



Samson Park

Final Masterplan Report 2026



About the City of Fremantle

Walyalup | Fremantle on Whadjuk Nyoongar Boodjar

A place celebrated for its culture and creativity, a gathering place for ceremonies, significant cultural practices and trading that dates back tens of thousands of years.

Today Fremantle enjoys a reputation as a uniquely creative community.

It is a place where visitors discover a wide range of hidden treasures and can share in the laid-back atmosphere that most residents prize.

There are generations of artists, cultural and creative workers who have contributed to this enviable culture. These people are our truth-tellers, storytellers and change makers.

Rev	Date	Issued for	Author	APPROVED
A	23/06/2025	Project Reference Group	DM/ SM	RA
B	04/11/2025	Council endorsement to release to community for final review.	DM/ SM	RA
C	05/02/2026	Council endorsement of the Final Masterplan following community release for final review.	DM/ SM	RA

Contents

Project Brief..... 4
Design and Community
Engagement phase
Initial Ideas that were explored with the community

Introduction..... 6
Project Overview
Masterplan Objectives
Management Plan Objectives
Building on Strong Foundations

Engagement..... 7
Engagement Process Overview

Learning and Listening with Our Community 8
Stakeholder Feedback

Analysis..... 11
Site Analysis Overview
Legend
Advocacy

Snapshot of Samson Park 13
Samson Suburb Overview
Samson Park Overview

Opportunities and Directions 15
Vision 16
Sense of Place Statement
Place Principles

Draft Masterplan 18
Detailed Masterplan Areas 32
Northern Area, Community Lawn Plan 32
Bush Activity, Play and Picnic Area Plan 36
Central Lawn Recreational Area Plan 40
Southern Area, Meeting Ground Plan 44
Implementation 51
Budget and Timelines

Next Steps..... 52
Council Adoption of Masterplan February 2026

Contact..... 54




Appendices
Appendix A: Public Engagement Session Report
Appendix B: Place Understanding Report
Appendix C: PRG Session 1
Appendix D: PRG Session 2
Appendix E: PRG Session 3



Project Brief

Design and Community Engagement phase

In this phase, we invited our community and stakeholders to actively shape the vision. The diagrammatic plan and accompanying imagery illustrated possible directions, not fixed outcomes, and served as a springboard for ideas, priorities and feedback. This initial brief was tested by key stakeholders and the community, and their input helped refine the design responses to be inclusive and grounded in local experience.

- ① Upgrade the Sellenger Ave parking
 - ② Toilet refurbishment and education signage
 - ③ Improved pathways to key park amenity
 - ④ Seasonal living stream with boardwalks
 - ⑤ Playground upgrades
 - ⑥ Consider shelters, seating, picnic tables, bike racks, BBQs and a drinking fountain
 - ⑦ Multicourt upgrade
-  Bushland paths, fencing and signage upgrades
 -  Irrigation upgrades, includes a new bore
 -  Bush feel with waterwise native plants and no lawn



Initial Ideas that were explored with the community



Incorporate ways to protect the bushland with fences, trails and signage as a key element of the masterplan.



Support the groups who care and look after the bushland, especially the Friends of Samson Park.



Consider how Samson Park can be more accessible and inclusive.



Encourage the incorporation of art to celebrate and educate about local wildlife.



Establish fresh wayfinding strategy.



Develop diverse playground activities that challenge children of varying ages and abilities.



Create a living stream to facilitate drainage and offer children opportunities to experience the natural environment.



Implement boardwalks seamlessly across drainage living stream.



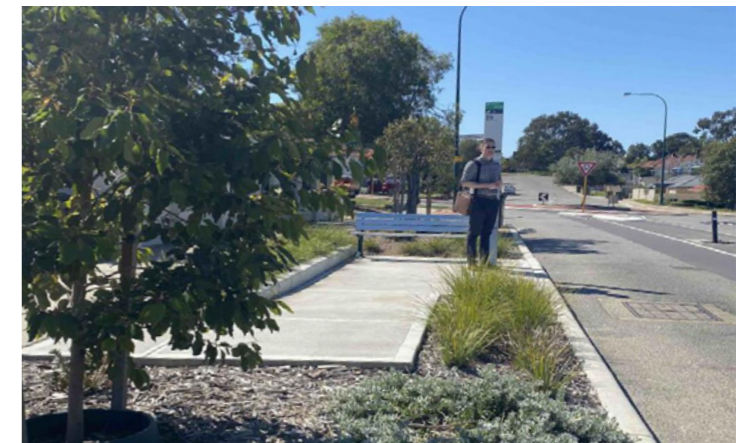
Talk with the community to determine the desire for shelters, catering to family and community group gatherings within the park.



Integrate informal seating nodes throughout the park, fostering a deeper connection with nature.



Involve the community in installing park verges.



Create bush bus stops to encourage sustainable transport.

Introduction

Project Overview

Samson Park is one of the City's most valued natural assets – a designated Bush Forever site celebrated for its remnant bushland, diverse wildlife, cultural heritage, and strong community connections. To guide its evolution over the next decade, the City has developed two interdependent documents, each with a distinct but complementary role.

This document is the Masterplan. It frames the park's long-term vision, strategic priorities, and spatial direction. At the same time, the companion Management Plan plays a critical influencing role: it provides the ecological strategies and data that inform the masterplan's decisions, ensuring that protection of the bushland is embedded at every level.

Together, the Masterplan and Management Plan form a unified strategy, the Masterplan offers the guiding blueprint, and the Management Plan ensures that this is grounded in sound ecological practice.



Masterplan Objectives

- Establish a clear long-term vision for the park and its bushland
- Improve drainage to support ecological health and resilience
- Enhance accessibility, amenities and recreation while protecting conservation values
- Strengthen education, wayfinding and visitor experiences
- Recognise and celebrate cultural and heritage values
- Promote sustainability and reinforce ecological and community connections

Management Plan Objectives

- Understand the park's geographical and ecological context
- Evaluate climatic conditions and soil characteristics
- Assess landscape features impacting park management
- Monitor plant species health and distribution
- Analyse wildlife diversity and habitat needs
- Develop strategies for managing invasive species and pests
- Implement effective fire management practices
- Provide recommendations for bushland management
- Enhance awareness through educational initiatives and signage

Building on Strong Foundations

The Samson Park Masterplan builds on the wealth of great work already underway in the park, strengthening its community, cultural and ecological value.

For decades, the Friends of Samson Park have provided outstanding, hands-on care through weeding, watering and planting. They have also played a key role in developing planting lists and interpretive signage that shares the ecology and heritage of the park. Their long-standing contribution remains central to the health and success of the bushland.

Since 2022 the annual Samson Tree Festival has continued to flourish, offering a much-loved celebration of the park's unique bushland. The following year a cockitrough bird waterer was introduced to support black cockatoos and other native species, reinforcing Samson Park's role in ecological care and biodiversity protection.

In 2024, further improvements were delivered along McCombe Avenue near Sellenger Avenue. An interpretive Samson Sign, co-designed with local schoolchildren and Whadjuk Elders, was installed to highlight the Noongar Six Seasons. This was complemented by new log seating and native plantings, enriching both the community experience and the bushland setting.

In early 2025, a new car park was constructed off Sellenger Avenue. The design includes an ACROD bay and a flexible multi-use space for a seasonal food truck. Additional improvements delivered with the project included wildlife-friendly kerbing to allow bobtails to safely cross and a new accessible path linking the carpark to the existing toilets.

Together, these achievements, along with the Masterplan, reflect the strong commitment to ecological health, cultural recognition and community enjoyment ensuring Samson Park continues to thrive as a place where nature and people come together.

Engagement

Engagement Process Overview

At project inception, workshops and baseline analyses shaped a stakeholder map, after which a staged engagement program was launched to ensure the Samson Park Masterplan aligns with community values, ecological goals, and functional needs.

Targeted Stakeholder Engagement

Early site walks and consultations grounded the process in local insight. Participants included:

- Whadjuk Elders / cultural heritage representatives (including WRAP)
- Members of Friends of Samson
- Representatives from the Samson Precinct

Internal City staff and external consultants such as:

- Landscape architects
- Ecological / bushland management consultants
- Drainage and civil engineering specialists
- Operational / park maintenance staff
- Community development officers (programming, accessibility, events)
- Built environment and design professionals

Community-Wide Engagement

A community drop-in session drew 60–70 locals, giving them a chance to view design ideas, ask questions, and provide feedback. Over the engagement period, roughly 1,170 community members were reached via the City's outreach efforts.

To capture diverse input, a range of engagement methods were used:

- Online and paper surveys
- On-site pop-up consultation stalls
- Invitations to apply to join the Project Reference Group

Reference Group Meetings

A Reference Group was formed to represent key stakeholders local residents, Whadjuk representatives, ecological and technical experts, City staff, and Councillors. Over three structured sessions, the group:

- Reviewed and analysed community feedback and technical reports
- Provided strategic guidance on emerging design directions
- Helped negotiate trade-offs among competing priorities
- Contributed cultural, ecological, and operational insights



Stage 1: Understanding | October to December 2024

- We brought the community along from day one hosting stakeholder site walks (24 October 2024), launching the project (15 November 2024) and running a well-attended public event (30 November 2024) to capture insights and feedback.
- Our analysis was thorough and place-led covering ecology, topography, drainage, cultural values, access and recreation, and informed by Whadjuk Elders, local groups, City staff and residents.
- We turned feedback into partnership, ground-checking the findings in face-to-face sessions and establishing a broadly representative Project Reference Group (PRG) to guide the work.



Stage 2: Vision and Testing | January to March 2025

- Worked with the PRG (20 March 2025) to test early design concepts and confirm what matters most to the community.
- Set a clear direction with a draft vision and guiding principles, prioritising ecological, cultural, community, amenity and infrastructure outcomes.



Stage 3: Draft Masterplan | April to June 2025

- Refined the concept with the PRG (12 June 2025) and reviewed the accompanying management plan overview.
- Mapped the experience and the protections amenities (play, exercise, picnics, access) alongside bushland measures (trails, fencing, dog management, drainage, signage) – all aligned with the City's 10-year financial plan and related projects (traffic calming, school links).
- Kept momentum and alignment through additional check-ins with the project team and consultants to integrate stakeholder input and stay on track.



Stage 4: Finalisation | July 2025 to early 2026

The draft masterplan was presented for feedback at the final PRG session on 4 September 2025, the concept was then refined and consolidated. It was subsequently released to the wider community for final comment. Key changes from the draft were reviewed, priorities were confirmed, including access hierarchy, dog governance, restoration, drainage and signage and outstanding queries were resolved. Outcomes from the engagement process have been incorporated into the final Masterplan and Management Plan, both of which have now been endorsed by the community and Council.

Next Steps

The City will deliver upgrades in stages, aligned with the Long-Term Financial Plan to ensure responsible investment and appropriate construction sequencing. Funding will support detailed design, consultation, and improvements to drainage, accessibility, amenities and bushland areas. Following Council adoption of the Final Masterplan, City officers will progress detailed design to enable construction of the prioritised key elements. The first stage of works is planned to commence in 2027–28, subject to completion of detailed design, with subsequent stages delivered progressively over the coming years. **Refer to page 51 for further details.**

Learning and Listening with Our Community



Cultural Walk with Whadjuk Elder Trevor Walley, a special moment from the 2022 Tree Festival.



Stories of Country, Whadjuk Elders guiding Samson Primary through the Six Seasons.



Friends of Samson at the cockatoo bird-waterer they championed.



Hands-on with local trees, Samson Park Tree Festival 2023.



Meeting the Friends group to discuss the Samson Park trail signage.



Walk-through with Whadjuk representatives to discuss the Samson Park Masterplan and Management Plan.



Collaborative site walk, Friends of Samson Park and Samson Precinct Group contributing to the Masterplan and Management Plan.



Well-attended on-site community meeting for the Samson Park Masterplan and Management Plan.



New car park and access path completed as part of the masterplan process.



Project Reference Group, Workshop One: shaping the Samson Park Masterplan & Management Plan.



