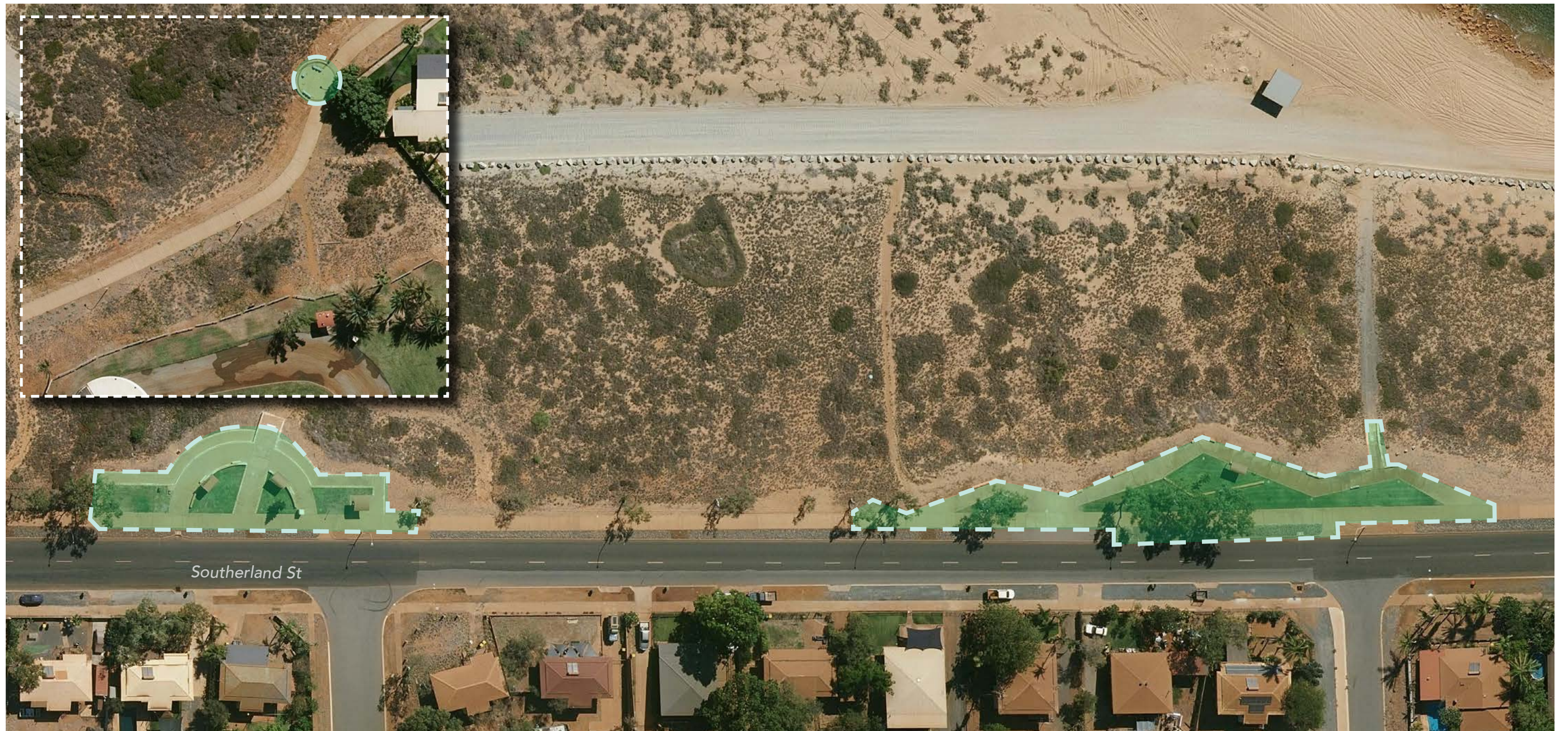
Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	Very Poor
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	Good
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	Very Poor
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	Very Poor
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	NA

Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	Good
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	Neutral
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	Poor
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	Very Poor
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	Good
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	Very Poor
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	Neutral
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	Very Poor
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	Good
	There are clear, open lines of sight	Good



Amenities Available



Location Plan



Yikara Park

Address

Yikara Drive, Port Hedland

Role

Neighbourhood Park

Legislated

Setting



Traditional

Function



Passive

Size



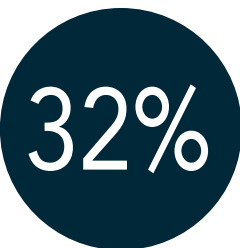
Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



of the site is covered

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service	Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	No
Masterplan Required	No	Target Canopy Cover	Medium - High

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity	Investigate the provision of on street vehicle parking and bicycle parking racks.
Aesthetics + Condition	- Increase canopy cover. Canopy trees should be strategically positioned to maintain key view lines. - Rejuvenate garden beds with drought-tolerant trees, shrubs, and ground covers that will contribute to increased canopy cover and biodiversity.
Activity	
Comfort + Amenity	Investigate and mitigate reports of mosquito issues.

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor	Poor	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	Visibility from the main road	Consistency of urban form	
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	Clear road connections to space		
Parking	Off street parking	Central universal parking		
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	Shared use pathways		
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space			
Proximity	Close to other community facilities			

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor	Poor	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions			
Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation			
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained			
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition			
Damage	Clean and well cared for			

Activity

Very Poor	Poor	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses			
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events			
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.			
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points			
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport			

Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor	Poor	Neutral	Good	Very Good
Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise		
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.			
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.			
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	There are clear, open lines of sight		



Location Plan



Amenities Available



South Hedland

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South Hedland Integrated Sports Hub	80
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Baler Primary School Oval

Address

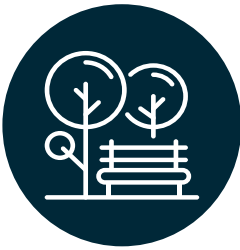
Baler Close, South Hedland

Role

Neighbourhood Park

Contextualized

Setting



Traditional

Function



Active

Size



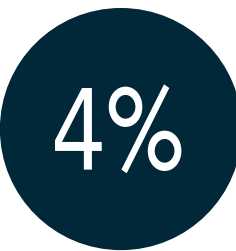
Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



4% of the site is covered

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service	Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	No
Masterplan Required	No	Target Canopy Cover	Low

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity

Aesthetics + Condition

Activity

Comfort + Amenity

It is noted that this park is owned by the Department of Education, The Town maintains the space, but is not responsible for its planning and design. The Town should work with the Department to advocate for increased community and ecological benefits in the maintenance of the park. It is recommended that the The Town prepare an MOU with the Department of Education to agree access and maintenance responsibilities.

