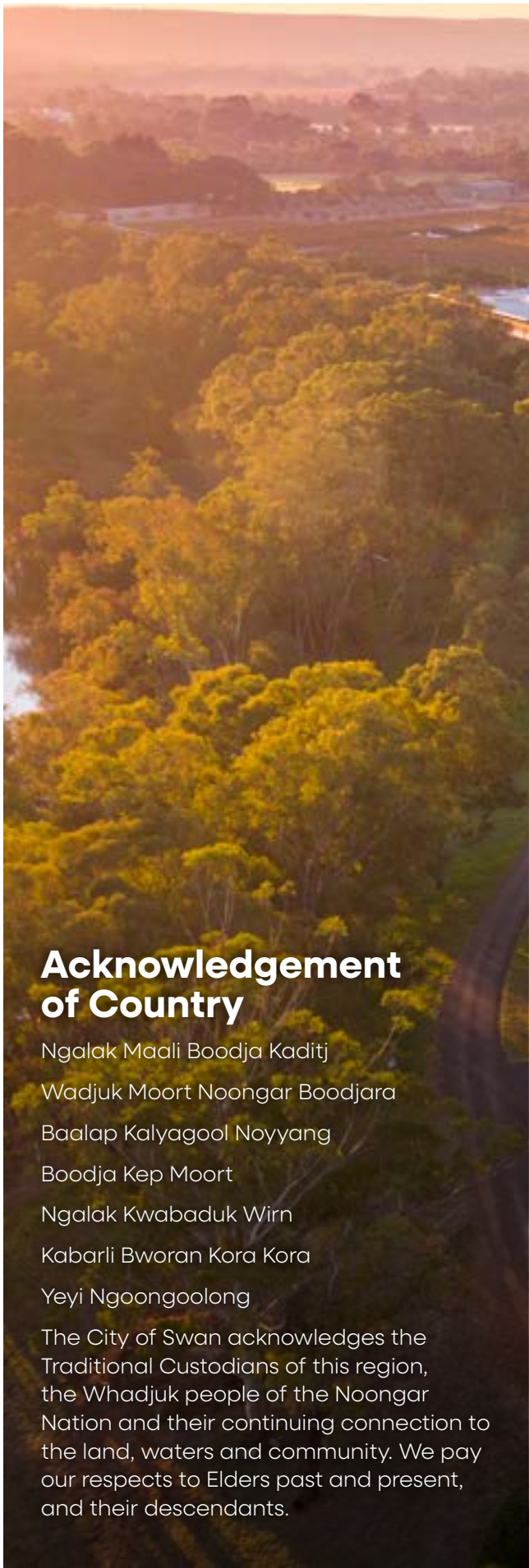




Upper Swan Local Area Plan

Including Upper Swan, Brigadoon, Walyunga National Park and parts of Baskerville and Bullsbrook

December 2023



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.

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A message from the Mayor

The City of Swan comprises a large land area with diverse communities. Planning for such a diverse area requires creative solutions.

Local area plans provide the opportunity to recognise the unique character and needs of these diverse communities. Local area planning involves local community members working with the City to identify the specific issues affecting their community and to produce a plan that provides solutions to address those priorities in line with the area's unique character. The Local Area Plan is therefore an important document for the City to plan for infrastructure and services and manage change at a local level.

The City appreciates the tremendous support and contributions from community members and other stakeholders in developing the Upper Swan Local Area Plan.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tanya Richardson', with a long, flowing horizontal line extending to the right.

Mayor Tanya Richardson
Mayor, City of Swan

Introduction

Local area planning has been adopted by Council under its Integrated Planning Framework and provides a mechanism for local communities to address issues through a consultative process.

The process establishes community priorities for each local area. Local Area Plans help consolidate the City's Strategic Community Plan vision of "One City, diverse people, cultures and places", while meeting the objectives and actions within the Local Planning Strategy.

These objectives and outcomes are then further developed to be prioritised specific to the local area.



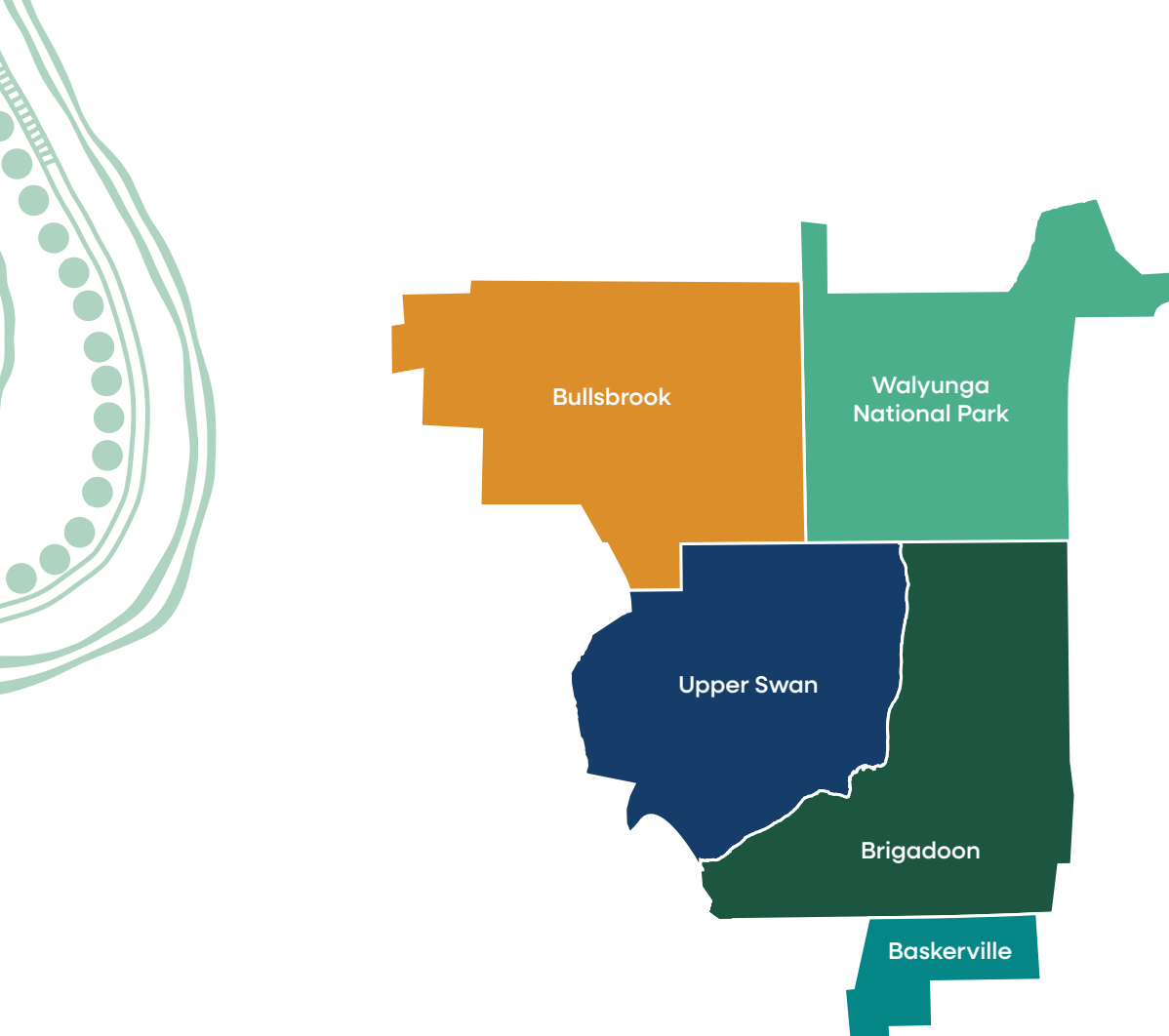


Figure 1: Local Areas within the City of Swan

Upper Swan Local Area

The Upper Swan local area is located 32km north-east of the Perth CBD and 6km east of the Ellenbrook Town Centre. The Upper Swan local area encompasses the suburbs of Upper Swan and Brigadoon, the southern portion of Bullsbrook, a small portion of Baskerville on the eastern side and the entirety of Walyunga National Park.

Upper Swan is connected to other parts of the Perth metropolitan area by Great Northern Highway.

Upper Swan is notable for its rural and rural-residential land uses, wetlands, extractive industries and significant conservation reserves. Upper Swan's major features include:

- Western swamp tortoise habitats: Ellenbrook Nature Reserve and Twin Swamps Nature Reserve
- Bells Rapids
- Walyunga National Park
- State Equestrian Centre
- Increasing residential development both within the Local area plan (LAP) and on the periphery of the LAP area.

History



The Whadjuk Noongar people have occupied the Perth region, including the Upper Swan local area, for over 40,000 years. Land along the Swan River has always been an important source of food, shelter, tools and gathering.



1827

Captain James Stirling was sent on an exploratory voyage up the Swan River. He travelled as far upstream as the site of the All Saints Church in Henley Brook.



1829

European settlers arrived in the area. The Upper Swan area became the setting for two folk heroes – bushranger Moondyne Joe and Aboriginal leader Yagan.



1832

After a series of events in 1832 and 1833, Yagan was declared an outlaw and was killed at Upper Swan.



1836

The area of Upper Swan became economically important as the home to one of the colony's first flour mills. In the early decades of the 20th century, grapes also became a significant export for the State.



1851

The Upper Swan Bridge was constructed by convict labour. Material from this area was carbon dated in 1980 at 38,000 years old and is evidence of the historical presence of Aboriginal people.