Project Reference Group, Workshop Two: Testing design options and confirming priorities for the Samson Park Masterplan & Management Plan.



Project Reference Group, Workshop Three: reviewing the draft masterplan and management plan for final refinements.

Stakeholder Feedback

The engagement revealed a rich tapestry of community aspirations and concerns. While participants expressed confidence in the park’s existing values, they also signalled where enhancements and protections are needed. From preserving bushland integrity to ensuring social inclusion and amenity upgrades.

Below is a summary of the insights gathered.



Environment

- Resounding community support for the Friends of Samson Park group and the important conservation, restoration, and activation work they carry out.
- A strong desire was expressed to preserve remnant bushland, protect wildlife habitat, and maintain ecological connectivity across the site.
- There is clear community support for native revegetation, habitat corridors, and ecological restoration.
- There is interest in interpretive signage, guided ecological walks, educational installations, and community-led ecological stewardship.
- Concern was raised about dogs and walkers damaging habitat and fauna when walking off leash in bushland areas.
- The community cautioned against excessive hard surfaces, lighting or infrastructure that might disrupt fauna behaviour or the bushland character.
- Support for better drainage management.

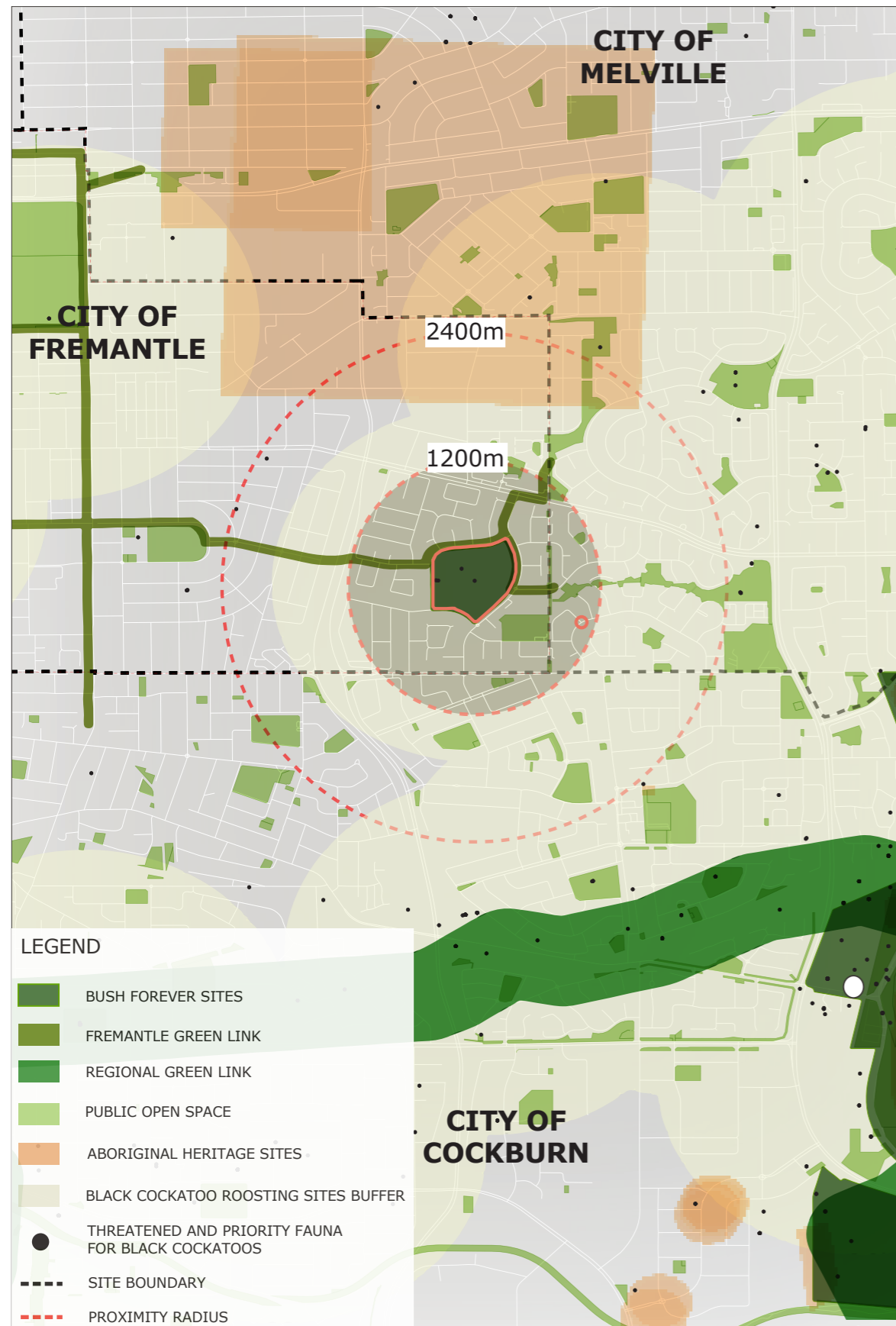
Community

- There is strong community interest in nature walks, cultural tours, heritage signage, and volunteer days to activate and celebrate the park.
- There is broad support for embedding Whadjuk knowledge, storytelling, and culture into park interpretation and design.
- Call for clearer dog-leash policies, better signage, and designated dog zones to balance pet access, safety, and wildlife protection.
- A consistent emphasis is placed on inclusive, accessible design, for example continuous paths, shaded rest areas, picnic/BBQ sites, play spaces and seating suited for all ages and abilities.
- Community members want improved connections linking the park with the recreation centre and school to strengthen social and spatial linkages.
- There is strong backing for incorporating Whadjuk language, culture, and artistry into signage, play elements, and public art to deepen cultural visibility and connection.

Amenities and infrastructure

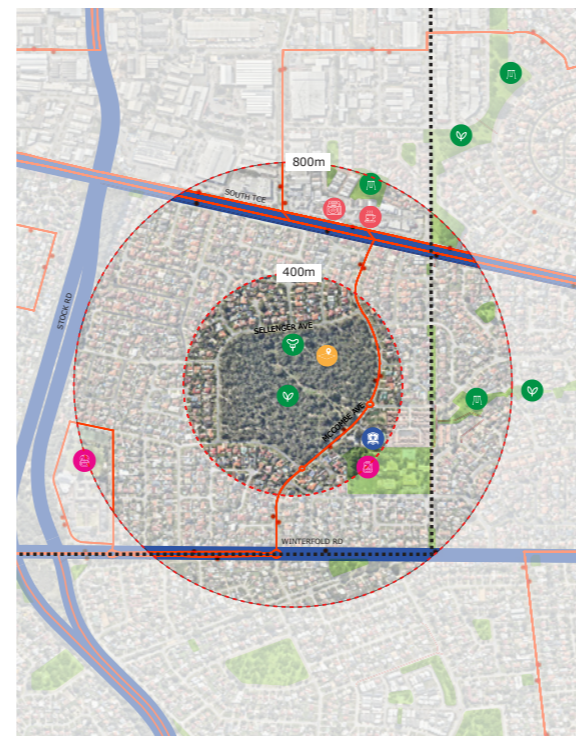
- The community supports events in the northern lawn area, complemented by infrastructure to accommodate gatherings and activation. There is also support for a food truck bay within the new north-end carpark.
- In the southern meeting-place, there is a preference for less lawn and irrigation, promoting a more natural bushland character.
- There is strong backing for upgraded play facilities shaded areas, inclusive equipment for young children, and more challenging features for older users
- Community members favour fencing around play, picnic, and sensitive bushland areas to enhance safety and protect habitat.
- Support for a continuous, accessible pathway for smooth movement through the park and bushland.
- Overall, all infrastructure should have minimal visual intrusion.
- Parking feedback highlights a preference for low-impact, naturalised verge parking.
- Support for traffic calming.

Note: For more detailed feedback and community commentary, see Appendix A Engagement Report and Appendix C-E PRG Session Minutes.



Samson Park – An ecological stepping stone.

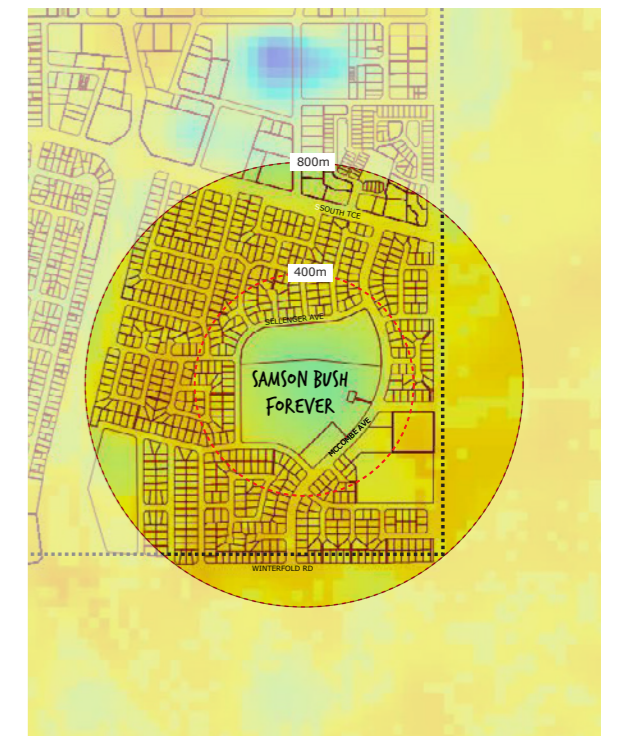
Image: Material from the Place Understanding Report.



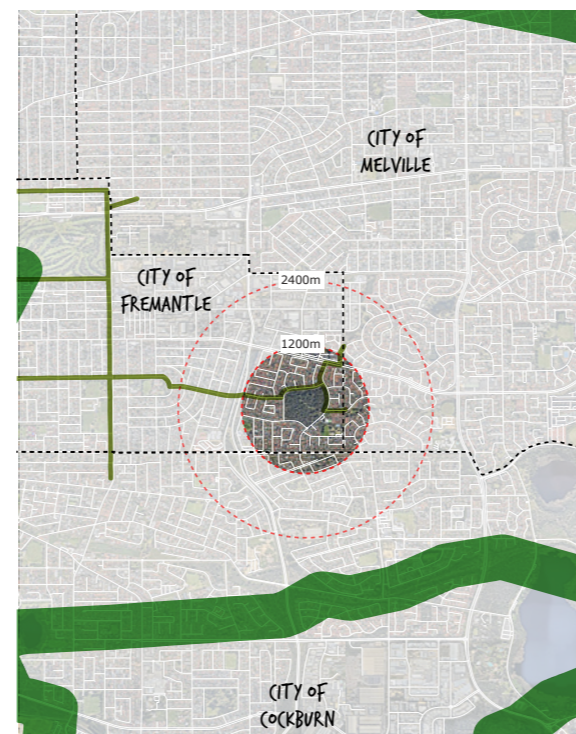
Movement and activities.



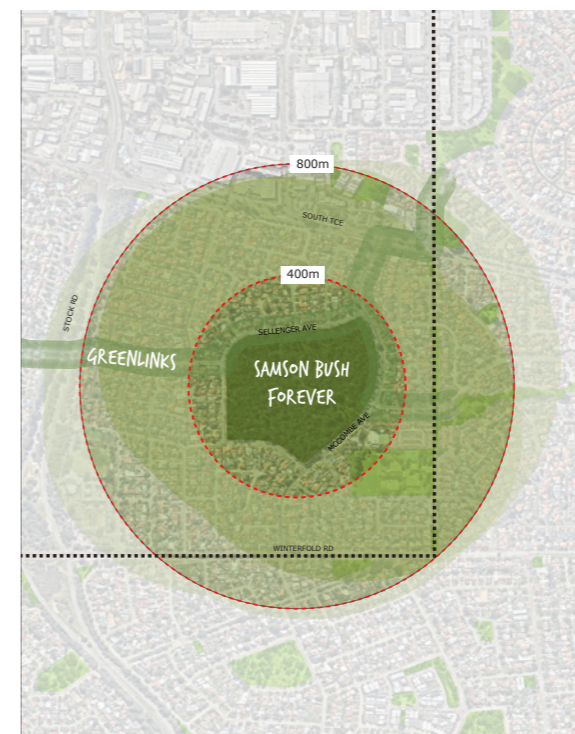
Land use.



