

Hilton Park Precinct Plan

Place Plan

PREPARED FOR: CITY OF FREMANTLE

DECEMBER 2023

Welcome to Whadjuk Noongar boodjar

The Country now known as Hilton has been for millennia a gathering place. This Country is celebrated as a diverse landscape of ecologies, communities and histories – so it has been from time immemorial for the Whadjuk Noongar people, who are the traditional custodians of the lands of the Swan Coastal Plain, stretching from Victoria Plains in the north down to the Pinjarra area in the south. It also extends into the foothills of the Darling Scarp in the east and the Indian Ocean to the east.

We pay our respects to their Ancestors and Elders past, present and emerging and acknowledge that through honouring Country, we also honour their timeless connections to Country.

Beyond the protection and enhancement of Country, we also make space so its traditional owners are respected, listened to and learned from, and that the understanding of Country and connection form the foundations of decision making.

If we care for Country, Country cares for us.

For:



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1.1 Introduction

This Hilton Park Place Plan sits within a suite of documents and deliverables as part of the Hilton Park Precinct Plan Project. The Precinct Plan will culminate in a Master Plan for the precinct that sets a vision, staging and budget framework for future development.

The purpose of the Place Plan is to align a vision, themes and set of actions for Hilton Park together with City of Fremantle, Community and Key Stakeholders requirements and expectations.

About this place plan

The Hilton Park Place Plan (the Place Plan) is a dynamic and practical list of actions to be completed over a 10 year period, guided by a strong understanding of place, people and vision. It defines the community-led vision for the renewal of Hilton Park and provides the necessary guidance for its delivery.

By providing a clear outline of actions and projects, the Place Plan provides the framework to organise community and council. By collating all the moving parts that make up the delivery phase of this project, the place plan is able to break down silos between council and community, ensuring everyone is working towards the same goal.

Why is it needed?

Whilst renewal projects can come with new life and economic prosperity, there is also opportunity for the loss of character and authenticity. It is therefore important that any process of change understands and is sympathetic to the complex eco-system of place, continues to grow and build inclusively with community and understands the impact actions are having on the built, social and natural environment. This is especially true for Hilton Park, being a highly valued parkland and recreation destination that has supported the life of the community for decades.

What's Happening at Hilton Park

The City of Fremantle (the City) has recognised the need to review and renew the amenity and use of Hilton Park, in order to maximize the community benefit and efficiency of its use. This renewal project emerged through a shift in Councils focus towards renewing and activating suburban amenities and precincts.

Hilton Park is an approximately 19 hectare site, four kilometres from the Fremantle CBD, straddling the boundary of the suburbs of Hilton and Beaconsfield. The precinct is host to a number of sporting and community facilities, including lawn bowls, soccer, cricket, Australian rules football, and a men's shed.

WHAT IS A PLACE PLAN?

A Place Plan aims to improve places and spaces for the benefit of residents, businesses and visitors by adopting a place-based approach to determine the physical infrastructure and services that best respond to local needs.

A key feature of the Place Plan involves identifying short, medium-and longer-term initiatives and projects that will help to enliven the place and improve the experience for all.

A PLACE APPROACH

A shared place vision and actions by a range of people created great places.

Start with better understanding the place and people and go from there.

Uses a cross function approach that taps into the expertise of different disciplines.

Identifies and builds on opportunities.

Principles, relationships and trials inform strategy and actions.

Shares responsibilities and control within parameters. Enable a variety of people and groups to act.

Working WITH and enabling actions BY the community.

A STANDARD APPROACH

An expert-led plan is the best way to create great places.

Start with a particular agenda, goal or deliverable and progress from there.

Generally led by one disciplines or department, with others consulted through the process.

Focus is often on solving problems.

Data, analysis and strategy inform actions.

Control and manage the process. Puts the primary responsibility on the government to deliver the plan.

Working FOR the benefit of the community.



The Place Plan in Context

This Place Plan forms part of a suite of documents that will guide the creation of a Master Plan for the renewal of Hilton Park. The Master Plan project aims to set the foundations for a place where life, sport and art co-exist, ensuring a future as a well-loved community recreation and sports precinct.

HILTON PARK MASTER PLAN DOCUMENT SUITE OVERVIEW

HILTON PARK MASTER PLAN

CREATING THE PLAN

Taking what we know about Hilton Park and the Vision that has been set, this document creates the plan for its future.

PLACE PLAN

SETTING THE VISION

The Place Plan sets the vision for Hilton Park and thinks about what needs to be done to achieve it.

SITE ANALYSIS

NEEDS ANALYSIS

DEVELOPING OUR UNDERSTANDING

These documents take what we know, and look at how it might impact the future of the Park.

WALK ON COUNTRY

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

LITERATURE REVIEW

FOUNDATION KNOWLEDGE

These documents summarise what is known already and community wants.

1.2 Urban Parks + Their Benefits

Urban parks are often seen as indicators of the quality of life for an area. For this reason, creating and maintaining good quality & high amenity urban parks is an important part of looking after the health and well-being of the community.



SUSTAINABLE ISLANDS

Green areas mitigate the harmful effects of pollution, and urban heat. They are also havens for many different plant and animal species.



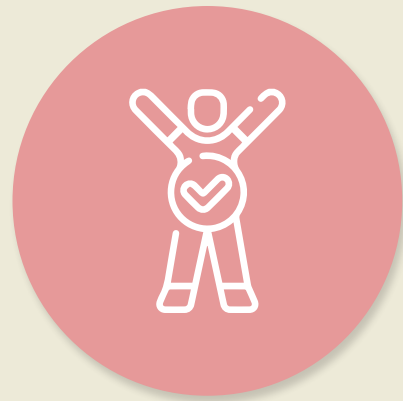
SOCIAL COHESION

For all ages, they are meeting places for clubs, hobbyists, neighbours and tourists, etc.



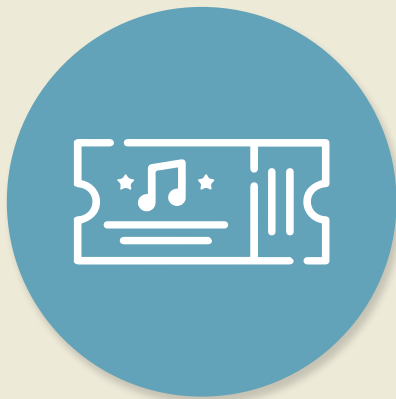
THEY ARE GOOD FOR OUR MENTAL HEALTH

They help us relax, think, and to give us a break from the hard built environment, and our daily routines.



....AND GOOD FOR OUR BODIES

They are ideal places for sport and physical activities, both formal and informal.



THEY ARE SETTINGS

They are venues for end-of-year wind-ups, concerts, exhibitions, carnivals and leisure activities of all kinds.



....AND MUSEUMS, TOO

Urban Parks can nurture public art, memorials artifacts, and buildings of cultural & nostalgic value.

2.0

Place Analysis

2.1 Literature Review

A document review has been undertaken of all Council policies, plans and strategies that have a direct impact on Hilton Park. In recent years, the City has pro-actively engaged in a large number of surveys, reviews and proposals.

This provides a huge amount of existing information for the project team to explore and build on. The project acknowledges the previous body of work and makes future propositions that build up and act on the contributions already made.

