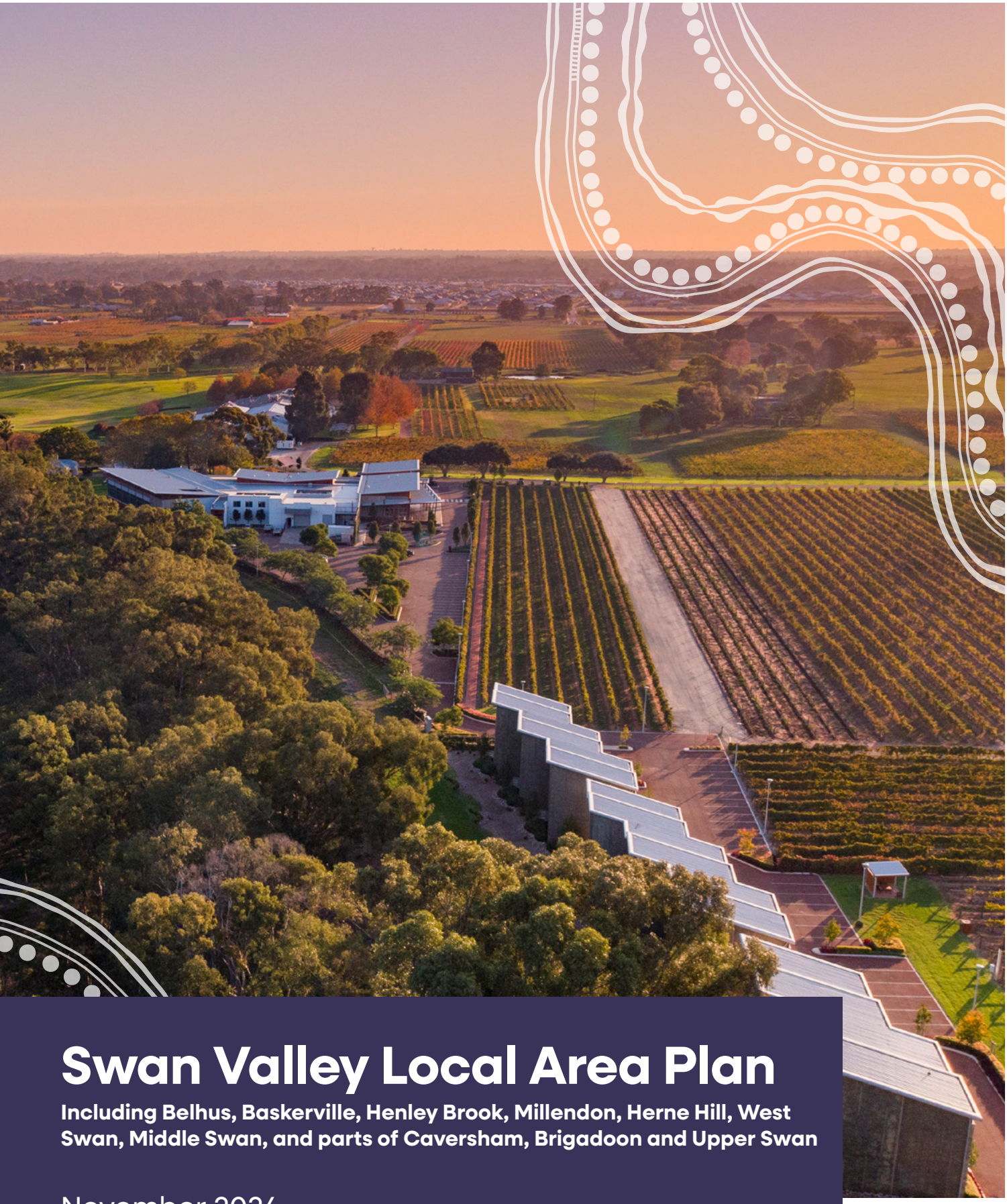
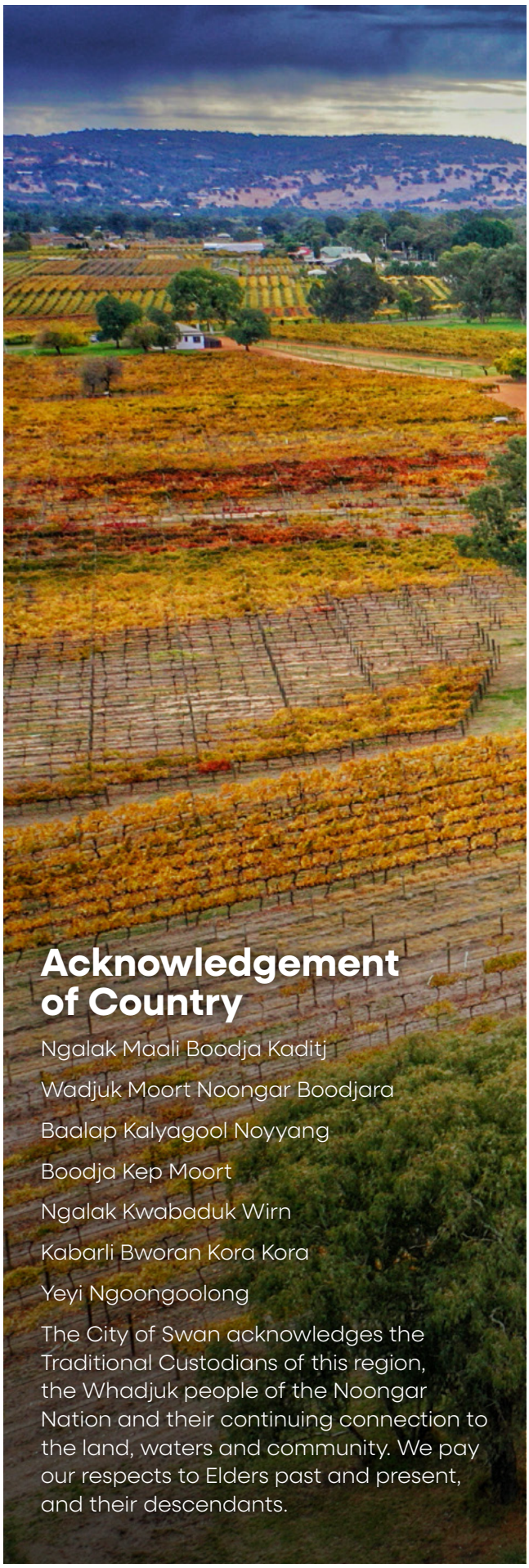
City of Swan



Swan Valley Local Area Plan

Including Belhus, Baskerville, Henley Brook, Millendon, Herne Hill, West Swan, Middle Swan, and parts of Caversham, Brigadoon and Upper Swan

November 2024



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 is a vast local government 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 community members working with the City to identify the 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 (LAP) is 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 of community members and other stakeholders in developing the Swan Valley LAP.

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. LAPs help consolidate the City's Strategic Community Plan vision of "One City, diverse people, cultures and places", while meeting the objectives and actions in the Local Planning Strategy.

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

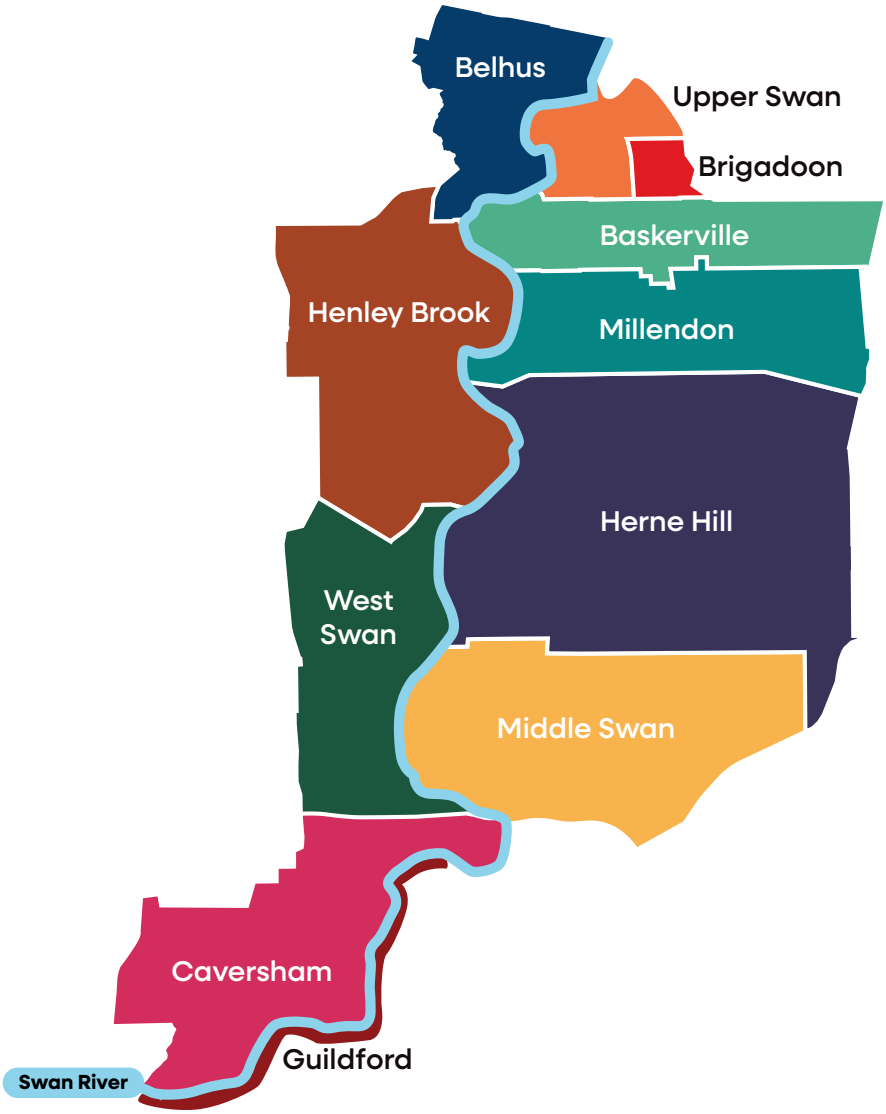


Figure 1: Suburb breakdown of the Swan Valley Local Area

Swan Valley Local Area

The Swan Valley is Western Australia's oldest wine region, with world-class wineries, breweries, distilleries, gourmet artisan goods, handcrafted wares, bustling markets, vibrant studios, top-notch eateries, and endless experiences, just 25 minutes from the Perth CBD.