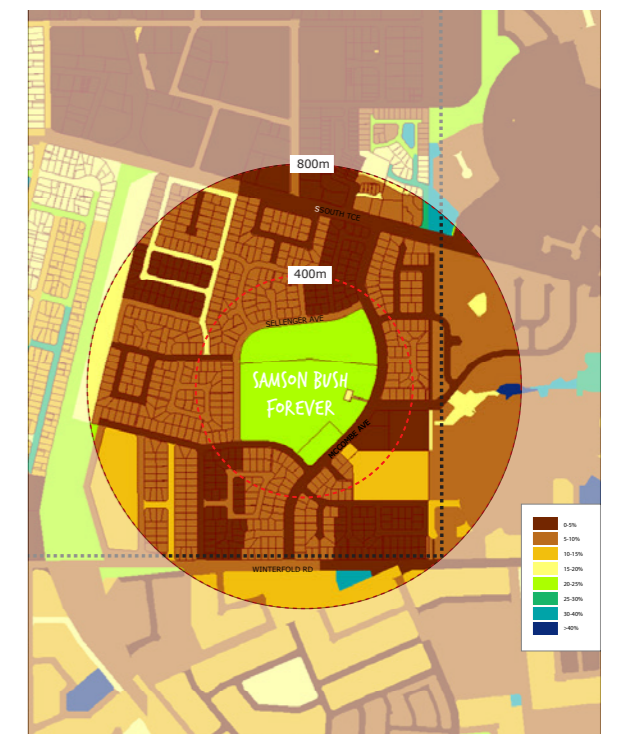
Thermal, Jan 2016.



Priority ecological communities
Banksia woodlands (DBCA).



Priority ecological communities
Tuart woodlands (DBCA).



Urban forest mesh blocks 2009
(DPPH-034).

Analysis

Site Analysis Overview

An integrated, multi-scale assessment underpinned the design approach. Samson Park was evaluated from regional to local scales through environmental, community, and infrastructure lenses. The process included review of background documents, strategic plans, and prior engagement outcomes, site analysis in partnership with key stakeholders, environmental and engineering specialists, and ongoing community consultation to ground the design in lived experience and local values.



Note: For more detailed analysis, see Appendix B Place Understanding Report.

Environment

- Samson Park occupies a key position as an ecological connector between remnant bushland patches in the metropolitan region. Though fragmented by urban development, the site functions as a node in the broader habitat network, supporting movement, gene flow, refuge, and species resilience, especially for avian species,
- The site's landform and landscape context including topography and existing land uses was evaluated to understand its influence on management and visitor experience.
- The current state of vegetation, wildlife, soil, and water resources was reviewed, along with any signs of degradation.
- Plant species were identified and monitored, with attention to health and distribution.
- A flora survey was conducted in Spring 2025, assessing wildlife presence, including Black Cockatoo habitat, species diversity, and potential biodiversity corridors
- Erosion, degradation, and overall ecosystem health were evaluated, as well as water runoff impacts and the effects of climate change on water availability. Historical fire data and management practices were reviewed.
- Invasive species were documented, and their impact assessed, alongside monitoring of plant and animal diseases.

Community

- Engaged directly with the Samson community on site listening, observing, and discussing their experiences, priorities, and desires for the park.
- Reviewed census data and demographic trends to understand age groups, household types, population growth and other community patterns.
- Examined the surrounding existing amenities and planning frameworks to understand how Samson Park fits into its context and responds to its broader setting.
- Engagement with Whadjuk Elders ensured the project reflected cultural importance and local knowledge. Existing heritage signage and interpretation were reviewed.
- Discussions were held with community groups, including the Friends of Samson Group, regarding site management and stewardship.
- Community use patterns and the ways people value and experience the park were assessed.

Amenities and infrastructure

- Examined the surrounding existing amenities and planning frameworks to understand how Samson Park fits into its context and responds to its broader setting
- Existing tracks, parking areas, pathways, play spaces, toilets, seating, picnic areas, fencing, and signage were reviewed for condition and function.
- The impact of essential services including power, water, drainage, sewage and waste management on park functionality and visitor experience was analysed.



Legend

-  Public walkway
-  Major Road
-  Connecting Road
-  Parkland and green spaces
-  Bushland
-  Green areas
-  Stormwater (indicative)

Advocacy

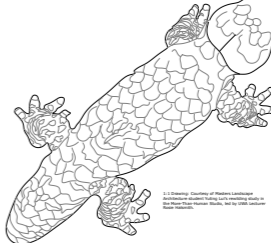
Bobtail bio
 The bobtail is a native lizard found in the Samson Park area.
Scientific Name: *Therapsid*
Manager Name: *Therapsid*

WHY THEY'RE AMAZING:
Living Habits: Bobtails make for fun, fascinating lizards.
Lifespan: They can live over 20 years, becoming better residents.
Reproduction: Bobtails reproduce their own species in 2000 eggs.
Special Diet: They eat small insects, mostly beetles and flies.
Special Abilities: They can spray their blood to deter predators.
Fun Facts: They naturally manage pests by feeding on insects.

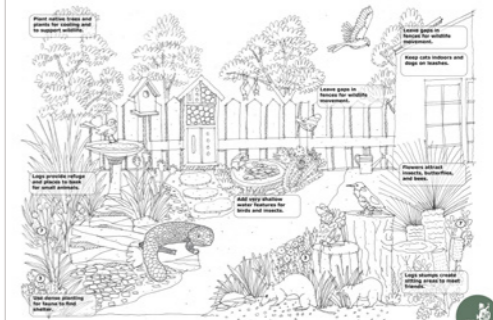
PROBLEMS:
Habitat Loss: Destruction of their natural environment and lack of cover.
Predators: Cats and dogs.

OTHER HAZARDS:
Car: Road traffic is a major cause of injury or death for Bobtails.
Birds: They can be eaten by birds.
Other: They can be eaten by other animals and lost to their environment.

CREATE A BOBTAIL-FRIENDLY HABITAT!
 Bobtails are a native species and are important parts of our local ecosystem. They help control pest insects and are a great addition to any garden.
Plant Native Grasses and Shrubs: Use local shrubs, rocks, logs and mulch to provide natural shelter and nesting sites.
Water: Bobtails need water to stay hydrated. Place a shallow water dish.
Food: Provide flies, beetles and a kitchen water dish.
Shelter: Bobtails like to hide. Use logs, rocks and other natural materials to create shelter for them and their eggs.
Report Local Sightings: Tell the Council of Samson Park Group.
Document Sightings: Record local sightings on the Atlas of Living Australia to support conservation efforts.



Your verge can be wildlife habitats




We've showcased Samson Park at the Tree Festival, collaborated with UWA students on more-than-human design ideas, contributed to Design Freo, developed verge materials and Nature Passports!

Image: Material from the Place Understanding Report, Neighbourhood Level.

Snapshot of Samson Park

Samson Suburb Overview

Location and Context

Samson suburb sits on Whadjuk Noongar Country, within the City of Fremantle, approximately 20 km south of Perth CBD and 4 km east of Fremantle.

This 1970s suburb of approximately 40 streets and 800 dwellings, it is bounded by South Street (north), Stock Road (west) and Winterfold Road (south), forming Fremantle's newer and easternmost residential area.

Samson was established in the early 1970s under TM Burke Pty Ltd and named after Sir Frederick Samson (Mayor of Fremantle, 1951–1972). The suburb was once part of the Melville Military Camp, which operated during World War II. A stone cairn in Samson Park commemorates this history.

Suburb Highlights

- Samson Recreation Centre provides sport and community programs.
- Samson Primary and Seton Catholic College.
- Samson Park large bushland reserve.
- Residential large lots and verges.
- Public access ways that provide native planting opportunities.

Who Lives in Samson? (2021 Census)

- Population: 1,881
- Median age: 45
- Children (0–5): 5.7%
- Big kids (6–12): ~11.5%
- Teens: (13–19): ~10.1%
- Young Adults (20–34): 15.4%
- Seniors (65+): 24.4%
- Families: 46%
- Born in Australia: 68%
- Languages: 82% English only; Italian, Portuguese, Mandarin also spoken
- Dwellings: 798 total, 86% separate houses and two vehicles per household
- Median household income: \$1,833/week
- Transport: 72% drive; only 5% use public transport

Samson Park Overview

POS Planning

Classified as a Regional Park, the site covers 14.08 ha of largely undeveloped bushland with a central green spine for low-impact recreation. It provides 7.7 ha of open space per 1,000 residents the highest ratio in Fremantle largely because most of the POS is bushland rather than developed sports grounds or recreational parks. This presents a unique opportunity to support both high-quality recreation and strengthened urban biodiversity in one place.

Bushland

Set on Karrakatta sands (Spearwood Dunes), the park comprises jarrah-marri woodland with grass trees and threatened ecological communities (banksia and tuart).

These communities support 50+ bird species, reptiles, bats, bobtails, and small mammals. The area provides critical habitat for Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (Endangered) and Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (Vulnerable). A series of walking trails traverses the site; dogs are allowed on-leash.

The park is managed by the City of Fremantle, with active stewardship by the Friends of Samson Park through weeding, revegetation, and guided walks.

Parkland

Samson Park is the suburb's main open space, used daily by families and dog walkers. A linear recreation zone with lawn, play spaces, informal seating and native shade trees separates two bushland precincts, which can interrupt habitat continuity. Dogs are generally off-leash on the central lawn and on-leash in bushland.

Amenities include a playground, picnic shelters, BBQs, a basketball half-court, toilets and parking. The annual Tree Festival celebrates community stewardship and biodiversity.

The central zone's drainage infrastructure frequently overflows after rain, leaving boggy lawns and reduced winter usability. This warrants remediation through nature-based water management and turf/soil profile upgrades.

Key takeaways

- Respect and embed Whadjuk Noongar cultural connections to place.
- Enhance biodiversity and safeguard the park's bushland integrity with recreational amenity.
- Resolve central-zone waterlogging with a infiltration basin, targeted regrading, and lawn/soil profile upgrades.
- Deliver accessible paths, shaded seating, quality picnic amenities, and diverse play (including nature play).
- Build safe, shaded walking and cycling routes linking homes, Samson Primary, the Recreation Centre, the schools to Samson Park.
- Encourage verge planting and continued green links to strengthen habitat across the suburb.



ICON EXPLANATION

AMENITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- Exercise Equipment
- Existing drainage infrastructure
- Water Fountain
- Playground
- Bike Racks
- Hardcourt
- BBQ areas
- Picnic Tables
- Benches
- Bush seating logs
- Water Corporation compound
- New car parks
- Dog Signage
- Maintenance track entry points
- Proposed trail signage
- Bins
- Speed bumps
- Seasonal vendor/food location
- Gates
- Barriers
- Public Toilet
- School
- Recreation Centre

COMMUNITY

- Whadjuk Culture
- Heritage signs about the Army
- Existing interpretive signage
- Information hut & notice boards
- Meeting places (BBQ & picnic areas)
- Dog Area
- Dog on leash area
- Dog on leash area but no sign

ENVIRONMENTAL

- Friends of Samson Bush focus areas
- Friends of Samson meeting point
- Water truck Route
- Native verges
- Bush nodes
- Planted median/roundabouts
- Green Corridors

OTHER

- Dog off lead zone
- Water Truck Route
- Limestone Path
- Bush Track
- Concrete Path
- Fencing
- Herbicide Exclusion Zone

NOTE: Contours shown at 0.2m intervals.

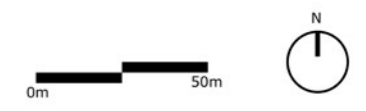


Image: Project Reference Group workshop material.