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	
	Visibility from the main road	
	Consistency of urban form	
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	
	Clear road connections to space	
Parking	Off street parking	
	Central universal parking	
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	
	Shared use pathways	
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	
Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation	
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition	
Damage	Clean and well cared for	

Activity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	

Comfort + Amenity

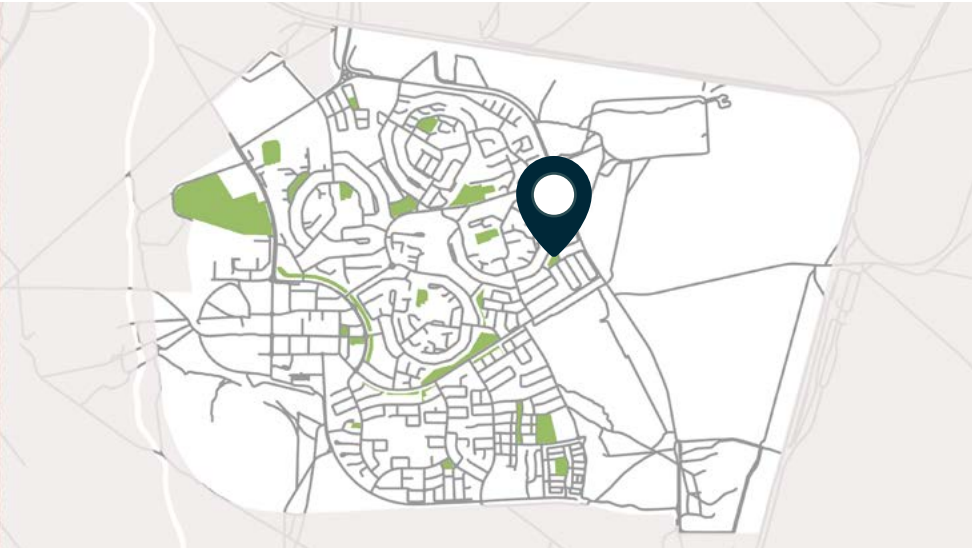
Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	
	There are clear, open lines of sight	



Amenities Available

Location Plan



Buzzard Street

Address

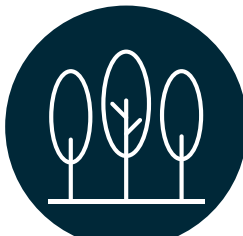
Kookaburra Blvd

Role

Neighbourhood Park

Contextualized

Setting



Natural

Function



Passive

Size



Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



2% of the site is covered

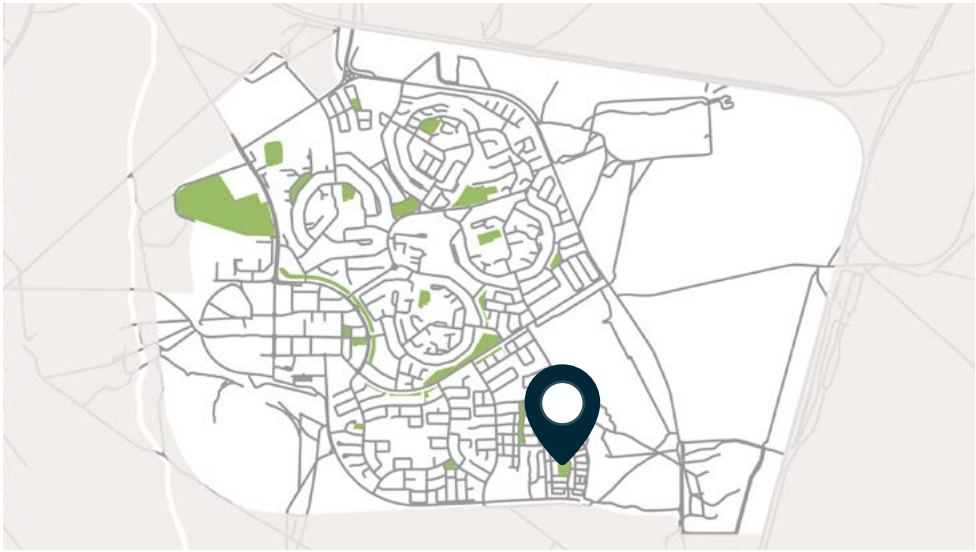
Park Specific Recommendations

General Information			
Level of Service	Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	No
Masterplan Required	Yes	Target Canopy Cover	-
Specific Recommendations			
Access + Connectivity			
Aesthetics + Condition	Future development of public open space should be considered a long-term investment, planned to align with the growth and development of the surrounding area.		
Activity	Any masterplanning should consider the future primary school and accommodate Department of Education requirements.		
Comfort + Amenity			

Access + Connectivity			Aesthetics + Condition			Activity			Comfort + Amenity					
Very Poor			Poor			Neutral			Good			Very Good		
Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers				Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions				Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses			
	Visibility from the main road					Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise								
	Consistency of urban form													
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath				Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation				Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events			
	Clear road connections to space													
Parking	Off street parking				Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained				Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.			
	Central universal parking													
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities				Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition				Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points			
	Shared use pathways													
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space				Damage	Clean and well cared for				Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport			
Proximity	Close to other community facilities													



Location Plan



Amenities Available



Cassia Primary School Oval

Address

Boronia Close, South Hedland

Role

Local Park

Contextualized

Setting



Traditional

Function



Active

Size



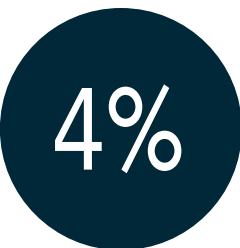
Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



4% of the site is covered

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service	Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	No
Masterplan Required	No	Target Canopy Cover	Low

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity

Aesthetics + Condition

Activity

Comfort + Amenity

It is noted that this park is owned by the Department of Education, The Town maintains the space, but is not responsible for its planning and design. The Town should work with the Department to advocate for increased community and ecological benefits in the maintenance of the park. It is recommended that the The Town prepare an MOU with the Department of Education to agree access and maintenance responsibilities.

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	
	Visibility from the main road	
	Consistency of urban form	
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	
	Clear road connections to space	
Parking	Off street parking	
	Central universal parking	
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	
	Shared use pathways	
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	
Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation	
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition	
Damage	Clean and well cared for	

Activity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	

Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	
	There are clear, open lines of sight	



Location Plan



Amenities Available



Centenary Park

Address

Leake Street, South Hedland

Role

Local Park

Contextualized

Setting



Traditional

Function



Passive

Size



Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



of the site is covered

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service	Medium - High	Identified as a Destination POS	Yes
Masterplan Required	Yes	Target Canopy Cover	Medium

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity	Investigate provision of accessible parking bays
Aesthetics + Condition	- Increase tree canopy where possible. - Investigate better lighting for safety
Activity	Connect and work closely with adjacent community service providers to improve safety.
Comfort + Amenity	- Provide for sitting and gathering spaces that align with culture and lore of Aboriginal community groups. Work with Aboriginal elders and communities to design these spaces. - Ensure the park is well linked with surrounding area. - Replace toilets at end of life - Review of lighting to ensure adequate lighting levels are being achieved.