The Swan Valley local area encompasses the area of the *Swan Valley Planning Act*, including the suburbs of Belhus, Henley Brook, Herne Hill, Millendon, and parts of Guildford, Upper Swan, Brigadoon, Baskerville Middle Swan, West Swan and Caversham. The main routes to get to and from the Swan Valley include Reid Highway, Drumpellier Drive, West Swan Road and Great Northern Highway. The Swan Valley is characterised by its unique blend of rural, rural residential and Swan Valley rural zones within a metropolitan area (see page 11 for reference).

History

The Whadjuk Noongar people have occupied the Perth region, including the Swan Valley, for over 40,000 years. Land along the Swan River has always been an important source of food, shelter, tools and gathering. According to Noongar beliefs, a Dreamtime serpent, the Wagyl, once travelled across the country, carving out the Swan Valley and the Swan River, and still lives deep within the Swan River today.

1827

Captain James Stirling was sent on an exploratory voyage up the Swan River. He travelled through the Swan Valley as far as the Ellen Brook (today the site of All Saints Church in Henley Brook).

1832

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

1850s

A new generation of landowners emerged in the Swan Valley. During this time, the demand for dried fruit, fresh table grapes, export table grapes and colonial wine saw an abundance of new plantings.

1851

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

1854

Barkers Bridge, designed by Lieutenant Edmund DuCane of the Royal Engineers, was built with convict labour and named after local storekeeper Samuel Barker.

1890s

Between 1890 and 1900, the gold rush generated a boom which caused Perth's population to grow from 20,000 to 73,000. A subsequent economic stimulus and increased demand for food boosted the local grape industry.

1920s

The Swan Valley had made itself known as an established grape-growing region for table grapes and other fruit.

1930s

More than 1,200ha of vines were producing export quality table grapes, dried fruit and grapes for wine production. More than half the vineyards were operated by southern Europeans, notably Croatians, with viticultural experience.

1995

Since then, State legislation has been implemented to protect the Swan Valley, including the *Swan Valley Planning Act*, first introduced in 1995, and later repealed with a new Act being introduced in 2020.

2004

The City's Swan Valley Visitor Centre (SVVC) was officially launched at the Guildford Courthouse.

2019

The SVVC entered the Australian Tourism Awards Hall of Fame after winning the visitor information services category for a third consecutive year. The centre had already been inducted into the WA Tourism Awards Hall of Fame.

Today

The Swan Valley is a world-class wine region boasting wineries, breweries, distilleries, gourmet artisan goods, handcrafted wares, fresh produce, bustling markets, vibrant studios, top-notch eateries and endless experiences.

Swan Valley at a glance

Residents of the Swan Valley have diverse birthplaces and ancestries. They live in an area of low population density and restricted urban growth, reflecting its rural character.

Unique within the City, the Swan Valley experienced a decrease in population between 2016 and 2021. While the population has aged at a similar rate to the rest of the City, there is a lower proportion of young people and a higher proportion of older community members. Reflecting the older population is a lower-than-average labour force rate and a higher rate of volunteering. The highest employing sectors in the Swan Valley are construction, healthcare and social assistance, and retail trade. Almost one in five (19 per cent) workers employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing in the City live in the Swan Valley.

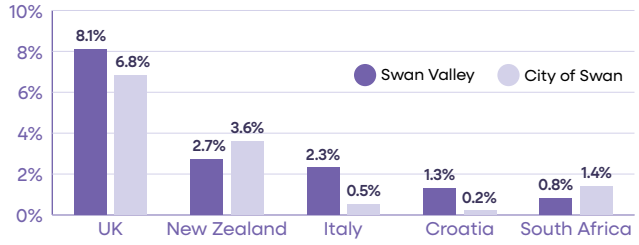
Population statistics

Estimated resident population in 2021

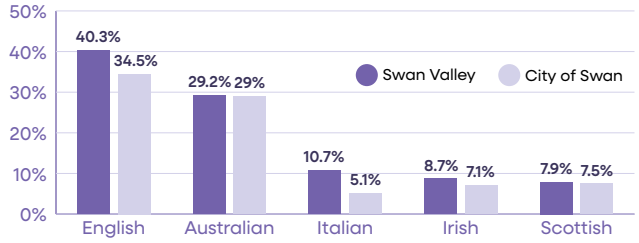
5,007

3.2 per cent of the City's population of **152,974**.

Top 5 birthplaces of people born overseas



Top 5 ancestries



Population change 2016 to 2021

-7.8% Swan Valley | **+24%** City of Swan

The only region in the City with a decrease in population.

People per square kilometre

77.3 Swan Valley | **731.1** City of Swan

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population

4.9% Swan Valley | **3.5%** City of Swan

People born overseas

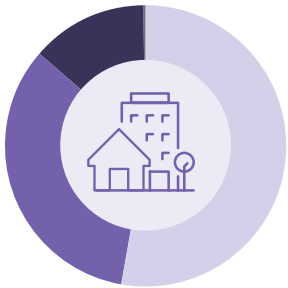
22.7% Swan Valley | **33.6%** City of Swan

Source: https://profile.id.com.au/swan/about?WebID=180

Households (2021)

2,075 households with an **average household size of 2.48** (City 2.69)

Household breakdown



- **Fully owned** (**44.9%** | City 21%)
- **Mortgage** (**28.4%** | City 51.7%)
- **Private rental** (**11.2%** | City 18.3%)
- **Social housing** (**0.2%** | City 3%)

2016-21

Occupied private dwellings increased by

6.5% (City 18 per cent)

The largest changes in household types between 2016 and 2021 were:

- A decrease in couples with children households **(-20 per cent)**
- An increase in lone person households **(+20 per cent)**

Employment

55.4% (City 67.5 per cent)
Labour force participation rate (persons aged 15+)

6.3% (City 1 per cent)
Labour force employed in Agriculture

+6.4% (City +2.1 per cent)
Residents employed part-time grew to 37 per cent between 2016 and 2021

15.9% (City 12.2 per cent)
Volunteering rate

3.2% (City 5.4 per cent)
Unemployment rate

Top five industries of employment for residents

26.9% Education and training (City 7.0 per cent)

8.1% Retail and trade (City 10.2 per cent)

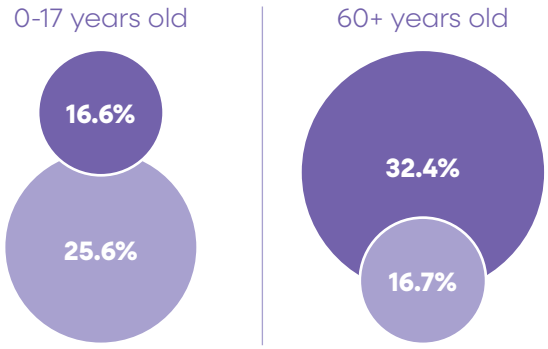
11.6% Construction

6.4% Manufacturing (City 6.4 per cent)

8.4% Healthcare and social assistance (City 13.3 per cent)

Age structure

Population age comparison



Swan Valley City of Swan

The largest changes in the age structure between 2016 and 2021 were in the age groups

Young workforce (25-34)
-39.8% Swan Valley | **-0.6%** City of Swan

Parents and homebuilders (35-49)
-18.5% Swan Valley | **-0.2%** City of Swan

Empty nesters and retirees (60-69)
+23.1% Swan Valley | **+0.8%** City of Swan

Seniors (70-84)
+51.4% Swan Valley | **+1.0%** City of Swan

Source: https://profile.id.com.au/swan/about?WebID=180

State influence. Land use. Frameworks

The North-East Sub-regional Planning Framework (NESRPF) is the State Government's plan to accommodate Perth's growing population. The plan applies to the Swan Valley as it acknowledges the need to protect it from the increasing pressure of incompatible land use and development, which is putting its unique rural character and attributes at risk. The NESRPF also mentions the importance of the *Swan Valley Planning Act 2020* (the Act) to ensure future development and land use are aligned with its vision.

The Act repeals and replaces the Swan Valley Planning Act 1995. The new Act and associated regulations came into effect on August 1, 2021. The Act establishes a new planning scheme providing clear planning guidance including appropriate tourism and development.

The Swan Valley Planning Scheme No.1 (the Scheme) is a planning scheme for the purposes of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*. The Scheme aims to secure long-term agricultural production in the Swan Valley by limiting subdivision, protecting areas of quality soil with horticultural potential, and promoting the conservation of its rich history and cultural heritage through protection of its unique natural landscape and rural character.

The City's Local Planning Scheme No. 17 does not apply to the Swan Valley local area, and the WA Planning Commission is the authority for planning matters in the area. The City is given an opportunity to comment on proposals in the Swan Valley, however, the ultimate decision-making power is held by the State Government.

The river and foreshore are protected by the Swan River Trust – Development Control Area. Sites under the responsibility of the City include the Swan River foreshore reserves, and Lilac Hill, the Swan Valley's only district recreation site. Land use planning and development in the Development Control Area is subject to the approval processes of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions and the Swan and Canning Rivers Management Regulations 2007.