It is noted that at the time of preparing this report, the City of Fremantle was in the process of reviewing their Public Open Space Strategy, and Community Infrastructure Plan.

Previous Concepts + Engagement

Hilton Park Opportunity Realisation 2023

Sporting Clubs and Groups Feedback

Hilton Sports Precinct Desktop Review

Dick Lawrence Oval Playscape Report 2021

Ecoscape Masterplan 2008

City of Fremantle Strategic Documents

Fremantle Economic Development
Strategy 2015 - 2020

Water Conservation and Efficiency Plan
2020 - 2025

Communities Facilities Plan - Future
Directions 2036

Waste Management Action Plan
2020 - 2025

Strategic Community Plan

Greening Fremantle Strategy

Walyalup Reconciliation Plan 2019 - 2022

Urban Forest Plan 2017

One Planet Action Plan 2020 - 2025

Bike Plan 2019 - 2024

Climate Change Adaption Plan 2020

Integrated Transport Strategy

Age Friendly City Plan 2019 - 2024

Access and Inclusion Plan 2021 - 2025

Community Safety and Crime Prevention



2.2 A Snapshot of Hilton Park

Pre Colonial Settlement

The City of Fremantle sits within the Aboriginal cultural region of Beeliar. Its Nyoongar name is Walyalup (the place of walyo). The surrounding land of Fremantle is also a significant place for the Whadjuk people. Walyalup is the Country on both banks of the Derbal Yerrigan (Swan River).

To the local Whadjuk people, Fremantle is a place of ceremonies, significant cultural practices and trading. Made up of lakes, water holes, swamps, marsh lands and sand plains, it is a rich environment that provides for the growth of plants and marine life, providing a vast food source for the Whadjuk people.

The site has formed an integral part of Whadjuk Nyoongar Country. Mythological stories relate to the nearby Clontarf Hill as being part of a limestone ridge that was created by the Waugal, the sacred rainbow serpent.

The hill holds the story of a mother and her two sons who are the protectors of Derbal Nara (Cockburn Sound). This limestone ridge expresses itself within Hilton Park through the underlying geology, in a number of locations.

Post - Settlement

1829

Captain James Stirling arrived from England and established the Swan River Colony



exhibitions.slwa, 1903.

1868

Population reached 22738

1871

Fremantle became a municipality



freetopia, 7

1890's

Gold was discovered attracting many new prospectors

1849

It was officially announced that the Swan River Colony had been 'constituted a penal settlement'

1881

The Perth to Fremantle railway was opened

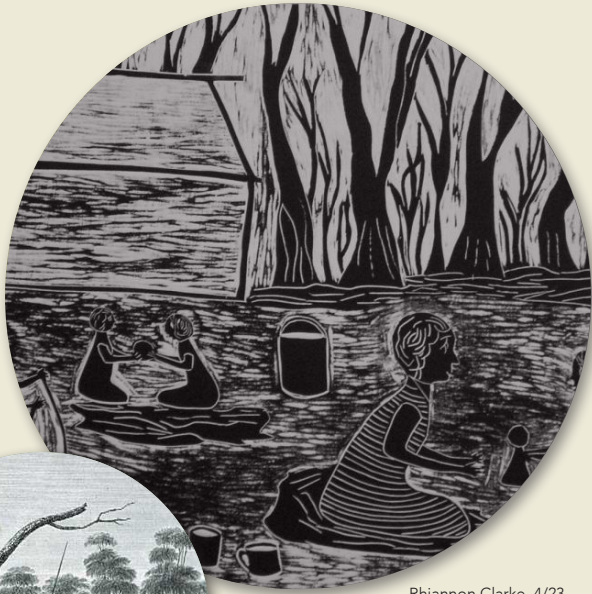
1887

The Town Hall was built and gas street lamps were installed

1890

The Public water supply Scheme was introduced





Rhiannon Clarke, 4/23.



Tasmanian Library, SLT, 1807



1953 - Earliest Aerial Photo of site

Nearmaps. 1953.

1897

The Hospital, harbour and markets were opened



googleearth, 2023.

1946 onwards

Hilton Park Suburb was established. The post war housing boom sees rapid growth in both Hilton Park and Bicton

Hilton and Beaconsfield have continued to flourish as suburbs of Fremantle.

1938

Hilton Park Resident Association successfully lobbied for the reservation and construction of Hilton Park

1945

World War Two finishes and soldiers return home to a housing shortage



exhibitions.slwa, 1900.



domain, 2023.



Demographic

Total Population



4,323
HILTON VS **5,315**
BEACONSFIELD VS **216,647**
GREATER
PERTH

Median age



38yrs
HILTON VS **42yrs**
BEACONSFIELD VS **37yrs**
GREATER
PERTH

Born in Australia



60.4%
HILTON VS **67.4%**
BEACONSFIELD VS **59.5%**
GREATER
PERTH

Birth Place - HILTON



6.6% **2.2%** **1.3%** **1.2%**
UK New Zealand Italy Germany

No. households



1,645
HILTON VS **2,387**
BEACONSFIELD VS **882,374**
GREATER
PERTH

Household Size



2.4
HILTON VS **2.35**
BEACONSFIELD VS **2.6**
GREATER
PERTH

Languages - English



88.5%
HILTON VS **85%**
BEACONSFIELD VS **76.3%**
GREATER
PERTH

Birth Place - BEACONSFIELD



5.6% **1.4%** **1.1%** **1%**
UK India New Zealand Sri Lanka



Fremantlecitydockers.

