



Local Biodiversity Action Plan

February 2026

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Abbreviation table

General terms	
BAI	Biodiversity asset inspection
CBP	Corporate Business Plan
LAP	Local Area Plan
LBS	Local Biodiversity Strategy 2016
LNA	Local natural area
LPP	Local planning policy
LPS	Local planning strategy
LPS 17	Local Planning Scheme 17
PBP	Perth Biodiversity Project
POS	Public open space
SES	Sustainable Environment Strategy 2022
SCP	Strategic Community Plan 2025-2035
SLIP	Shared location information platform
SPP	State planning policy
TBD	To be determined
WALGA	Western Australian Local Government Association

The background of the page is a photograph of a natural landscape. It features large, light-colored rocks in the foreground and middle ground, with sparse, dry vegetation and some trees on a hillside in the background under a clear blue sky. A large, semi-transparent green rectangular overlay is positioned on the left side of the image, containing white text. The top of the green overlay has a decorative pattern of white wavy lines and circles.

Acknowledgement of Country

Ngalak Maali Boodja Kaditj

Wadjuk Moort Noongar Boodjara

Baalap Kalyagool Noyyang

Boodja Kep Moort

Ngalak Kwabaduk Wirn

Kabarli Bworan Kora Kora

Yeyi Ngoongoolong

The City of Swan acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of this region, the Whadjuk people of the Noongar Nation and their continuing connection to the land, waters and community. We pay our respects to Elders past and present, and their descendants.

Executive summary

The City of Swan (the City) covers an area of 1,042 square kilometres, accounting for almost 20 per cent of the Perth metropolitan area and making it the largest local government by land size in Perth. The population in 2023 totalled 168,334 across its 42 suburbs, set to reach 300,000 by 2050.

The Whadjuk people of the Noongar Nation are the Traditional Custodians of these lands and have been for the past 40,000 years. The Derbal Yerrigan (Swan River) holds incredible cultural significance for the Noongar people.

The City of Swan is situated in the South-West Botanical Province which is recognised as one of the world's 34 international biodiversity hotspots. About 43 per cent of the original extent of native vegetation remains within the City with only 6.5 per cent under formal protection.

Not only is the biodiversity in the City unique through natural genetics but it contributes to a bigger ecological picture and assists in nutrient cycling, air and water quality, soil stabilisation, flood control, climate regulation, cultural values, as well as homes and food for native fauna.

This Local Biodiversity Action Plan replaces the Local Biodiversity Strategy 2016 and has been developed through an examination of the former document as well as relevant documents at the national, state and local levels.

This action plan identifies concise actions that can be implemented within the corporate business and planning processes of the City, allowing the City to meet its local biodiversity vision, goals and objectives.

The vision of the Local Biodiversity Action Plan is to protect, retain, and manage a network of natural areas within the City that support the diversity of local indigenous biodiversity (plants, animals, fungi and microorganisms) in our region for the future.

The goal of the action plan is to formalise the long-term preservation of local natural areas (LNAs) through the conservation, protection or retention mechanisms identified.

LNAs contain existing remnant native species or ecological communities in a relatively natural state. These can be defined as LNAs if they meet sufficient ecological criteria, as identified in the Western Australia Local Government's (WALGA) Biodiversity Planning Guidelines for the Perth Metropolitan Region (2004).

Updated LNA mapping has been developed for the action plan to guide the condition and priority of LNAs and set implementable actions.

The 11 actions listed are categorised under private landowner support, land use planning mechanisms, natural area management and community outreach.

The City acknowledges the passion and commitment of many community members and groups to biodiversity and recognises that information sharing, partnerships and support between parties is integral to achieving the identified outcomes. The City is committed to continuing collaborative relationships with community groups.

The Local Biodiversity Discussion Paper provides further detail and explanation for the action plan.

Background and methodology

Within the City of Swan (the City), large areas of substantial remnant vegetation (45,730ha) exist over multiple zonings, including land managed by the City, private landowners (23,280ha) and State agencies.

The WALGA Perth Biodiversity Project developed Biodiversity Planning Guidelines (WALGA and PBP 2004) to provide local governments with a clear picture of the Perth metropolitan region and its biodiversity resources and values. Mapping data, templates and a biodiversity framework were created to help local government conserve, protect, retain and manage LNAs.