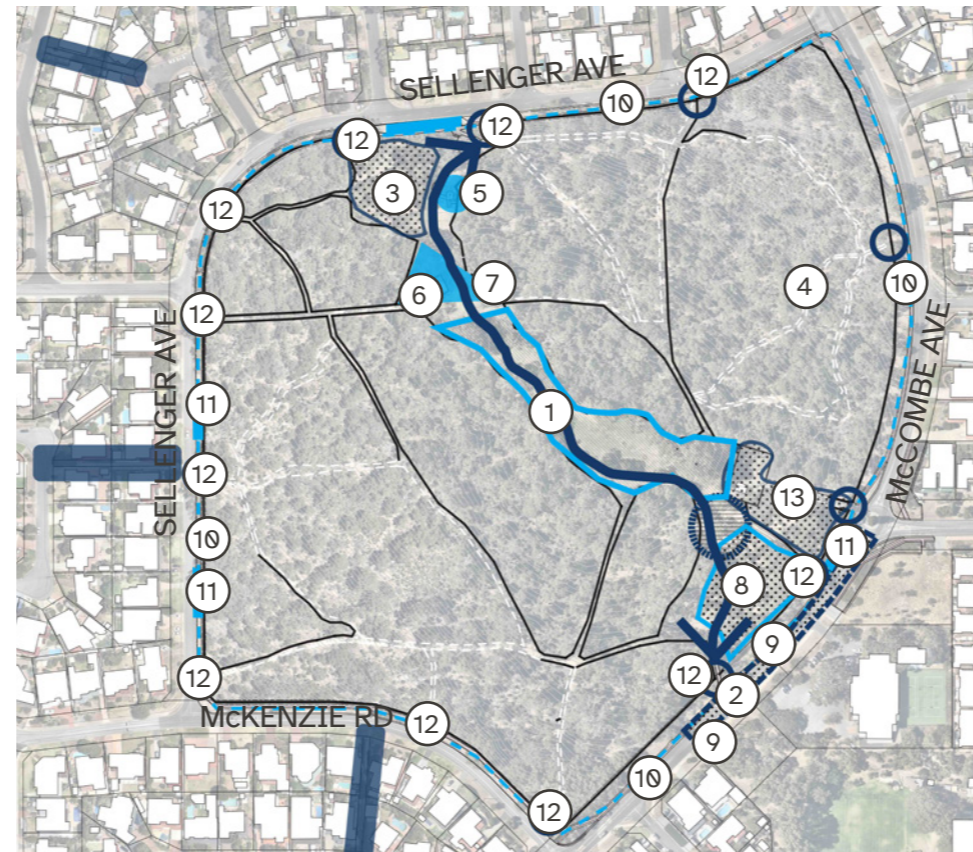
Opportunities and Directions

Environment



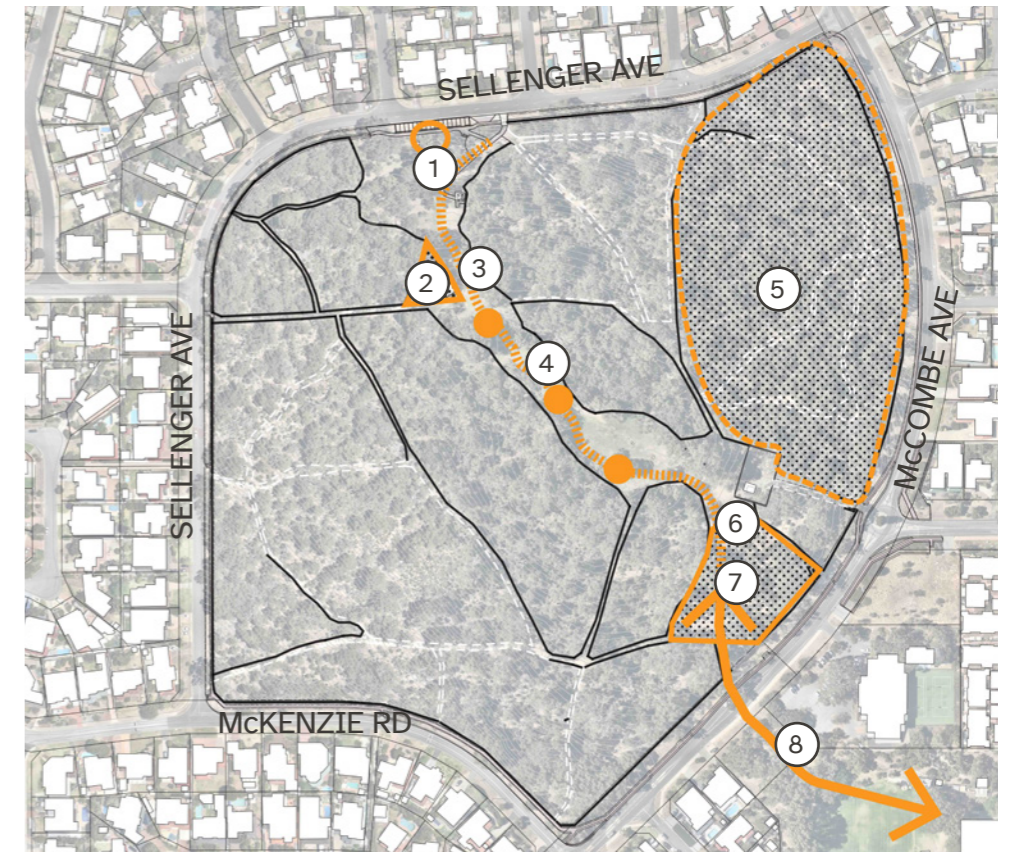
- ① Mulch around trees and add native understory islands in lawn areas to create fauna refuges, strengthen habitat connectivity, and reduce maintenance.
- ② Protect and expand bushland by closing informal tracks increasing habitat area and improving ecological resilience.
- ③ Support local stewardship by enabling the Friends of Samson Park group with bore access.
- ④ Introduce drainage solutions, such as vegetated swales, to address waterlogging while enhancing habitat and keeping lawn amenity as much as possible.
- ⑤ Consider how we can celebrate this areas as a non irrigated waterwise landscape.
- ⑥ Consider a no dog area to improve the bushland and natural experience.
- ⑦ Add stairs and seating at the hut, creating an interpretation node to view the existing information that has been co-designed the Friends of Samson Park.
- ⑧ Plant native verge gardens to support biodiversity and create fauna-friendly corridors.
- ⑨ Add plants to the public pedestrian walkways.

Community



- ① Upgrade park path networks for accessibility.
- ② Improve the road crossings for safer movement to the school and recreation centre.
- ③ Flexible area which supports everyday and events use.
- ④ Minimal-infrastructure area to evoke a bush feel and protect habitat.
- ⑤ Upgrade public toilets over time to improve accessibility.
- ⑥ Fence and upgrade the play, BBQs and picnic seating. Ensure co-design opportunities with Whadjuk Elders, the Friends of Samson Park and schools for play spaces.
- ⑦ Upgrade the half-courts for casual social activities.
- ⑧ Introduce new adventurous play for older children.
- ⑨ Improve bus stops with mural painting and planting.
- ⑩ Enhance the perimeter path for walking, jogging, cycling.
- ⑪ Add well integrated parking opportunities over time.
- ⑫ Consider dogs on leash signage at all bush entry points.
- ⑬ Making the Water Corp compound more integrated.

Amenity and Infrastructure



- ① Maintain the northern community lawn as an events-ready space and support seasonal food vans using the new bay that has been provided in the carpark.
- ② Provide a fenced, dog-free play/picnic area for young children, a dedicated meeting space for the Friends group.
- ③ Consider picnic seating for dog owners outside the enclosure and make it feel inclusive. Enhance the hardcourt areas with places to sit for older kids and young adults.
- ④ Consider the needs of older adults by enhancing seating, access paths, and opportunities to enjoy nature at a slower pace.
- ⑤ Consider an area for being in nature with limited fences and no dogs - this areas is about biodiversity and wellness.
- ⑥ Create places to meet, sit and chat about the bush.
- ⑦ Provide outdoor activities that appeal to the school and community to encourage regular visits and gathering.
- ⑧ Strengthen connections to the nearby school and Recreation Centre through accessible paths and art nature trail.

Vision

Sense of Place Statement

The Sense of Place Statement synthesises all the analysis, community dialogue and reference-group feedback into a guiding identity for Samson Park. It articulates how future design decisions should relate to the place.

Connection to Nature

Samson Park should be enhanced as a place for people of all ages and backgrounds, providing areas for relaxation, recreation, and a connection to nature.

The park should offer opportunities to learn about the environment, heritage, and cultural significance. Activities should be designed to attract diverse groups while respecting the bushland setting.



Environmental Sustainability

The bushland should be preserved and expanded to support wildlife habitats, environmental cooling, and water conservation, while encouraging residents to extend the natural landscape throughout the suburb with native plantings.

This approach should strengthen connections to nature, support local biodiversity, and promote sustainable practices.

Parkland and Bush Setting

Additions to Samson Park should be simple, low-key, blending seamlessly with the bushland setting. These amenities should support accessibility and inclusion, offering various activities that encourage visitors to connect with nature while preserving the park's natural setting.

Place Principles

The Place Principles are guiding values and intentions that shape every decision in Samson Park's future, defining what the park should be, how it should feel, and what it should achieve.



Bush Forever

Ensure Samson Park support wildlife habitats, environmental cooling and water conservation while balancing recreational and community needs.

Encourage native plantings along parkland lawn verges, underutilised areas, and residential verges to extend the bushland feel into the suburb.



Bush and Parkland

Ensure all activities and amenities (e.g., car parks, picnic areas, fencing, playgrounds, seating) complement the bushland and park setting and foster a connection to nature and community.

Promote better dog practices while protecting wildlife.



Sharing and Learning

Foster ecological health and promote the bushland's cultural and environmental significance at Samson Park.

Collaborate with the Whadjuk, Friends of Samson Park, ecological experts and local groups to integrate their knowledge into park management.



A Community Place

Ensure Samson Park is a welcoming, multi-functional space for relaxation, recreation, and connection with nature.

Enhance accessibility, community engagement, recreational use and the park's ecology and wildlife.

Final Masterplan

Masterplan Overall

Masterplan is about enhancing and respecting what the community already values, not reinventing the park. It sets out immediate masterplan actions and identifies initiatives for future planning, testing, and coordination.

Its goal is to improve parkland amenity and support the bushland management plan by enhancing access, restoring habitat, and strengthening community use, while safeguarding the natural character that makes Samson Park unique.

Key masterplan improvements

- Accessible amenity like BBQs, seating, picnic tables, drink fountains and paths.
- Clearer trails that minimise disturbance to bushland.
- Upgraded community amenity like play areas, exercise facilities for all ages and abilities and provisions for occasional events.
- Drainage solutions to protect lawns, reduce flooding and boost biodiversity.
- Improved signage for wayfinding, heritage, and cultural storytelling.
- Minor toilet upgrades for better accessibility and inclusivity.

Future initiatives to plan for

- Traffic calming on McCombe Street, with improved pedestrian connections and a bush-themed art trail.
- Small clusters of parallel parking in key areas.
- Converting verges from lawn to native plantings.
- Dog governance and signage as part of a city-wide initiative.





Northern area: The lawn remains a cherished community area. The new carpark, seasonal trading area and connecting path make park more inviting and mark the first step in the masterplan.



Bush play: Upgraded activity area: a fenced, family-friendly play space with shade sails and enhanced picnic seating, adjacent exercise node and multi-court, all set in a bush-ambience setting.



Central lawn: Lawn area is enhanced for recreation and off-leash dog use, with a new access path and integrated drainage / infiltration basin upgrades to reduce flooding and boost biodiversity.



Infiltration basin: Collaborating with environmental and civil designers, a native-planted infiltration basin will limit weed spread into adjacent bush and preventing boggy patches in the lawn.



Accessible pathway: The accessible concrete path will act as the main north-south corridor through the park and bushland zones and be trafficable to accommodate maintenance vehicles.



Compacted gravel trail: Use compacted limestone/ gravel walking paths to protect bushland and help prevent the spread of disease.