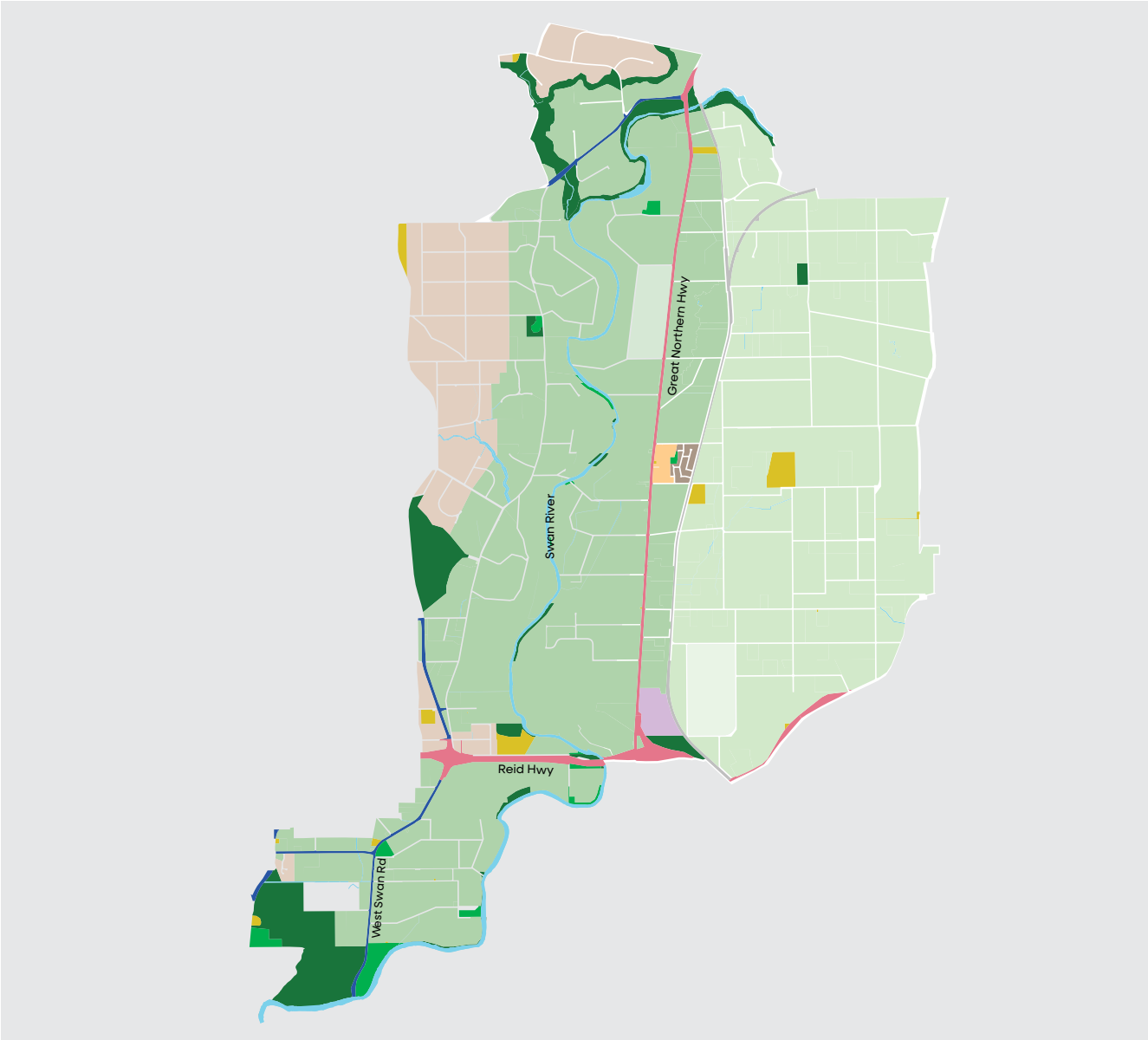
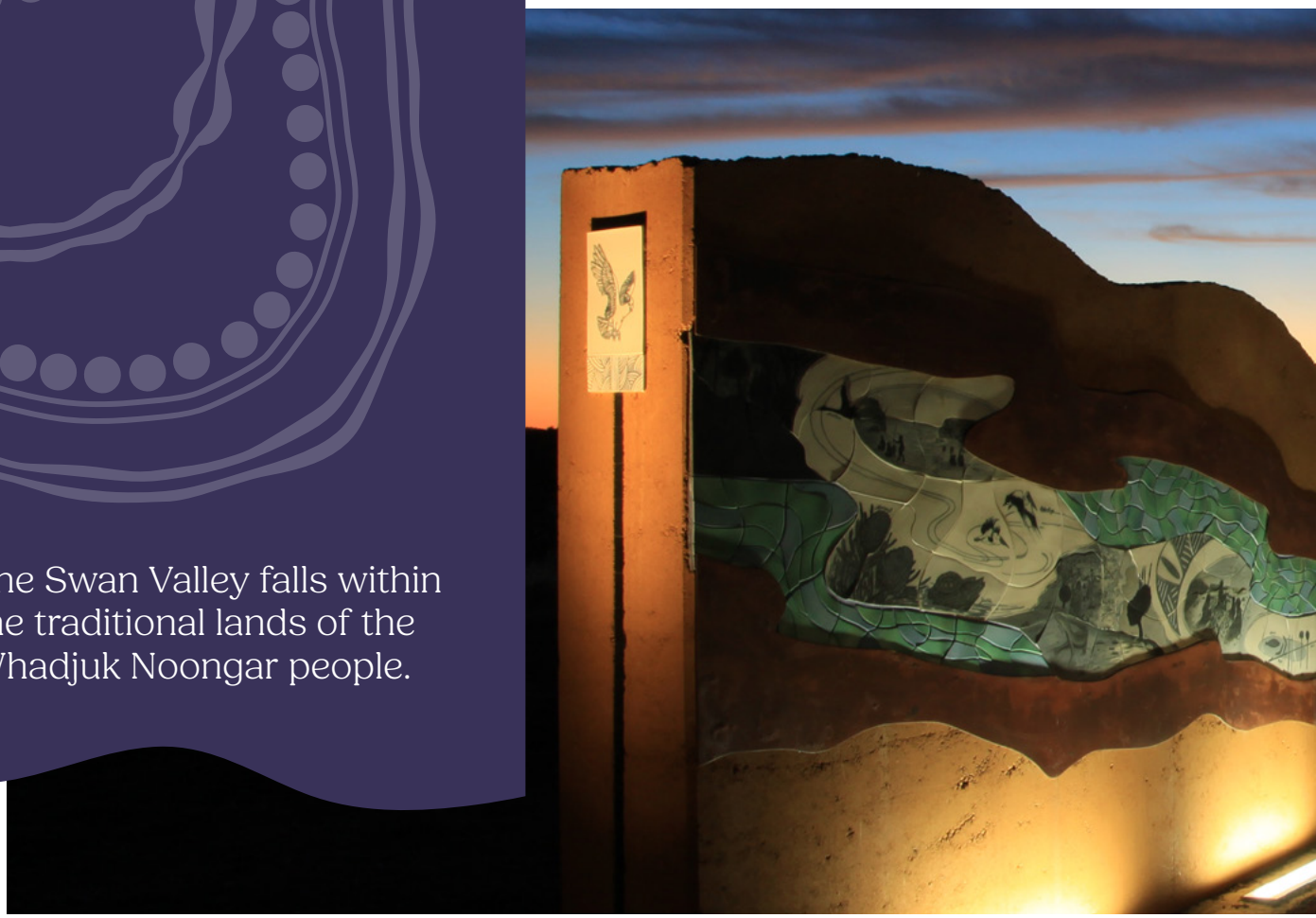


Figure 2: Swan Valley Planning Scheme zones & reserves

- Conservation
- Parks and Recreation
- Public Purposes
- Waterway
- Regional Road
- District Road
- Local Road
- Railway
- Priority Agriculture
- Swan Valley Rural
- Rural residential
- Residential
- Village
- Enterprise

Land use share of total area (7089 ha)	
Priority agriculture	41.6%
Swan Valley rural	31.7%
Rural residential	8.4%
Roads	6.4%
Conservation	5.4%
Additional/Restricted/ Special Use	1.8%
Waterway	1.7%
Parks and recreation	0.9%
Public purposes	0.8%
Railway	0.5%
Enterprise	0.4%
Village	0.2%
Residential	0.2%

The Swan Valley falls within the traditional lands of the Whadjuk Noongar people.



Indigenous. Culture. Stories

The South West Native Title Settlement, which commenced in February 2021, is the largest native title settlement in Australian history. It affects an estimated 30,000 Noongar people, encompassing approximately 200,000sqkm in WA's south-west region. The settlement emphasises the need for cultural sensitivity and collaboration with Indigenous communities, and provides a great opportunity for Noongar people to come together, control their own destiny and build a solid future for generations to come.

The Yagan Memorial Park was initiated by the Derbarl Yerrigan Committee for the Reburial of Yagan's Kaat (head). The City and the Department of Indigenous Affairs facilitated the realisation of the project on behalf of the committee. The park has been created to commemorate the life, death and spirit of the great Noongar leader and warrior, Yagan, and as a burial site for Yagan's repatriated Kaat. Yagan's body was buried on the site where he was killed and his Kaat was taken to England as a trophy. After 164 years, it was finally brought back to Australia for burial in accordance with Noongar custom. Now that Yagan's Kaat has been respectfully laid to rest, his spirit is set free to continue its eternal journey.

Located on West Swan Road towards Great Northern highway, it's a great location for families, children and visitors to learn about important history and take in the view.