Family Home



42.9%
HILTON VS **43.8%**
BEACONSFIELD VS **71.5%**
GREATER
PERTH

Group Home



5.6%
HILTON VS **3.8%**
BEACONSFIELD VS **2.5%**
GREATER
PERTH

Lone Person



29.2%
HILTON VS **24.4%**
BEACONSFIELD VS **24.9%**
GREATER
PERTH

Population

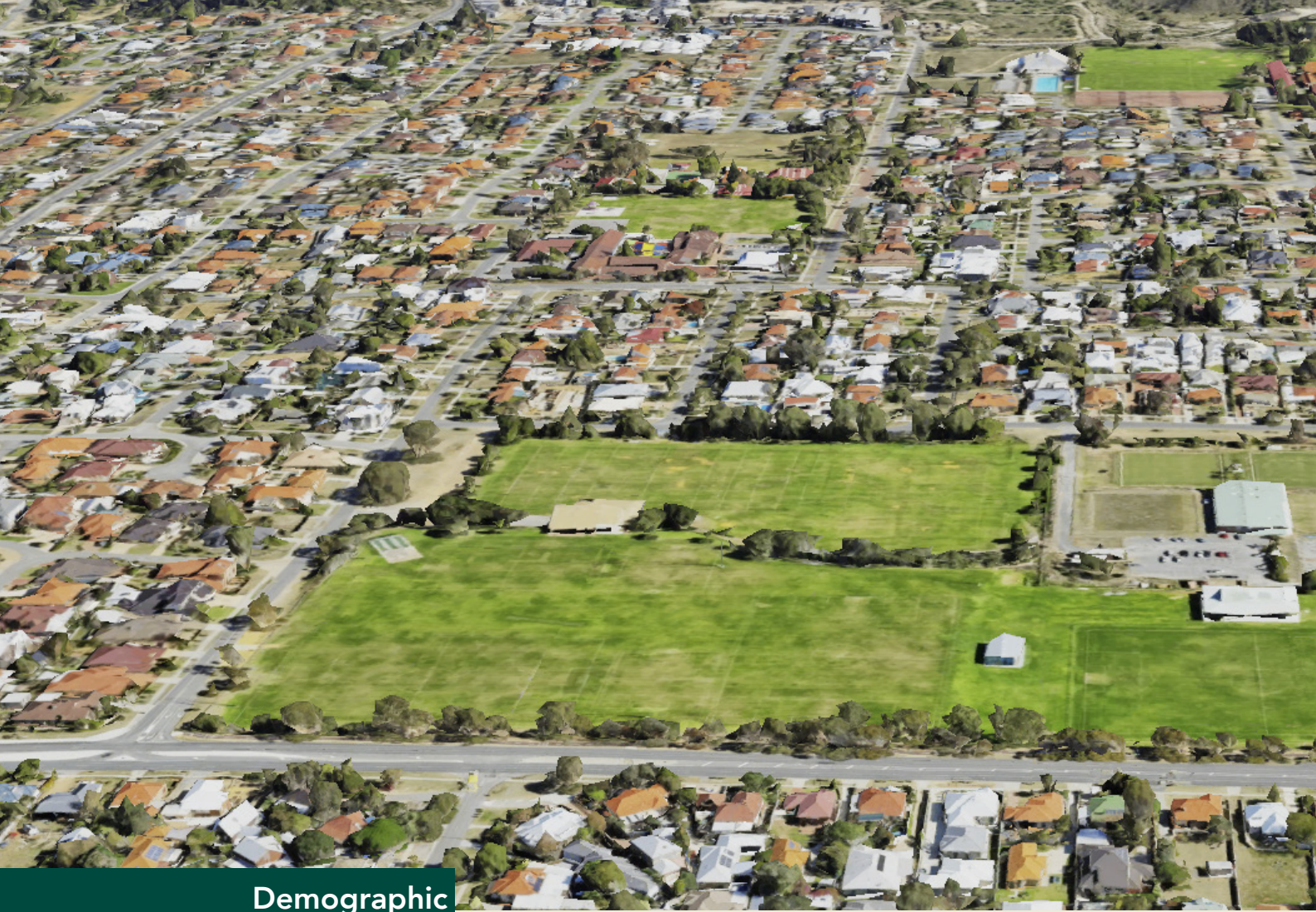
Analysis of the service age groups of City of Fremantle in 2021 compared to Perth South West shows there was a lower proportion of people in the younger age groups (0 to 17 years) and a higher proportion of people in the older age groups (60+ years). Overall, 17.0% of the population was aged between 0 and 17, and 26.5% were aged 60 years and over, compared with 23.2% and 21.1% respectively for Perth South West.

Emerging population groups include:

- Seniors (70 to 84)
- Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)
- Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)
- Older workers and pre-retirees (50 to 59)

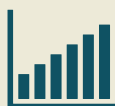
Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (SEIFA)

The City of Fremantle reports a SEIFA percentile rating of 61. This means that 62% of local governments in Western Australia are at greater disadvantage than the City of Fremantle.



Demographic

Gross Regional Product - FREMANTLE



City of Fremantle's Gross Regional Product (GRP) was \$4.57 billion in the year ending June 2022, growing 3.7% since the previous year.

Cultural Diversity

In 2021, 29.2% of residents were born overseas, slightly lower than the Perth South West average of 32.6%.

Analysis of the language used at home by the population of City of Fremantle in 2021 compared to Perth South West shows that there was a larger proportion of people who used English only, and a smaller proportion of those using a non-English language (either exclusively, or in addition to English).

Overall, 81.0% of the population used English only, and 12.8% used a non-English language, compared with 78.6% and 16.3% respectively for Perth South West. This indicates that the City of Fremantle is typically less diverse than other areas within the Perth South West.



Googleearth, 2023.

Weekly Home Income



\$17,14
HILTON VS **\$1,837**
BEACONSFIELD VS **\$1,865**
GREATER
PERTH

Monthly Mortgage



\$1,950
HILTON VS **\$2300**
BEACONSFIELD VS **\$1,907**
GREATER
PERTH

Weekly Rent



\$300
HILTON VS **\$350**
BEACONSFIELD VS **\$350**
GREATER
PERTH

Unemployment Rate



3%
HILTON VS **2.8%**
BEACONSFIELD VS **5.3%**
GREATER
PERTH

Fields of Qualification- HILTON



9.88% **10.44%** **14.47%** **28.63%**
Engineering Culture Commerce Nil

Fields of Qualification- BEACONSFIELD



9.3% **10.5%** **11%** **14.2%**
Retail Education Health Construction

2.3

Personas of Hilton Park

The Hilton Park community is made up of many different people. Understanding those people and their experiences is key to creating a good plan for the future of the park.



Club Members

We are the less skilled, more social sporting club members. We are both young and old, and love to come to Hilton Park to swing a bat or kick a ball and hang out with our mates. We often spend time in the club rooms pre and post games, enjoying the offerings of the canteen and bar. We tend to volunteer our time for club activities and love to reminisce about local legends. We spend a couple of nights a week at the club and at least half a weekend day at Hilton Park.



Dog Lovers

We care deeply about Hilton Park and spend a lot of our spare time there walking our beloved pooches. Our Whatsapp group is full of pictures of our dogs playing together, and if you need to know what's going on in the area, we are a great source of information. We are local people and want to make sure Hilton Park is a place for everyone in the community to enjoy, especially our pets!



Young Adults

We are teenagers, developing our independence from our parents, and experimenting with who we are and what we like. We are looking for places to hang out with our friends, and want some space to do that without being watched over all the time. We like to engage with sport on our own terms, so love, opportunities for activities that are self directed like skate, basketball courts and pump tracks. But we also love to be part of the community and need to feel valued and trusted. This is an important phase of our life and whilst we might not openly say it, being part of the Hilton Park community gives us the confidence to develop into the young adults we are becoming.



Families

You will find us in the playground at most times of the day, scooting on the footpaths, or playing a Saturday game for one of the sporting clubs. We are local to the area, and come to Hilton Park to let off steam, get amongst nature, and spend time together. We will use whatever amenities there is at hand, but especially need access to toilets, so you might find us traipsing across the fields to get to the closest one. Hilton Park is an extension of our backyard and we feel at home here.



Athletes

We are both the highly skilled athletes that train regularly at Hilton Park. We work hard, and are at Hilton Park most evenings and weekends. We like the park to be a certain playing standard, and want its facilities to match our ambition. We might not live locally, but we are here regularly, and its a big part of our sporting identity. We will advocate for the needs of our club as much as we can.