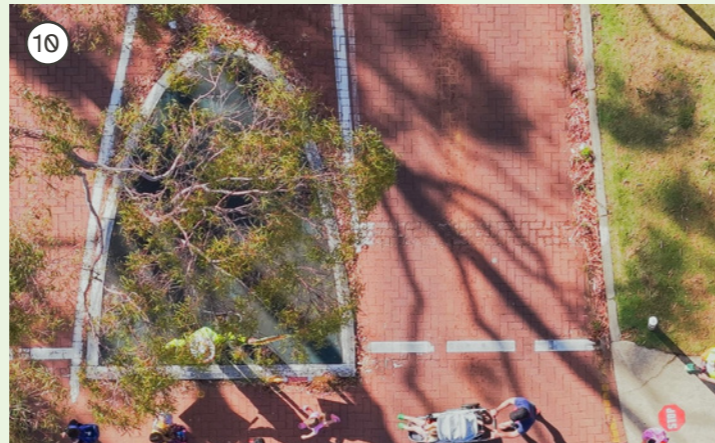
Bush tracks: Soft-surface tracks through native vegetation in dog-free zones area enrich the bushland experience offering low-impact, natural walking routes that blend with the landscape.



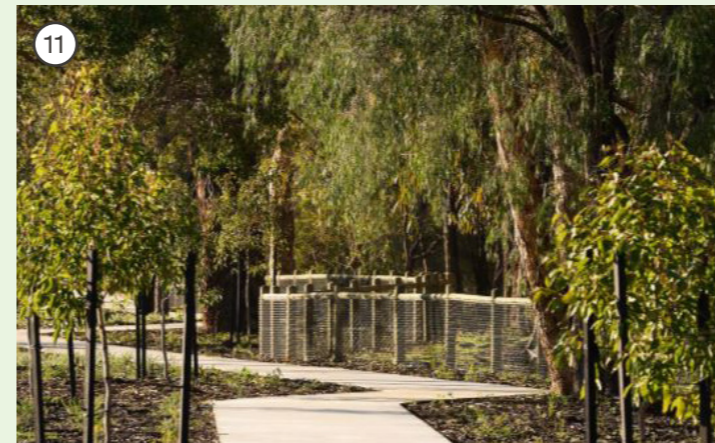
Bush nodes: Informal natural seating. These create quiet retreats where visitors can sit, pause, and immerse themselves in the bushland promoting a deeper connection with nature.



Southern area: Plan a secondary community area, a “bush meeting ground” with picnic amenities, seating, drop-off bays, space for youth activities, picnic zones and low key gathering areas.



Slow zone: Investigate and plan for a slow-traffic precinct linking the park, school, and recreation centre. Introduce a safer pedestrian crossing. Extend a bushland link to the oval and playground, incorporating potential bush art installations.



Park edges: Plan to phase out lawn with mulch and native plantings. Add seating and amenity to support walking and exercise (especially early morning/ evening). Introduce small clusters of parallel parking (2-5 cars) along key access routes.



School link path: Plan a connection path through remnant bushland between the park, Recreation Centre and School incorporating native plantings and art to enrich wayfinding and community identity.

Amenity and Materials

Amenities are quietly integrated into the bushland to preserve a low-key, natural feel while enriching each visit. A seated information node and wayfinding signage provide clear orientation without visual clutter. Exercise nodes are upgraded along the existing trails and shaded benches, picnic settings, and BBQs are discreetly sited to offer comfort and rest. Bike racks and a bird-watering station are nestled into the landscape. A multi-court supports active play, and both fenced and unfenced play areas balance safety and openness and all woven sensitively into the park and bushland.

- S Reserve signage
- Information node
- Exercise nodes
- Benches
- Picnic seating
- BBQ
- D Drink fountain
- B Bike racks
- Bird watering station
- Multicourt
- * Interpretation bush nodes
- Play area fenced
- Play area unfenced
- Parkland
- Bushland
- Existing local path network Local paths standard grey
- Existing limecrete concrete path
- New limecrete concrete path
- Compacted limestone gravel
- Bush track (soft)
- Future connections
- P Existing parking
- Future parallel parking
- M Maintenance gates





Standard grey pathways will edge the parkland and defined by standard pine bollards to create low key entrance.



Because limecrete has already been used on site and looks great, it makes sense to use it again for the internal pathways. It maintains visual continuity, durability, and aesthetic appeal.



Compacted limestone pathways are woven through bushland, wheelchair-friendly, clearly defined for dog-on-leash. Besides enhancing mobility, they help limit the spread of diseases like dieback.

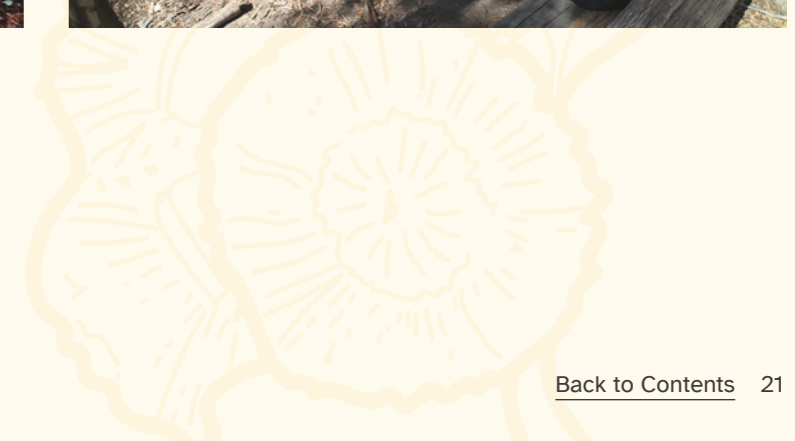


Simple art trails celebrate the ecology of the area. Above is a sculptural 'scaled-up wombat poo' piece, echoing Tasmanian natural themes, placed along the trail to spark curiosity and connection to place.



Materials palette

Furniture and materials are simple, durable and in harmony with the parkland and bushland. Bespoke elements may appear subtly in play areas, but always low-key and complementary and accessibility remains fundamental. In the park and particularly the bush zones, infrastructure is deliberately minimal so the natural landscape feels continuous and intertwined, not segmented by infrastructure.



Accessibility

The park will be safer, more accessible, and welcoming. A new car park includes ACROD bays, and connected paths join the park to the wider network. A perimeter loop provides a safe circuit for walking, jogging, and riding.

All amenities are linked by accessible paths, including a fully inclusive multi-court and universally designed furnishings. Shaded benches and rest nodes improve comfort and walkability.

The play and picnic area is fenced for safety, with additional picnic spots outside to maintain connection. Toilets are being upgraded toward full inclusivity.

Selected bush trails will be surfaced with wheelchair-friendly compacted gravel to form walking loops. A western bushland zone is designated dog-free to protect ecology. Pedestrian routes to the school will be improved to boost daily connectivity.

- Parkland
- Bushland
- Natural Experience Zone
- Traffic calming to be investigated
- Existing all accessible paths
- New all accessible paths
- Wheelchair friendly tracks
- Future accessible paths
- Bush track
- P Existing parking
- P Future parallel parking





1 Support pathway upgrades and enhancement to create seamless connections between Samson Park and the neighbourhood.



2 Support the existing perimeter path for safe exercise especially at dawn and dusk and investigate seating and lighting.



3 Clear, connected pathway system guides visitors through Samson Park to the toilets, picnic amenity and play areas improving access for everyone.



4 Ensure pathways to the accessible BBQ and picnic area, and include inclusive play items creating a fully connected, accessible space with seating, landscaping, artwork and play opportunities.



5 Parallel street parking at safe locations, seamlessly tied into the perimeter path and entry nodes, with generous planting buffers.



6 Wheelchair-friendly, compacted limestone pathways to enhance access within the bushland.



7 Low-infrastructure bushland zone with gentle wayfinding and soft trails, offering a calm space for visitors who prefer separation from dogs.












8 A welcoming, accessible pathway linking the park, Samson Recreation Centre and school enhanced with seating, landscaping and integrated artwork to enrich local character.

Bushland Health

High human and pet activity has degraded some areas, while zones cared for by the Friends group show stronger health and regeneration. In line with the Management Plan, actions include wildlife-friendly kerbing and fencing, a clear path hierarchy, dog-control measures, interpretive signage, and targeted revegetation to build ecological resilience. Priority works focus on protecting remnant trees by mulching and adding native plantings to strengthen habitat connectivity, and closing two informal tracks in the bushland.

Drainage upgrades will improve lawn conditions, reduce bogging, and limit weeds in the bushland enhancing both amenity and environmental health.

Residents are encouraged to green their verges to create “bobtail highways”, supporting wildlife movement and a safer, more pleasant pedestrian environment.

-  Friends of Samson managed bush
-  Excellent
-  Very good
-  Good to very good
-  Good
-  Degraded
-  Targeted understory planting that will create refuge for fauna between the bush areas
-  Remnant trees to be protected
-  Closure and replanting of tracks to increase biodiversity and habitat





1 The City thanks the Friends of Samson Park for their hard work and encourages the community to join them in caring for this important bushland.



2 The bush here is run-down and patchy. Staying on the path and keeping dogs on leash will help it bounce back.



3 This is a healthy bush area. To keep it that way, please stay on paths and keep dogs on leash. We're proposing dog-free areas to protect sensitive bushland and wildlife.



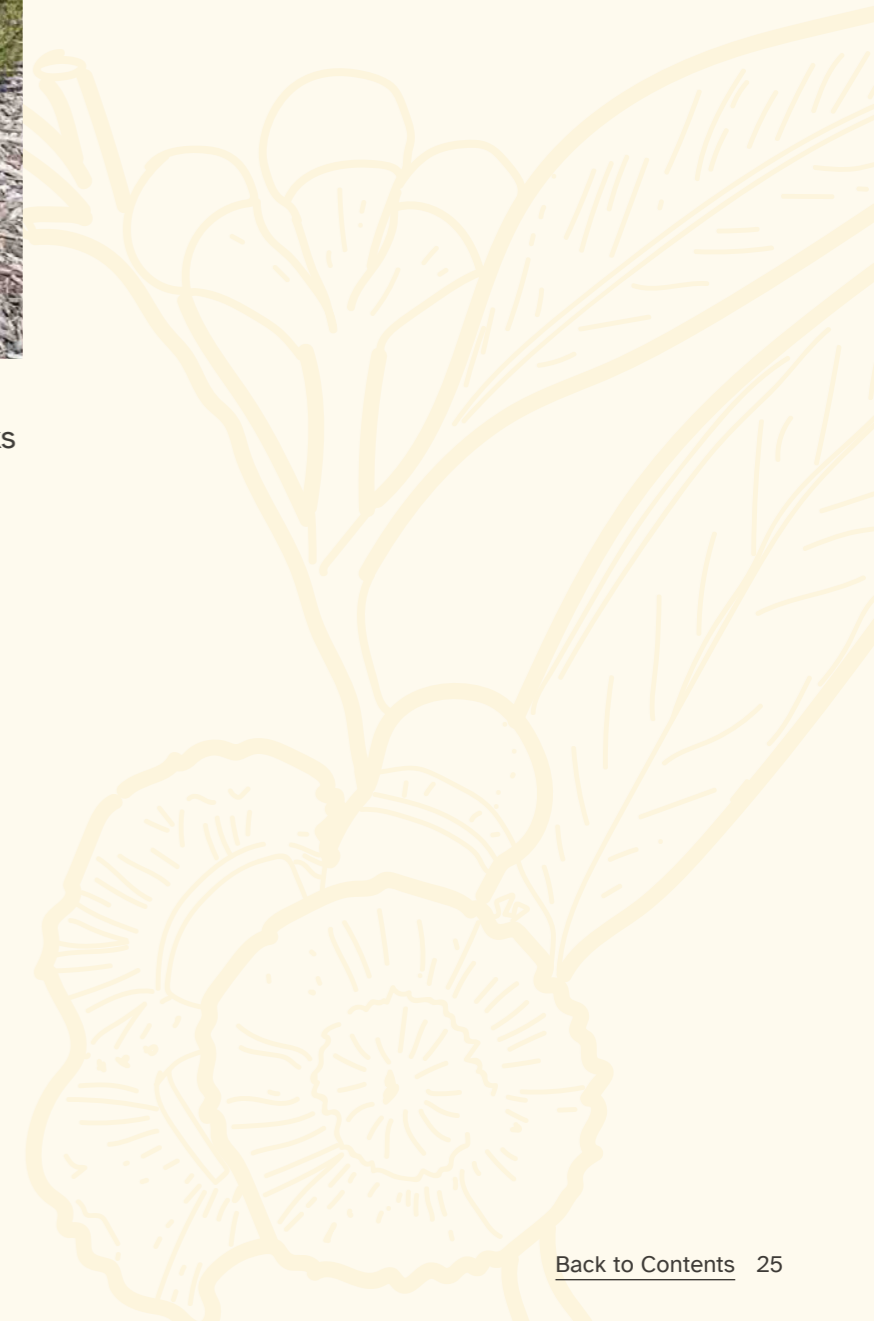
4 Around and between existing tree patches, replant native vegetation to connect fragments and enhance wildlife corridors, improving gene flow, reducing edge effects, and creating shaded microclimates for fauna.