1905

The Upper Swan primary school was opened. Oral history from local Aboriginal Elders tells of local children who would walk to the Upper Swan and Caversham primary school, and later work in the vineyards of the Swan Valley.



1926

The Upper Swan bridge collapsed due to a major flood. It was later rebuilt with upgrades and is still used as a vital access point to this day.



2017

Western Australia experienced widespread flooding which caused damage to properties along the Swan River catchment including several vineyards.



2010

The Yagan Memorial Park on West Swan Road in Belhus was officially opened.



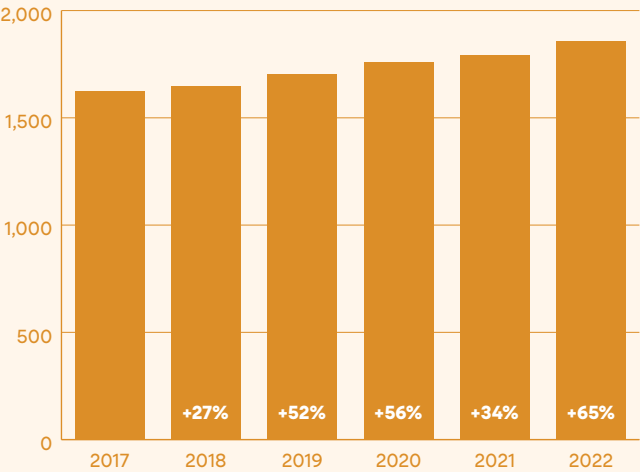
1986

Bond Corporation submitted the original subdivision plan for Brigadoon before it was taken over by Peet Limited.

Demographics

Population statistics

Population growth



Estimated resident population in 2022

1,858

This is about **1 per cent** of the City's population.



People per square kilometre

22.6

Upper Swan

152.3

City of Swan



1.8%

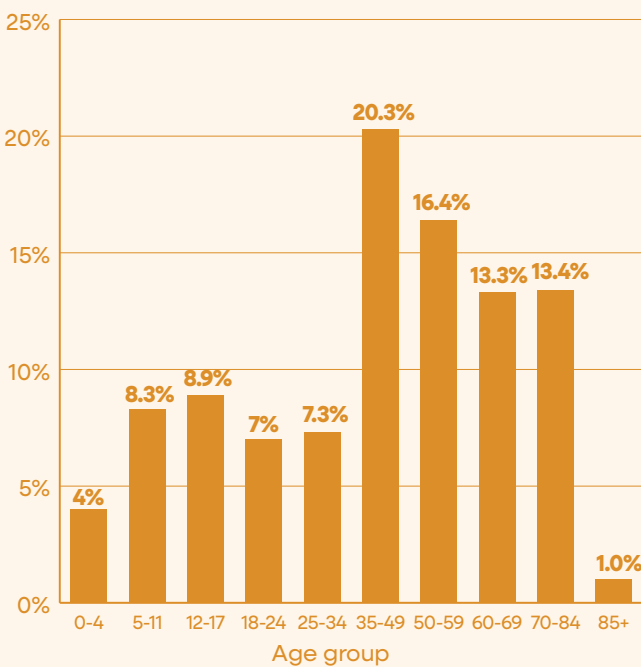
Aboriginal and Torres Strait islander population



25%

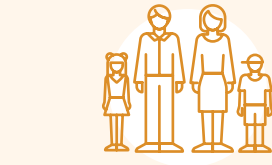
Residents born overseas

Age structure 2021



Seniors

Highest growth
5.9%
increase since 2016



Couples with children

55 additional households
25.2%
increase since 2016

Dwellings



6% households renting

This figure is considered low in comparison to the wider City, which has a rent rate of 21%.



574
dwellings



647
dwellings

In 2021 the largest change in the type of dwellings was separate houses.

Dwelling type



Separate housing (96.6%)

Most of the LAP area is zoned general rural and special rural. These zones do not permit smaller lot sizes.

Medium density (2.1%)

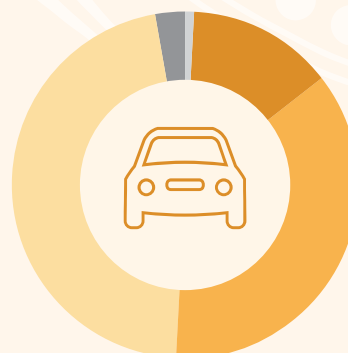
Clementine Estate provides smaller lot sizes than the rest of the local area.

Caravans, cabin, houseboat (0.8%)

Not stated (0.5%)

Motor vehicles

Motor vehicle ownership



No motor vehicle (1.0%)

One motor vehicle (13.6%)

Three or more motor vehicles (46.2%)

Two motor vehicle (36.5%)

Not stated (2.7%)



68.5%

travel to work by car



~47%

working residents within the Upper Swan LAP area work in the area.

Based on broad SA2 data.

Employment

Top 3 industry sectors of employment



11.9%
Construction



10.6%
Healthcare and social assistance



8.5%
Education and training

The size of Upper Swan's labour force in 2021 was 921, of which 309 were employed part-time and 524 were full-time workers.

There has been a 1.9% increase in the population of Upper Swan not in the labour force since 2011. This indicates there are a high proportion of retirees in the Upper Swan local area.



State influence. Land use. Frameworks

Perth is a growing City, with an expected population of 3.5 million by 2050. To manage this population growth, the State Government has developed a plan to identify the future urban footprint of the Perth and Peel regions, including identifying land for residential, commercial and industrial development, and how to best to use proposed and existing social, community and physical infrastructure.

The plan divides the Perth and Peel Regions into five sub-regions. The City of Swan, the City of Kalamunda and the Shire of Mundaring are part of the North-East Sub-regional Planning Framework (NESRPF). The NESRPF identifies that the City of Swan will need to accommodate 60 per cent of the sub-region's population by 2050 to accommodate the projected population growth.

Through land use zoning, the State Government has identified areas in the City where different types of development could occur to accommodate the required growth. The NESRPF provides strategic guidance to government agencies and local governments on all aspects of land use and infrastructure provision in the north-east sub-region.

The City's Local Planning Scheme and Local Planning Strategy align with the urban footprint outlined in the NESRPF. These documents aim to translate the direction of the NESRPF into the local context of the City. Clementine Estate is a result of rezoning a portion of land from rural to urban. Clementine Estate has accommodated 1,695 dwellings, with a large amount of additional growth planned for the periphery of Upper Swan in Ellenbrook and Bullsbrook.

Figure 4 on page 14 further details the restrictions of urban or industrial expansion in the Upper Swan local area. Development occurring on the periphery of Upper Swan could have flow-on effects on service provision, job opportunities and traffic volume. Figure 2 below illustrates the land use zoning and projects triggered by the NESRPF that are likely to impact this area.