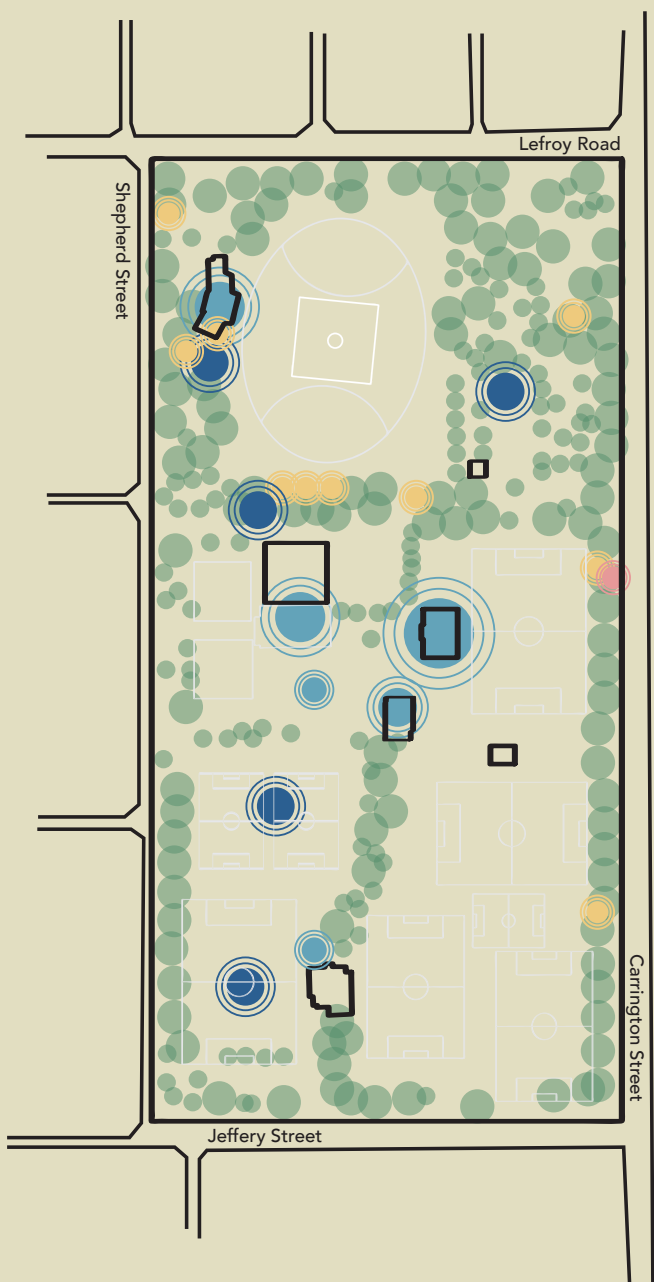


Social Seniors

We see ourselves as the heart of Hilton Park and have lived or played here for years. We remember what it used to be and have opened our hearts and facilities to the different people who have used the park over the years. We want to make sure our hobby or sport appeals to the next generation, so have a keen interest in its modernisation. We want to remain part of the community, and weave ourselves deeper into its heart.

2.4 Place Audit

Good urban places, from street networks to park benches, play a role in creating tolerant and inclusive communities where opportunity to flourish is shared by everyone. By measuring the place against a series of principles that create public life, we are able to understand what is and is not working, and set a higher standard for public life. Based on Jan Gehls' 'Public Life Tool-Kit', this section audits the different aspects of the park that contribute to public life.



Public Seating



Bus stops



Shade



Privatised gathering spaces



Spaces with high levels of informal use

Opportunities

OPPORTUNITIES TO WALK

- Inconsistent footpath provision means it is difficult to navigate to the park.
- Fencing creates unsightly barriers to moving around the park.
- People are creating their own tracks across the park, demonstrating that the current path network is insufficient.
- Opportunity to incorporate fitness loops around the site.

Other / Positives

SCALE

- Hilton Park is very large.
- Walking around or from one side to another is difficult and its large scale exacerbates this.
- There are a number of smaller parks or destinations within Hilton Park focussing on different interest groups.
- Distances between playground and available toilets is problematic.

Feelings

UNPLEASANT SENSORY EXPERIENCES

- Areas with lack of shade makes the site feel hot.
- Degraded buildings do not feel nice to use or see.
- Fencing and lack of clear pathway through the site means people are having to walk through holes in fences and create their own pathways.
- Traffic noise from surrounding busy streets.
- Noise from sporting games (whistles, shouting, ball impact).
- Glare from bright sport lights at night time.

OPPORTUNITIES TO SIT + STAND

- Most seating opportunities are on the periphery of the park.
- Seating is often co-located with good shade trees, which is good.
- Club rooms have verandahs and balconies allowing for people to gather in comfort.
- There is not sufficient seating across the site.
- Limited spectator or performance seating.

OPPORTUNITIES TO PLAY + EXERCISE

- Playground located near Brad Hardie Pavilion.
- Half court basketball court.
- Provisions for soccer, cricket and Australian rules football.
- Opportunity to play amongst mature trees and with slopes of the site.

OPPORTUNITIES TO SEE

- Central area of site has the potential to provide a central viewing space.
- Slopes create interesting opportunity for play.
- Mature trees in peace grove create some visibility issues.

POSITIVE ASPECTS OF CLIMATE

- Good access to sunlight.
- Mature trees provide good shade.
- Opportunities for drainage to provide cooling across site.

POSITIVE SENSORY EXPERIENCES

- Sound of wind rustling through trees.
- Warmth of sunlight on skin
- Sounds of fun and life.
- Touching and seeing nature.
- Using body through exercise .

FEELING SAFE

- Unkempt areas contribute to perceived safety issues.
- Fencing makes site illegible and created spaces where people feel trapped.
- Lack of passive surveillance in the middle of the site feels unsafe.
- Slopes and gradient obstructs visibility across the site.
- Transient people present on site. (i.e. backpackers, people visiting for sports).
- Large groups of people can be intimidating for individuals.

FEELING SAFE FROM TRAFFIC + ACCIDENTS

- Anecdotal safety issues from people crossing roads (in particular Carrington St.) and car movements associated with the Lefroy Rd car park and with pedestrian access in the north west corner of site.
- Issues with people entering road space to retrieve balls & dogs.
- Friction between users as movement zones are not clearly delineated.

2.5 The Hilton Park Look and Feel

The 'look and feel' of Hilton Park is one of contrasts. Of highly manicured and sprawling turf and derelict, overgrown trees. Fencing is ever present, in its many forms it encapsulates each area and can give a feeling of both privatisation and protection of the public park.

Glimpses of underlying geology (caste limestone) appear in association with level changes and disturbed topography. Similarly, native plants are found mostly to the periphery of the park, as if by afterthought or as a result of forgotten / leftover space.

Buildings at Hilton Park use the natural slope of the land and are of a scale reflective of the single story residential houses that surround the park. Rudimentary materials such as brick, bitumen and tin feature heavily.