5 From the above, it is clear that the drainage infrastructure causes ponding issues and consistently boggy turf and the infiltration basin will reduce this and make the turf more usable.



6 Encouraging native verge plantings helps bring back birds, pollinators, and bobtails, cools streets, and links bushland building a more resilient Fremantle.



Conservation Values

Samson Park protects remnant Tuart and Banksia woodlands regionally rare and biologically valuable fragments that act as refuges, corridors, and stepping stones for native fauna such as Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos and bobtail skinks. Through the provision of seasonal food, shelter, and movement pathways, the park helps sustain resilient wildlife populations within an urban landscape.

The masterplan, aligned with the Bushland Management Plan, emphasises ecological restoration and protection. It proposes reconnecting isolated woodland patches through carefully targeted revegetation to minimise edge impacts on sensitive habitat and implementing protective zoning to buffer core ecological areas. To further reduce disturbance and safeguard regeneration, the plan restricts dog access in sensitive zones and introduces clearer governance and signage. Together, these measures aim to defend and enhance the park's ecological values for the long term.

- Marri-Tuart-Jarrah Woodland with grasstrees
- Mix of jarrah, tuart and banksias, with scattered shrubs like jacksonia, plenty of grasstrees
- Tuart Woodlands needing protection
- Banksia Woodlands needing protection
- Parkland with drainage upgrades, protection of existing trees and understory planting
- Conservation area no dogs permitted
- Remnant trees





Wildlife corridor revegetated “stepping-stones” reconnect patches, improving gene flow and resilience.

Image: Dr Blair Parsons



Tuart Woodland (SCP TEC/PEC) old tuarts form the backbone canopy and provide hollows for wildlife.



Banksia Woodland nectar-rich canopy with a diverse that supports pollinators year-round.



Marri and jarrah food trees blossoms and ‘honky nuts’ provide year-round food for forest red-tailed black cockatoos



Forest red-tailed black cockatoo feeding and perching habitat linked to marri/jarrah/banksia seed and hollows.



Magpies are part of the Samson Park story, ground foragers that thrive where open grass meets native woodland; give nesting birds space during spring.



Structures, including grasstrees and shrubs, create shelter, cooler microclimates, and safe movement for small fauna.

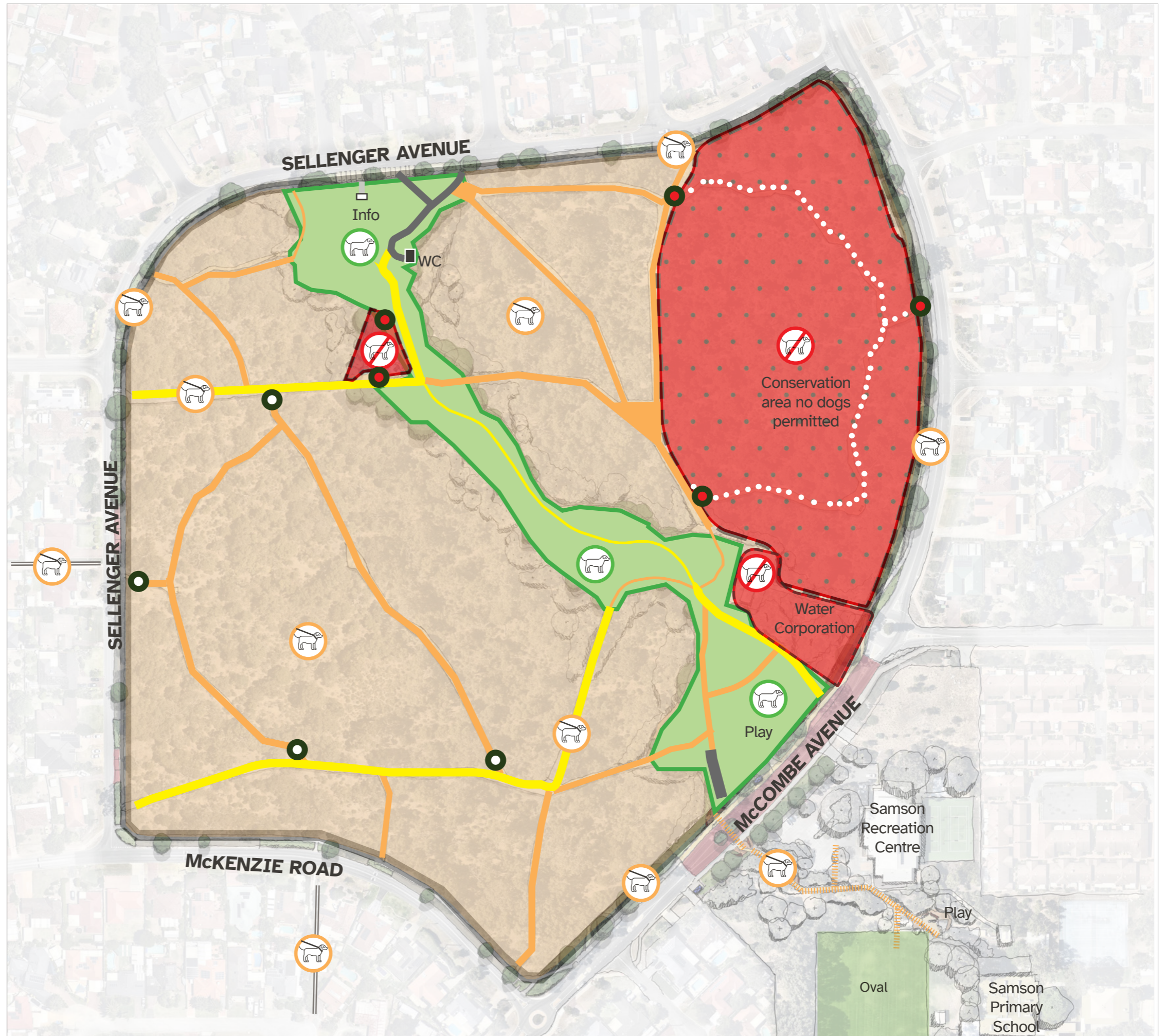


Bobtail habitat is leaf litter, logs and sunny edges offer basking and refuge close to cover.



Dogs settings

Simple, consistent dog rules keep everyone and wildlife safe with on-leash on hard paths, off-leash in signed open parkland, and no dogs in specified fenced playgrounds or fenced bushland zones. Clear signage at key entries and gates at select locations will remind visitors of the rules and support safe, wildlife-friendly use of the park.



-  Gate access - dogs on leash
-  Gate access - no dogs
-  Dogs allowed off-leash
-  Dogs allowed on-leash
-  No dog access



A safe play zone playgrounds and picnic areas are dog-free so kids can relax and explore.



Sensitive bush is dog-free to give wildlife space to feed, nest, and move safely. This area has soft paths and minimal internal fencing for a natural bush experience.



Dogs must be kept on-leash on local pathways to the park, and on all signed concrete paths within the parkland.



Dogs must be on-leash on compacted limestone gravel paths to protect bushland and other visitors.



Use designated parkland open areas for off-leash dog exercise while being courteous to others when on the shared pathways.



Owners must supervise and control their dogs in off-leash areas to ensure they do not cause a nuisance or pose a danger.


No Dogs Allowed




- Dogs not permitted in proposed enclosed native flora and fauna protection zones.
- Dogs not permitted in fenced playground area.
- Access to these areas are for people only and will be gated and clearly signed.



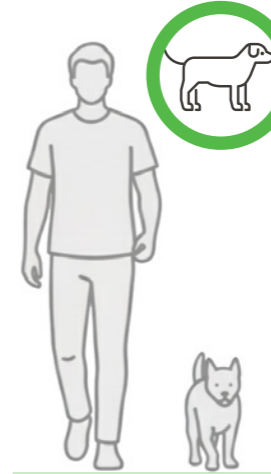
Dogs On Leash




- Permitted on hard surfaces such as concrete paths and gravel limestone tracks only when on a leash.
- Dogs cannot be off-leash within Bush Forever areas.
- Access requirements will be clearly signed.



Dogs Off Leash



- Off-leash permitted only on grassed areas in the central area.
- Dogs must be under control at all times.
- Dogs may be off leash on the central path but be under control.



Signage and Wayfinding

At Samson Park, the City has been working with the Friends group and Whadjuk representatives to developed information and educational signage that shares the area's cultural significance, heritage, and ecology.

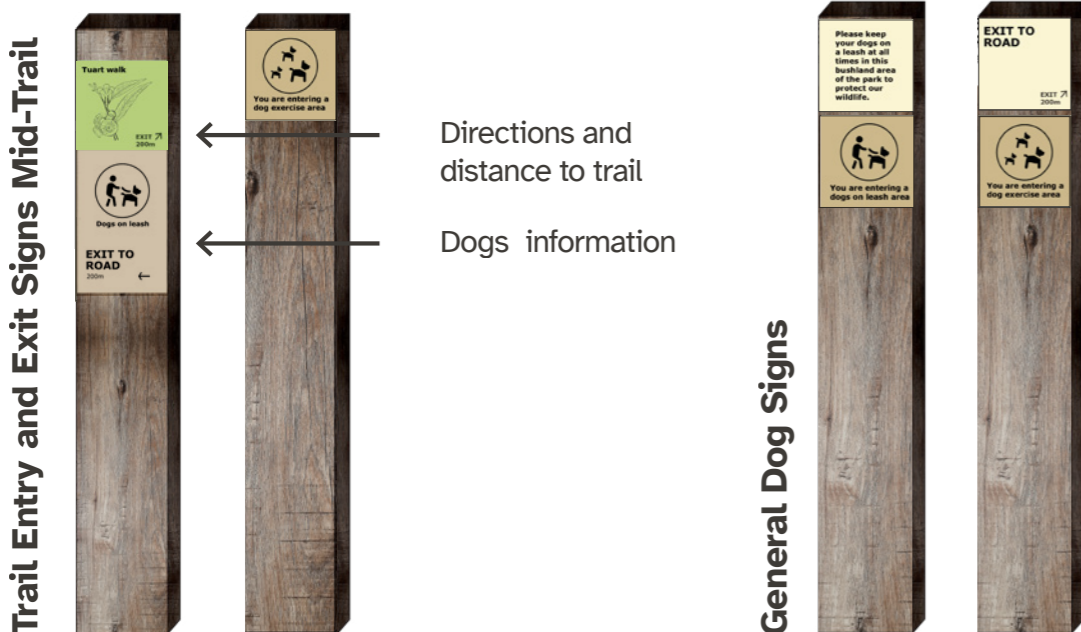
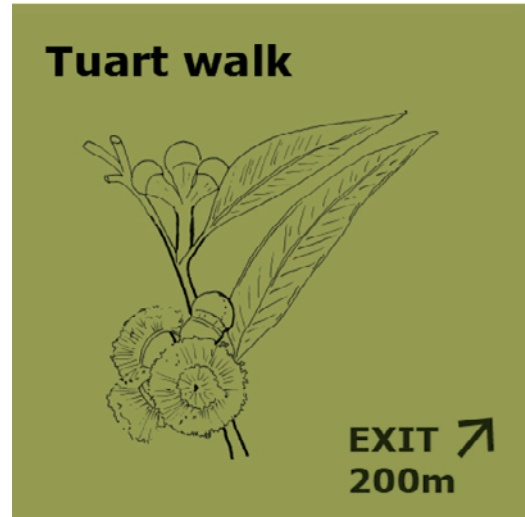
An audit of other signage and wayfinding identified upgrades needed to support the Bushland Management Plan, including clearer exit information. In collaboration with the Friends group and the PRG, the strategy is to keep what the community's long-standing trail names while making information clearer, safer and easier to use. Messages will be consolidated onto recycled-timber posts and will include nearest-exit details with distances for emergencies, along with simple, consistent dog rules.