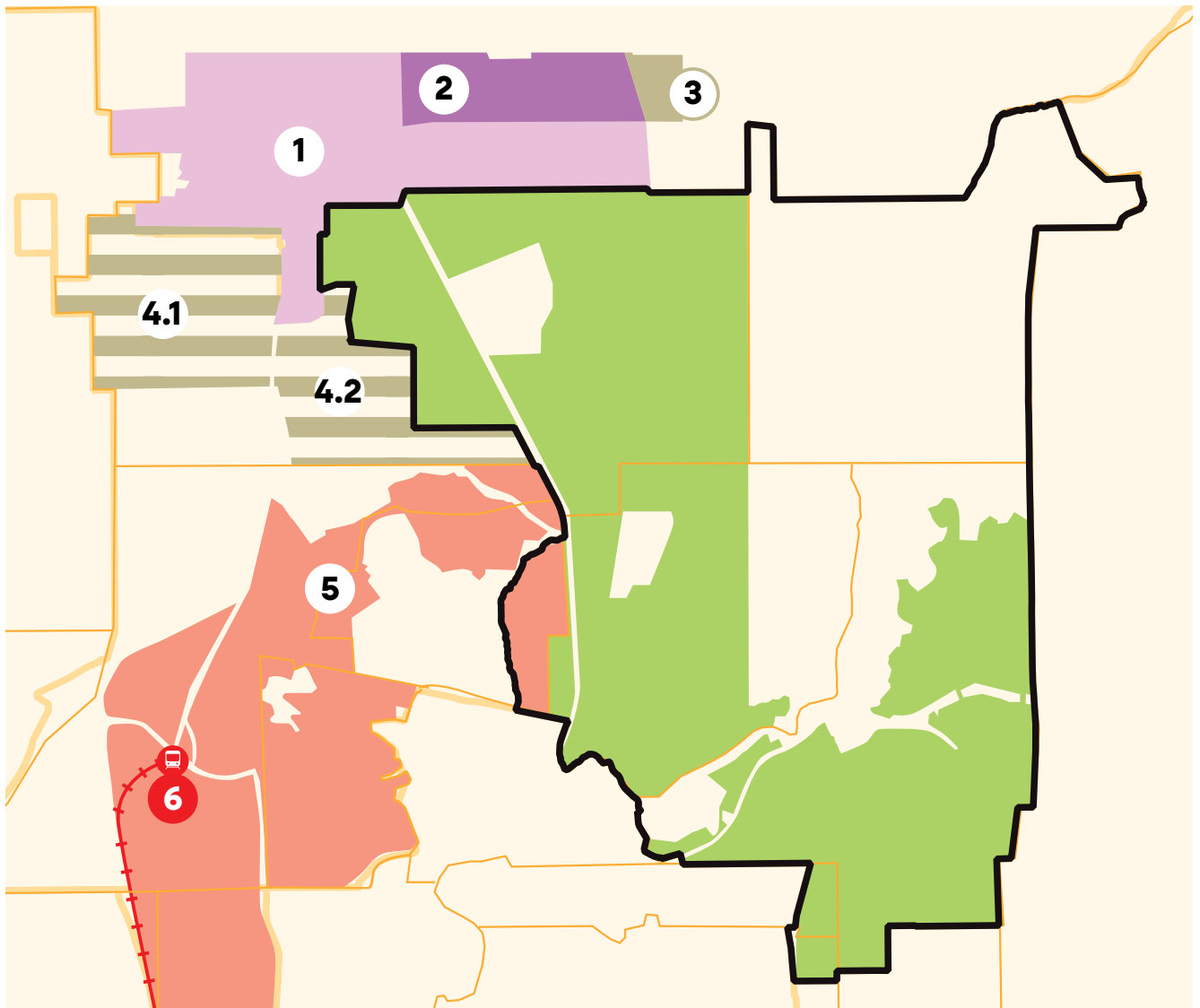


Figure 2: North-East Sub-regional Planning Framework zoning

- Land zoned “rural”**

1 Industrial expansion – Bullsbrook Freight and Industrial Land Use Strategy
2,500 hectares of industrial and employment land - 40,000 jobs at capacity.

2 Industrial – Bullsbrook Industrial Precinct Structure Plan
505 hectares of industrial land - to generate around 11,000 jobs at capacity.

3 Urban expansion – Bullsbrook Residential Structure Plan
488 hectares of residential land uses - 6,599 lots with an estimated population of 18,478 people at capacity.

4.1 Urban investigation North Ellenbrook (west) District Structure Plan
611 hectares of land delivering 4,500 dwellings with a population of 13,500 people at capacity.

4.2 North Ellenbrook (East) District Structure Plan
499 hectares of land delivering 5,500 dwellings with a population of 16,500 people at capacity.

5 Land zoned “urban”

6 Future Ellenbrook station and railway connection



Place. Character. Growth

The built form of a place reflects the community and helps to create a sense of place and a story of the area's charm. Built form in Upper Swan is largely limited to low-density residential or rural dwellings, with most new development occurring just outside the local area. Two major sources of change are the North Ellenbrook East District Structure Plan and Clementine Estate.

The North Ellenbrook East District Structure Plan will provide necessary services and amenities such as a neighbourhood centre, high school, open space and primary schools. The development of Clementine Estate will include open spaces and allow for the provision of mixed retail and commercial uses, as well as a primary school.

As a result of increasing development in and around the local area, several upgrades have been made to the road network. The Tonkin Highway extension project was completed in 2022 and involved a 14km extension and other major upgrades to alleviate pressure on other roads and improve connectivity.

Stock Road was upgraded from a no-through road to a single carriageway connector road to alleviate freight traffic on Great Northern Highway. This project received \$16.67m in funding

from the Federal Government, \$36,637,487 from the City and \$12,876,446 through a grant. The upgrade opened in September 2023. The intersection of Great Northern Highway and Apple Street in Upper Swan has been upgraded with a new roundabout to improve safety and reduce congestion. An additional entry road off Railway Parade into Clementine Estate is proposed north of Apple Street as part of the Local Structure Plan.

The Upper Swan local area has a bus service along Great Northern Highway and through Baskerville. This level of service is reflective of the low population density of the area. METRONET's Morley-Ellenbrook train line is expected to be completed in 2024 and will bring more public transport opportunities to the area. Population growth will also provide more opportunities for the expansion of bus services.

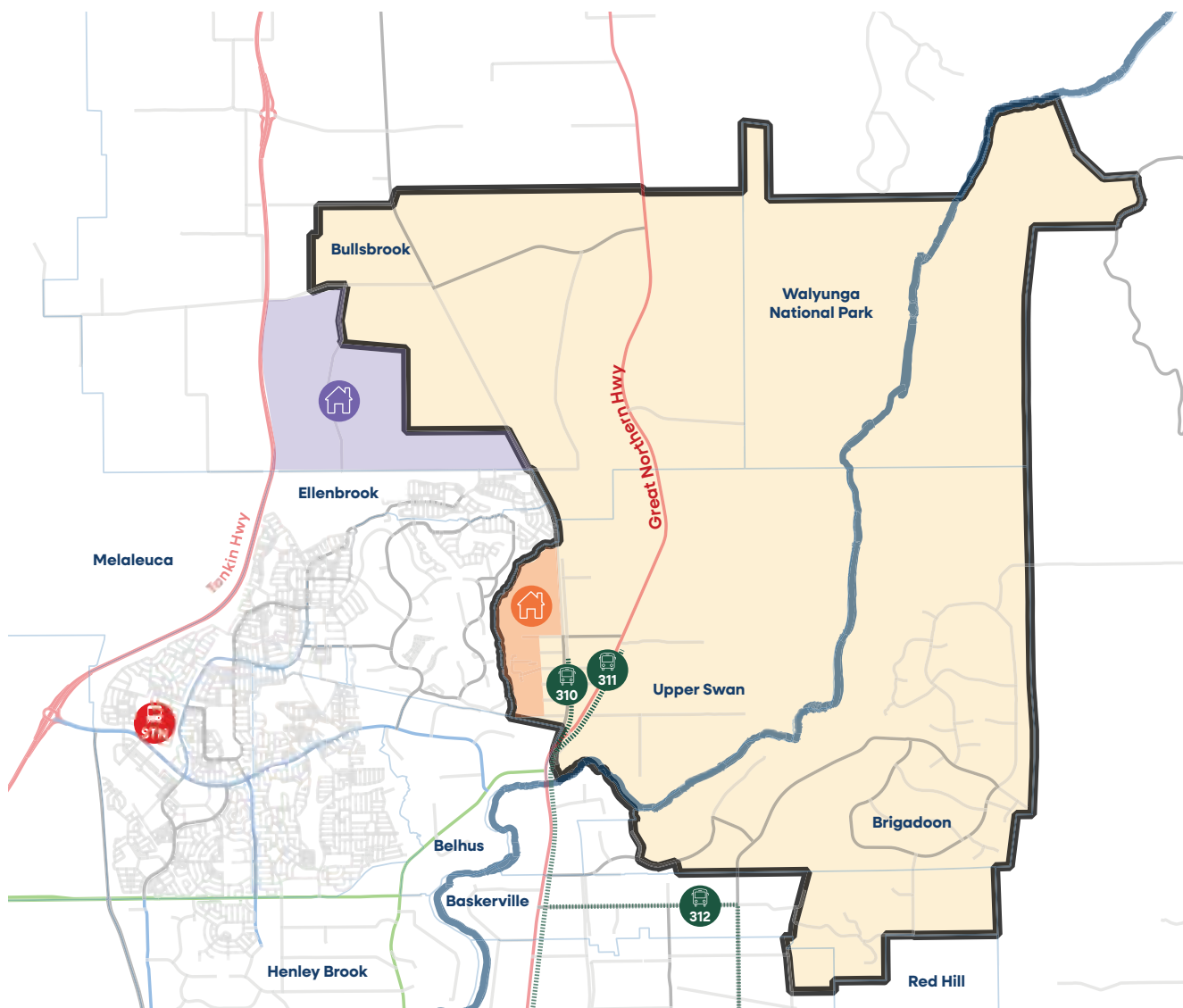


Figure 3: Built environment of the Upper Swan local area



Area of significant residential development

North Ellenbrook East

499 Hectares
5,500 Dwellings
16,500 People



Area of significant residential development

Clementine Estate

Development began in 2020
1,695 Dwellings
138 Hectares



Bus route

310: Midland station to Upper Swan
311: Midland station to Bullsbrook
312: Midland station to Baskerville



Future Ellenbrook train station



Development conditions

The Upper Swan local area contains several environmental and land use constraints that limit future residential development.

The western swamp tortoise is a threatened species protected under the Environmental Protection (Western Swamp Tortoise Habitat) Policy 2011. This policy aims to prevent activities occurring within a buffer that may degrade habitat.

Land uses determine the functionality of land and whether or not it is suitable for residential development. Most of the Upper Swan local area is zoned reserve, rural and extractive industry. This means the functionality of the land has been determined based on the availability of natural resources or the natural environment values. A significant portion of the Upper Swan local area is also bushfire prone, and depending on the level of risk, development is either not permitted or construction is controlled and restricted.

The Upper Swan local area contains several sites for extractive industries, particularly for basic raw materials such as clay. These sites are of State importance because they provide critical construction materials close to the Perth metropolitan area and major freight routes. State Planning Policy 2.4 – Basic Raw Materials ensures that the extraction of raw materials does not impact surrounding properties by creating a buffer that restricts built infrastructure, such as sensitive residential land uses. Sites must be rehabilitated once the resource is exhausted, but it can take many years for the environment to fully recover.