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	
	Visibility from the main road	
	Consistency of urban form	
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	
	Clear road connections to space	
Parking	Off street parking	
	Central universal parking	
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	
	Shared use pathways	
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	
Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation	
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition	
Damage	Clean and well cared for	

Activity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	NA

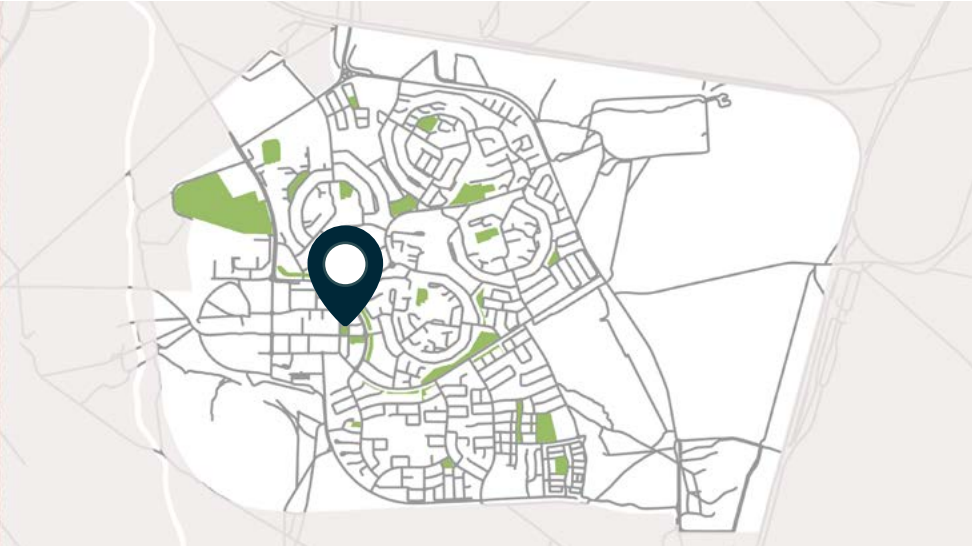
Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

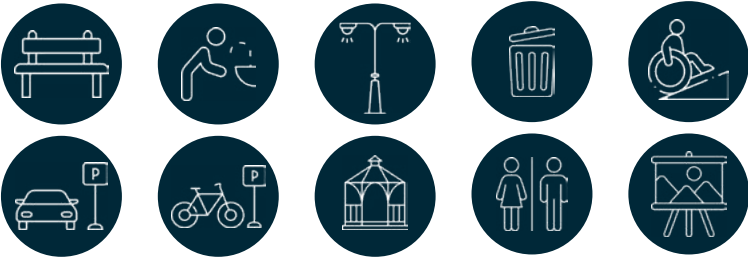
Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	
	There are clear, open lines of sight	



Location Plan



Amenities Available



Cyclone George Park

Address

Nix Avenue, South Hedland

Role

Local Park

Legislated

Setting



Traditional

Function



Passive

Size



Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



of the site is covered

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service	Low - Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	No
Masterplan Required	No	Target Canopy Cover	Medium

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity	- Park is currently disconnected from surrounding neighbourhood. Improve connections with path network. - Provide interpretive signage
Aesthetics + Condition	Increase canopy cover and planting of site.
Activity	- Increase variety of activities in park. - Consider inclusion of passive sitting spaces.
Comfort + Amenity	- Provide waste bins and hydration stations - Provide lighting with proposed increased activity - Provide waste bins

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	Poor
	Visibility from the main road	Good
	Consistency of urban form	Good
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	Good
	Clear road connections to space	Poor
Parking	Off street parking	NA
	Central universal parking	NA
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	Neutral
	Shared use pathways	Poor
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	Poor
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	Very Poor

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	Poor
Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation	Neutral
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	Good
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition	Neutral
Damage	Clean and well cared for	Neutral

Activity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	Very Poor
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	Very Poor
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	Very Poor
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	Very Poor
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	NA

Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	Good
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	Good
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	Very Poor
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	Very Poor
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	Poor
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	Very Poor
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	Very Poor
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	Very Poor
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	Good
	There are clear, open lines of sight	Neutral



Location Plan



Amenities Available



Daylesford Park

Address

Daylesford Close, South Hedland

Role

Local Park

Legislated

Setting



Traditional

Function



Passive

Size



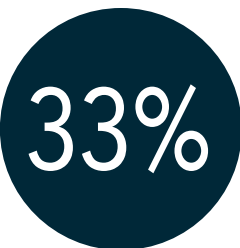
Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



33% of the site is covered

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service	Low - Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	No
Masterplan Required	No	Target Canopy Cover	High

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity	- Provide accessible parking bays and better connect to the path network - Provide regulatory signage
Aesthetics + Condition	
Activity	- Provide sheltered/shaded sitting areas - Upgrade playground with robust equipment that considers active play opportunities such as parkour, gym equipment and an additional basketball court
Comfort + Amenity	- Decomission and remove public toilets - Provide hydration stations

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	Good
	Visibility from the main road	Good
	Consistency of urban form	Good
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	Good
	Clear road connections to space	Good
Parking	Off street parking	Good
	Central universal parking	Poor
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	Good
	Shared use pathways	Good
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	Good
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	Poor

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	Good
Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation	Good
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	Good
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition	Good
Damage	Clean and well cared for	Good

Activity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	Good
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	Good
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	Poor
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	Good
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	NA

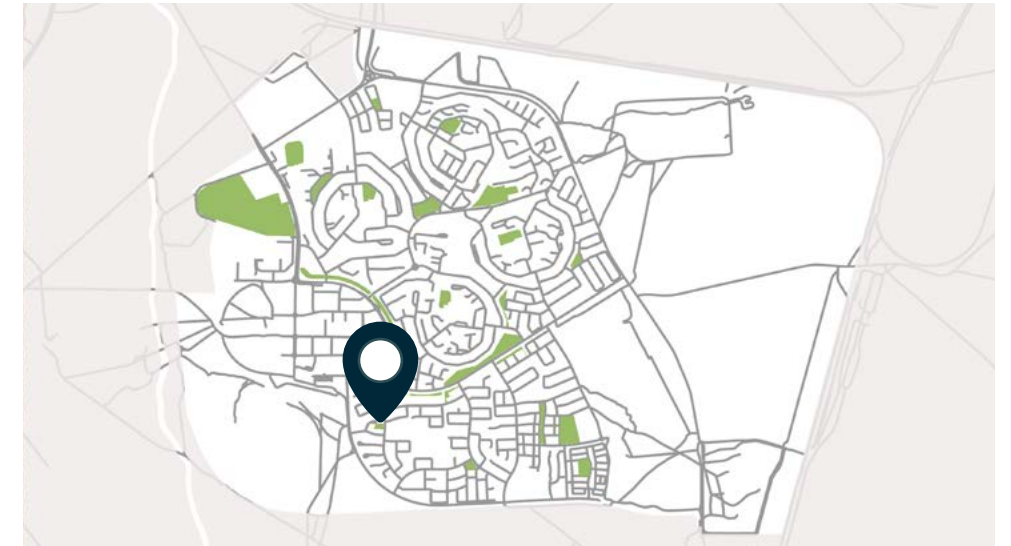
Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	Good
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	Good
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	Good
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	Poor
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	Good
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	Poor
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	Good
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	Good
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	Good
	There are clear, open lines of sight	Poor