This informed the City's Local Biodiversity Strategy (LBS), which has sought to retain and enhance this vegetation since 2007. A key component of this strategy was focused on mapping remnant vegetation organised by vegetation complex and setting targets for its preservation.

This action plan replaces the LBS 2016 and has been informed by Federal and State legislation, regulations, guidelines and updated biodiversity mapping data.

The City formed an internal reference group to workshop the action plan, review and restructure previous actions within the City's LBS 2016 and to propose additional actions.

The LBS 2016 vision, goals and objectives have been retained in this action plan with new and revised actions to embed systemic business improvement within the City's land use planning and natural area management work functions.

The diagram in figure one outlines the methodology for creating the discussion paper resulting in this action plan.

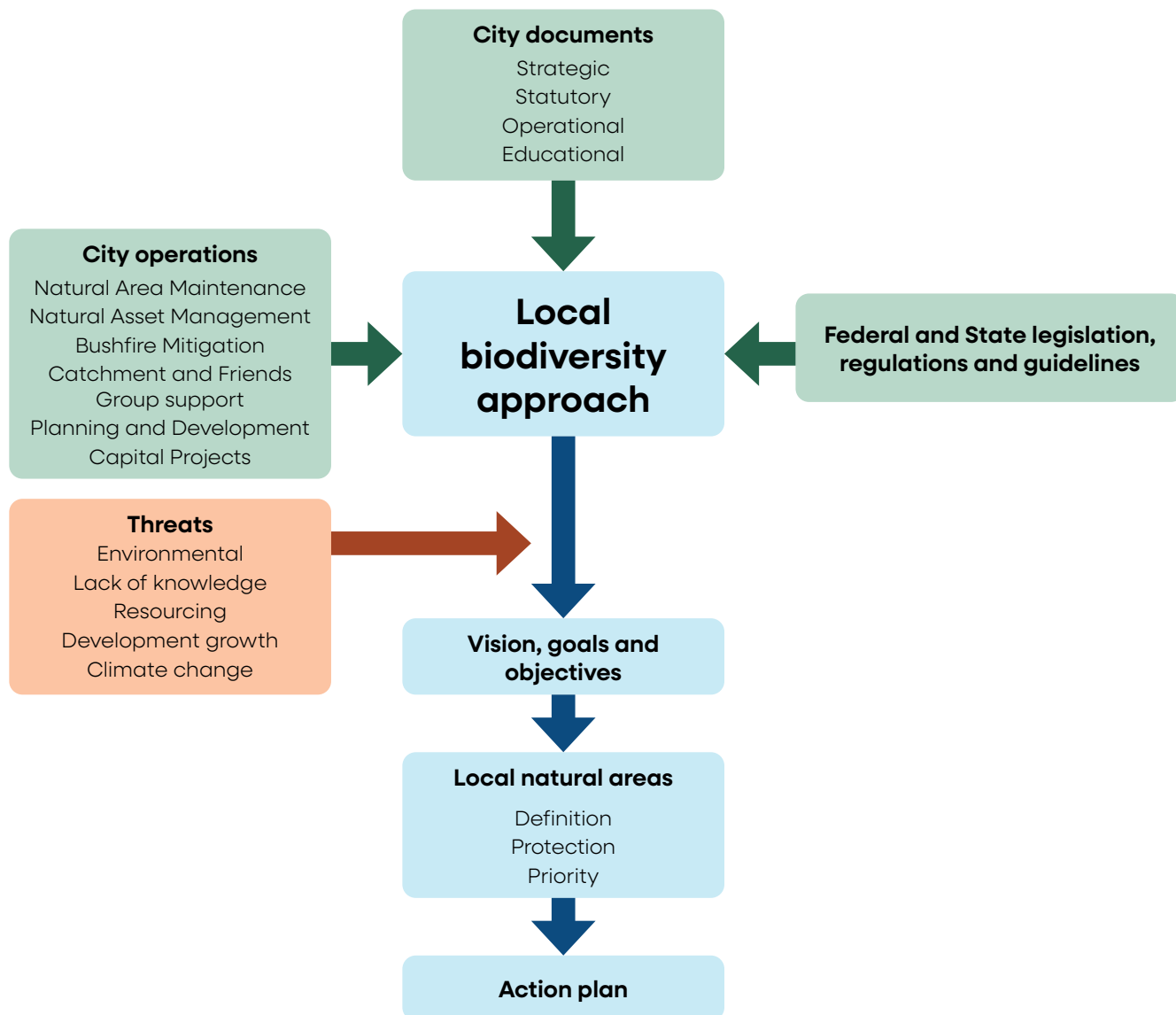


Figure 1: Local Biodiversity Action Plan Methodology.