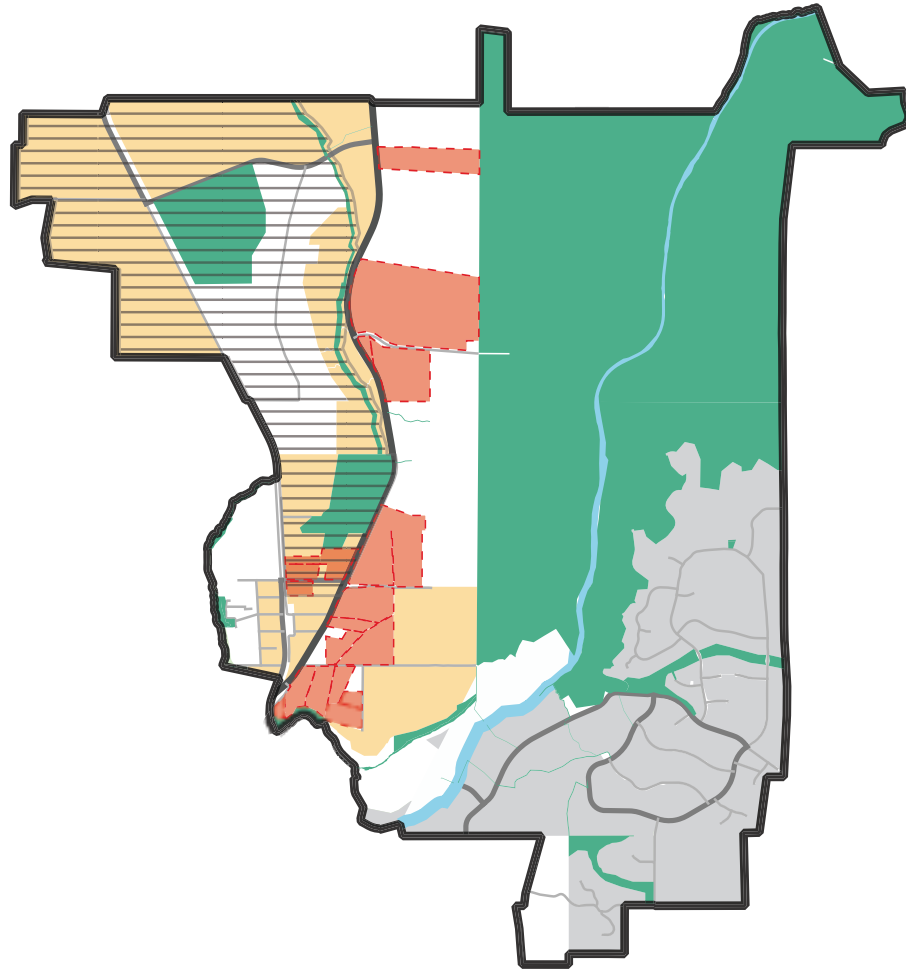


Figure 4: Development conditions in the Upper Swan Local Area



Reserves

Residential development not permitted.



Special rural

Promotes high quality rural living estates that restrict small lot subdivision and minimises adverse impacts on the environment.



Extractive industry

Development is restricted and limited by a buffer. Buffer aims to protect any use of surrounding property from noise, dust and other influences.



Rural

Facilitates the use of the land for productive rural activities where residential uses are not permitted.



Western Swamp Tortoise Policy Boundary

Policy buffer encompasses immediate surface water and groundwater catchments. Restrictions on land uses and development within boundary.

Green. Sustainable. Conservation

The Upper Swan local area contains many highly valued environmental assets including the Swan and Avon rivers, Bells Rapids, Walyunga National Park, and the Twin Swamps and Ellen Brook nature reserves. Upper Swan is located between two highly valued landscapes, the Darling Scarp and the Swan Coastal Plain, and among highly developed areas, natural parks and rural areas.

The Upper Swan local area contains significant amounts of land identified for protection, and measures are in place to ensure land use planning and development involves consideration of biodiversity impacts.

Walyunga National Park is one of three national parks in the City and is an important area for local Aboriginal people as a place for gathering, hunting, tool making and ceremonies.

Bells Rapids is a series of streams and waterfalls that make up part of the Swan River and is highly valued by the local and

regional community. There is a series of walking trails along the river and into the bushland.

The Twin Swamps and Ellen Brook nature reserves are located in Upper Swan adjacent to Great Northern Highway. The reserves are vested in the Conservation Commission of Western Australia (EPA, 2016) and are home to the endangered western swamp tortoise.

The population of tortoises is being aided by captive breeding programs at Perth Zoo with 2021 being a record breeding year of 65 hatchlings and 73 tortoises prepared for release.



Reserves

Walyunga National Park – 1,800 hectares and 30km north-east of Perth.

Bells Rapids – habitat for grey kangaroos and wildflowers.

Twin Swamps and Ellen Brook – Class A reserves and habitat to the western swamp tortoise.



Western swamp tortoise protection

These tortoises are only found in two other reserves in the State and nowhere else in the world.



Water bodies



Threatened ecological communities

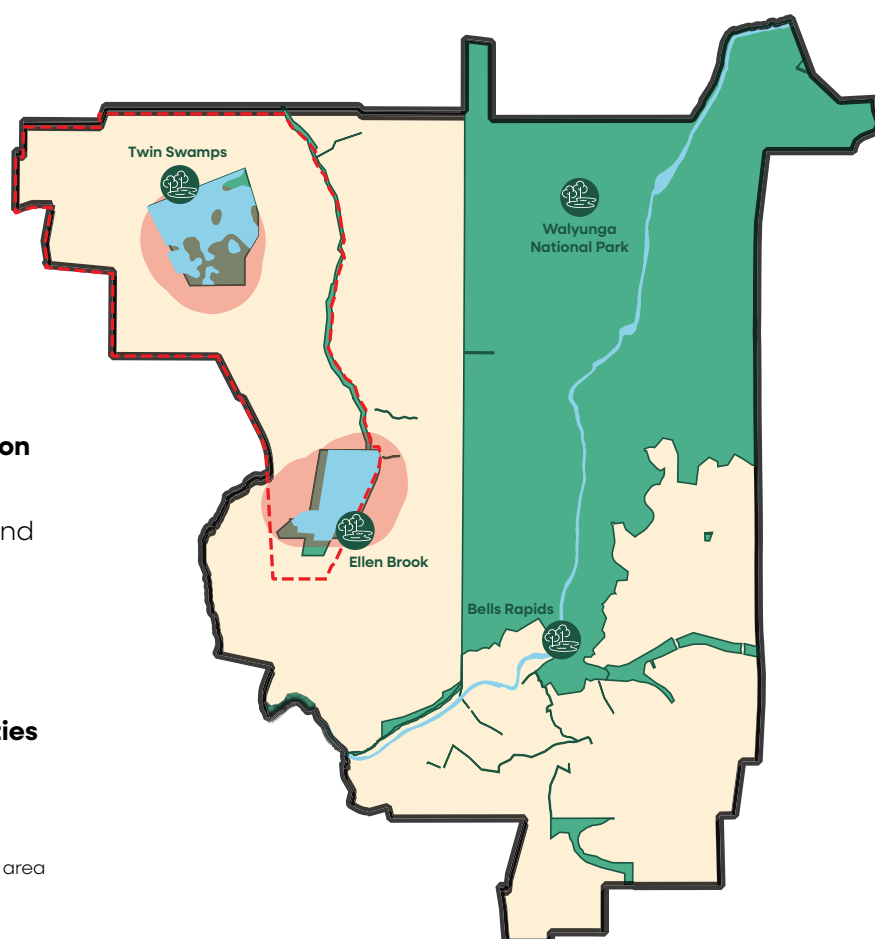


Figure 5: Natural environment of the Upper Swan local area

Community. Identity. Support

Upper Swan local area residents enjoy a semi-rural lifestyle, with a low-density residential population interspersed among rural land uses. The community's population has remained small and stable for the last 10 years but is ageing rapidly. The most dominant growth in age structure between 2016 and 2022 was seniors.

The development of Clementine Estate is poised to change the community with a potential population increase of around 4,200 people, comprised predominantly of young families. This demographic shift will increase demand for amenities such as childcare, schools and youth services. These services are currently provided in neighbouring areas such as Ellenbrook.

There are no aged care facilities in the LAP area, but there is easy access to St John of God Midland and other aged care services and medical facilities in Ellenbrook.

Visit the City's website for more information concerning community services.