Location Plan



Amenities Available



Elements Estate Park

Address

Trevally Road, South Hedland

Role

Local Park

Legislated

Setting



Traditional

Function



Passive

Size



Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



9% of the site is covered

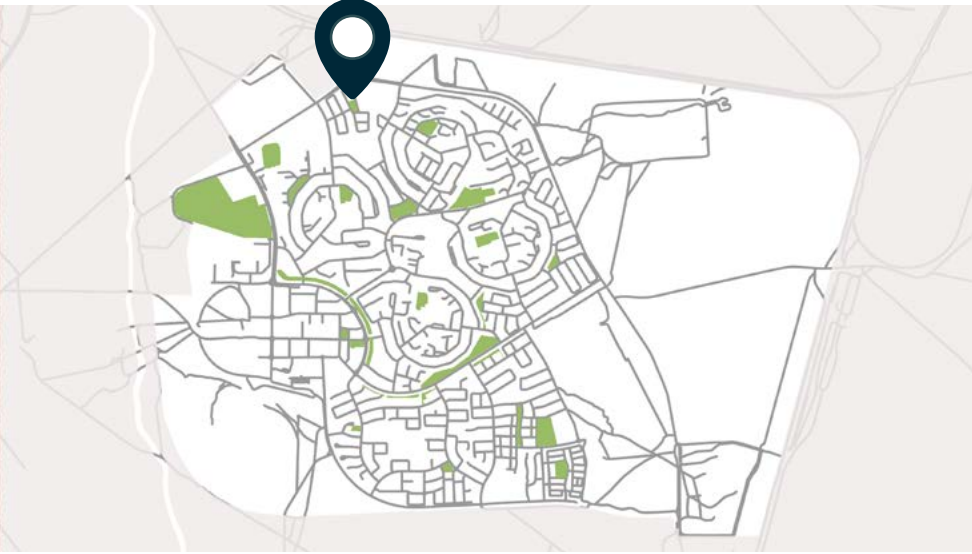
Park Specific Recommendations

General Information			
Level of Service	Low - Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	No
Masterplan Required	No	Target Canopy Cover	low
Specific Recommendations			
Access + Connectivity	Provide on street parking if possible.		
Aesthetics + Condition	Increase canopy cover Reduce unnecessary areas of turf		
Activity			
Comfort + Amenity	Provide hydration stations Opportunity to provide BBQ facilities Provide waste bins		

Access + Connectivity				Aesthetics + Condition				Activity				Comfort + Amenity								
Very Poor		Poor		Neutral		Good		Very Good		Very Poor		Poor		Neutral		Good		Very Good		
Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers						Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions						Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses					
	Visibility from the main road																			
	Consistency of urban form																			
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath						Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation						Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events					
	Clear road connections to space																			
Parking	Off street parking						Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained						Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.					
	Central universal parking																			
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities						Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition						Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points					
	Shared use pathways																			
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space						Damage	Clean and well cared for						Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport			NA		
Proximity	Close to other community facilities																			
Disruption + Noise		Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas																		
		Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise																		
Spending time		Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.																		
Shade + Shelter		Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.																		
Furniture		Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites																		
		Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.																		
		Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition																		
		Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access																		
Safety		Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities																		
		There are clear, open lines of sight																		



Location Plan



Amenities Available



Forrest Circle

Address

Forrest Circle, South Hedland

Role

District Park

Legislated

Setting



Traditional

Function



Passive

Size



Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



of the site is covered

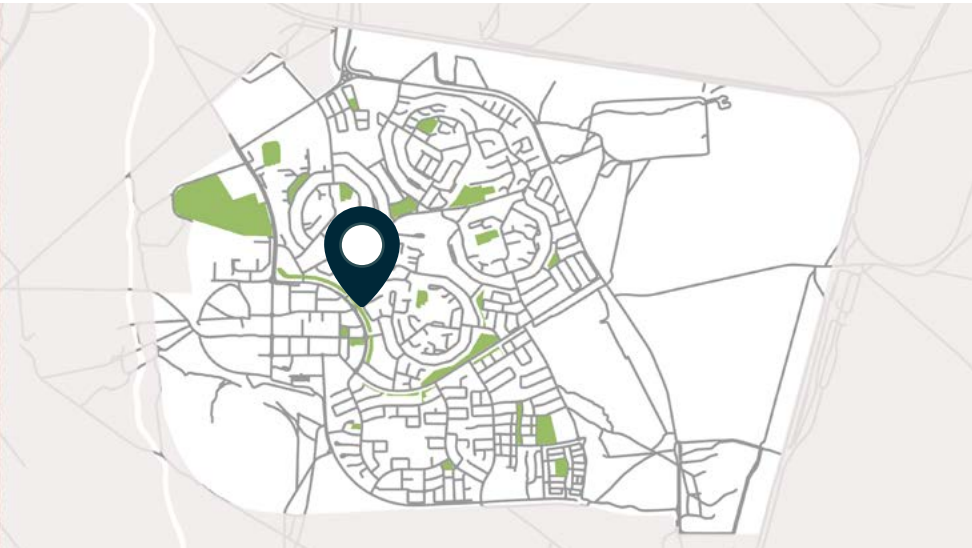
Park Specific Recommendations

General Information			
Level of Service	Medium - High	Identified as a Destination POS	Yes
Masterplan Required	No	Target Canopy Cover	Medium
Specific Recommendations			
Access + Connectivity	Provide clear wayfinding signage to key destinations in the area		
Aesthetics + Condition	- Create living stream in drainage infrastructure - Increase canopy cover where possible - Reinvigorate garden beds with low planting that maintains sight lines		
Activity	- Replace existing gym equipment along walking trail, as existing ones are at end of life - Consider to provide regular reviews of site lighting		
Comfort + Amenity	- Provide regular reviews of lighting at each site to ensure adequate lighting levels are being achieved. - Provide hydration stations and pet amenities		

Access + Connectivity					Aesthetics + Condition					Activity					Comfort + Amenity														
Very Poor		Poor		Neutral		Good		Very Good		Very Poor		Poor		Neutral		Good		Very Good		Very Poor		Poor		Neutral		Good		Very Good	
Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers																												
	Visibility from the main road																												
	Consistency of urban form																												
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath																												
	Clear road connections to space																												
Parking	Off street parking																		NA										
	Central universal parking																		NA										
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities																												
	Shared use pathways																												
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space																												
Proximity	Close to other community facilities																												



Location Plan



Amenities Available



Harrier Osprey Drain

Address

Harrier St

Role

Local Park

Legislated

Setting



Traditional

Function



Passive

Size



Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



20% of the site is covered

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service	Low - Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	No
Masterplan Required	Yes	Target Canopy Cover	High

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity

Aesthetics + Condition

Activity

Comfort + Amenity

Recommend a site audit is conducted in two years to identify any further recommendations. Future development of public open space should be planned to align with the growth and development of the surrounding area.

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	Very Poor
	Visibility from the main road	Good
	Consistency of urban form	Good
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	Good
	Clear road connections to space	Good
Parking	Off street parking	Very Poor
	Central universal parking	Very Poor
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	Poor
	Shared use pathways	Good
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	Good
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	Poor

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	Poor
Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation	Good
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	Good
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition	Good
Damage	Clean and well cared for	Good

Activity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	Very Poor
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	Very Poor
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	Very Poor
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	Very Poor
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	Very Poor