Wide Open Spaces



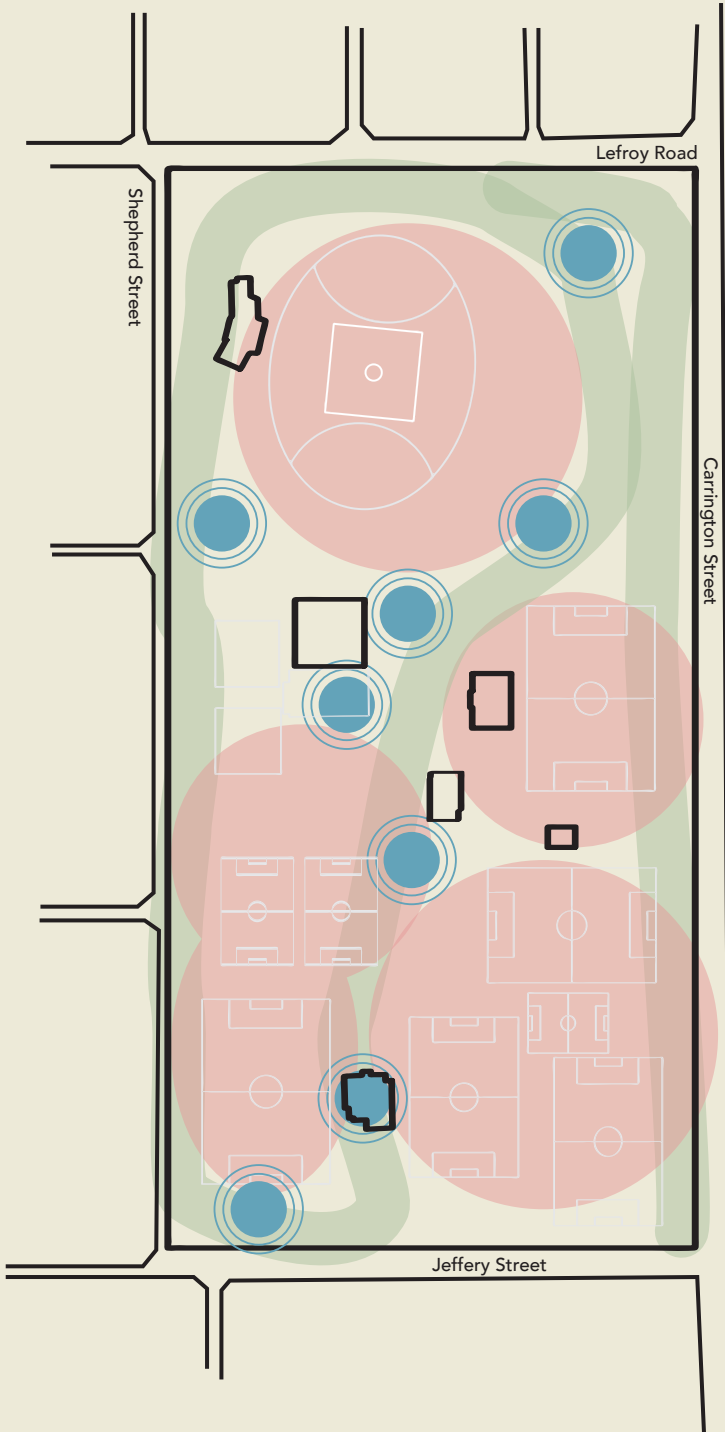
Steep Slopes



Mature Trees



Site Photo, 7/23.



- Wide Open Spaces
- Forgotten Spaces
- Concentration of Mature Trees



Forgotten Spaces



Fences + Barriers



Materials



2.6 Stories of Place

Site Photo, 7/23.



Moort

The Hilton Park site is situated in the geomorphic zone traditionally referred to by Noongars as Booyeembara which is associated with a limestone belt, with its associated Tuart Woodland.

Though the area had a lower population carrying capacity reflected in less archaeological sites than in other areas because of more limited natural resources, particularly surface water, it was still seasonally occupied.

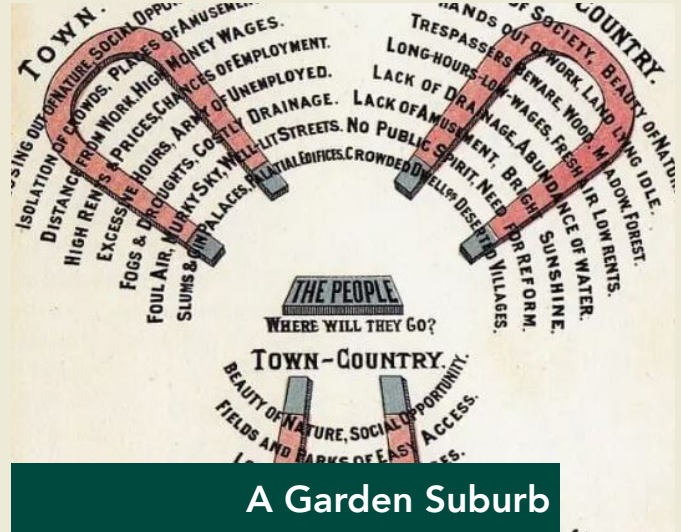
The flora of Booyeembara and its associated Tuart Woodland is used by Noongars as bush tucker or bush medicine. There is potential for these species to be planted through the park and for interpretation of their traditional use to be provided.

Recent history reveals strong links between the Noongar community and Fremantle Dockers Junior Football Club with local members playing at the club.

Reference:

Report Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Former Challenger TAFE site Grosvenor Street, Beaconsfield, WA.
Dr Edward M McDonald, Ethnoscience

Garden city, 2017.



A Garden Suburb

Located immediately to the east, the original Hilton Park Estate subdivision from which the suburb of Hilton was created, was based on the ideal of the 'Garden City' from the early 1900's.

Garden Cities' advocate for decent housing in sustainable, well-planned communities, surrounded by a garden or rural setting. The design philosophy was a strategy to mitigate against the 'urban problem' of overcrowding, poverty, unemployment and bad housing in towns and cities at the time.

Garden Suburbs were typically designed to accommodate workers' housing after the war. This was true for Hilton Park, which is considered socially and historically significant in that it represents the post-war changes both in Western Australia and across the world. The development of Hilton Park reflects the Commonwealth government's plan to encourage people to migrate to Australia and the determination to provide sufficient housing for all Australians.

The physical attributes of Hilton Park Estate included spacious blocks, wide streets, elegant street layouts following the natural fall of the land, street plantings, the centrally sited school, community facilities, recreational parks and bushland. Unsurprisingly, Hilton Park residents had a great appreciation of local flora and fauna and used the surrounding bushland for walks and recreation.



A Place of Rituals

Belonging to a place, to a city, is the complex and sometimes uncertain result of a series of factors. Urban rituals undoubtedly play an important role in developing a sense of belonging to a place. When processes are repeated, they become comfortable and familiar, and help people to feel safe and secure in their environment. Over time, some rituals and routines become tradition, and are weaved into the historic fabric of the place.

Hilton Park is a place of many different kind of rituals. Just some of those we heard from the community included:

- Going for a walk around or through the park and following the route/pathways.
- Dog walkers who regularly meet at the same place to exercise their dogs.
- Attending sporting club games and training every week.
- Generations of families who have played for the same sporting club over centuries.
- Singing the same club anthem, cheering for the umpires and opposing team at the start and end of sporting games.
- Regularly spending Friday nights throughout summer dancing and chatting at the bowling club.
- Playing the same disc golf course over and over again, working on your handicap.
- Meeting regularly at the Men's Shed, working on projects, and sharing morning tea together.

It is these rituals that have shaped the belonging and community of Hilton Park.



Connection

Early life in Hilton was community focussed. As a newly established suburb it was isolated from central Fremantle, being what was considered then the outskirts of suburban expansion. Isolation was felt much more deeply with car ownership being the exception and communication dependent on the public telephone. This was a place where friendships were established with the suppliers of food and groceries. As the area progressed, and its community grew, these strong connections remain evident and have come to define the place.

Hilton Park itself has been central to keeping those relationships intact. Community stories about dog owners creating social media chat groups to organise meet ups and share photos of their pets represent the depth to which these relationships run. More formally, regular morning teas at the men's sheds, social functions at the bowling club and functions in the club rooms continue to build relationships amongst community groups. Several times, club men and women talked of a sense of 'home' when referring to their club.