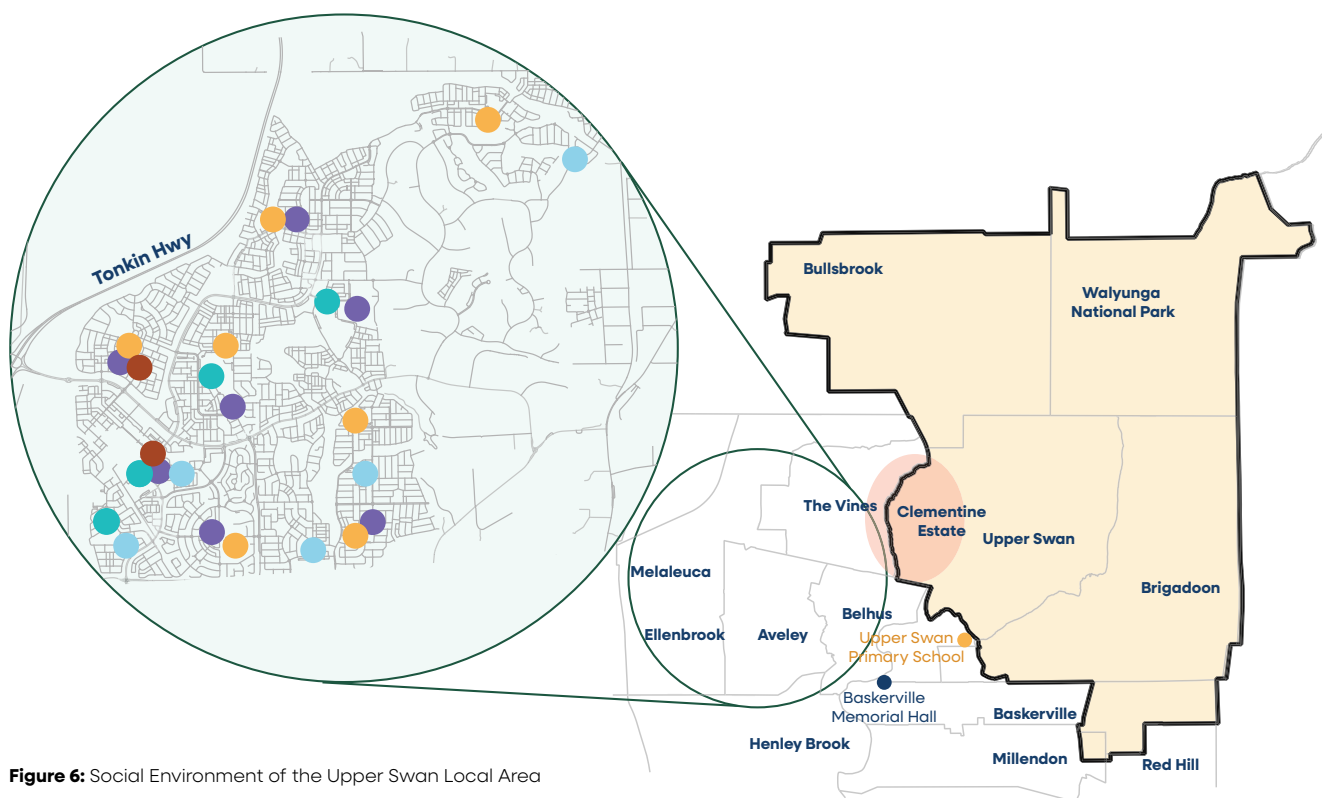


Figure 6: Social Environment of the Upper Swan Local Area

- **Shops**
- **Youth services**
- **Primary schools**
- **Senior high schools**
- **Community centre**
- **Clementine Estate**
Plans for a primary school, which would be the first school to be located within the local area. Construction of a shopping village and additional open space.
- **Baskerville Memorial Hall and Pavilion**
Baskerville Memorial Hall and Pavilion is the most widely used facility by Upper Swan residents. Amenities include a playground, meeting room, hall and kitchen.



Investment. Attraction. Opportunity

The two main drivers for the economic activity of the Upper Swan local area are tourism and extractive industries.

Tourists visit the Upper Swan local area for its vineyards and natural assets. The area features several tourism destinations including natural assets Walyunga National Park and Bells Rapids. Walyunga National Park has important local Aboriginal history and connects to the Avon Valley National Park to the east. Bells Rapids is a popular visitor destination and viewing location for the annual Avon Descent white water event. These two areas have high conservation value for the City.

The State Government has identified a lack of employment opportunities in the north-east sub-region and has released a long-term strategy for the area. The draft Bullsbrook Freight and Industrial Land Use Planning Strategy was released for comment in 2022 and provides a long-term plan for the development of around 2,500 hectares of industrial and employment land uses. Extractive industry is a dominant economic factor within the Upper Swan area. The extracted material contributes towards the development of the State and extractive industries are considered a valuable and significant land use in the economic environment.

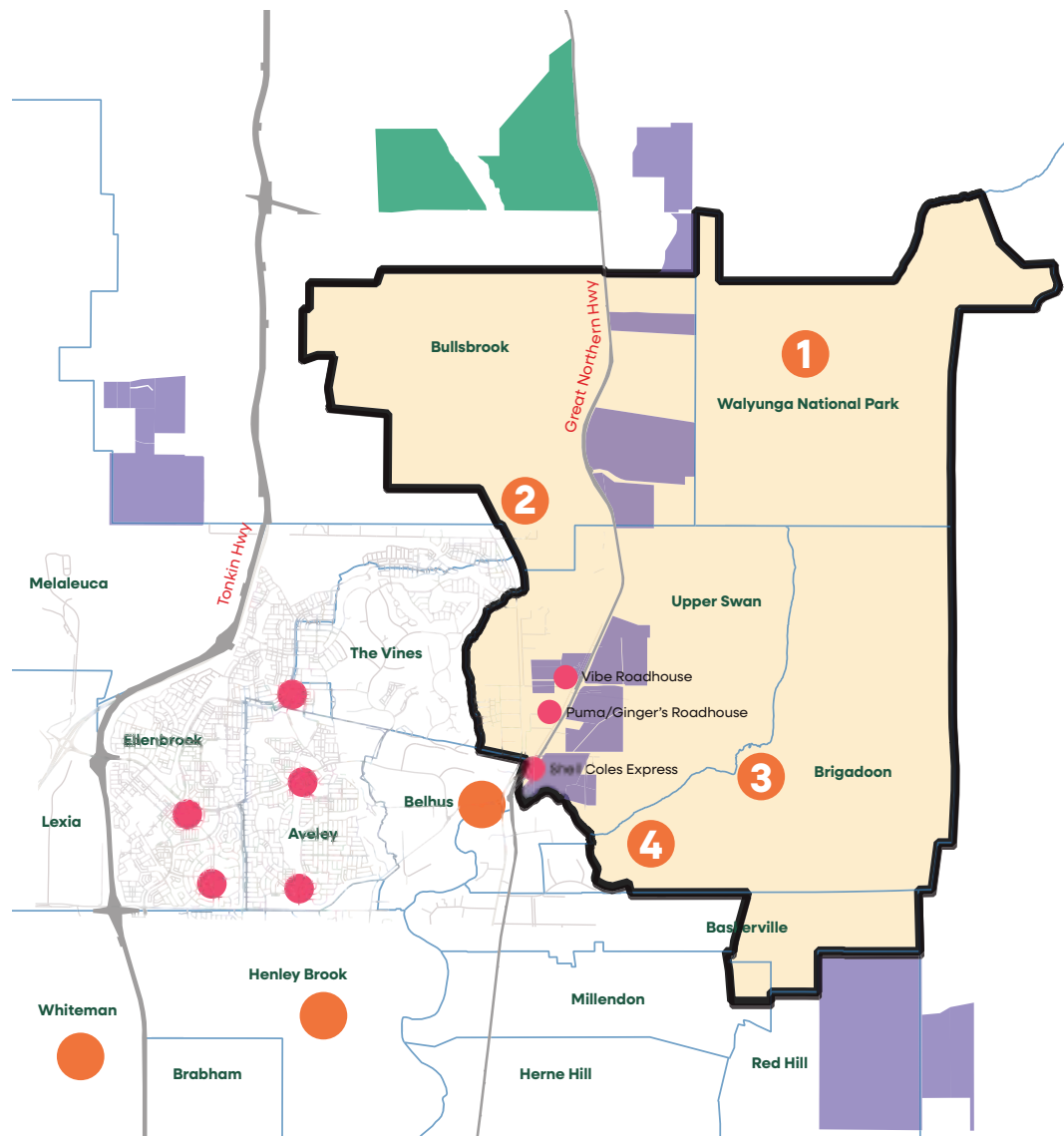


Figure 7: Economic environment of the Upper Swan Local Area



Shops



Industrial land

Current and future industrial land located outside the local area will provide job opportunities for residents of Upper Swan and support business attraction and investment.