- Parkland
- Bushland
- Natural experience area (No dogs)
- Woodland Walk
- Banksia Walk
- Tuart Walk
- Koolbardi Walk
- Trail entry/ exits
- Trail mid marker sign
- General dog signs

New Trail Signage - Look and Feel

Sketch Design Trail Signage



Suite of Existing Information Signage

An information hut and a series of flora signs was developed in collaboration with the Whadjuk community and Friends of Samson Park Group, ensuring cultural authenticity, accurate ecological storytelling and meaningful engagement.



The Whadjuk representative collaborated with the local primary school to develop Six Seasons signage, embedding Indigenous ecological knowledge into the park's experience.



Detailed Masterplan Areas

Northern Area, Community Lawn Plan



A light touch to this area: remnant trees and open lawns for learning and gathering, calm every day, vibrant for events and festivals.

Key Considerations



1 Recently upgraded carpark, designed with a subtle bushland character, now delivers improved park access and includes ACROD bays, new trees and native plantings.



2 Added to the new carpark is a flexible space for a seasonal mobile café or food truck, with integrated power and services built into the carpark layout.



3 New landscape steps with handrails linking the carpark to an existing information hut.



4 Existing information hut supplemented with informal seating areas for gathering and enjoying the surroundings.



5 The northern lawn remains a cherished community area, used daily and for events.



6 A clear, generous accessible pathway will traverse the parklands, ensuring smooth, inclusive movement for every visitor and will be trafficable for maintenance vehicles.



7 Compacted limestone/gravel walking paths to protect bushland and help prevent the spread of disease.



8 The much-loved cockitrough will remain as a vital water source for local wildlife, surrounded by new low-level planting and buffered from other park amenities.



9 Upgraded and integrated exercise nodes to promote health, fitness and wellbeing.



10 Upgraded toilet amenity reinvigorated, inclusive and welcoming to all users.

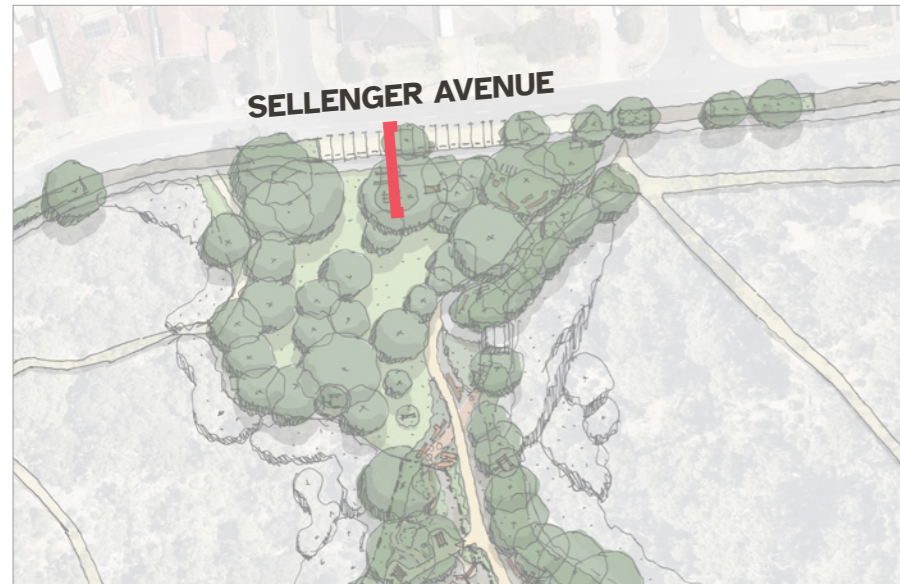


11 Habitat logs to provide micro-habitats for insects, reptiles, amphibians and small mammals in the parklands.



12 Define track entry areas as welcoming, nodes where people can meet, rest and orient themselves.

Section



Key plan



Recently upgraded Sellenger Road carpark, designed with a subtle bushland character, now delivers improved park access and includes ACROD bays, new trees and native plantings.

Landscape steps with handrails linking the carpark to an existing information hut.

Upgrade the existing hut with low-key seating to create a place to meet and rest. The rest of the lawn remains a cherished community area, used daily and for events.

Perspective

Low-key seating and planting around the existing information hut to create a relaxed meeting and rest area.



Bush Activity, Play and Picnic Area Plan



Multi-generational bush area where people can stroll through, children play safely away from off-leash dogs, teens and adults use hoops and fitness stations.

Key Considerations



1 A clear, generous accessible pathway will traverse the parklands, ensuring smooth, inclusive movement for every visitor and will be trafficable for maintenance vehicles.



2 New native planting buffer around the Cockitrough area to protect wildlife, restore habitat and reinforce ecological resilience.



3 Upgraded playground with extended fencing to create a child-friendly play and picnic space, while keeping off-leash dogs outside.



4 A range of bush play interpretive elements to engage kids.



5 Allow for immersive bush-play experiences designed in partnership with Whadjuk Elders and artists, where children learn, play and connect with Country.



6 Upgrade the BBQ and picnic seating within the fenced area with bush ambiance.



7 An informal path links the playground to the toilets enhancing the bush feel, guiding movement softly through nature.



8 The multicourt will be refurbished, with potential for an artist-designed surface to add local character with a youth focus.



9 An informal meeting place with log seating to rest and watch the players.



10 Upgraded exercise equipment nodes will support fitness, health and wellbeing.



11 A standard picnic table will be placed outside the fenced area, facing the lawn so users can watch the playground with their dogs.



12 Keeping the sunny lawn area as a recreational amenity for play.

Section



Key plan



The fenced area with BBQs, picnic tables, seating, and a mix of traditional and nature play will be family-friendly, inclusive, and accessible. Nestled among the trees, it will include extra shade sails and bushland-style seating. Working with Whadjuk Elders and community groups, play themes will reflect local stories, helping the place respond to its setting.

Wide, welcoming path space for everyone to move comfortably.

The basketball-hoop zone will be upgraded to include comfortable spectator seating and integrated fitness stations nearby, transforming it into a vibrant active hub for all users.



Perspective

Tree-shaded, multi-generational area with a fenced play-and-picnic zone, a refreshed hardcourt, informal seating, exercise nodes, and a generous path for people to wander through.

Central Lawn Recreational Area Plan

The central lawn remains a key recreational space. The drainage system will be upgraded to a native-planted bio-diverse infiltration basin, reducing bogginess and adding a new path to enhance accessibility.



Key Considerations



1 A clear, generous accessible pathway will traverse the parklands, ensuring smooth, inclusive movement for every visitor and will be trafficable for maintenance vehicles.



2 Lawn area is enhanced for recreation and off-leash dog use, with an integrated drainage / infiltration basin upgrades to reduce flooding and boost biodiversity.



3 Native-planted infiltration basin will limit weed spread into adjacent bush and preventing boggy patches in the lawn.



4 Conservation fences to protect the bushland, with upgrades as needed.



5 Art-infused wayfinding through the park to celebrate place, guide people and spark discovery.



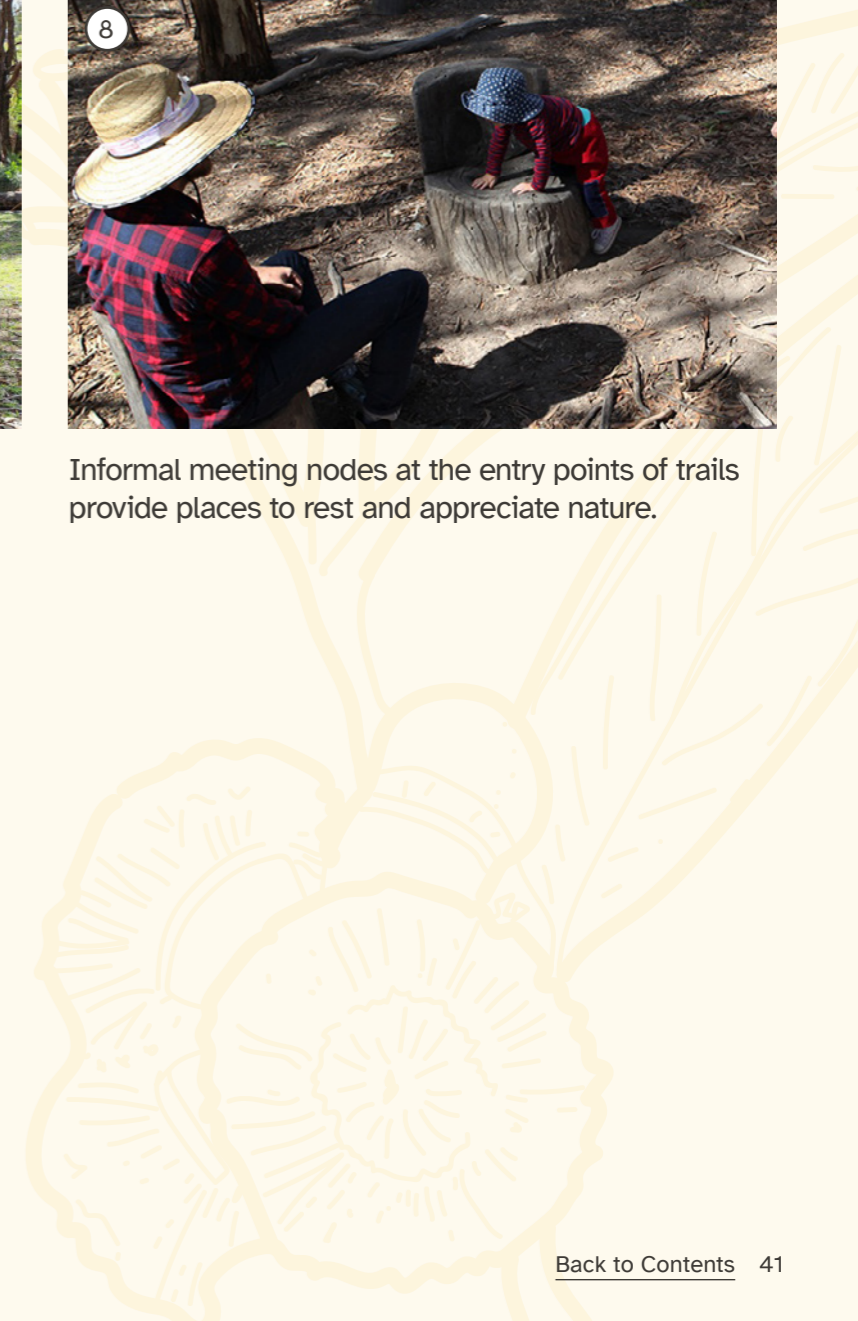
6 New robust seating opportunities along the pathway to enhance walkability.



7 All trees in the parkland and bush will be protected and respected as works are undertaken.



8 Informal meeting nodes at the entry points of trails provide places to rest and appreciate nature.



Section



Key plan



A native-planted infiltration basin to mitigate flooding, prevent lawn bogging, and boost biodiversity.

Accessible pathway with rest nodes at intervals.

A vibrant recreation and dog-exercise parkland with buried water-storage tanks beneath the lawn keeping the turf green more usable all year.



Perspective

A usable recreation lawn framed by native-planted infiltration basin that manages stormwater. Accessible paths with seating nodes invite rest along the way.

Southern Area, Meeting Ground Plan



Bushland meeting ground with picnic amenity, places to gather and nature-based, challenging play for older children and adults.