1.1 Biodiversity and local natural areas

The City is situated in the South-West Botanical Province, which is recognised as one of the world's 34 international biodiversity hotspots. About 43 per cent of the original extent of native vegetation remains within the City with only 6.5 per cent under formal protection.

Biological diversity, more commonly known as biodiversity, includes plants, animals, fungi and microorganisms, the genes they contain and the communities they form. The biodiversity in Swan is unique to the area through natural genetics.

Natural areas are physical areas that contain existing remnant native species or ecological communities in a relatively natural state. This includes native vegetation, wetlands, waterways, rock outcrops or an area where a living organism indigenous to that area has naturally colonised.

The City's LBS 2016 definition of LNA has been refined and simplified in this action plan. A natural area can be defined as a LNA if it meets enough of the seven ecological criteria (table one), as identified in the WALGA Biodiversity Planning Guidelines for the Perth Metropolitan Region (2004). For more details on the criteria used please refer to the discussion paper.



Representation	Regional LNA with recognised international, national or state significance or retention area/size, pre-European extent remaining in IBRA sub-region.
	Local Natural area of an ecological community area/size of its pre-European extent within the local government area.
Diversity	Regional LNA with recognised international, national or state significance or retention area/size, pre-European extent remaining in IBRA sub-region.
Rarity	Natural areas in good or better condition that contain both upland and wetland structural plant communities.
	Vegetation complexes: Forrestfield, Guildford, Swan.
	Threatened Ecological Community (TEC)
	Declared Rare Flora (DRF)
	Threatened Flora
Connectivity	Threatened Fauna
	Ecological linkages and stepping stone areas in a regional and local setting.
Protection of wetland, stream and estuarine fringing and coastal vegetation	Conservation and resource enhancement category wetlands.
	Riparian areas and watercourses.
	Floodplain mapping.
	Geomorphic mapping.
Viability	Estuarine and coastal fringing vegetation.
	Relates to a sustainable size of natural area and its resilience to impacts. Measured by size, shape, condition, perimeter to area ratio and connectivity.
Other	Natural area reserve management.
	Volunteer friends group.

Table 1: LNA ecological criteria in the City of Swan

1.2 LNA mapping

An integral component of managing biodiversity within the City is the ability to interrogate mapping layers that have been formulated through environmental datasets informing ecological criteria and LNA locations. This mapping provides a broad understanding of the distribution, extent and type of LNA within the City. It is further cross-referenced by land tenure ownership, zoning and protection status.

Datasets were combined from the City's GIS database and external sources such as the Shared Location Information Platform (SLIP) to produce integrated layers of environmental information on the City's Intramaps GIS platform for use by City staff. Modified LNA mapping, which meets privacy requirements, is available to the public on the City of Swan website.

The discussion paper details the local biodiversity mapping methodology that was conducted as part of this project. By interpreting these mapping outcomes, categories for the protection and prioritisation of LNA were created.

1.3 Relevant City documents

The City manages its immediate and long-term strategic operational outcomes through scheme text, policy, strategies, plans, guidelines, and educational fact sheets and brochures which each provide guidance on how biodiversity needs to be conserved, protected, retained, or enhanced.

Table two lists documents relevant to the City's management of its biodiversity.

Strategic documents

Strategic Community Plan 2025-2035
Corporate Business Plan 2025/26-2028/29
Asset Management Strategy 2022-2032
Sustainable Environment Strategy 2022

Statutory documents

Local Planning Scheme No. 17 (Gazetted February 18, 2008, Amended March 7, 2023)
Local Planning Strategy (August 2020) – Part 1 and Part 2
Local planning policies
POL-C-104 Environmental Planning
POL-C-090 Keeping of Stock
POL-C-089 Dams
POL-C-061 Filling of Land
POL-E9.2 Floodplain Management and Development
POL-E11-2 Clay Extraction
POL-LP-115 Kangaroo Management
POL-LP-112 Public Open Space and Community Buildings
POL-TP-126 Building and Development Standards Rural Zones