Fremantlecityfc.



Equity

There is a sense that, finally, Australia has reached an age where girls and women can play any sport they choose, at any level. The “grass ceiling” which has existed since organised sport began, is starting to soften and there is optimism about the progress of women’s sport and the place of women in Australia more broadly. With more equitable access to funding, media coverage and representation of female athletes in highly successful national level teams, local sporting clubs are starting to see a boom in female participants.

Shifting views of female athleticism has resulted in the realisation that many sporting facilities are seriously lacking in providing equitable opportunities for female athletes. From a lack of appropriate change rooms, to the number of pitches not being able to support the increase in use, there is an obvious need for local sporting clubs to take stock of their clubrooms and quickly plan for the influx of female participants.

Furthering this theme of equity is the concept of sport as an equalizer, where the common interest of a particular sport brings together many people with different social, economic and cultural backgrounds. Studies show that participation in sport is valuable and meaningful for everyone, and at a local level it often has broader positive impact on culturally and linguistically diverse communities. Sport plays an important role in creating social capital and helping communities develop trust, openness and respect for different individuals and groups.

Clarence Plains Community Shed.



Local Leadership

Hilton Park is the home for many local leaders. From its inception, where community leaders petitioned for its creation through the Hilton Progress Association, to today, where the Fremantle City Football Club has been promoted to the premier league, leaders have always influenced what is happening at Hilton Park. Furthering this concept of leadership is the idea that across Australia, and in fact the world, sporting people are commonly elevated to the status of ‘modern day gods’.

With this elevated position comes the responsibility to act as a role model for their community group and within the wider community. This responsibility has never been truly acknowledged, but is worthy of celebration and support.

The concept of leadership also is present in the creation of Hilton Park itself. As a garden suburb, the suburb of Hilton was designed to best practice town planning theory of the time. It led the way in overcoming the perceived issues with inner city living.

Hiltonparkbowlingclub, 2018.



Resilience

Hilton Park has roots as a working class suburb with most original residents employed in the trades, as Port Authority workers or power station employees. As a new suburb, the opportunities of Hilton Park provided a strong incentive and determination to obtain home ownership for those who it may not have been possible before, seeing an influx of owner builders who received assistance from the government and migrants escaping a devastated post war Europe.

The tenacity of its community is perhaps best demonstrated by the story of the Hilton Park Progress Association who in 1938, battled the local government to have the land at Hilton Park set aside as a reserve, and who were described in several news paper articles as "progressive" and "earnest". Not only did the progress association successfully lobby for the provision of the reserve, they then built the park themselves through a series of community busy bee's.

This tenacity is still present today, in the sporting clubs that battle for promotion and wins each week on the Hilton Park fields. It is evident in the community who turned out on mass to discuss the future of their park, advocating for the creation of a community asset that thrives well into the future.

Hilton Park is a place of resilience, where the community bands together for a common goal.

Excerpts from the West Australian Newspaper, circa 1928.

HILTON PARK OPENED

It is only through the earnestness and sheer "sticking to his guns" tactics of the Hilton Progress Association that on Monday last the residents were officially provided with a recreation ground.

The large block of land near the Beaconsfield tram terminus has been lying idle and covered with scrub, but this, by the work of busy bees each week-end, has been cleared, levelled and provided with a trotting track, running and general sporting grounds. The Mayor, Mr. Gibson, who officially opened the grounds last Monday, expressed amazement at the amount of voluntary work which had been done. We foresee a delegation to the Council in the near future, for the Hilton Park people don't believe in sitting back.

HILTON PARK PROGRESSIVE RESIDENTS

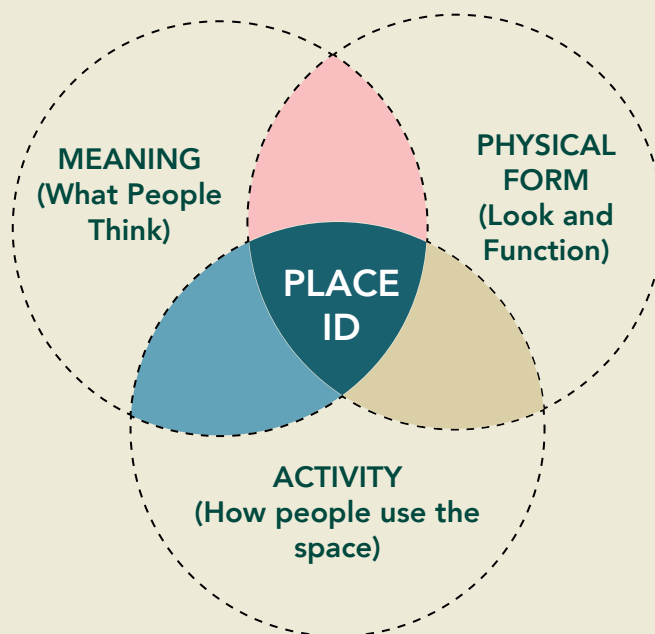
Hilton Park residents believe in helping themselves before expecting other people to take trouble on their behalf. Recently Fremantle councillors inspected their reserve, and were well satisfied with the work which is being done and adding to the beauty of the district. The residents themselves have erected without cost to the ratepayers a very substantial shelter shed. The council has promised to put a bitumen floor in this. A request for flowering gums to beautify the park will also be granted by the council.

HILTON PARK PROGRESS

Construction of a Park

The Hilton Park Progress Association is progressive. At present the interests of the body are concentrated upon the construction of a reserve between Lefroy-road and Carrington-street. Sustenance workers in the district are employed, and being married men who evince an interest in the progress of Hilton Park, and realise that they are providing facilities for recreation for their children, are rapidly transforming the reserve, which covers an area of 11 acres. It is being levelled and cleared of old trees and stone. The stone will be used for constructing an approach to the ground. A number of reserves are being constructed at present for the sake of providing occupation for gangs of unemployed. Once the parks are made they should not be neglected, as some have been. The Esplanade, a really fine stretch of verdure, has lost its aforesaid attractiveness, and is now unfortunately chiefly the resort of the idler and the stump orator and his flock.

2.7 Sense of Place



MEANING (What People Think)

- The community is deeply attached to Hilton Park. It has been central to their daily life for centuries.
- There is strong community desire to see the park 'shine' and well cared for.
- Sporting clubs see this as their home.
- General community see Hilton Park as an extension of their backyard.
- Safety is an issue for people who use the site especially at night. There are many fences, some that create a sense of barrier, exclusion and unsightliness. Some spaces are uncared for making them feel unsafe.

PHYSICAL FORM (Look and Function)

- With the exception of Brad Hardie Pavilion rooms, all buildings at Hilton Park are tired, and in need of significant upgrade.
- Limestone is present throughout the Park and is a reference to the geology that informs the local ecology.
- Fences, steep slopes and perceived privatisation of club rooms limit how people experience the Park.
- There are many forgotten spaces in the Park, that have been abandoned and are no longer looked after.