Place. Character. Growth

The Swan Valley is characterised by its picturesque landscapes, fertile soils and diverse agricultural activities. In recent years, the region has experienced notable growth, transitioning from a primarily agricultural area to an expanding hub for tourism. Wineries, craft breweries and culinary establishments have flourished, catering to an expanding visitor demographic. The valley's vineyards, historic landmarks and artisanal producers contribute to its unique character.

The area's recent evolution reflects a delicate balance between economic development, cultural considerations and environmental conservation. Native title claims highlight the importance of recognising and respecting the traditional custodianship of the land, while the area's growth highlights the potential for sustainable and responsible tourism.

The area has seen an increase in housing development on its periphery such as Taylor Private Estate in Caversham, and Henley Brook and La Valle Private Estates in Henley Brook. These housing estates benefit from being close to the Swan Valley.

The upgrade and extension of Henley Brook Avenue from Gnangara Road to Park Street is in progress, with an expected completion date of 2025/26. Henley Brook Avenue plays a crucial role in enhancing the road network by establishing a north-south connection that will help to ease increasing traffic congestion. It will serve as a dedicated route for commuter traffic, diverting vehicles away from West Swan Road, which is primarily intended for tourist traffic.

Construction of the second carriageway of Daviot Road between Bennett Street and Benara Road, as well as the upgrade of the roundabout at the Daviot Road/Benara Road intersection are complete.

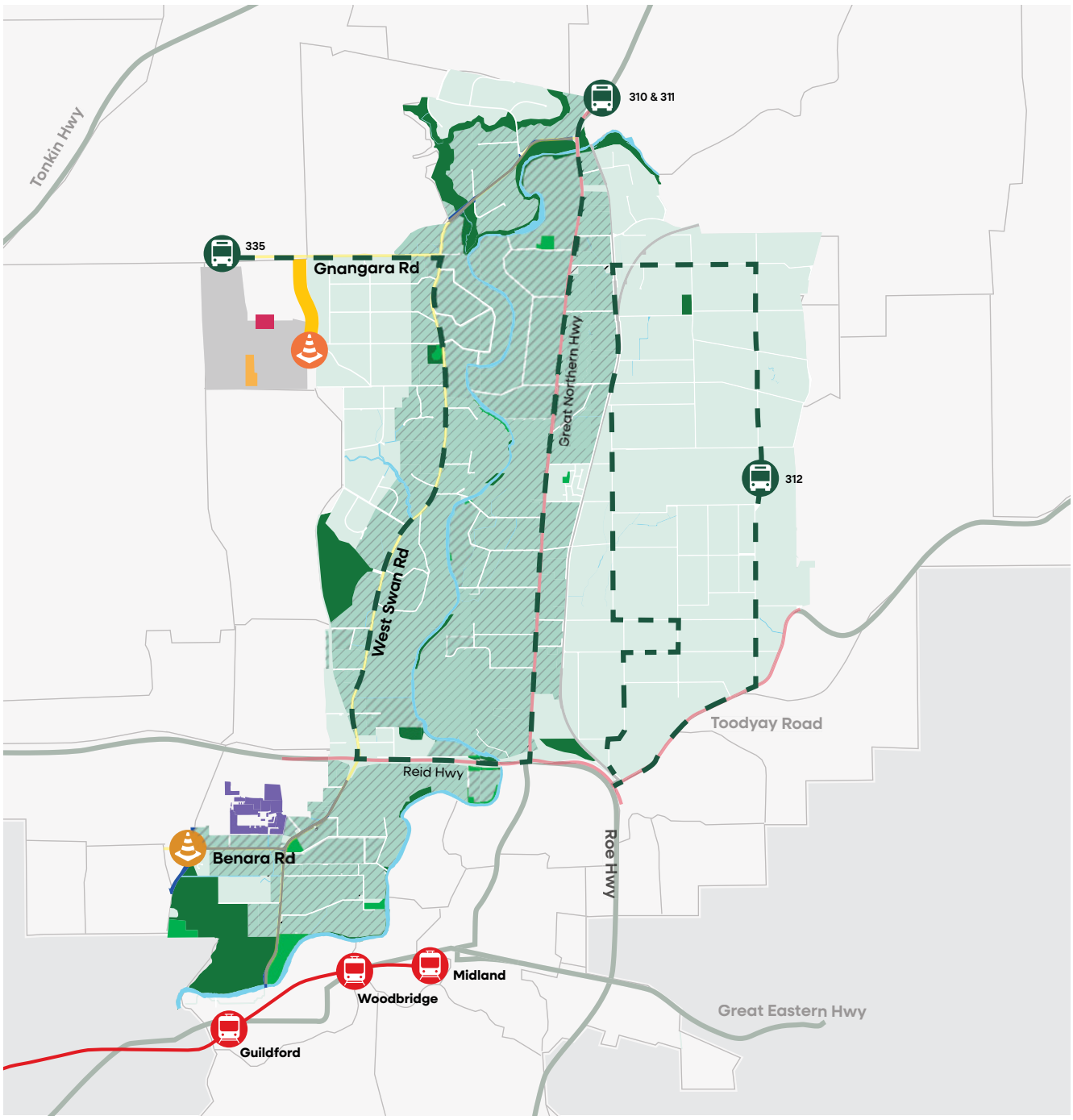


Figure 3: Transport, infrastructure, and production in the Swan Valley

- Daviot Road upgrades
- Henley Brook Avenue extension
- PTA bus route
- Midland Line – station
- Agricultural production
- Taylor Private Estate
- Henley Brook by Mirvac
- La Valle Private Estate
- Henley Brook Structure Plan

Investment. Attraction. Opportunity

The Swan Valley region has undergone significant economic transformations in recent years, driven by strategic investments, sustainable practices and a flourishing tourism sector.

The region's commitment to high-quality produce has not only supported the local economy but also strengthened its position in the broader market. The tourism sector has emerged as a key economic driver in the Swan Valley. It is estimated that the Swan Valley attracts more than three million visitors a year and generates $339.2m in direct sales (Open for Investment, 2020). Visitors are drawn to the region's picturesque vineyards, historic landmarks and diverse culinary experiences. The influx of tourists has not only generated income but also created employment opportunities in hospitality, local businesses and the service sector.

The City's draft Economic Development Strategy (2024) recognises the top priority for the Swan Valley is to support and grow tourism, and to capitalise on its position as a premier destination for both domestic and international travellers. There are opportunities for more accommodation in the Swan Valley for short-stay visitors, as there are currently limited options. Boutique accommodation also provides a niche to differentiate from larger scale accommodation providers outside of the area.

Supporting and growing tourism also includes emphasising locally grown produce to become a staple of the Swan Valley's economic growth. Farmers and producers collaborating to showcase a diverse range of fresh, seasonal and locally sourced goods has led to increased market demand, providing a sustainable income for farmers and contributing to the overall economic vitality of the region.

As the region continues to evolve, the Swan Valley continues to be a resilient and attractive destination for investment and economic opportunities.

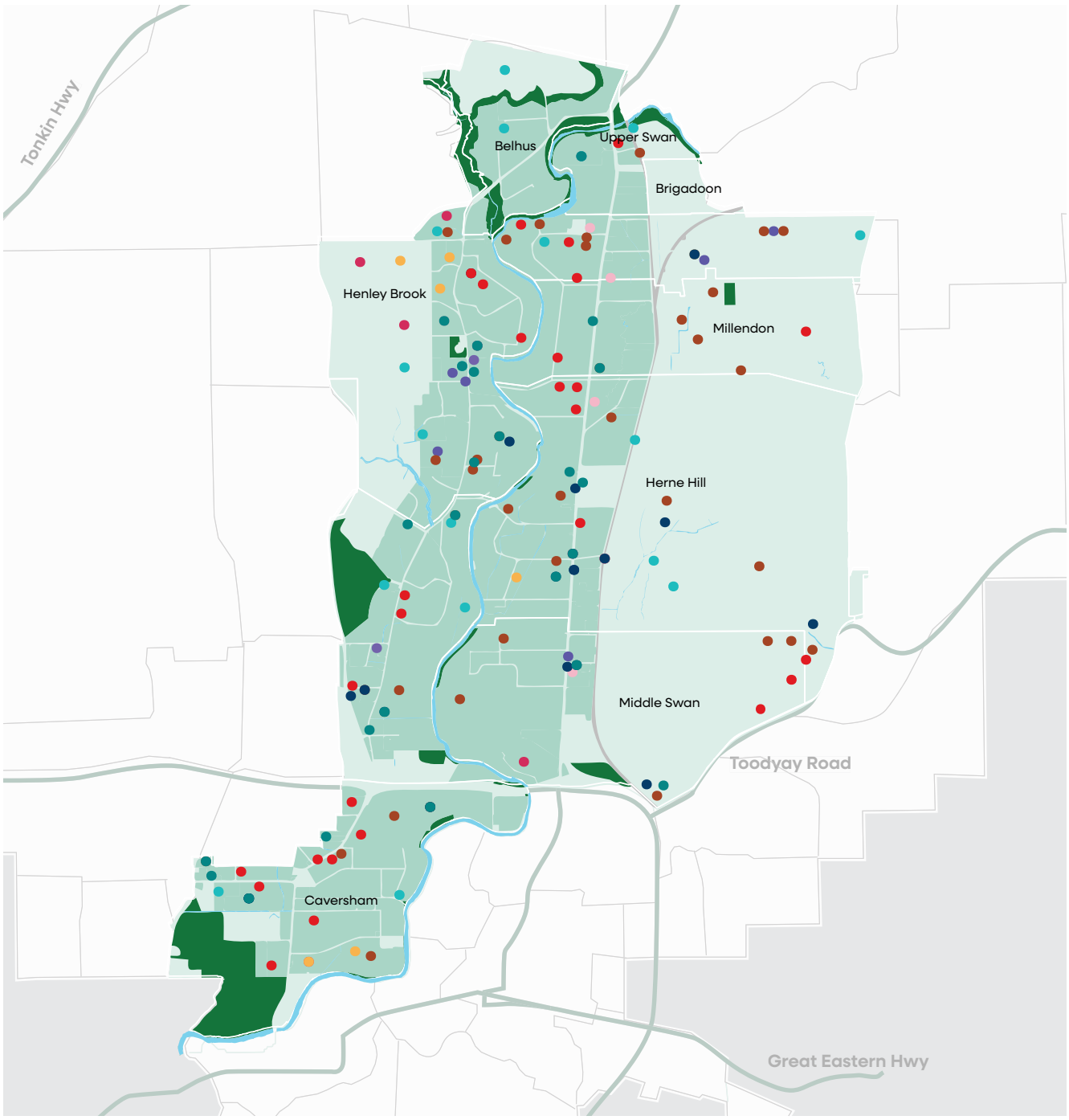


Figure 4: Swan Valley business and tourism network

- Accommodation
- Attraction
- Brewery
- Distillery
- Function Centre
- Local producer
- Restaurant/Cafe
- Tour services
- Winery

Community. Identity. Support

The Swan Valley's identity is important to the community and unique to the metropolitan area. It is characterised by its rural community in a central location in the City, its viticulture and agricultural lands, and its ageing but active population.