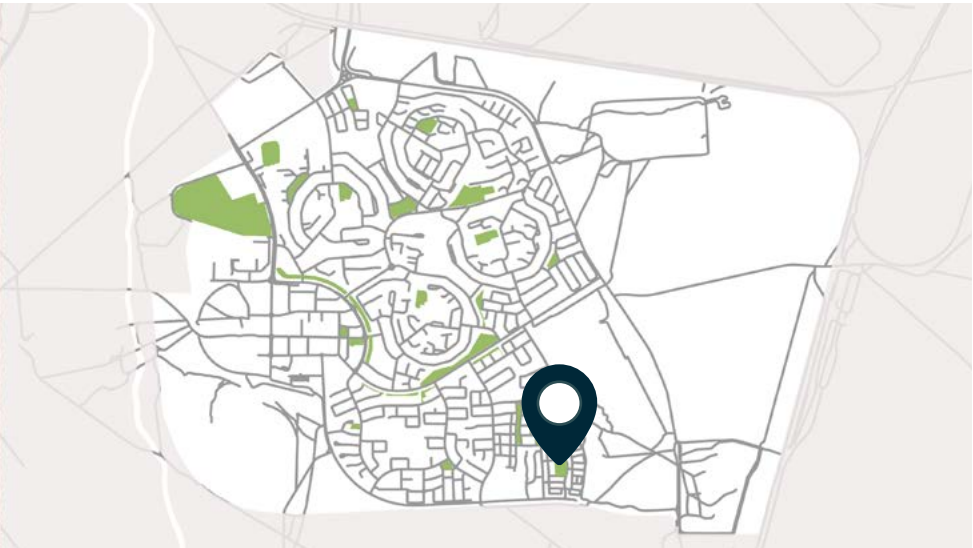
Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	Poor
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	Poor
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	Good
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	Very Poor
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	Very Poor
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	Very Poor
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	Good
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	Very Poor
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	Poor
	There are clear, open lines of sight	Good



Location Plan



Amenities Available



Robet Street Parking

Address

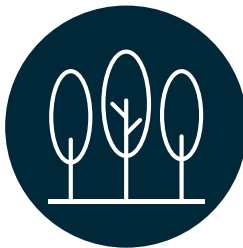
Roberts Street

Role

Local Park

Legislated

Setting



Natural /Vacant

Function



Passive

Size



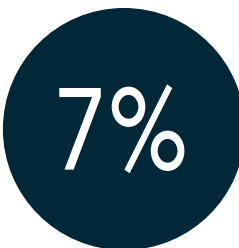
Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



of the site is covered

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service	Low - Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	No
Masterplan Required	Yes	Target Canopy Cover	Medium

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity	Undertake Masterplan / concept plan. The plan should consider: - Use of the site as a high school drop area - Landscaping that maintains sight lines - A path network that prioritises safe and inclusive access for all users such as having crossing points with pram ramps - Inclusion of bicycle racks
Aesthetics + Condition	
Activity	
Comfort + Amenity	

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	Very Poor
	Visibility from the main road	Good
	Consistency of urban form	Good
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	Good
	Clear road connections to space	Good
Parking	Off street parking	Good
	Central universal parking	Good
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	Good
	Shared use pathways	Poor
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	Good
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	Good

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	Very Poor
Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation	Very Poor
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	Poor
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition	Good
Damage	Clean and well cared for	Good

Activity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	Very Poor
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	Very Poor
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	Very Poor
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	Very Poor
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	Very Poor

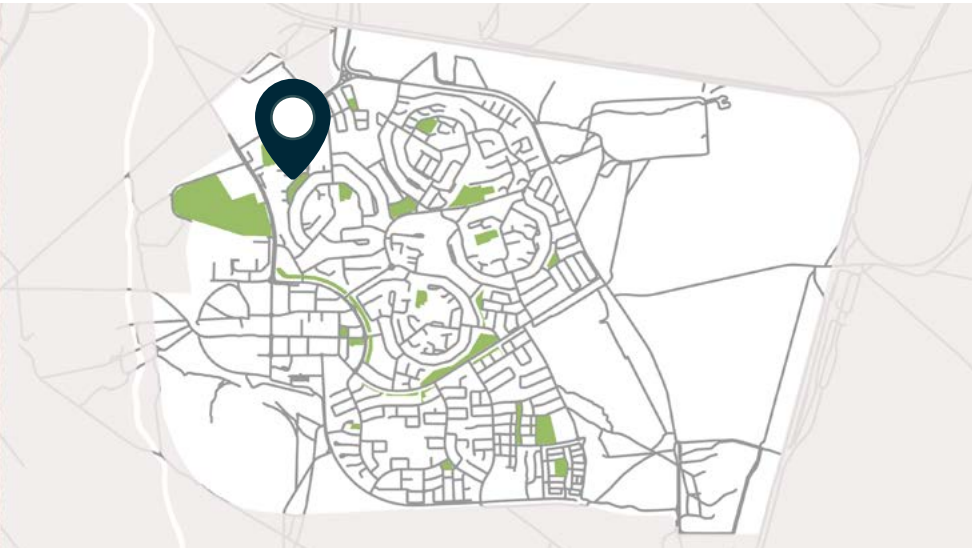
Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	Very Poor
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	Very Poor
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	Very Poor
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	Very Poor
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	Very Poor
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	Very Poor
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	Very Poor
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	Very Poor
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	Very Poor
	There are clear, open lines of sight	Good



Location Plan



Amenities Available



Address

Cottier Dr

Role

Neighbourhood Park

Legislated ☒

Setting



Traditional

Function



Active

Size



Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



of the site is covered

Park Specific Recommendations

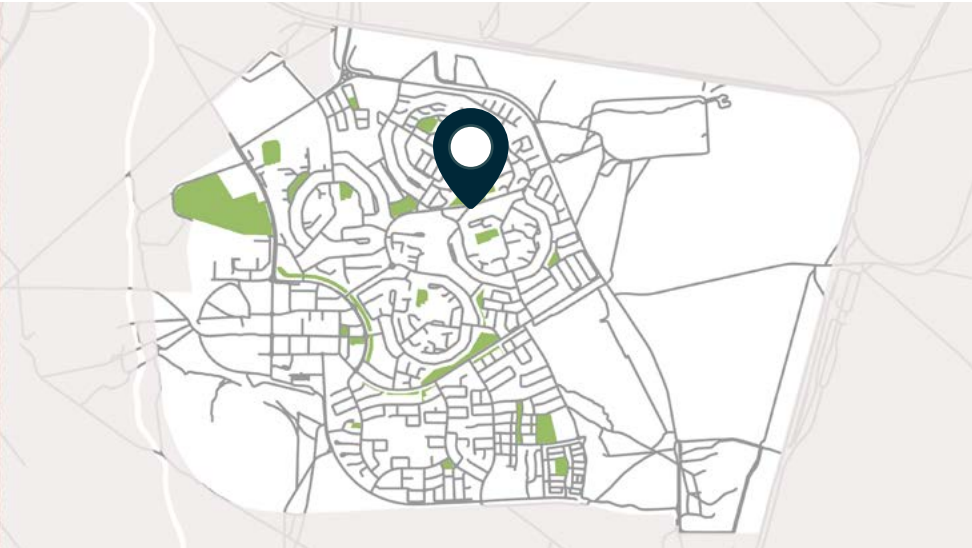
General Information			
Level of Service	Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	No
Masterplan Required	No	Target Canopy Cover	Low
Specific Recommendations			
Access + Connectivity			
Aesthetics + Condition	Implement pump track masterplan. Recommend a site audit is conducted in two years to identify any further recommendations.		
Activity			
Comfort + Amenity			