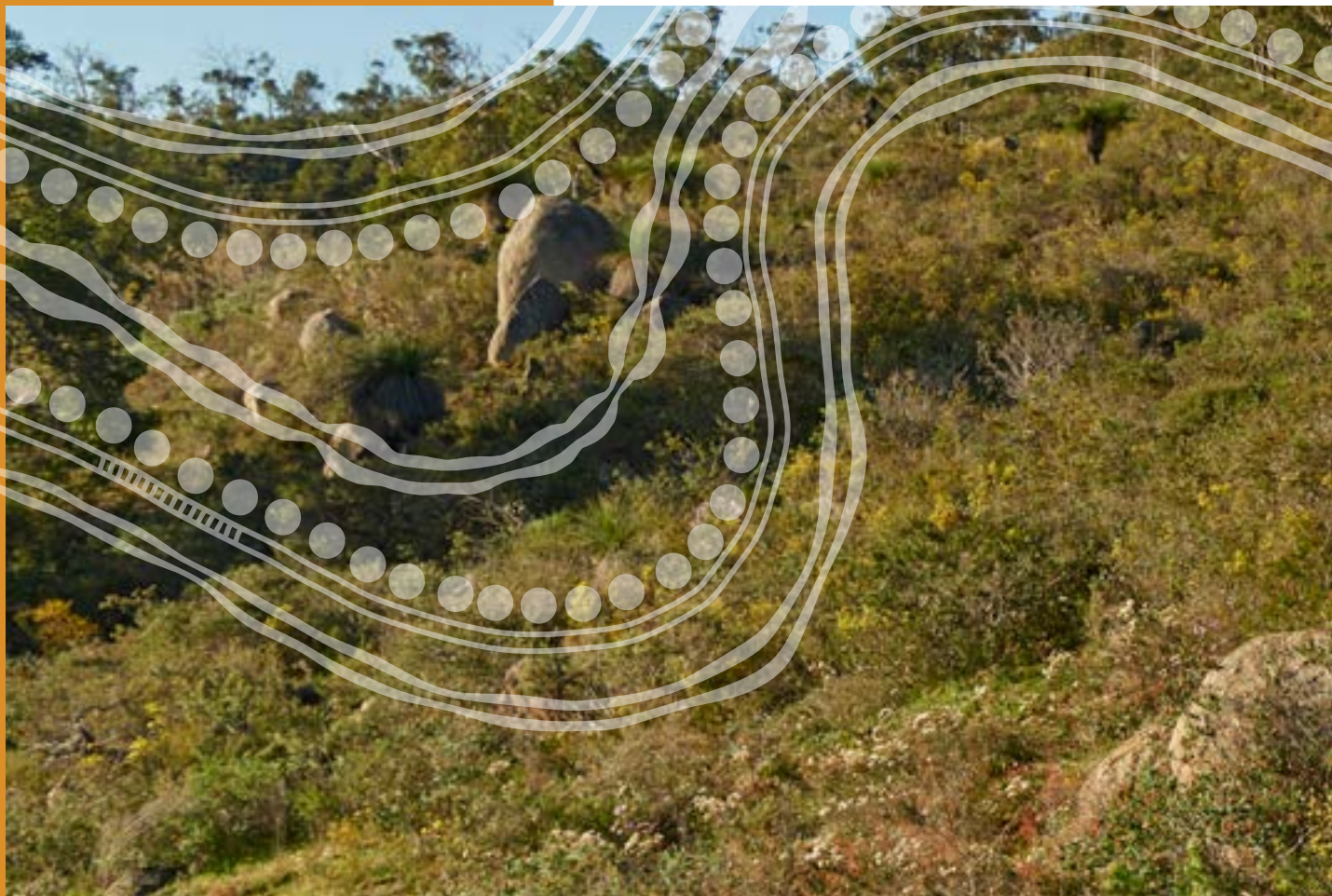
Extractive industry

A common extractive industry within this local area is clay. Post extraction, these sites are remediated to accommodate for future uses.



Tourism opportunities

1. **Walyunga National Park** – great location for picnics, hikes, camping and canoeing.
2. **Ellenbrook Speedway** – established in 1964 and is a sedan racing club where visitors can watch vehicle models and drivers from all age groups race.
3. **Bells Rapids** – located in Brigadoon and is well known for its beautiful picnic spots and bush walking.
4. **State Equestrian Centre** – home to Equestrian WA and is a training facility for athletes and a venue to host private events, learn to ride, watch competitions and attend a range of public events.



Governance is the framework of laws, policies, strategies, resources and processes that enable decision making.

Action. Process. Strategy

LAPs sit within a framework of strategic and statutory instruments produced by the Western Australian Planning Commission at the regional level, and local strategic and statutory instruments produced by the City. The LAP is required to be consistent with the City's Strategic Community Plan and the City's local planning framework of policies, strategies and structure plans.



State planning policies (SPP)

SPP 2 – Environment and natural resources

– aims to guide environment and natural resource management to protect and enhance the natural environment and promote sustainable development.

SPP2.4 – Basic raw materials – guides considerations to be made concerning zoning, subdivision and development applications for or nearby extractive industry sites. The aim of this document is to avoid a conflict of incompatible land uses.

SPP2.5 – Land use planning in rural areas – aims to protect rural land from incompatible uses and ensure regional development through provision of ongoing economic opportunities on rural land.

Regional planning

Metropolitan Region Scheme – sets a broad statewide land use zoning of the land for the Perth metropolitan area. Local planning schemes are required to be consistent with this document.

North-East Sub-regional Planning Framework –

determines the State's vision for the area and provides for the short, medium and long-term planning of land uses and infrastructure to guide the growth of the Perth and Peel region. This framework, along with three others, was prepared for the outer sub-regions of Perth and Peel as part of the Perth and Peel @ 3.5 Million document.

City planning framework

Strategic Community Plan – sets out the City's vision for the next 10 years and governs all the work that the City undertakes. LAPs translate the objectives of the SCP at a local level.

Local Planning Strategy – sets out a strategic development plan for the entire City. The Upper Swan local area is divided into several land uses, mainly regional reserve, rural and resource. Development of land is impacted by environmental and extractive industry buffers.

Local Planning Scheme No. 17 – sets out the land use zones, uses permitted within those zones and the requirements for development of land.

The future of Upper Swan

Take a look at some of the important upcoming projects that will impact the Upper Swan local area community.