Operational documents

Landscape Guidelines (February 2023)
Application to alter verge
Friends Group Manual
Reserve Management Plans
Urban Forest Plan
Carbon Emission Reduction Plan
Waterwise Council Action Plan
Waste Management Plan
Flood Study Corporate Risk Assessment
Emergency Management
Reconciliation Action Plan 2022-2024
Bushfire Risk Management Plan
Community Safety Plan
Waterways and Wetlands brochure
MPR-890 Weed Control flyer
Free Trees and Plants Giveaway
Verge Guidelines

Table 2: City of Swan documents relevant to biodiversity management.

1.3.1 Strategic Community Plan

The City's Strategic Community Plan 2025-2035 (SCP) provides the City's vision for the natural environment theme, which is to preserve and protect its natural environment, ecology and biodiversity of its ecosystems, as well as committing to enhancing its environmental performance and sustainability through its actions, services and partnerships. The Sustainable Environment Strategy, Waterwise Action Plan and this action plan are important supporting documents in delivering the following SCP outcomes and objectives.

Goals and objectives		Measures
Goal N1 – Conserve and enjoy natural areas		
N1.1	Enhance, preserve and protect local biodiversity and natural ecosystems	① Potable water (kL) – corporate consumption per capita
N1.2	Preserve our waterways by enhancing the surrounding natural areas	② Non-potable water (per cent DWER allocation and consumption per hectare)
N1.3	Increase and advocate for urban canopy and green corridors.	③ SERCUL Nutrient Management Scorecard
Goal N2 – Resource management		
N2.1	Achieve resource recovery and minimise waste to landfill	④ Number of plantings on foreshore reserves
N2.2	Consume water, energy and other natural resources responsibly	⑤ Carbon emissions trajectory per annum and per capita
N2.3	Partner with community to promote and educate on sustainability and waste management practices.	⑥ Percentage of community satisfied with management of nature reserves
		⑦ Percentage of community satisfied with waste management
		⑧ Percentage of waste diversion to landfill
		⑨ Resource recovery rate – percentage of waste that is recovered, reused, reprocessed, recycled, or used in energy recovery
		⑩ Material recovery rate – percentage of waste that is recovered, reused, reprocessed or recycled
		⑪ Increase the total canopy cover >3m on the City's road reserves to at least eight per cent.

Table 3: Strategic Community Plan natural environment outcomes and objectives



1.3.2 Corporate Business Plan

The City's Corporate Business Plan (CBP) integrates the key theme of natural environment from the SCP. It also describes the local area plans which involve community members working together to identify specific issues affecting their community. In this regard, the following priorities were identified in the City's local areas that relate to environmental initiatives.

The CBP also identifies priority areas and major projects. These capital projects will be required to take into consideration biodiversity protection, retention, and enhancement.

Most importantly, the CBP outlines how the natural environment theme identified within the SCP will be achieved by the following City services:

- **Natural area management**
 - Provide maintenance to the City's natural areas
- **Parks maintenance**
 - Provide maintenance to the City's parks and reserves
- **Sustainable environment**
 - Provide strategic development, coordination and promotion of the environmental objectives and targets of the City: carbon reduction, water efficiency/quality, climate adaptation and biodiversity retention.

1.3.3 Sustainable Environment Strategy

The City's Sustainable Environment Strategy 2022 (SES) coordinates the City's approach to environmental management by detailing various plans with actions to improve environmental performance under six key focus areas. These focus areas (table four) are consistent with those found in the SCP.

The SES provides an overview of the strategic direction, informs plans and suggests measures for the plans.

Key Sustainable Environment Strategy focus area
Water efficiency
Water quality
Carbon reduction
Biodiversity retention
Waste minimisation
Adaptation

Table 4: Sustainable Environment Strategy key focus areas

1.3.4 Local Planning Strategy (2020)

Local planning strategies (LPS) are required to be prepared and reviewed per the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015.

The City's LPS sets out the long-term planning direction and provides a strategic basis for the Local Planning Scheme. It also sets out strategic planning objectives and recommended actions, including for natural resource management and environmental protection, which are as follows:

- Protection of the City's natural resources
- Providing responsible environmental management, and
- Managing the impacts of climate change.