Access + Connectivity			Aesthetics + Condition			Activity			Comfort + Amenity						
Very PoorPoorNeutralGoodVery Good			Very PoorPoorNeutralGoodVery Good			Very PoorPoorNeutralGoodVery Good			Very PoorPoorNeutralGoodVery Good						
Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers				Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions				Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas				
	Visibility from the main road					Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise									
	Consistency of urban form														
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath				Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation				Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.				
	Clear road connections to space														
Parking	Off street parking				Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained				Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.				
	Central universal parking														
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities				Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition				Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites				
	Shared use pathways										Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.				
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space				Damage	Clean and well cared for					Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition				
											Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access				
Proximity	Close to other community facilities										Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities			
										There are clear, open lines of sight					



Amenities Available

Location Plan



Koombana Park

Address

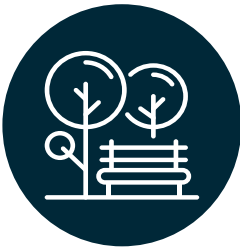
Captains Way, South Hedland

Role

Local Park

Legislated

Setting



Traditional

Function



Passive

Size



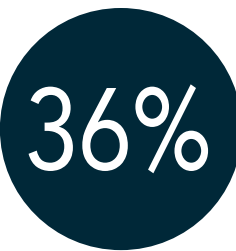
Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



36% of the site is covered

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service	Low - Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	Yes
Masterplan Required	Yes	Target Canopy Cover	Medium - High

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity

Aesthetics + Condition

- Investigate and improve on maintenance schedules to address community concerns with cleanliness
- Reduce areas of unnecessary turf
- Increase canopy cover where possible
- Investigate landscape upgrades to mitigate impact of flooding
- Rejuvenate garden beds with drought-tolerant trees, shrubs, and ground covers that contribute to increased canopy cover and biodiversity

Activity

Comfort + Amenity

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	Very Good
	Visibility from the main road	Very Good
	Consistency of urban form	Very Good
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	Very Good
	Clear road connections to space	Very Good
Parking	Off street parking	Very Good
	Central universal parking	Very Good
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	Very Good
	Shared use pathways	Neutral
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	Very Good
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	Poor

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	Very Good
Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation	Very Good
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	Very Good
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition	Poor
Damage	Clean and well cared for	Very Good

Activity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	Very Good
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	Very Good
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	Very Good
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	Very Good
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	NA

Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	Very Good
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	Very Good
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	Very Good
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	Very Good
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	Very Good
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	Very Good
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	Very Good
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	Poor
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	Very Good
	There are clear, open lines of sight	Very Good



Location Plan



Amenities Available



Limestone Park

Address

Limestone Road, South Hedland

Role

Local Park

Legislated

Setting



Traditional

Function



Passive

Size



Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



of the site is covered

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service	Low - Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	Yes
Masterplan Required	No	Target Canopy Cover	Medium

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity	- Turf reduction where possible - Increase canopy cover where possible - Undertake an accessibility audit
Aesthetics + Condition	
Activity	- Upgrade and expand playground to cater for high levels of use - Consider providing a fence to play space area
Comfort + Amenity	- Provide additional seating and tables - Review provision of lighting

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	
	Visibility from the main road	
	Consistency of urban form	
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	
	Clear road connections to space	
Parking	Off street parking	
	Central universal parking	
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	
	Shared use pathways	
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	
Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation	
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition	
Damage	Clean and well cared for	

Activity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	NA

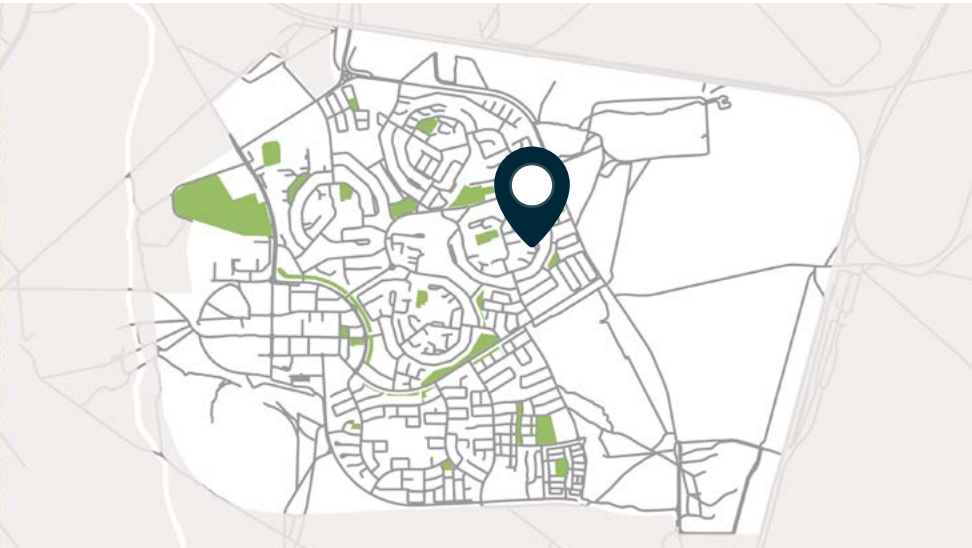
Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	NA
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	
	There are clear, open lines of sight	



Location Plan



Amenities Available



Marquee Park

Address

Cottier Drive, South Hedland

Role

Neighbourhood Park

Legislated

Setting



Traditional

Function



Passive

Size



Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



of the site is covered

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service	Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	Yes
Masterplan Required	Yes	Target Canopy Cover	Medium

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity

Aesthetics + Condition

Activity

Comfort + Amenity

It is recommended that this park be analysed and redesigned through a master planning process. The presence of temporary, and usable or broken infrastructure means that this park has the potential to become a safety hazard. A community infrastructure and business case analysis would assist the Town in making an informed decision on the best use of the park and its current infrastructure.

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	Good
	Visibility from the main road	Poor
	Consistency of urban form	Poor
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	Good
	Clear road connections to space	Good
Parking	Off street parking	Good
	Central universal parking	Good
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	Good
	Shared use pathways	Good
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	Good
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	Poor

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	Poor
Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation	Good
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	Poor
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition	Poor
Damage	Clean and well cared for	Poor

Activity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	Good
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	Good
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	Good
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	Good
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	NA

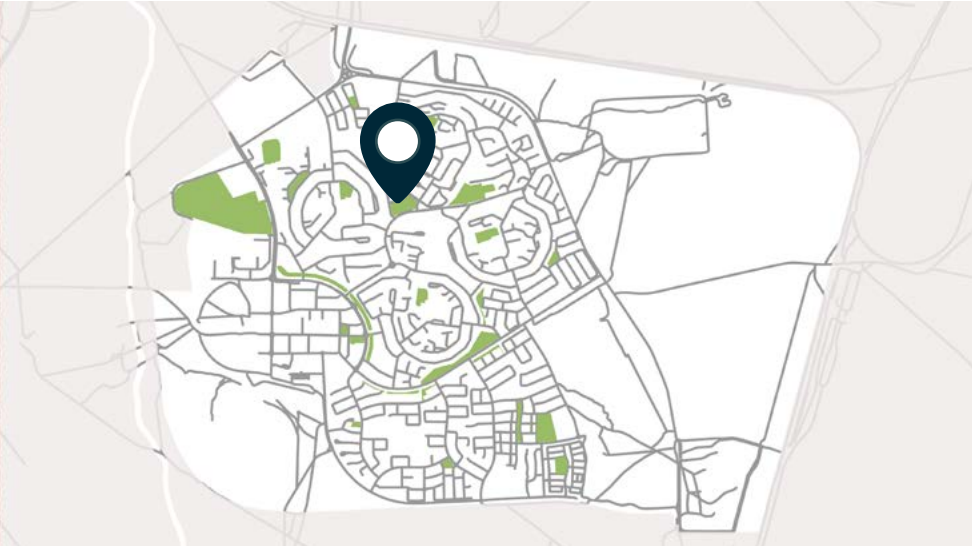
Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	Good
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	Good
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	Good
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	Good
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	Good
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	Good
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	Good
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	Poor
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	Poor
	There are clear, open lines of sight	Good