Key Considerations



1 A clear, generous accessible pathway will traverse the parklands, ensuring smooth, inclusive movement for every visitor and will be trafficable for maintenance vehicles.



2 Proposed bird watering trough locations are subject to detailed design and funding.



3 Use compacted limestone/gravel walking paths to protect bushland and help prevent the spread of disease.



4 Create a bush feel meeting place with potential park amenities (BBQs, drinking fountains, picnic areas, seating, bike racks) to be explored through detailed site investigation.



5 The future adventure play area will be a nature-based, challenging space for older children, set amongst the trees.



6 Play should allow positive risk balancing challenge and safety to help older children develop confidence, resilience, and a deeper connection to nature through outdoor exploration.



7 Built-in challenge for older children and adults.



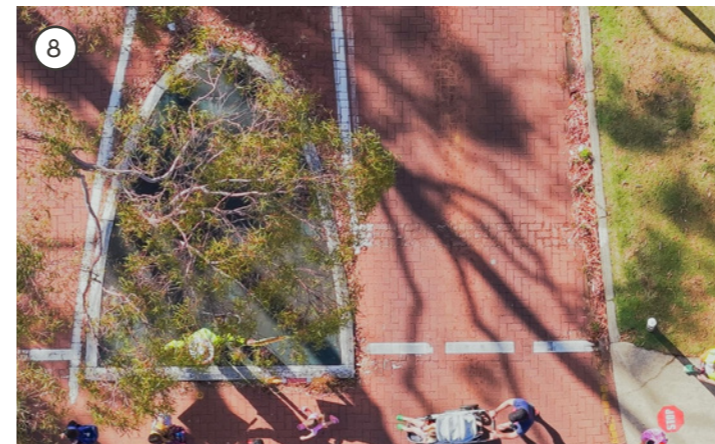
8 Encourage social interaction with places to rest, gather and enjoy nature.



9 Designed to require minimal irrigation, with a bushland ambience and a welcoming meeting ground feel.



10 Plan for existing bus stops to be enhanced with new native plantings and the potentially a mural art work on the shelter.



11 Investigate options to slow traffic and create a safer pedestrian crossing linking the park with the nearby Samson Primary School and Recreational Centre carpark.



12 Plan a connection path through remnant bushland between the park, Recreation Centre and School incorporating native plantings and art to enrich wayfinding and community identity.

Section



Key plan



Compacted gravel pathway.

Planting new under-storey natives along the path, weaving in between the grass-trees and established trees.

A relaxed seating node nestled beside the pathway.

New plantings weave alongside the pathway and around the play area softening the edges.

A thoughtfully nestled playground, woven among the existing trees and grass-trees inviting play without disrupting the natural character of the landscape.

Perspective

Designed for a bushland-ambience meeting place with minimal irrigation, this parkland setting embraces the natural bushland at this end of the park. Key elements include an adventure playground, picnic areas, seating and gathering zones for the community to socialise and enjoy nature.



Section



Key plan



Enhance the existing pathway at Samson Park with new native plantings and seating amenity.

Investigate to slow vehicle speeds and strengthen pedestrian safety on McCombe Ave through streetscape design interventions.

Existing pathway.

Introducing a dedicated pathway and art trail weaving through to the school and recreation carpark creating a safe and engaging pedestrian link.



Perspective
Slowing traffic will encourage connection to and from the park and protect visitors and wildlife.

Public Toilet Facilities

As part of the masterplan, a new pathway connecting the carpark directly to the existing toilet block has been installed. The present facility is modest and blends respectfully into the bushland setting, and it remains clean and serviceable. However, it lacks critical inclusive features:

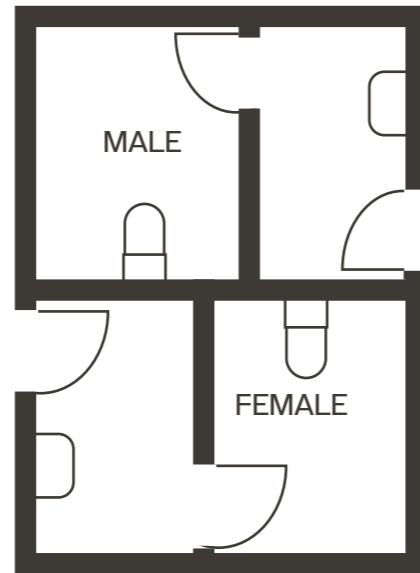
- There is no wheelchair-compliant toilet.
- No baby change station.
- No gender-neutral toilet option.
- No parent/child facility.
- Limited social surveillance.

During testing with the Project Reference Group (PRG), stakeholders confirmed they valued the original design's character and aesthetic but supported enhancements that will make the facilities more compliant, welcoming, and functional for a diverse range of users.

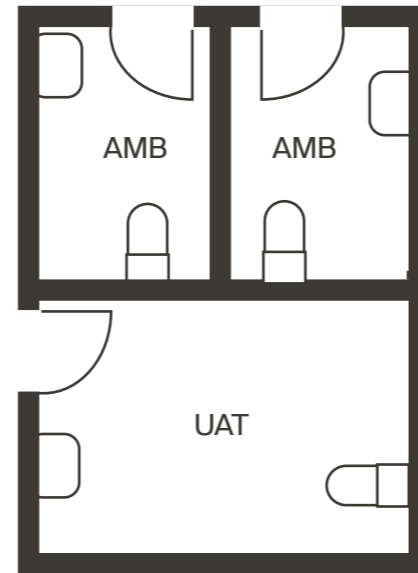
To better serve all users, the toilet refurbishment will be guided by the principles of reuse, sustainability, durability, safety, accessibility, family-friendliness and sensitivity to the Bush Forever environment.

Design Principles

- **Retain existing external structure:** Adapting rather than replacing lowers material waste and carbon footprint.
- **Use sustainable and durable materials:** Focus on long life, minimal maintenance, and resistance to vandalism.
- **Ensure safety and cleanliness:** Incorporate easy-care surfaces, lighting and robust fittings
- **Improve accessibility:** Meet universal standards with wide doors, accessible stalls and compliance for all users.
- **More-friendly:** Face onto the park, be gender neutral, include baby change stations and spacious, comfortable layouts for caregivers
- **Respect the Bush Forever site:** Design with minimal ecological disturbance, using materials and forms sympathetic to its natural context
- **Material palette:** Choose finishes that are durable, sanitary, easy to maintain and compliant the existing limestone structure.



Existing plan



Proposed for investigation



Existing toilets.



Concrete floor.



Durable porcelain panels.



Existing limestone blocks.



Vandal-resistant fittings.



Meet universal standards and have baby change amenities.

Implementation

Budget and Timelines

The City will deliver upgrades in stages, aligned with its Long-Term Financial Plan to ensure responsible investment and proper construction sequencing.

Project delivery will commence with design development and documentation and be staged to suit seasonal conditions (for example, infiltration basin works will be scheduled during drier months). Initial works will focus on the central area of the park before progressing outward as detailed design is completed. Key masterplan elements will be prioritised, with additional works, such as the pathway to the school, verge planting, perimeter parking, and road-safety improvements, delivered over time through the City's existing programs.

To the south, the plan identifies a future adventure play area, nature-based, challenging space for older children set among the trees. No funding has been allocated, and delivery would be subject to further community engagement and feasibility assessment.

Program (Package 1, 2 + 3):

- Design and doc 9 months
- Tender 3 months
- Build 12 months(staged)

Package One:

- Drainage works
- Irrigation works
- Playground, picnic area + multicourt
- Central pathway to McCombe

Package Two:

- Irrigation upgrades
- Information node and step upgrade

Package Three:

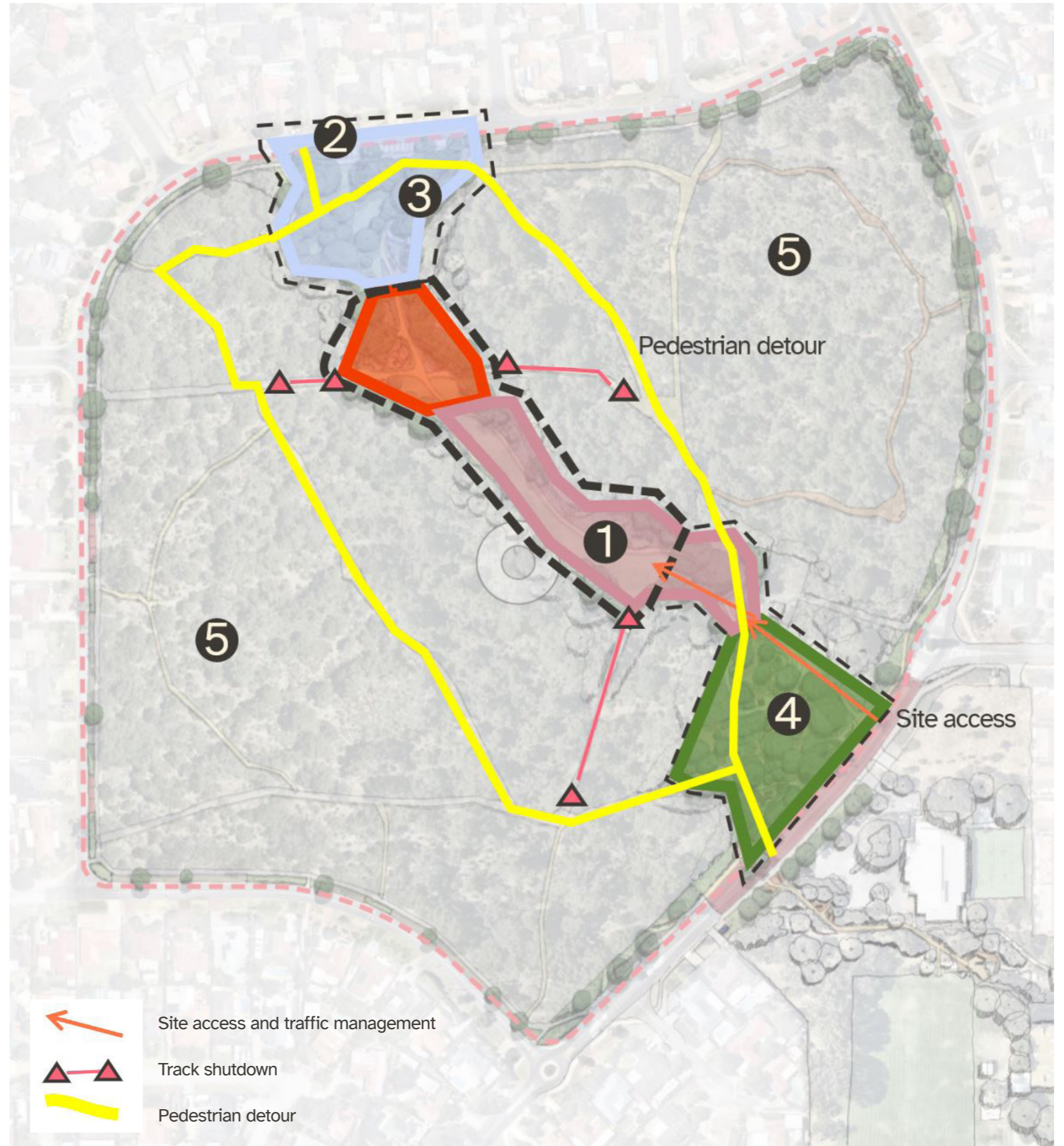
- Toilet refresh

Package Four: (pending funding)

- Meeting ground
- Adventure play or similar
- Irrigation upgrades

Package Five: (pending funding)

- Tracks and fencing



Next Steps

Implementation

Following Council adoption of the Final Masterplan, City officers will progress detailed design to support construction of the prioritised key elements. The first stage of works is planned to commence construction in 2027–28, following completion of detailed design, with subsequent stages delivered progressively over the coming years





Thank you



Contact

T 1300 MY FREO (1300 693 736)

E PlaceProjectsTeam@fremantle.wa.gov.au

W fremantle.wa.gov.au