One of the key issues is biodiversity protection, as about half of all remnant vegetation exists on privately-owned land, with only 6.5 per cent of remnant vegetation formally protected.

One of the mechanisms to assist the City in managing biodiversity on private lands is the development and implementation of a voluntary conservation program for landholders with identified LNA on their property.

This will assist the landowner to maintain, protect and conserve biodiversity on their property while helping maintain the goals of vegetation complex retention within this action plan (page 15).

1.3.5 Local Planning Scheme No.17

The City's Local Planning Scheme sets out the statutory planning requirements and controls through the scheme text and maps. This includes how vegetation and environmental considerations are managed through development. The scheme should be read in conjunction with the Local Planning Strategy.

1.4 State planning policies

State Planning Policies (SPPs) provide the highest level of planning policy control and guidance in WA under part three of the *Planning and Development Act 2005* and provide context for decision making on land use and development. The following SPPs are relevant to biodiversity for the City and should be considered during development assessments:

- SPP 2.0 – Environment and Natural Resources Policy (2023)
- SPP 2.5 – Rural planning (2016)
- SPP 2.8 – Bushland Policy for the Perth metropolitan region (2010)
- SPP 2.9 – Water (2025)
- SPP 3.7 – Bushfire (2024).

1.5 Federal and State environmental legislation

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) is the Australian Government's central piece of environmental legislation. It provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places defined in the Act as matters of national environmental significance. Under this Act, threatened species of fauna and flora, and in particular, ecological communities, have relevance in the City.

The Australian Government's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2010–2030 was reviewed in 2015 and revised to create Australia's Strategy for Nature 2019-2030, which provides the overarching framework for all federal, state and territory local strategies, legislation, policies and actions that target nature.

The revised strategy moves away from a protection-based approach and incorporates adaptation, resilience, and natural resource management. The strategy contains the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals which are linked within the City's SCP and Sustainable Environment Strategy.

The *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* and *Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018* protect biodiversity, particularly threatened species and threatened ecological communities. The City is required to comply with this legislation when managing its reserves or assessing development applications.



1.6 Community information

The City recognises the importance of engaging with the community to share information, raise awareness and educate the community in a variety of ways.

The City runs and supports a variety of environmental events and workshops for residents including a series called Thinking Green.

Thinking Green is a free series of hands-on, skills-based workshops and informative presentations hosted across the City's libraries and bushland reserves and presented by industry experts and environmental educators. It inspires participants to change their lifestyle to improve their wellbeing and be kinder to the environment.

The City provides native plants to residents annually through the Free Trees and Plants Giveaway.

The City of Swan website contains information pertaining to weed control, plant disease, local native plants, verge planting and community involvement including Friends Groups and the Adopt a Spot program.

For the City to successfully implement its Local Biodiversity Action Plan, it needs to send clear and engaging messages to its community. As such, the creation of a biodiversity communication plan is included as an action in this plan.



Vision and goals

2.1 Vision

The vision in the 2016 Local Biodiversity Strategy remains relevant. It is to:

Protect, retain, and manage a network of natural areas within the City of Swan that support the diversity of local indigenous biodiversity (plants, animals, fungi and microorganisms) in our region for the future. This includes formalising the long-term preservation of LNAs. This can be achieved through the conservation, protection or retention mechanisms discussed within this action plan.



2.2 Goals

The existing City's LBS 2016 goals have been retained with the addition of two new conservation goals identified through the City's workshops. These are provided in the table below.

Conservation goals

Where appropriate place LNA into conservation reserves through development opportunities.

Where LNA exists in good or better condition in a City reserve, look to change the management order of that reserve for the purpose of conservation.

Protection goals

Protect 10 per cent of each vegetation complex present within the City.

Protect all Guildford complex vegetation that is in good or better condition.

Protect all Swan complex vegetation that is in good or better condition.

Retention goals

Retain at least 30 per cent of each vegetation complex present within the City of Swan where this is still feasible.

Retain all remaining Guildford complex vegetation.

Retain all remaining Swan complex vegetation.

Retain all mapped LNA areas which are in good or better condition.

Management goals

Manage biodiversity values in priority reserves within the City.

Encourage and support sound management of biodiversity values on private land within the City.

The goals of conserving, protecting, retaining and managing LNA will be achieved through the implementation of the proposed actions.