Location Plan



Amenities Available



Murdoch Drive Park

Address

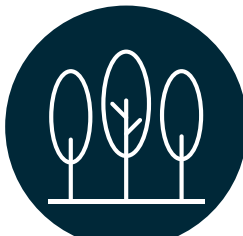
Murdoch Drive, South Hedland

Role

Neighbourhood Park

Legislated

Setting



Natural -
Bushland

Function



Passive

Size



Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



of the site is covered

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service	Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	Yes
Masterplan Required	Yes	Target Canopy Cover	Medium - High

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity

Aesthetics + Condition

Activity

Comfort + Amenity

It is recommended that this park designed through a master planning process. A community infrastructure and business case analysis would assist the Town in making an informed decision on the best use of the park and its current infrastructure. Any masterplanning will need to consider Native Title.

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	
	Visibility from the main road	
	Consistency of urban form	
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	
	Clear road connections to space	
Parking	Off street parking	
	Central universal parking	
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	
	Shared use pathways	
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	
Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation	
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition	
Damage	Clean and well cared for	

Activity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	

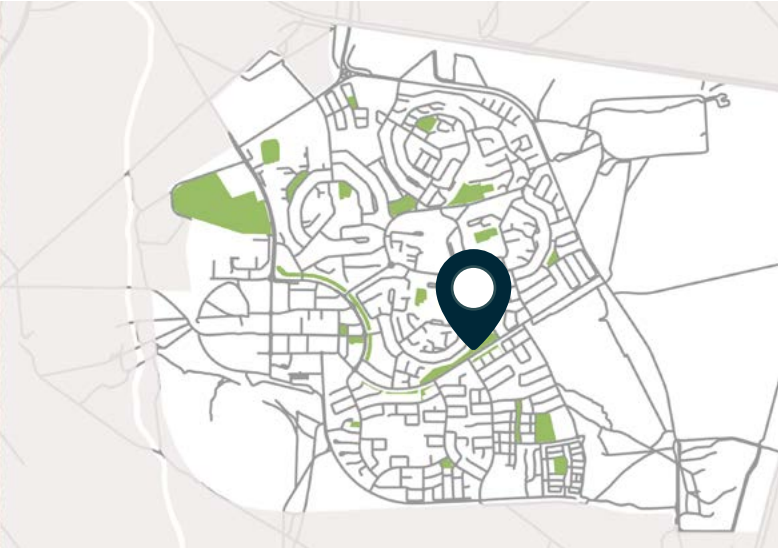
Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	
	There are clear, open lines of sight	



Location Plan



Amenities Available



Murdoch Drive Parklets

Address

Murdoch Drive, South Hedland

Role

Neighbourhood Park

Legislated

Setting



Traditional

Function



Passive

Size



Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



5% of the site is covered

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service	Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	Yes
Masterplan Required	No	Target Canopy Cover	High

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity	Provide wayfinding signage
Aesthetics + Condition	- Increase canopy cover where possible - Consider community partnerships to deliver re-vegetation works - Provide waste bins
Activity	Renew fitness equipment at end of life
Comfort + Amenity	- Provide hydration stations at key points - Provide lighting at key points

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	Very Poor
	Visibility from the main road	Good
	Consistency of urban form	Neutral
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	Good
	Clear road connections to space	Good
Parking	Off street parking	NA
	Central universal parking	NA
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	Good
	Shared use pathways	Good
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	Good
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	Good

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	Good
Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation	Good
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	Good
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition	Good
Damage	Clean and well cared for	Poor

Activity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	Very Poor
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	Very Poor
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	Good
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	Very Poor
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	NA

Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	Good
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	Poor
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	Good
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	Good
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	Good
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	Poor
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	Good
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	Very Poor
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	Poor
	There are clear, open lines of sight	Good



Amenities Available

Location Plan



Shay Gap Memorial Park

Address

Trainee Crescent, South Hedland

Role

Neighbourhood Park

Legislated

Setting

Traditional

Function

Passive

Size

1.19

Hectares

Publicly Accessible

Yes

Canopy Cover

37%

of the site is covered

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information			
Level of Service	Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	Yes
Masterplan Required	No	Target Canopy Cover	High
Specific Recommendations			
Access + Connectivity	Upgrade paths to accommodate accessible benches		
Aesthetics + Condition	Investigate and improve on maintenance schedules to address community concerns with cleanliness Reduce unnecessary areas of turf where possible Increase canopy cover where possible		
Activity	Expand play to include amenities that appeal older children Consider upgrade of play equipment to reflect high level of community value Provide three phase power at key locations		
Comfort + Amenity	Undertake a safety audit and identify implementable action to improve overall safety of park (including clear lines of sight and lighting opportunities) Provide additional shaded seating and picnic facilities.		

Access + Connectivity			Aesthetics + Condition			Activity			Comfort + Amenity			
Very PoorPoorNeutralGoodVery Good			Very PoorPoorNeutralGoodVery Good			Very PoorPoorNeutralGoodVery Good			Very PoorPoorNeutralGoodVery Good			
Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers		Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions		Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses		Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas		
	Visibility from the main road			Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise								
	Consistency of urban form								Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.		
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath		Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation		Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events					
	Clear road connections to space								Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.		
Parking	Off street parking		Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained		Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.					
	Central universal parking								Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites		
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities		Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition		Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points			Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.		
	Shared use pathways									Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition		
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space		Damage	Clean and well cared for		Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport			Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access		
									Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities		
Proximity	Close to other community facilities									There are clear, open lines of sight		



Location Plan



Amenities Available



South Hedland High School Oval

Address

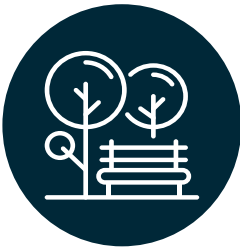
Hamilton Road, South Hedland

Role

Neighbourhood Park

Contextualized

Setting



Traditional

Function



Active

Size



Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



8% of the site is covered

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service	Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	No
Masterplan Required	No	Target Canopy Cover	Medium - High

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity

Aesthetics + Condition

Activity

Comfort + Amenity

It is noted that this park is owned by the Department of Education, The Town maintains the space, but is not responsible for its planning and design. The Town should work with the Department to advocate for increased community and ecological benefits in the maintenance of the park. It is recommended that the The Town prepare an MOU with the Department of Education to agree access and maintenance responsibilities.