There are community facilities and sporting leagues for all ages, including but not limited to:

- Baskerville Hall/Swan Valley Community Centre
- Caversham Hall and Taylor Park
- West Swan Hall
- Sporting clubs – athletics, soccer, and footy clubs
- Lilac Hill Park – cricket club
- Local events through wineries and businesses.

Fire safety and management is a key issue for the local community due to its rural and natural surroundings. The City is committed to safeguarding the community, economy and environment from hazards. The City's Community Safety team's dedicated Fire Hazard Inspection Officer can attend properties and help residents develop a plan to manage the risk on their land. This officer can help with:

- Managing the fuel load around homes (Asset Protection Zone)
- Developing a staged plan for fuel management on properties, including safe hazard reduction burning and mechanical vegetation management
- Understanding firebreak requirements and placement before formal inspections
- Understanding important information that helps develop a household bushfire plan.

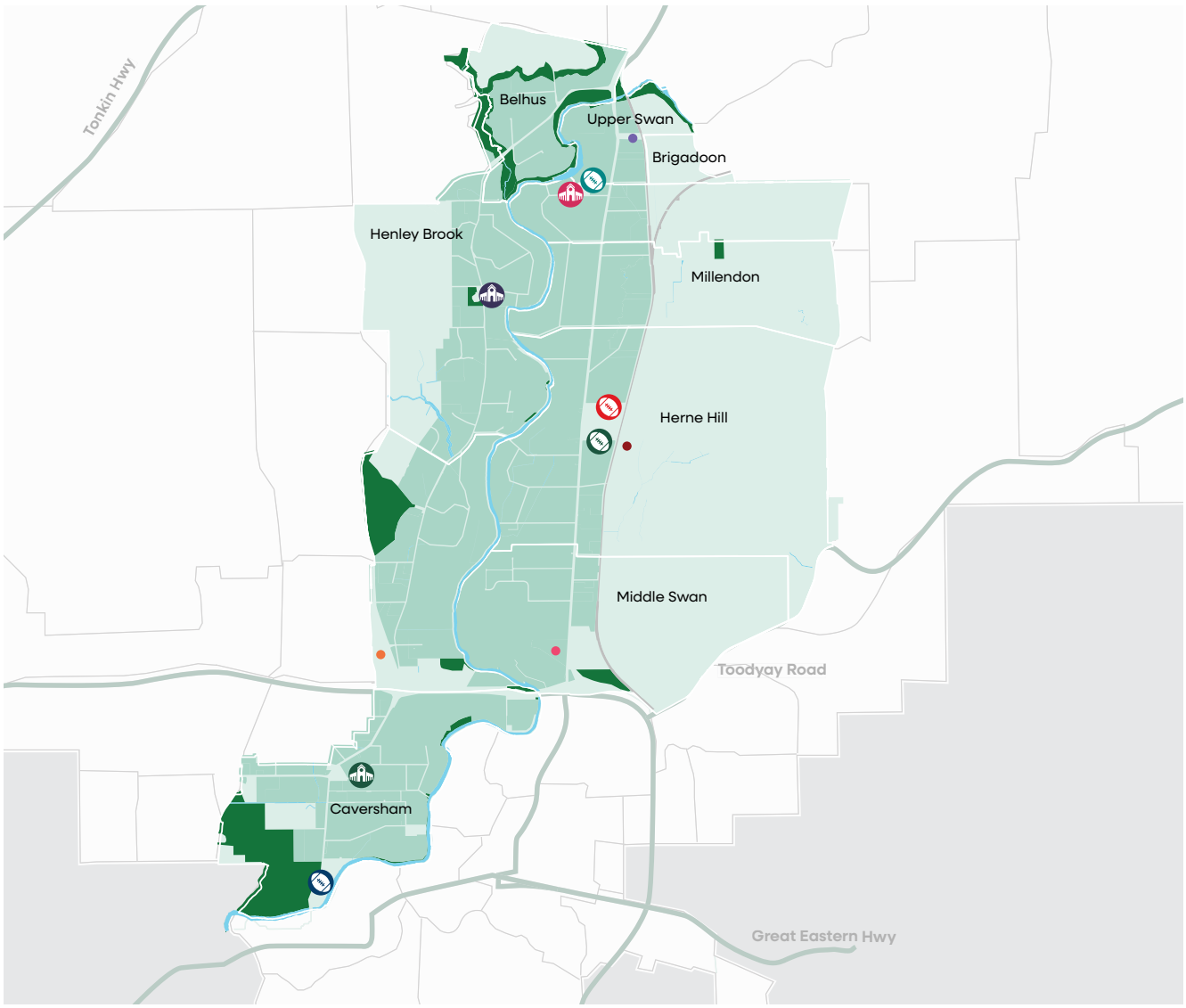


Figure 5: Schools, community facilities and active spaces in the Swan Valley

Schools

- Caversham Primary School
- Herne Hill Primary School
- Swan Christian College
- Upper Swan Primary School

Community Facilities

Baskerville Hall
1st Herne Hill Scout Group
WA Apostolic Faith Mission
Swan Valley Community Centre

Caversham Memorial Hall and Taylor Park
Swan Woodturners
Caversham CWA
Swan Valley Chess Club
Chanh Tue Vietnamese
Buddhist Youth Assoc
Elemental Performing Arts

West Swan Hall, Oval and Fire Station
Parkinson's WA
Baskerville Community Singers

Active Parks and Ovals

Baskerville Oval
Upper Swan Junior Football Club
Swan Valley Football Club
Swan Valley Cricket Club

Lilac Hill Ovals
Swan Athletic Caversham Cricket Club
Midland-Guildford Cricket Club

Swan Athletic Club and Oval
Swan Athletic Junior Cricket Club
Swan Athletic Caversham Cricket Club
Swan Athletic Football Club
Swan Athletic Netball Club

Swan Valley Sporting Club and Oval
Caversham Junior Football Club
Upper Swan Junior Football Club
Swan Valley Soccer Club
Swan Valley Womens Football
Swan Valley Cricket Club
Swan Valley Darts

Green. Sustainable. Conservation

The Swan Valley has a diverse and ecologically significant natural environment, with the *Swan Valley Planning Act 2020* playing a pivotal role in preserving the rural character of the area. This legislation has safeguarded the region's agricultural and natural assets, fostering a sustainable and resilient local economy.

The Swan Valley remains a vital hub for agriculture with fertile soils, due to its geography and alluvial plain of the Swan River, providing good viticulture conditions and allowing local farmers to diversify their crops and embrace sustainable practices. Simultaneously, this creates concerns for its future due to the reduction in available water.

The City maintains conservation efforts and sustainability initiatives such as the Waterwise, energy and waste programs, which contribute to preserving the area's rich biodiversity, including natural reserves, significant water bodies, and ecological corridors.

Areas of significance include:

- The Swan River/Derbal Yerrigan
- Yagan Memorial Park
- Bells Rapids Park (adjacent)
- Wandoo Nature Reserve (adjacent)
- Whiteman Park (adjacent)
- Lilac Hill Park.

These areas play a crucial role in protecting the region's unique ecosystems, providing habitats for diverse wildlife and serving as recreational spaces for the community. The Swan River is a defining feature of the region flowing through the Swan Valley, supporting a variety of aquatic life and providing essential water resources.

Water catchments drain into waterways which eventually drain into the Swan River. The health of these catchments is extremely important, so the City completes regular water quality monitoring at various sites, including popular swimming spots along the Swan River.

The Swan Canning Riverpark Urban Forest program is a commitment from the State Government for a four-year program to support projects led by local government and the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions and the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage. The City secured funding in 2022-23 for the protection of environmental, recreational, and cultural value of the Lilac Hill foreshore reserve.

Figure 6: Swan Valley Parks and Reserves

- City of Swan Parks and Reserves
- SVPS Conservation
- Swan River
- Caversham Avenue Jetty
- Yagan Memorial Park
- Active Park - See page 19

'Friends of' Bushland Groups

- Friends of Lennard St Road Reserve
- Friends of Maali Park
- Friends of Wanndoo Heights

City of Swan Parks and Reserves

1. Aveley Road Bushland
2. Bisdee/Moore Road Bushland
3. Corona Way Park
4. Fawell Park
5. Hammersley Road Foreshore
6. Harris Road Public Open Space
7. Henry Street Reserve
8. Lilac Hill Park
9. Maali Bridge Park
10. Middle Swan Reserve
11. St Leonards Creek

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 WA 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.