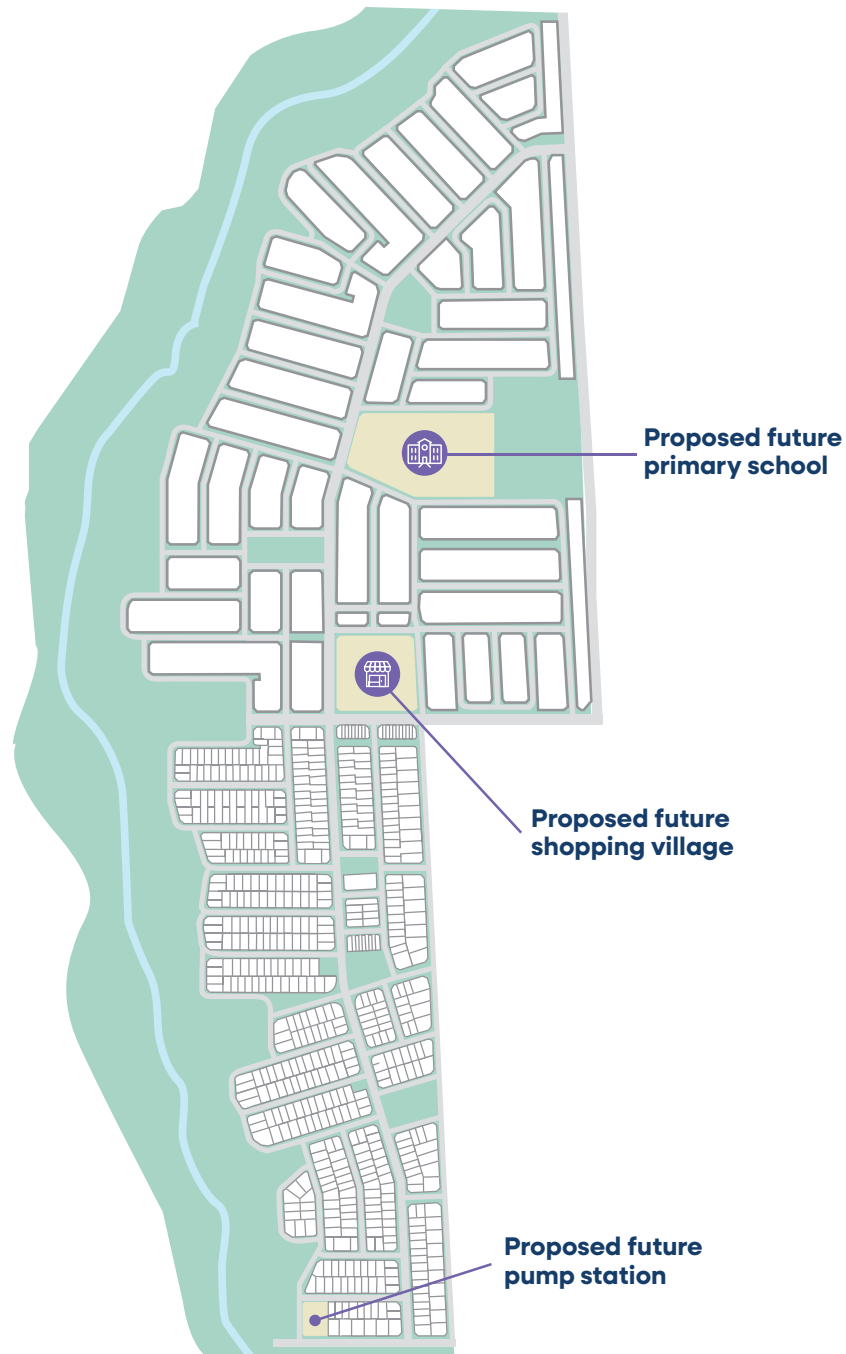


Figure 8: Clementine Estate

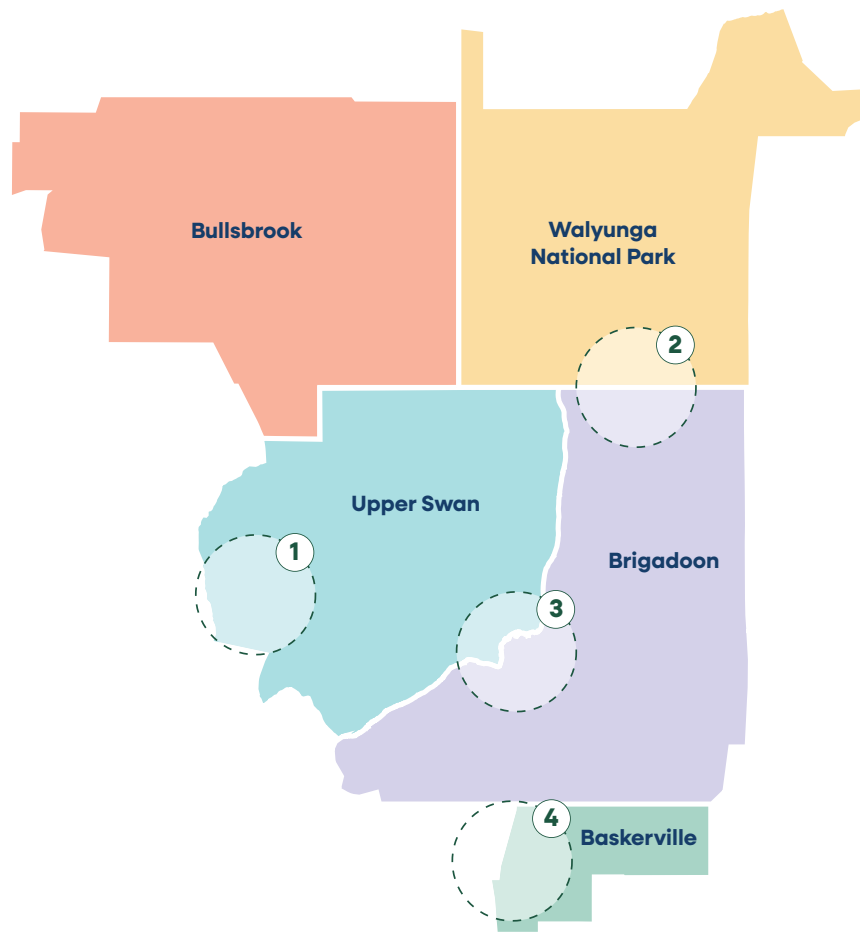


Figure 9: Future projects in Upper Swan

1 Clementine Estate

The Clementine Estate contains a variety of land options providing for a diverse range of dwelling types. The development of this estate is split into several stages and will include residential, open space and commercial land uses.

2 Brigadoon playspace

Three playspace concepts were developed by the City. Consultation on the project occurred from 2022 to 2023 with the planning and design to start from 2023 to 2024. Construction of the final design is scheduled for 2024 and 2025. To view the concept designs, please visit the City's website.

3 Bells Rapids Masterplan

The Bells Rapids Masterplan aims to upgrade the existing site to improve accessibility and the visitor experience. There are various proposals as part of the masterplan which was instigated in 2021. The reserve is within the Swan River Trust's Development Control Area and any proposed works will require further investigations, detailed studies, and budget reviews to confirm their feasibility and practicability.

4 Baskerville Pavilion and Hall upgrades

The Swan Valley Community Infrastructure Plan is being developed after community consultation in 2020 to provide guidance on future planning, location, development and funding priorities for public open space and community facilities. The Baskerville Pavilion upgrade is identified as a short-term priority and the Baskerville Memorial Hall renewal has been identified as a long-term project.



Community engagement

The local area priorities were shaped by community members who participated in a two-phase community engagement program.

The engagement plan involved a range of workshops and events to encourage all community members to have their say and review the future priorities for the Upper Swan local area.

Process

The community engagement comprised of two parts summarised below.



Consultation outcomes

528

Overall responses

Over the whole consultation period



289

community emails



6

newsletter advertisements posted



101

in-person participants



1,154

Facebook engagements



11

consultation events attended by staff



706

postcards sent to all properties



1,735

webpage visits



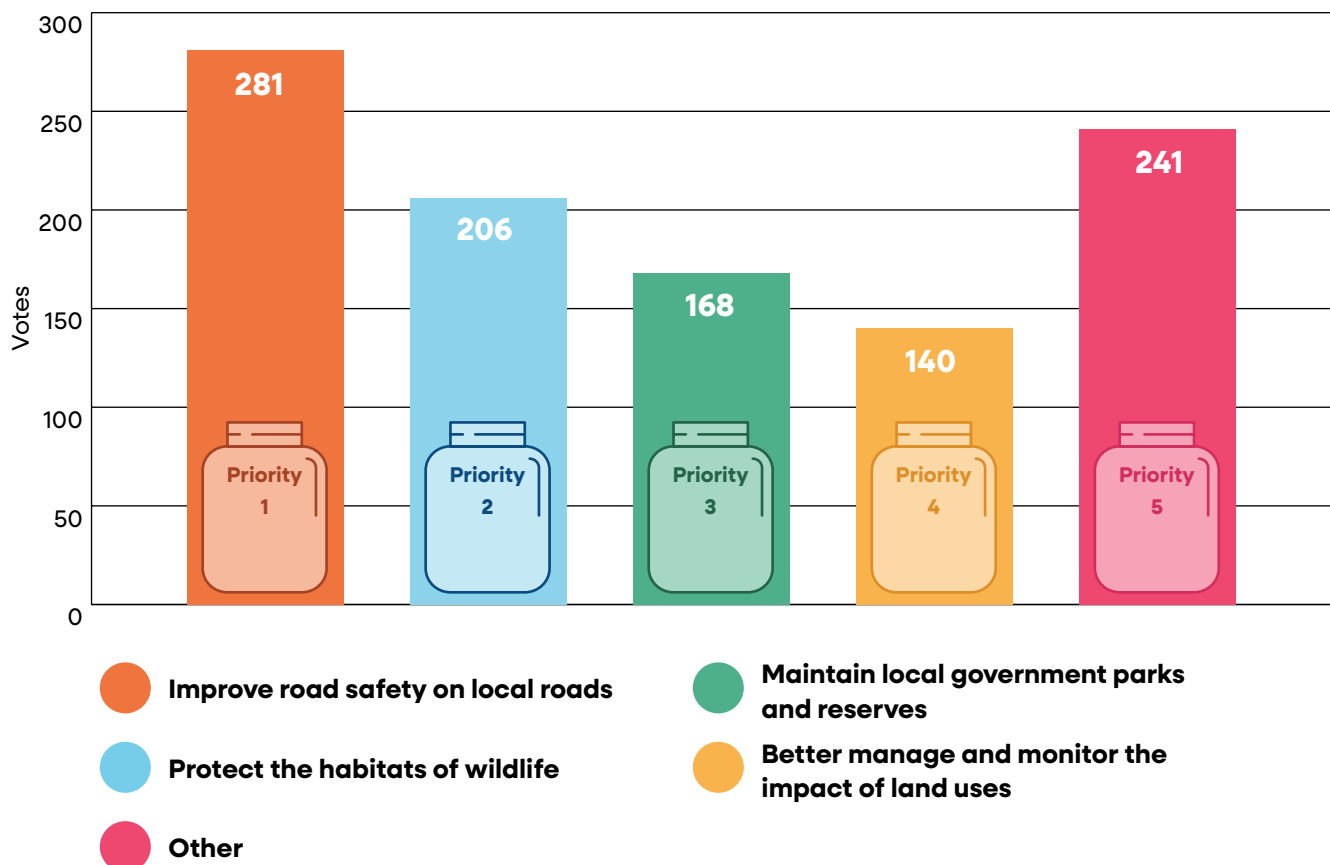
268

online responses

Phase one summary

April 19 – May 31

Phase one aimed to identify what was most important to the Upper Swan community through an online and in-person budgeting activity. The activity invited participants to distribute 10 tokens among 11 options (including an “other” option, which allowed them to write their own) to represent how they would allocate the City’s resources. The City received 167 budget responses in the six weeks of engagement.



“Other” analysis

The suggestions made as part of the “other” measurement were analysed and the most common theme was determined to be community priority five – improve the pedestrian movement and access network.

85 “other” comments provided



Popular themes were traffic volume, open drains, footpaths, pedestrian crossings and public transport.



It was determined that the pedestrian realm was the most popular theme and therefore upgrades to this should be a priority.



38% of “other” comments were in relation to pedestrian walkability and safety in the area.



Improve the pedestrian movement and access network.

Phase two summary

July 17 – August 31

Phase two aimed to promote the top five community priorities from phase one and allow the community to pinpoint, through a visual mapping activity, where these priorities need addressing in the Upper Swan area. The City received 141 responses in the six weeks of engagement.