ACTIVITY (How people use the space)

- Hilton Park is central to community life for locals.
- The Park is used by people of all ages and backgrounds. It serves many purposes and is home to many different interest groups.
- Much of the general public use of the park is pushed to edges, and occurs between sporting fields.
- Dog walking is a cherished and important part of the communities use of the Park.
- Local families like to play in the park, using the playground, kicking a ball, or walking and cycling around the footpaths. Sometimes, the lack of accessible toilets limit how long they can spend there.
- Lots of opposite uses occur here. For example, active and passive sport, or fun versus serious uses.
- Use of the park is seasonal with summer months seeing less usage.

SENSE OF PLACE STATEMENT:

Hilton Park is an important urban park that is inhabited and cared for by a resilient and tenacious community. Whilst its amenities are tired, the land it sits upon offers many opportunities.
Hilton Park is a place of wide open spaces, mature trees, steep slopes and green grass.



3.0

Place Vision

3.1 The Vision

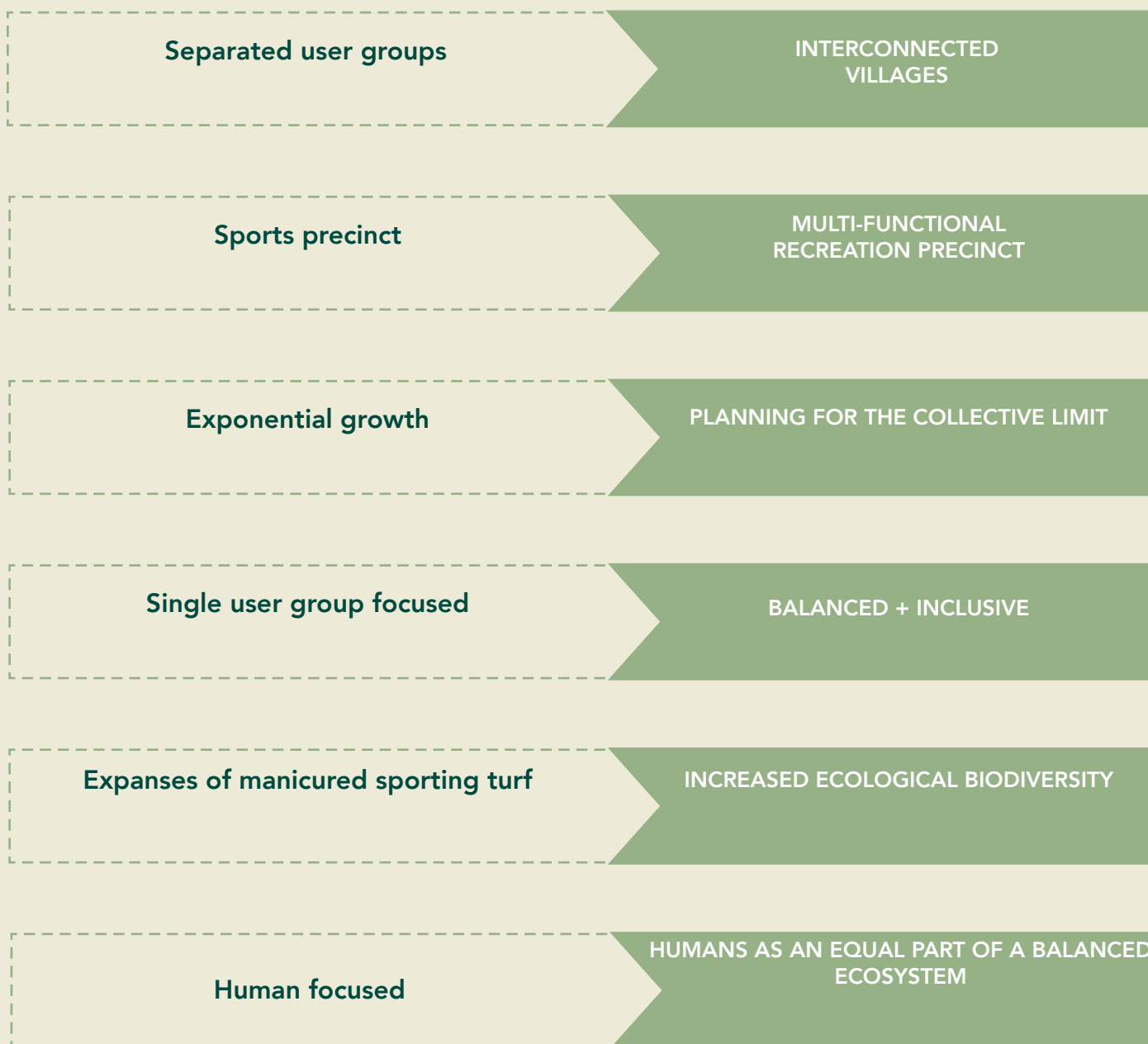
Hilton Park is a place for everyone!

A place of connection where people come together through organised sport, active and passive recreation, and community organisations.

Strengthened by the natural environment, Hilton Park is a place where communities thrive.

A Paradigm Shift

The realisation of the vision for Hilton Park requires a series of paradigm shifts in how it is thought of as a place, how it is planned for into the future and how it operates today.



3.2 Guiding Place Themes + Principles



BETTER TOGETHER

01 Inclusive

Hilton Park will welcome all people, understanding that different people will seek out different experiences.

02 Woven into the fabric of the neighbourhood

Hilton Park will be part of the fabric of the suburb, embracing and promoting the principles of a garden suburb.

03 Knowing what was before

Hilton Park will be enriched with Indigenous ways of knowing, drawing on the historic ecosystems that existed prior to colonial settlement to strengthen its future.

04 Good neighbours

Hilton Park will operate as a village, with a series of smaller neighbourhoods within it. Neighbourhoods will support one another, sharing and collaborating where they can, ensuring a thriving future.

05 Connected

Hilton Park will support social cohesion, nurturing community connection and relationships.



BIG HEARTED

01 Safe

Hilton Park will be a safe place, allowing the community to use its amenities without fear, regardless of their gender, or ability, and the time of day. Equally, threats associated with vehicles are minimised.

02 More than Sport

Hilton Park will offer a diverse range of recreation opportunities, balancing the needs to the community and sporting clubs.

03 Enhances the health of the community

Hilton Park will support and enhance the health of the community as well as the individual.

04 Ritual Experiences

Hilton Park will embrace the beloved and meaningful rituals of the community. From walking the same path, to playing sport every Saturday morning, the familiarity of Hilton Park will create a sense of belonging and 'home'.



GOT GUMPTION

01 Equality

Hilton Park will be a place of equality, where everyone has opportunity to access and participate in recreation.

02 Resilient environment

Hilton Park will provide a healthier natural environment for the community to enjoy now and long into the future by responding and adapting to the changing climate.

03 Supporting community leaders

Hilton Park will enable and empower community and sporting leaders.

04 Lead by example

Hilton Park will lead by example, promoting and striving for best practice outcomes.

05 Innovative

Hilton Park will strive for continual improvement by adapting and responding to innovation.