Regional planning

North-East Sub-regional Planning Framework (NESRPF)

Recognises the Swan Valley is under increasing pressure from incompatible land use and development, which is putting its unique rural character and attributes at risk. The NESRPF acknowledges the need for the Swan Valley Planning Act's strategic planning, development and land use vision for the Swan Valley, and provides policy guidance and controls to ensure future development and land use are aligned with that vision.

Swan Valley Planning Act 2020 (the Act)

Came into effect on August 1, 2021. The Act establishes a new planning scheme providing clear planning guidance, including appropriate tourism and development.

Swan Valley Planning Scheme No.1 (Swan Valley Planning Scheme)

Is subsidiary legislation made under the Act, which the WA Planning Commission is responsible for enforcing and implementing. Where a provision of this Scheme is inconsistent with a local law, the provision of this Scheme prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

State planning policies

The WA Planning Commission adopted three policies in September 2024 under the Swan Valley Planning Scheme No. 1 (SVPS1).

Ancillary Dwelling Rural Policy

Provides guidance on the provisions for rural development in the Priority Agriculture and Swan Valley Rural zones to inform proposals and assessment.

Signage Policy

Provides guidance on signage and advertising within all zones of the Swan Valley.

Vehicle Parking Policy

Outlines the requirements and objectives for vehicle parking in the Swan Valley, including development applications, car parking infrastructure and the desired outcomes.

The future of the Swan Valley

Take a look at some of the important projects that will help shape the Swan Valley local area community.

1 **Daviot Road**

The City has plans to extend Daviot Road, south to Lord Street, in the next 10-15 years. This would be a staged approach to allow time for land, services, designs, approvals and bridge/road construction to be completed.

2 **Whiteman Park Station**

METRONET's Whiteman Park Station is an exciting opportunity to connect an important tourist attraction and growing residential community to the greater Perth area. Situated just outside of the Swan Valley local area, near the Drumpellier Drive entrance to Whiteman Park, it will serve the growing communities of the Swan Valley with a 25-minute train ride to the CBD. The station will include a bus interchange, parking and drop off areas and cycling facilities, and an historic tram to and from Whiteman Park.

3 **Swan Valley Old Vine Charter**

The Swan Valley Old Vine Charter is the collaboration of people dedicated to the preservation of old vines and the diverse styles of wine crafted from them. The purpose of the Swan Valley Old Vine Charter is to support the long-term protection of old vines and validate their value in winemaking. The strength and resilience of old vines reflects the toil of generations of local families, importantly retaining local history in the ground.

The Charter is modelled on the Barossa Old Vine Charter, recognising the age of vine as:

- Old Vine: 35-plus years
- Survivor: 70-plus years
- Centenarian: 100-plus years
- Ancestor: 125-plus years

Within a decade, most vineyards in the Swan Valley will be classified as at least Old Vine.

4 **Henley Brook Structure Plan**

The Henley Brook Structure Plan encompasses 234ha of land which will include an estimated 3,500 lots expected to be built out by 2029. The structure plan proposes three primary schools and 22ha of public open space.

5 **Reid Highway Interchanges**

As part of the Eastlink Project, Reid Highway Interchanges at Altone Road and Drumpellier Drive/Daviot Road will be upgraded. The project will:

- Improve safety for residents and tourists by enabling vehicles to pass freely through two busy intersections.
- Improve traffic flow by removing two sets of traffic lights
- Facilitate more efficient, reliable movement of freight
- Enhance cyclists' access to the Swan Valley.

The project is in the procurement stage, with construction expected to be underway in 2025.

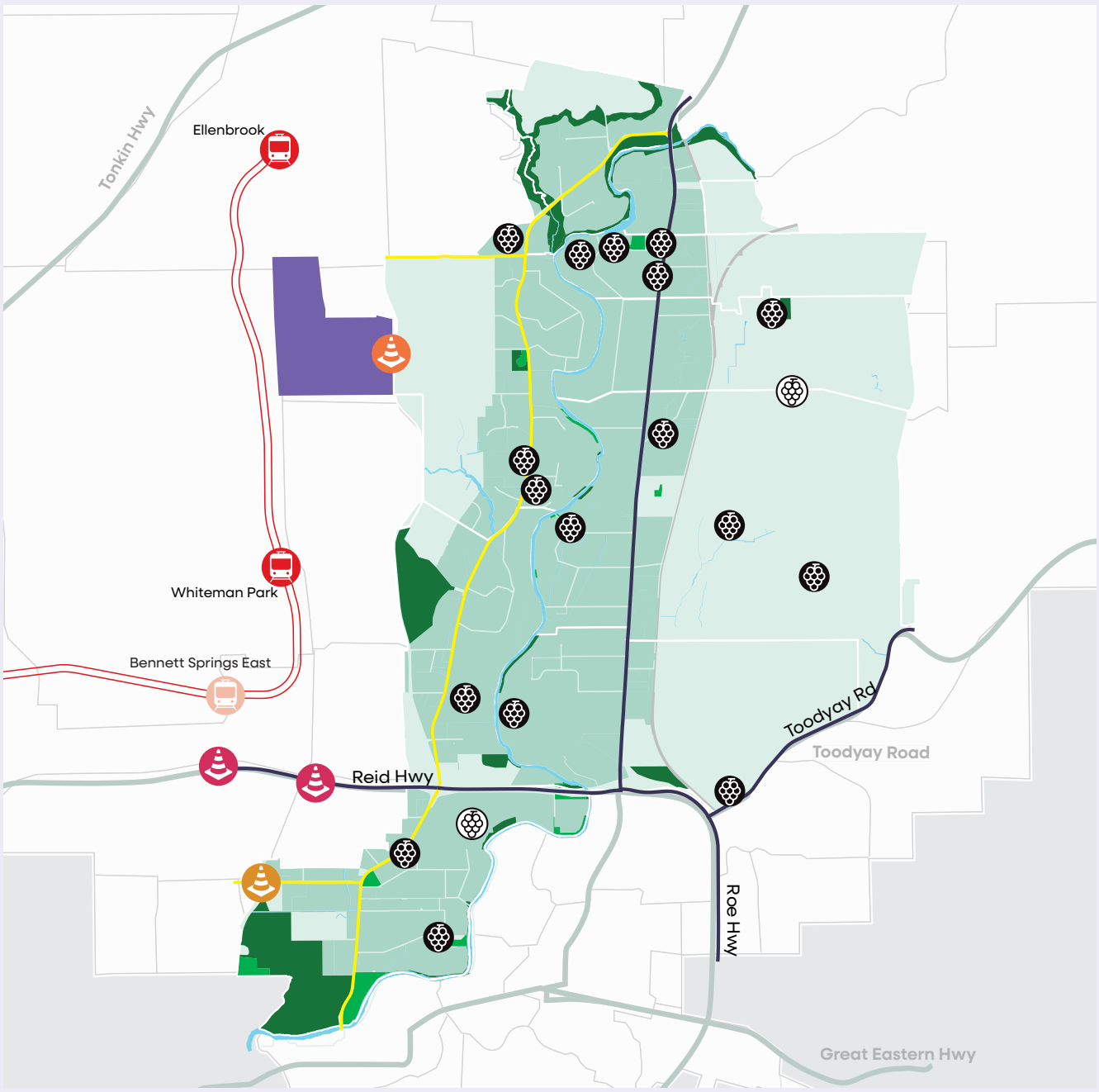


Figure 7: Future developments in the Swan Valley

- Confirmed stations
- Proposed stations
- Future Ellenbrook Line
- Daviot Rd extension
- Henley Brook Ave extension
- Reid Highway Interchange
- Henley Brook Structure Plan
- Old Vine Charter 35+ yr
- Old Vine Charter 100+ yr

Community engagement

Our community formed the Swan Valley Local Area Plan priorities as part of an online and in-person engagement program. Community engagement ran from April 29 to May 31, 2024. The survey was promoted and available on the City's Swan Engage website during the consultation period.

The engagement involved a series of drop-in sessions held in public locations throughout the Swan Valley, including Baskerville Hall, Swan Settlers Market and Gidgegannup Small Farm Field Day, providing the opportunity for all community members to get involved.

We engaged with students in years 4-6 at Upper Swan and Herne Hill primary schools to identify key issues they experienced in the Swan Valley. Students shared their views as part of a modified budgeting activity and open discussion about what was important to them.

Process

The community engagement comprised of two parts summarised below.

Part one

Community engagement

We asked the Swan Valley community to share the most important issues in their area over the next five years.

Results collated and priorities determined.

Part two

Reporting back

The chosen priorities are promoted to the community.

Priorities published as part of the Swan Valley LAP to inform the City's future planning.

Community Priorities

Priority One

Enhance presentation and character by improving amenity and protecting environmental values

- Advocate for compliant land management that conserves the rural character and heritage of the Swan Valley
- Advocate for protection of the natural environment complimentary with priority agriculture in the Swan Valley, including local native habitat and vegetation, and groundwater access and quality
- Address pollution, including roadside rubbish.

Priority Two

Advocate for sustainable development that supports tourism and protects agricultural production

- Advocate for complementary development that does not detract from principal land uses, including horticulture and viticulture
- Advocate for tourism development consistent with the Swan Valley Planning Act acknowledging the economic pressures on agricultural production
- Advocate for improved service connections to support tourism development. Service connections include internet accessibility, wastewater management and innovative water solutions for sustainable agriculture.

Priority Three

Improve active transport links to enhance access and support public transport in the Swan Valley

- Advocate for expanded public transport and cycling connections to schools in the Swan Valley
- Improve hiking and biking tracks throughout the valley and along the river foreshore
- Increase bridle trail network and improve road safety for horse riders.

Priority Four

Improve road safety

- Improve signage and address speeding on local roads
- Advocate for safer conditions for heavy vehicles and high traffic volumes on state and local roads
- Improve street lighting maintenance on local roads.