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	Poor
	Visibility from the main road	Good
	Consistency of urban form	Good
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	Poor
	Clear road connections to space	Good
Parking	Off street parking	Good
	Central universal parking	Good
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	Good
	Shared use pathways	Good
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	Good
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	Good

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	Good
Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation	Good
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	Good
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition	Good
Damage	Clean and well cared for	Good

Activity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	Good
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	Good
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	Poor
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	Good
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	Good

Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	Good
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	Good
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	Good
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	Poor
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	Good
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	Poor
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	Good
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	Poor
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	Poor
	There are clear, open lines of sight	Good



Location Plan



Amenities Available



South Hedland Integrated Sports Hub

Address

Hudson Way, South Hedland

Role

Regional Park

Legislated

Setting



Traditional

Function



Active

Size



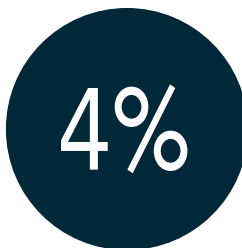
Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



4% of the site is covered

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service

High

Identified as a Destination POS

No

Masterplan Required

under review

Target Canopy Cover

Medium

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity

Aesthetics + Condition

Activity

Comfort + Amenity

SHISH Masterplan being implemented.
Recommend a site audit is conducted two years post implementation to identify any further recommendations.

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	
	Visibility from the main road	
	Consistency of urban form	
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	
	Clear road connections to space	
Parking	Off street parking	
	Central universal parking	
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	
	Shared use pathways	
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	
Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation	
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition	
Damage	Clean and well cared for	

Activity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	

Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	
	There are clear, open lines of sight	



Location Plan



Amenities Available



South Hedland Primary School Oval

Address

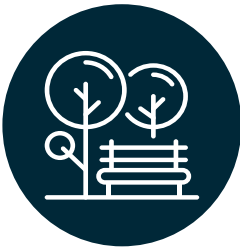
Weaver Place, South Hedland

Role

Neighbourhood Park

Contextualized

Setting



Traditional

Function



Active

Size



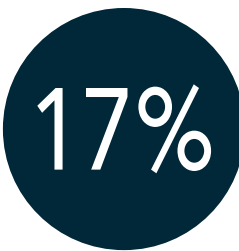
Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover



17%
of the site is covered

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service

Medium

Identified as a Destination POS

No

Masterplan Required

No

Target Canopy Cover

Medium

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity

Aesthetics + Condition

Activity

Comfort + Amenity

It is noted that this park is owned by the Department of Education, The Town maintains the space, but is not responsible for its planning and design. The Town should work with the Department to advocate for increased community and ecological benefits in the maintenance of the park. It is recommended that the The Town prepare an MOU with the Department of Education to agree access and maintenance responsibilities.

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	
	Visibility from the main road	
	Consistency of urban form	
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	
	Clear road connections to space	
Parking	Off street parking	
	Central universal parking	
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	
	Shared use pathways	
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	
Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation	
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition	
Damage	Clean and well cared for	

Activity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	

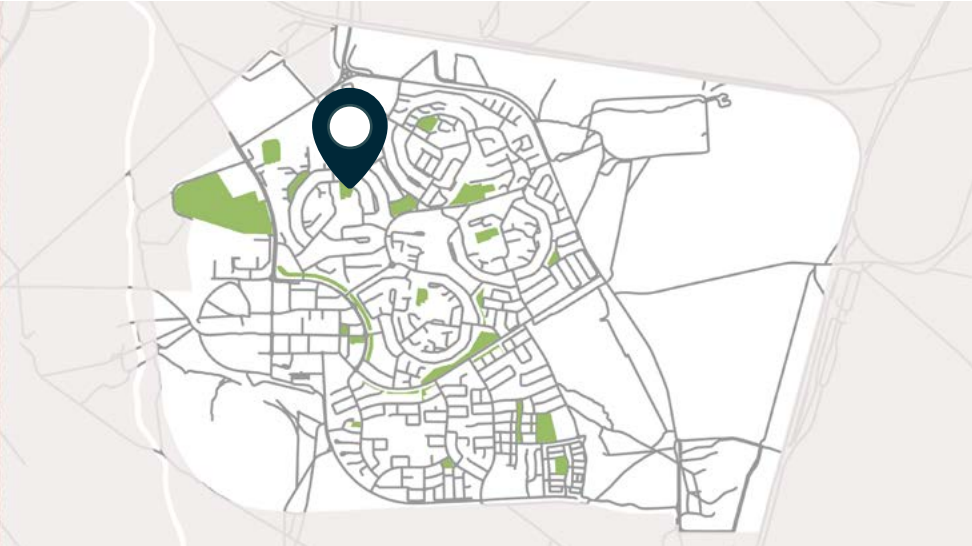
Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	
	There are clear, open lines of sight	



Location Plan



Amenities Available



South Hedland Skate Park

Address

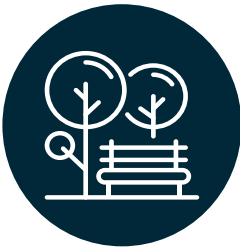
Hamilton Road, South Hedland

Role

Local Park

Contextualized

Setting



Traditional

Function



Active

Size

0.54

Hectares

Publicly Accessible



Yes

Canopy Cover

6%

of the site is covered

Park Specific Recommendations

General Information

Level of Service	Medium	Identified as a Destination POS	Yes
Masterplan Required	No	Target Canopy Cover	Low - medium

Specific Recommendations

Access + Connectivity

- Aesthetics + Condition**
- Ensure that maintenance resourcing allows for significant maintenance demands of this site.
 - Ensure PA system and special lighting is maintained.

Activity

- Comfort + Amenity**
- Ensure that future development of the site provides clear lines of site.

Access + Connectivity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Wayfinding	Clear signage + directional markers	Very Good
	Visibility from the main road	Good
	Consistency of urban form	Good
External Access	External footpath connects to internal footpath	Good
	Clear road connections to space	Good
Parking	Off street parking	Poor
	Central universal parking	Poor
Ped + Cycle Access	Clear path network linking amenities	Good
	Shared use pathways	Good
Through Route	Path network allows movement through the space	Good
Proximity	Close to other community facilities	Good

Aesthetics + Condition

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Site Appeal	Park is open and inviting and has a mix of attractions	Good
Natural Appeal	Established trees and under story vegetation	Good
Maintenance	Trees, nature spaces and gardens are well maintained	Good
Facility Quality	Well maintained and in good condition	Good
Damage	Clean and well cared for	Good

Activity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Diversity	Facilities that cater for various groups and uses	Poor
Events	Includes open areas that can cater for use by large groups of for community events	Good
Social Infrastructure	Includes shelters, picnic and barbecue facilities in accessible location.	Good
Play Infrastructure	Includes playground or nature play opportunities and/or open lawn for games and/or informal activity points	Good
Sport Infrastructure	Facilities that enable users to engage in formal sport	NA

Comfort + Amenity

Very Poor Poor Neutral Good Very Good

Disruption + Noise	Contains areas away (or removed) from busy paths and areas	Good
	Has Quieter areas away from regular, loud noise	Good
Spending time	Includes sheltered areas and/or open lawn where individuals or groups can gather.	Good
Shade + Shelter	Positioned within easy access to internal pathway and in reasonable proximity to other facilities.	Good
Furniture	Seating positioned to encourage socialisation and within easy access to internal pathway and/or overlooking activity sites	Good
	Drink fountains are close to activity points and able to be accessed by all users.	Good
	Bins are located throughout the park and are in good condition	Good
	Public toilets are available and are open and within easy access	Poor
Safety	Lighting is provided at entry points, along pathways and near facilities	Good
	There are clear, open lines of sight	Poor



Amenities Available



Location Plan