Actions

3.1 Action summary

The review process has resulted in 11 actions which are categorised into private landholder support, land use planning mechanisms, natural area management and community outreach.

3.2 Action priorities

Timeframes have been assigned to each action to help the City prioritise resourcing.

These timeframes are:

- Ongoing: 2025 onwards – current projects, minimal resourcing needs
- Medium: 2025 (1-3 years) – requires further resourcing to achieve and will impact the works program of business units
- Long: 2026 (2-5 years) – require further consideration, are likely to require public consultation and require time to implement.



No.	Action	Scoping comments	City document reference	Timeframe	Service responsibility
Private landholder support					
1.1	Voluntary conservation program Develop and implement a voluntary conservation program for landholders with identified LNA on their property	Consider opportunity for: • Rate incentive in exchange for a voluntary agreement • Education and training • Conservation grants to landowners.	SCP N11 LAP Gidgegannup LAP Swan View LAP Upper Swan SES – biodiversity retention LPS	Medium	TBD
1.2	Biodiversity asset inspection Develop and implement a biodiversity asset inspections (BAI) program with the intent of balancing bushfire mitigation and conservation on rural properties.	• Requires the provision of an additional FTE (location TBD) to resource implementation • Triggered by presence of mapped LNA through a development application • Consider LNA mapping and ground truthing for each property from a site visit • Work with the Fire Hazard Inspection Officer through a joint site visit to discuss fire mitigation and asset protection zones • Creation of a biodiversity asset map with habitat trees, LNA and other ecological features • Inclusion of habitat trees in any bushfire management plans for retention in perpetuity • Include environmental education material relevant to the site • Provide a tree asset valuation if required • Digitise inspection data using an electronic device in the field to reduce double handling • Develop process for incorporating external information generated for the development process • Develop procedure for updating digital information and datasets with the City's GIS team • Assist with justification process for any applications challenged through the State Administrative Tribunal.	LPS	Long	Strategic Planning

No.	Action	Scoping comments	City document reference	Timeframe	Service responsibility
Land use planning mechanisms					
1.3	Local Planning Policy (i) Amend existing local planning policies that currently require the protection of vegetation in rural areas by making specific reference to local natural area mapping. (ii) Prepare practice notes for the City's internal use, as to how the local natural area mapping can be applied to the interpretation of the State planning framework at different planning stages. (iii) Consider how local natural area mapping might be incorporated into the local planning framework via the Local Planning Strategy report of review.	• Action 1.3(iii) may include (but not be limited to): • Private land conservation agreements • Reserve allocation and management • Amendments to the Local Planning Scheme • Reconciling with bushfire protection provisions • Developer incentives • Inclusion in Development Contribution Plans • Roadside conservation • Compliance • Biodiversity conservation, protection and retention mechanisms • Biodiversity enhancement provisions • Inclusion of LNA mapping in detailed area plans, specifically relating to building envelopes, landscaping finished levels, drainage and protection of sites of conservation and environmental significance • Creation of biodiversity incentives for developers including density bonus, cluster development • A standard list of environmental considerations that can be used to assess development applications for approval. • Governance and penalties for non-compliance with the LPP for biodiversity.	LPS	Medium	Strategic Planning
1.4	Conservation zoning Upon gazettal of LPS18, progress incorporation of an environmental conservation zone/reserve via a future scheme amendment/s.	Note: An amendment to apply an environmental conservation reserve to suitable reserves where conservation is the only intended purpose is likely to be progressed in the first instance.	SCP SES	Long	Strategic Planning Assets GIS

No.	Action	Scoping comments	City document reference	Timeframe	Service responsibility
Natural area management					
1.5	LNA management Continue to implement prioritised LNA management on City-managed reserves as per management plans or work priority plans			Ongoing	Natural Area Maintenance
1.6	Friends Group support Continue to support Catchment and Friends Groups with training and resources to manage and enhance natural areas.		Internal operation plans Catchment management plans Friends Group Manual	Ongoing	Natural Area Maintenance
1.7	Management prioritisation Using the LNA data, create tools to assist in prioritising City reserves by biodiversity, ecological criteria and resource allocation for biodiversity protection.	Consider opportunities for ground truthing and on-site data capture.	SES SCP	Medium	Assets
1.8	Biodiversity offset role clarity Develop a biodiversity offset approach that matches offset demand arising from unavoidable loss of LNA within major projects in the City, to rehabilitation opportunities in the Swan area.	Consider opportunities including: • Development of a biodiversity asset fund to assist in securing and managing offset sites across the City • Potential to attract increased management funding to rehabilitation sites • Potential voluntary offset opportunities within the Swan business community • Opportunity to bring disjointed, undermanaged or "at risk" priority land into City conservation estate with ongoing maintenance costs being included in some cases.	SCP LPS SES	Medium	Project team Between Strategic Planning, Statutory Planning and Assets, Finance.