Priority Five

Improve fire safety and management

- Increase accessibility to fire safety education for fire prevention and preparedness
- Investigate the impacts of the emergency services levy on landowners in the Swan Valley Planning Area.

Consultation outcomes

How we got here – community consultation results

The engagement period aimed to identify what was most important to the Swan Valley community through a budgeting activity, comment mapping, online and in-person.

681 Overall responses

Over the whole consultation period

510
in-person responses

619
Facebook engagements

171
online responses

253
youth responses

9
consultation events

70
static display responses

1,847
website visits

313
key stakeholder contacted by direct email

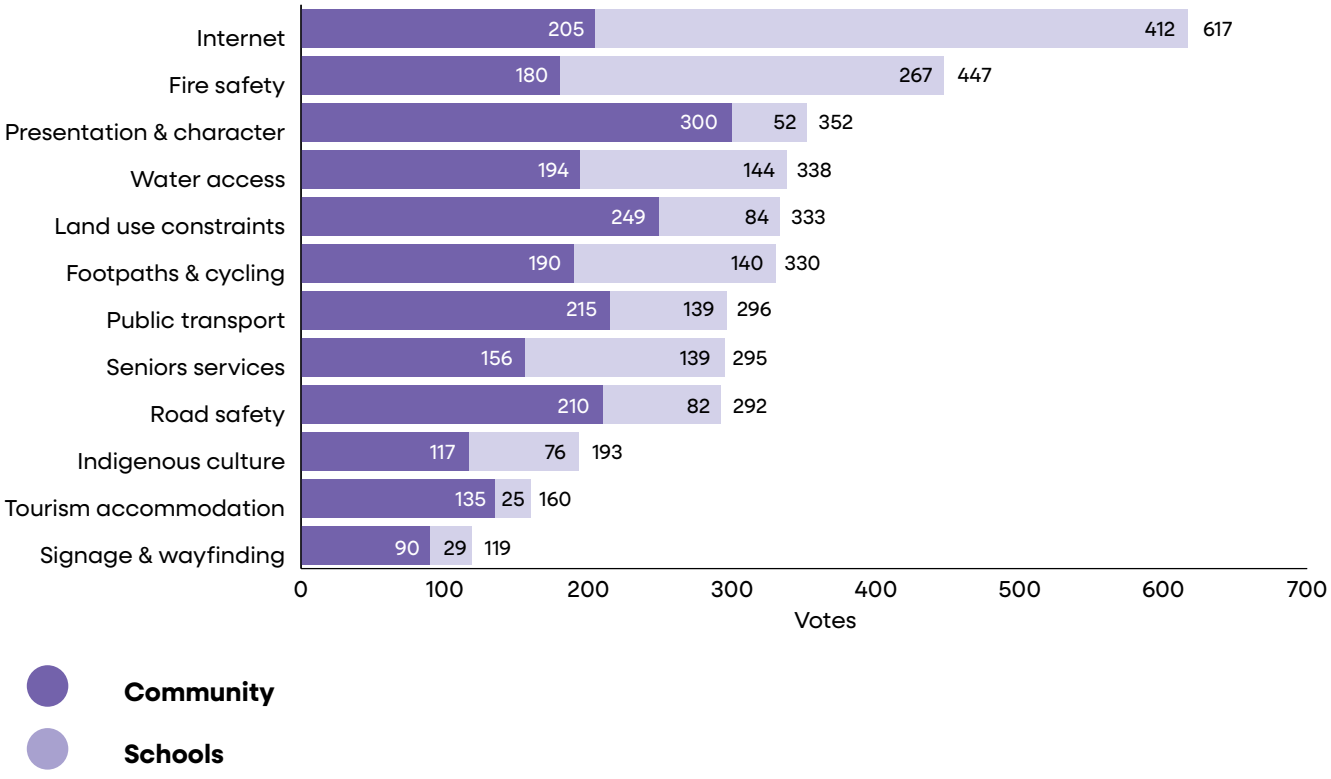
9
email responses

3
requests for face-to-face meetings

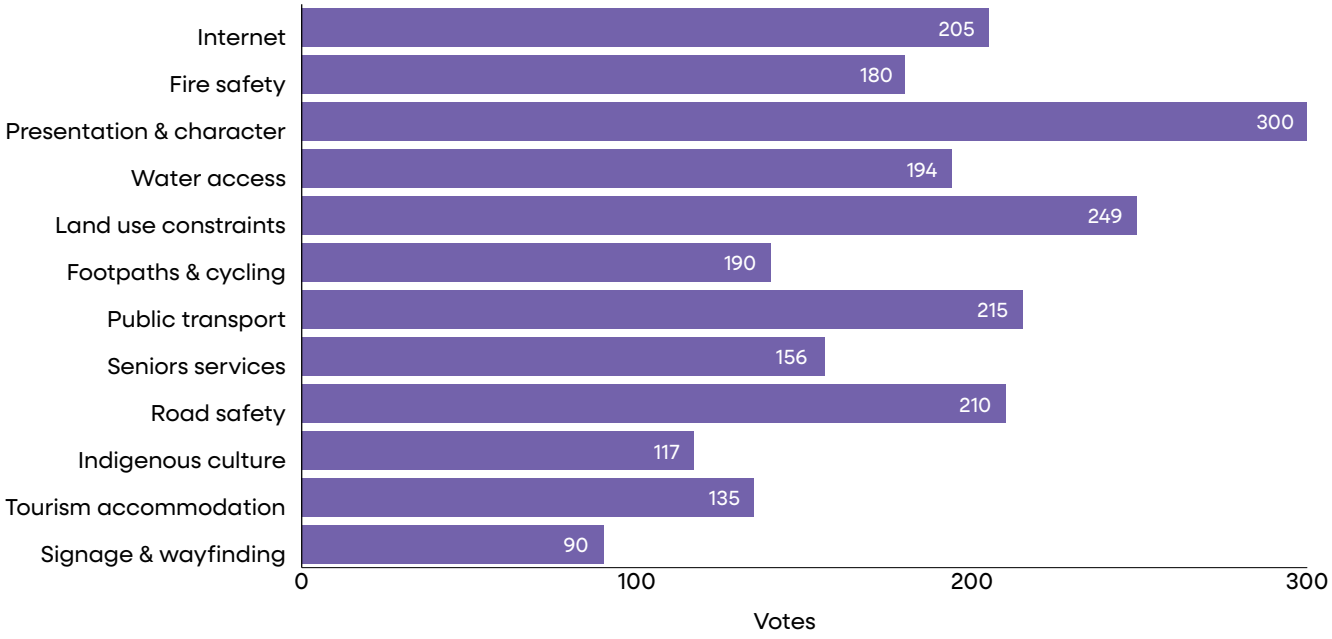
Budgeting activity

The activity invited participants to distribute 10 tokens (votes) among 12 options to represent how they would allocate the City's resources. The City received 514 budget responses during four weeks of engagement.

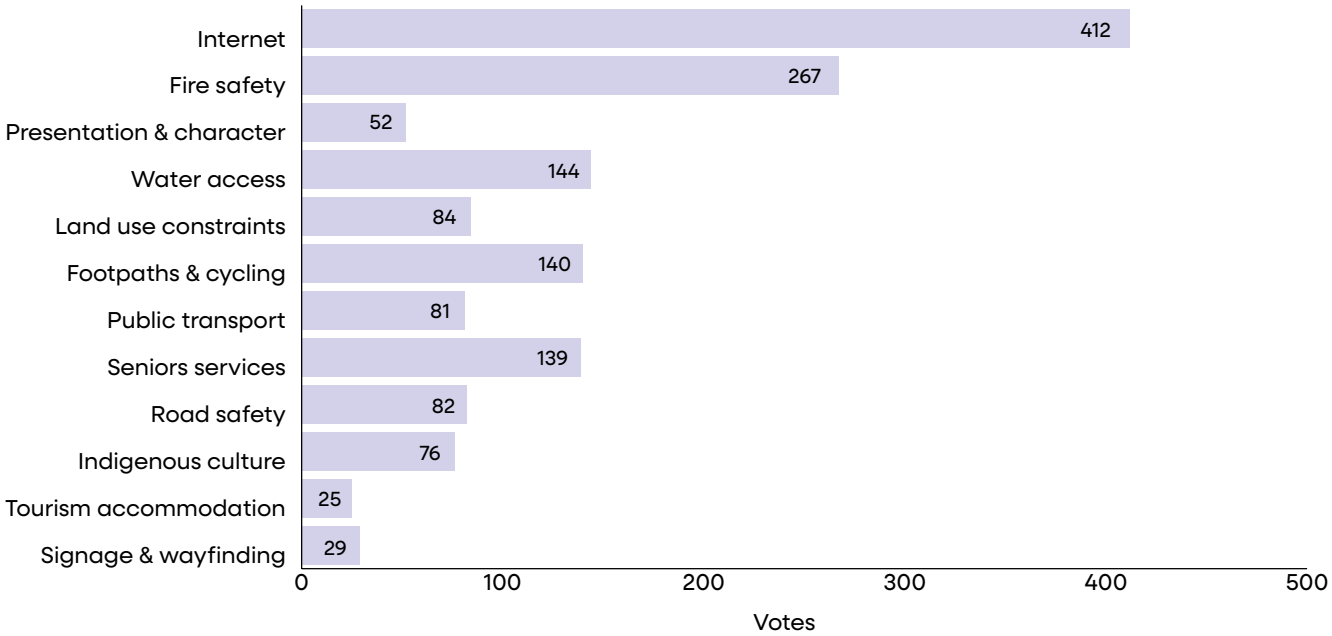
Combined votes



Community votes



School votes



Comment submissions

Participants then had the opportunity to provide individual or specific comments. These could be pinned to a location, linked to a budget option, or linked to another relevant Swan Valley issue not identified by the options. The City received 148 submissions, made up of 142 comments received during consultation activities and 6 emails from key stakeholders.