4.0

Actions

4.1 Place Map



Actions

- ① Create a series of well-connected walk-able paths.
- ② Prepare and implement a site wide wayfinding and signage strategy/plan that considers both physical and digital wayfinding outcomes.
- ③ Implement 'Complete Streets' in the streets that border Hilton Park, as well as key streets that people use to community to Hilton Park.
- ④ Investigate the renaming of Hilton Park and the amenities within it to better reflect the diversity and heritage of the area.
- ⑤ Establish a site-wide brand for Hilton Park to ensure the look and feel is cohesive and recognisable.
- ⑥ Establish quarterly meetings for site-wide collaboration between clubs and key stakeholders.
- ⑦ City of Fremantle to deliver ongoing sporting club, volunteer and leadership training and support programs.
- ⑧ Develop and maintain a whole of site asset management plan and maintenance schedule.
- ⑨ Create an advocacy strategy to attract private, state and federal funding.
- ⑩ Provide accessible and safe toilets in close proximity to the existing playground.
- ⑪ Explore the provision public electric vehicle charging stations as part of all new development on site.
- ⑫ Investigate best practice and innovative turf management program for the whole of site, considering evolution in products, technology and synthetic pitches
- ⑬ Increase the tree canopy across the whole of Hilton Park to 30%.
- ⑭ Create a significant tree register for the site to safeguard the existing canopy.
- ⑮ Ensure all new planting prioritises the use locally endemic plant species, using drought tolerant planting where endemic is not deemed viable.
- ⑯ Facilitate the construction of and installation of fauna support boxes in collaboration with the community.
- ⑰ Establish a water management plan that implements the best practice principles of Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD).
- ⑱ Prepare material and furniture palette guide for all new development on site.
- ⑲ Were possible, provide dedicated clubrooms for each major sporting club.
- ⑳ Ensure that all amenities and facilities on site are compliant with best practice accessibility requirements.
- ㉑ All new buildings and public art are to reference (where appropriate) the Indigenous and colonial heritage and culture of Hilton Park.
- ㉒ All new buildings are to resilient and minimise their impact across their life cycle.
- ㉓ Provide sufficient female change rooms and ablutions for all new buildings to meet the needs of the increasing number of female athletes. Pending the time line of new building construction, provide sufficient temporary female change rooms as an interim measure.
- ㉔ Prepare a whole of site parking strategy and management plan, taking into account both club and community usage.
- ㉕ Prepare and implement a whole of site lighting strategy
- ㉖ Establish a whole of site CCTV program.
- ㉗ Create and implement a side wide fencing strategy
- ㉘ Provide sufficient pet hydration and waste stations in key locations across the site.
- ㉙ Explore the provision of a permanent café or food van on site for community use. This exploration should consider the financial and social impact on sporting clubs and the potential management or ownership of the food venue by the sporting clubs.
- ㉚ Provide for additional play opportunities across the site by extending the existing playground and working with the natural slope and mature trees on site for nature based and exploratory play.
- ㉛ Explore the provision of additional gender-inclusive community shed activities/programs.
- ㉜ Place hydration stations strategically throughout the site.
- ㉝ Provide a versatile community gathering and performance space (indoor/ outdoor).
- ㉞ Develop a coordinated whole of site event plan.
- ㉟ Encourage visitors to extend their stay through the provision of comfortable amenities e.g. shaded picnic tables, BBQ facilities and increased seating opportunities.
- ㊱ Provide a diverse range of recreational opportunities of both formal and informal sports, for all ages and abilities. (Including Soccer, Australian Rules Football, Cricket, Lawn Bowls, Community Shed, Disc Golf, Skateboarding, Multi ball sports court, fitness loops and path networks etc.)
- ㊲ Provide a number of quiet spaces across the site.

DRAFT Action Table		Timing			Theme		
		1 Year	2 - 5 Years	5 -10 Years	BETTER TOGETHER	BIG HEARTED	GOT GUMPTION
1	Create a series of well-connected walkable paths.						
2	Prepare and implement a site wide wayfinding and signage strategy/ plan that considers both physical and digital wayfinding outcomes.						
3	Implement 'Complete Streets' in the streets that border Hilton Park, as well as key streets that people use to community to Hilton Park.						
4	Investigate the renaming of Hilton Park and the amenities within it to better reflect the diversity and heritage of the area.						
5	Establish a site-wide brand for Hilton Park to ensure the look and feel is cohesive and recognisable.						
6	Establish quarterly meetings for site-wide collaboration between clubs and key stakeholders.						
7	City of Fremantle to deliver ongoing sporting club, volunteer and leadership training and support programs.						
8	Develop and maintain a whole of site asset management plan and maintenance schedule.						
9	Create an advocacy strategy to attract private, state and federal funding.						
10	Provide accessible and safe toilets in close proximity to the existing playground.						
11	Explore the provision public electric vehicle charging stations as part of all new development on site.						
12	Investigate best practice and innovative turf management program for the whole of site, considering evolution in products, technology and synthetic pitches						
13	Increase the tree canopy across the whole of Hilton Park to 30%.						
14	Create a significant tree register for the site to safeguard the existing canopy.						
15	Ensure all new planting prioritises the use locally endemic plant species, using drought tolerant planting where endemic is not deemed viable.						
16	Facilitate the construction of and installation of fauna support boxes in collaboration with the community.						
17	Establish a water management plan that implements the best practice principles of Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD).						
18	Prepare material and furniture palette guide for all new development on site.						
19	Were possible, provide dedicated clubrooms for each major sporting club.						

20	Ensure that all amenities and facilities on site are compliant with best practice accessibility requirements.						
21	All new buildings and public art are to reference (where appropriate) the Indigenous and colonial heritage and culture of Hilton Park.						
22	All new buildings are to resilient and minimise their impact across their life cycle. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieving a best practice green star rating Be designed to adapt to the changing needs of the community (i.e. flexible floor plans) Prioritising the use of sustainable materials 						
23	Provide sufficient female change rooms and ablutions for all new buildings to meet the needs of the increasing number of female athletes. Pending the time line of new building construction, provide sufficient temporary female change rooms as an interim measure.						
24	Prepare a whole of site parking strategy and management plan, taking into account both club and community usage.						
25	Prepare and implement a whole of site lighting strategy that considers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The requirements of sporting clubs Community use lighting Safety Modernisation of infrastructure (i.e. LED and green technology). 						
26	Establish a whole of site CCTV program.						
27	Create and implement a site-wide fencing strategy taking into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fencing children's play areas Fencing portions of the parks perimeter Fencing of sporting pitches where necessary Ensuring permeability of the site is maintained The need for on-lead/off-lead dog exercise areas. 						
28	Provide sufficient pet hydration and waste stations in key locations across the site.						
29	Explore the provision of a permanent café or food van on site for community use. This exploration should consider the financial and social impact on sporting clubs and the potential management or ownership of the food venue by the sporting clubs.						
30	Provide for additional play opportunities across the site by extending the existing playground and working with the natural slope and mature trees on site for nature based and exploratory play.						
31	Explore the provision of additional gender-inclusive community shed activities/programs.						
32	Place hydration (drink) stations strategically throughout the site for humans and dogs.						
33	Provide a versatile community gathering and performance space (indoor/ outdoor).						
34	Develop a coordinated whole of site event plan.						
38	Encourage visitors to extend their stay through the provision of comfort amenities e.g. shaded picnic tables, increased seating opportunities.						
39	Provide a range of recreational opportunities of both formal & informal sports, for all ages and abilities. (eg Soccer, Australian Rules Football, Cricket, Lawn Bowls, Community Shed, Disc Golf, Skateboarding, Multi ball sports court, fitness loops and path networks etc.)						
40	Provide a number of quiet spaces across the site.						

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city making + liveability

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