No.	Action	Scoping comments	City document reference	Timeframe	Service responsibility
1.9	Ecological linkages Investigate the City's opportunity to support and map a network of ecological corridors through alignment of tree planting, natural area management and private landholder conservation activities.	The City has multiple work functions capable of contributing to improved ecological linkages in the City.	Urban Forest Plan 2022	Medium	Strategic Planning
1.10	Conservation reserve standards Create and/or update Conservation reserve standards for developers and ensure new conservation areas arising from the development process are compliant with these standards.	Consider the need to balance the City's objectives in regard to biodiversity retention with the need to ensure "reasonable public access" in order to engender connection and biodiversity awareness/value in our community. Built form treatment requirements (ie fencing, pathways and buffers) that reflect this balance must be specified in the standards of provision.	SCP LPS	Long	Project team Between Strategic Planning, Statutory Planning and Assets
Community outreach					
1.11	Community environmental education Continue community-based initiatives to support biodiversity retention.	Environmental programs, initiatives and workshops: • Free Trees and Plants Giveaway • Street tree program • Report illegal dumping program • Cat control • POS maintenance and management • Biodiversity communications plan	SCP SES	Ongoing	Communications and Engagement Natural Area Maintenance Strategic Planning

References

4.1 General references

The references listed below have been considered as part of preparing this document.

City of Swan 2016, Local Biodiversity Strategy

City of Swan 2023 amended, Local Planning Scheme No.17 (District Zoning Scheme)

City of Swan 2022, Asset Management Strategy 2022-2032

City of Swan 2022, Corporate Business Plan 2022/23 – 2025/26

City of Swan 2022, Reconciliation Action Plan (Innovate RAP) March 2022-March 2024

City of Swan 2021, Strategic Community Plan 2025-2035

City of Swan 2022, Sustainable Environment Strategy

City of Swan 2022, Urban Forest Plan – Greening the City

City of Swan 2021, Waterwise Council Action Plan

City of Swan 2022, Local Planning Policy POL-C-061 Filling of Land

City of Swan 2021, Local Planning Policy POL-C-089 Dams

City of Swan 2021, Local Planning Policy POL-C-090 Keeping of Stock

City of Swan 2018, Council Policy POL-C-104 Environmental Planning

City of Swan 2021, Local Planning Policy POL-E9.2 Floodplain Management and Development

City of Swan 2021, Local Planning Policy POL-E11.2 Clay Extraction

City of Swan 2022, Local Planning Policy POL-LP-1.15 Kangaroo Management

City of Swan 2022, Local Planning Policy POL-LP-1.12 Public Open Space and Community Buildings

City of Swan 2021, Local Planning Policy POL-TP-126 Building and Development Standards – Rural Zones

City of Swan 2023, Landscape Guidelines: Streetscapes and Open Space

City of Swan 2019, Bushfire Risk Management Plan 2019-2024

City of Swan 2015, Waterways and Wetlands Brochure

City of Swan Information Sheet – Weed control in the City of Swan

Government of Western Australia, *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*

Government of Western Australia, Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2018

Western Australian Local Government Association and Perth Biodiversity Project (WALGA and PBP) 2004, Local Government Biodiversity Planning Guidelines for the Perth Metropolitan Region, Perth.

Western Australian Planning Commission 2003, State Planning Policy 2.0 Environment and Natural Resources Policy

Western Australian Planning Commission 2016, State Planning Policy 2.5 Rural Planning

Western Australian Planning Commission 2010, State Planning Policy 2.8 Bushland Policy for the Perth Metropolitan Region

Western Australian Planning Commission 2024, State Planning Policy 3.7 Bushfire

Western Australian Planning Commission 2025, State Planning Policy 2.9 Water



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0012STRP-2026