17%
Improved road safety measures and initiatives

- Address speeding on local roads
- Improve signage and lighting
- Improve heavy vehicle traffic management

15.4%
Improved environmental protection

- Protect reserves and wildlife habitat
- Increase environmental initiatives and plant more trees
- Conserve groundwater

14.5%
Footpath, cycling and trail safety and access

- Walking and hiking trails with signage
- Improve bike paths and bridle trails
- Improve footpath accessibility

13.7%
Improve parks, community facilities and river accessibility

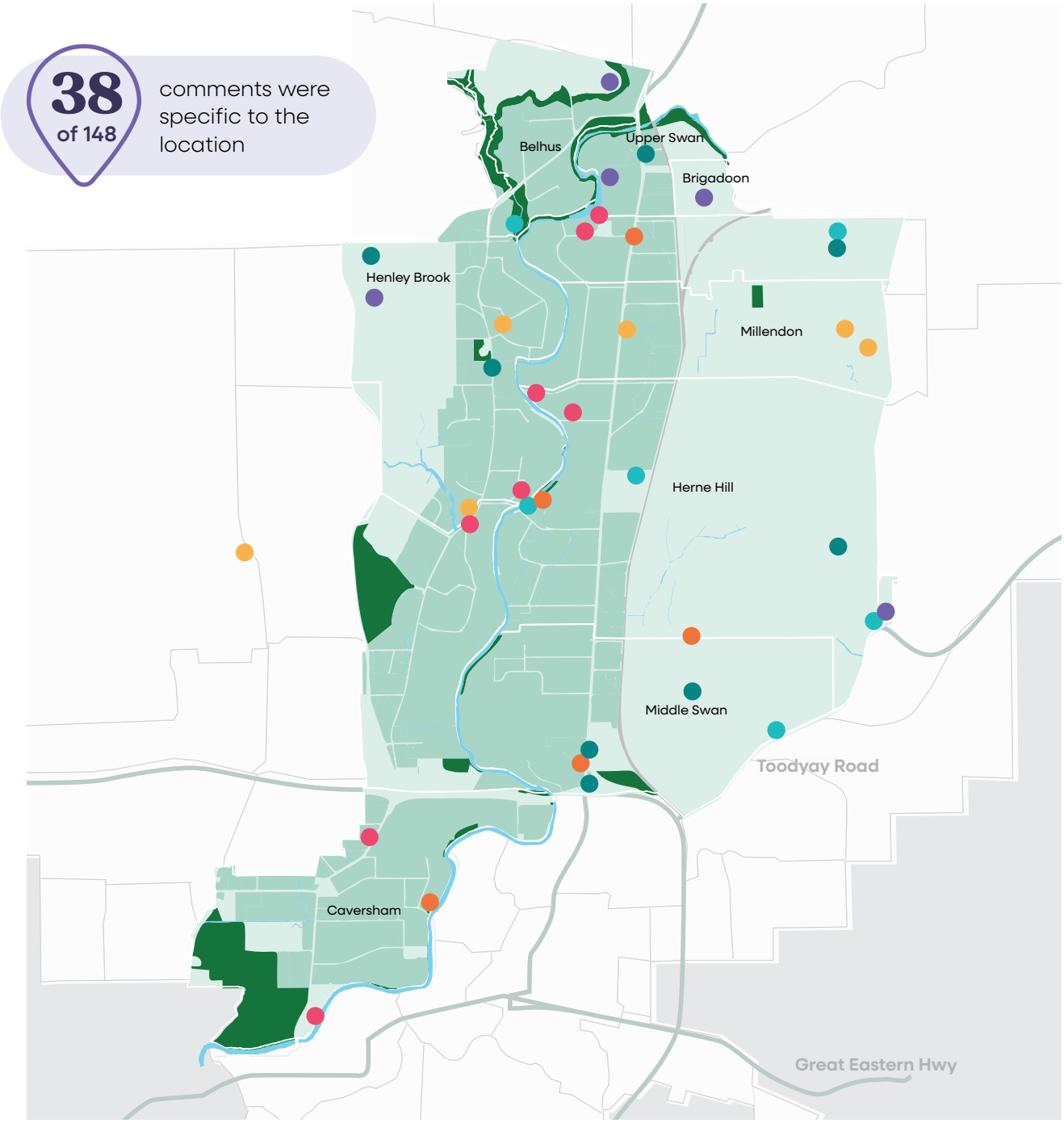
- Improve utility of Baskerville Hall
- Public access to river foreshore
- Improve playgrounds and parks

9.4%
Swan Valley's presentation and character

- Address roadside rubbish
- Public art and heritage trail
- Entrance statement signage and historical preservation

30%
Other themes

- Public transport
- Services for seniors
- Land use constraints and tourism accommodation

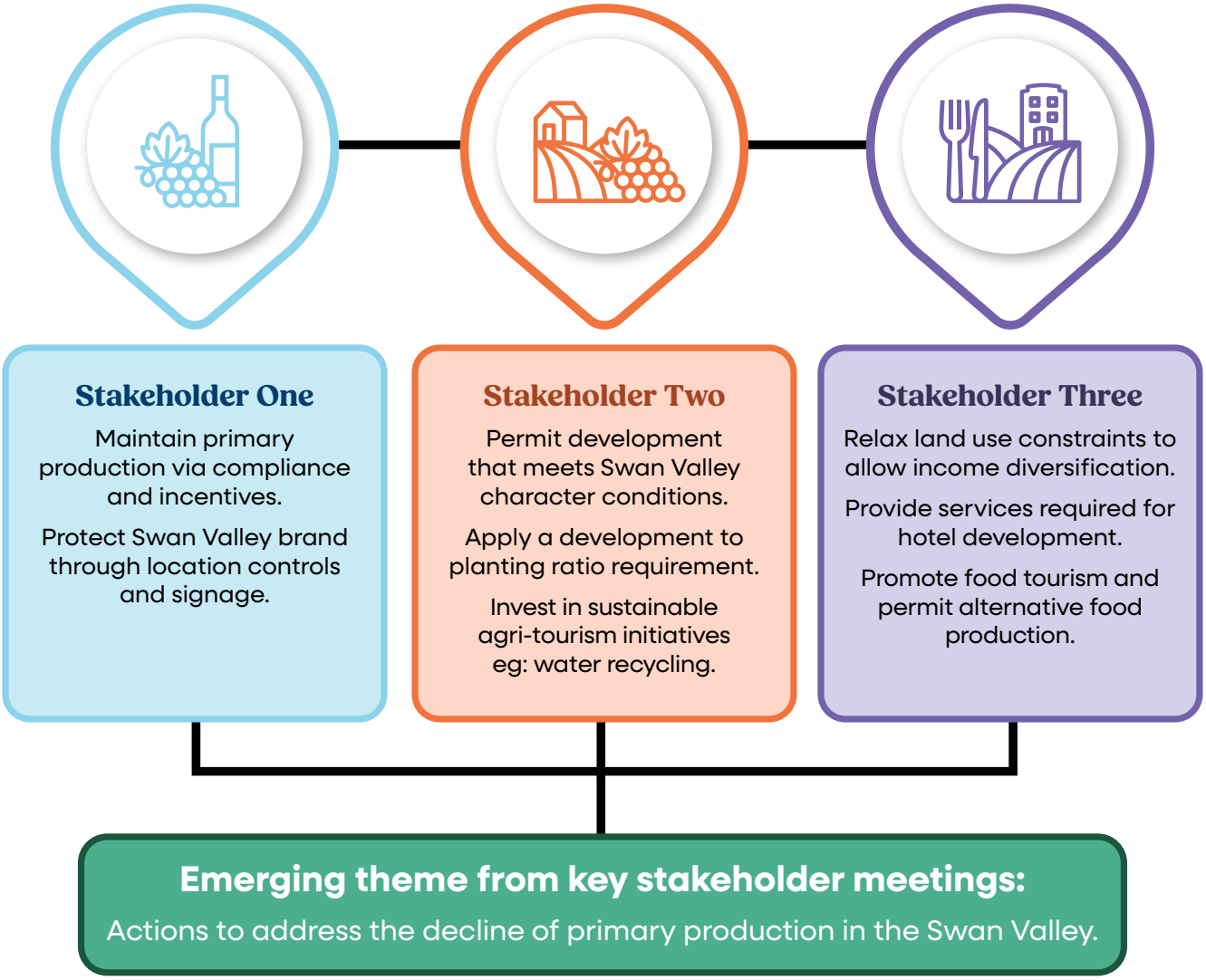


- Improve road safety measures and initiatives
- Improve environmental protection
- Footpath, cycling and trail safety and access
- Improve parks, community facilities and river accessibility
- Swan Valley's presentation and character
- Other:
  Increase tourism accommodation
  Improve public transport options
  Improve fire safety and management

Stakeholder meetings

We contacted 313 key stakeholders by direct email, 63 per cent of key stakeholders opened the email and 14 per cent clicked through to the Swan Engage page. Nine stakeholders sent email responses to the local area planning team. Four email responses provided feedback suitable for analysis as comments and two provided feedback on the LAP process.

Three organisations (Swan Valley business owners and residents) emailed with a request to meet face-to-face to discuss their priorities, which were a range of local issues and views. Despite their differences, a priority theme emerged during later analysis of the conversations.



Annual updates

We are listening to our community and providing services in line with these priorities. We will provide an annual update on your priorities which will be available on our website. An annual update will be provided every year until the LAP document goes through for a full review in 2029. Go to our webpage to find out more about the Swan Valley annual updates.

www.swan.wa.gov.au/city-and-council/planning-for-the-future/local-area-planning/swan-valley-local-area-plan

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

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