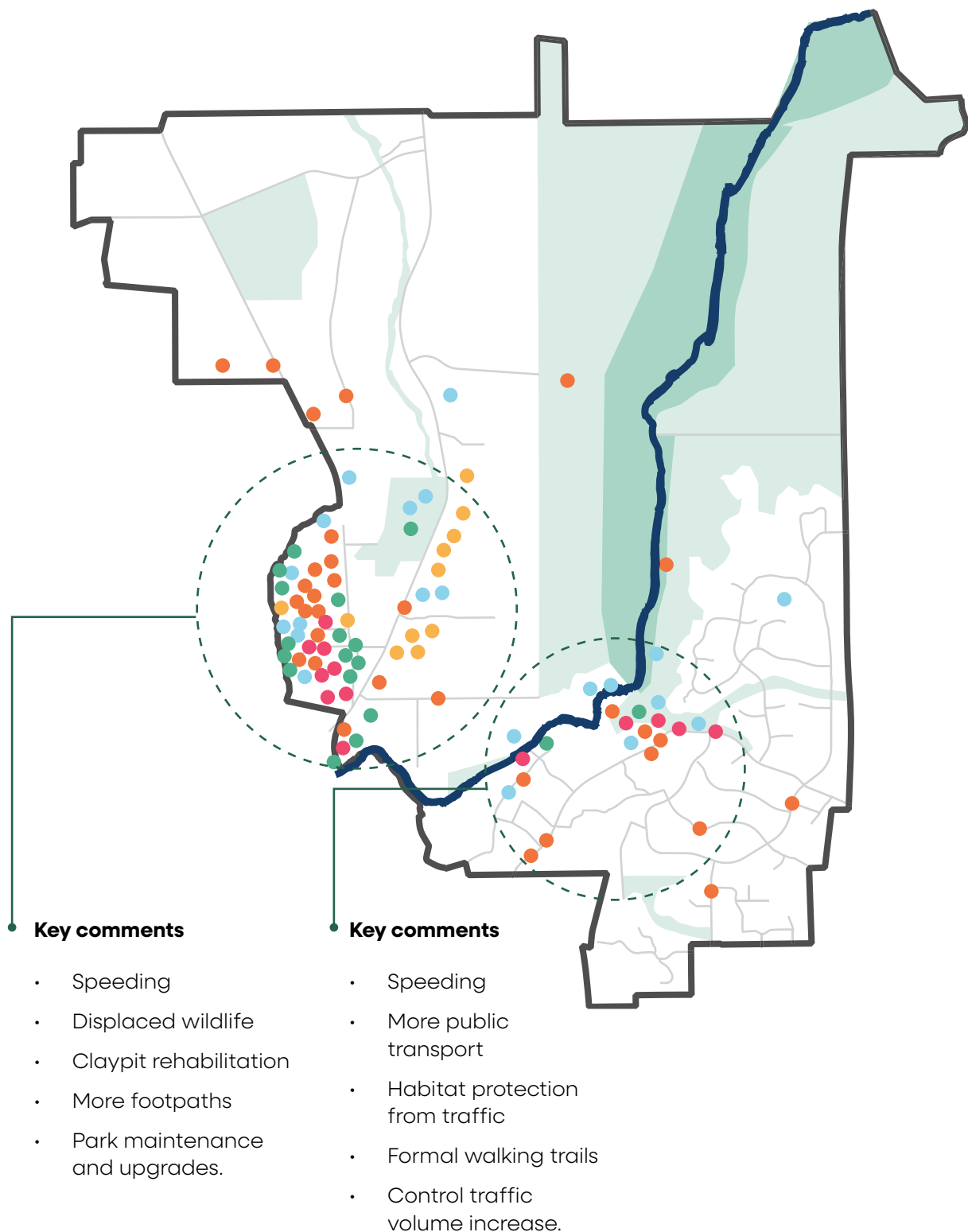


Figure 10: Community mapping activity results

Community priorities



Priority 1

Improve traffic management on local roads.

Key themes

- Improvement needed for traffic flow in and around Clementine Estate
- More street parking required in Clementine Estate
- Manage increasing traffic at Bells Rapids and Bells Lookout
- The need to reduce speeding on Cathedral Avenue
- More directional and speed signs needed
- Improvements to traffic management on
- Campersic Road is needed
- The need for more public transport options in Brigadoon.

Safe and healthy community – City projects

- Roadworks at Railway Parade to reseal full width of carriageway from Maralla Road to Warbrook Road – 2023/24
- Installation of median islands and line markings to improve traffic safety on Railway Parade towards Apple Street in 2025/26
- Roadworks at Walyunga Road, Bullsbrook planned for 2024/25
- Negotiating with Arc for the Apple Street railway crossing upgrade
- Revising the Bells Lookout traffic design to increase safety and capacity.



Priority 2

Protect the habitats of wildlife.

Key themes

- Avoid displacing wildlife as part of developments. Ensure habitats are maintained and provided
- Increase tree canopy and tree protection in the area
- Continue the protection of the western swamp tortoise
- Increase signage for wildlife awareness
- Litter monitoring in areas of wildlife habitats
- Provide more formal walking trails to avoid people disturbing wildlife
- Increase management of weeds and feral animals.

Sustainable environment – City projects

- In 2023, the City hosted its largest tree giveaway to both rural and urban properties. The City distributed 45,600 tube stock varieties of shrubs, plants, ground covers and climbers throughout June
- In 2023, the Minister for Planning refused the western swamp tortoise LPS amendment No. 132. This decision aligns with Council's decision to refuse at its Ordinary Council Meeting held on November 17, 2021
- The City is researching kangaroo deterrents to redirect kangaroos away from roads
- The City is aiding local environmental groups with ongoing weed and litter maintenance within bushland areas.



Priority 3

Maintain local government parks and reserves.

Key themes

- Pullman Park is being used to illegally dump rubbish and needs to be developed as a park with amenities
- Almeria Park needs upgrading and more amenities
- The need to maintain parks and find opportunities to provide more play spaces in the area as the population increases
- Plant native trees in public spaces to encourage wildlife
- Better manage weed control of current public spaces.

Infrastructure that meets community need - City projects

- At Almeria Park, the City's bush regeneration team undertake weed control such as removing and disposing of watsonia weeds, and liaise with the local Friends group to provide them with equipment and support where needed
- Bells Rapids is maintained by both the City and the Friends group. There is a focus on revegetation and weed control. So far in 2023, 1,009 seedlings have been planted
- Wagul Lagoon received State funding for large-scale revegetation. This year, 1,022 plants were planted. The City has spent \$30,009 on environmental restoration/maintenance of this area
- The City is actioning ongoing weed control at Joshua Mews
- The City provides funding to the Ellen Brockman Catchment Group to support on ground activities in the area and surrounds.



Priority 4

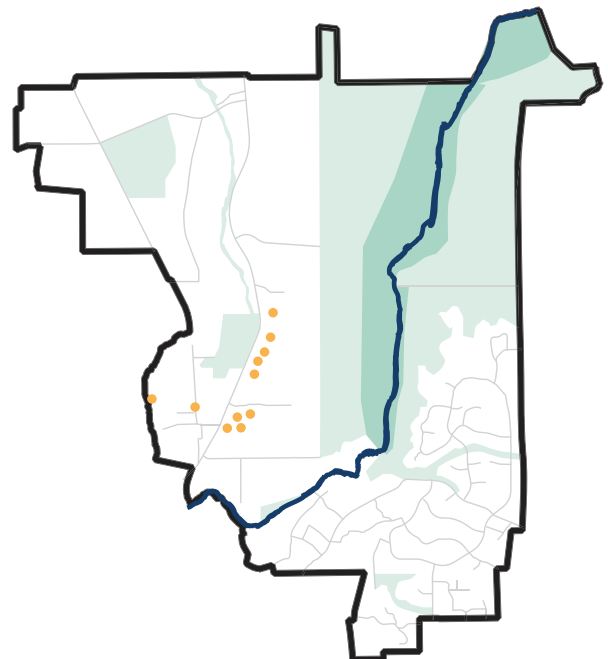
Better manage and monitor the impact of land uses.

Key themes

- Enforce rehabilitation of clay pits to a standard where they contribute to the landscape and the community
- Maintain the rural lifestyle of the area against increasing development
- Avoid the destruction of vegetation for development
- Ensure new development does not result in pollutants encroaching into the waterways.

Planned and facilitated growth - City projects

- Opening of the Northlink Tonkin Highway extension will relieve industrial traffic pressure off Great Northern Highway
- Stock Road was upgraded from a no-through road to a single carriageway connector road to alleviate freight traffic. The upgrade opened in September 2023.





Priority 5

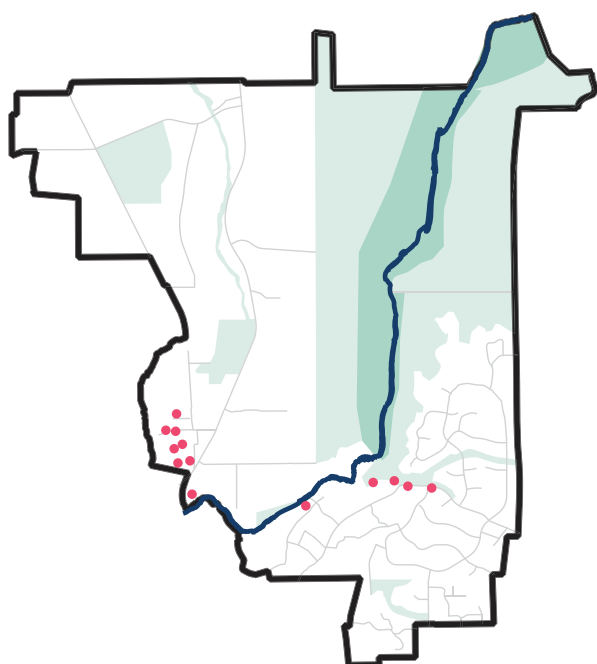
Improve the pedestrian movement and access network.

Key themes

- Paths need to be constructed in the Upper Swan townsite to connect Clementine Estate to Railway Parade. Open drains will need to be piped to allow for this
- Ensure access to Bells Lookout is safe for pedestrians
- Add more and improve current nature walking trails in the area
- Ensure adequate pedestrian crossing opportunities for Great Northern Highway
- Investigate opportunities for footpath connection from the town site to Upper Swan Primary School.

Community access - City projects

- The City maintains current firebreaks in the area that are used as walking trails
- As part of the City's work on the Bells Rapids Masterplan, the City will consider trail connections to Bells Lookout.





Annual updates

The City is listening to the community and providing services in line with these priorities. The City will provide an annual update on these priorities which will be available on the City's website.

An annual update will be provided every year until the LAP document is required for a full review (2028).

Head to the City of Swan webpage to find out more about the Upper Swan annual updates.

swan.wa.gov.au



City of Swan

2 Midland Square, Midland
PO Box 196, Midland DC WA 6936
9267 9267
swan@swan.wa.gov.au
www.swan.wa.gov.au



This document can be made available in alternative formats and languages on request.

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