City of Swan



Midland Local Area Plan

Background Report | November 2026

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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.

Cover image: Woodbridge Riverside Park



Midland Town Hall.

A message from the Mayor

The City of Swan covers a large and diverse area, with communities that have different needs, priorities and characteristics. Planning for these communities requires careful consideration, community input and creative solutions.

Local area plans (LAPs) recognise each community's unique character and needs.

LAPs give community members the opportunity to identify priorities for their area. The City then uses these priorities to help guide local services, infrastructure and future planning.

The LAP is an important tool that helps the City plan for infrastructure and services and manage change at a local level.

The City thanks community members and other stakeholders for their valuable input and support in developing the Midland LAP.

Mayor Tanya Richardson
City of Swan

Introduction

Council has adopted local area planning as part of the City's Integrated Planning Framework. The process gives local communities an opportunity to identify and discuss issues and priorities for their area.

LAPs help identify community priorities and support the City's Strategic Community Plan vision of 'One City, diverse people, cultures and places'. They also help deliver the Local Planning Strategy's objectives and actions at a local level.

This Background Report outlines the current context of the local area, prior to consultation where the community determines priorities for the local area.



Woodbridge House, Woodbridge.

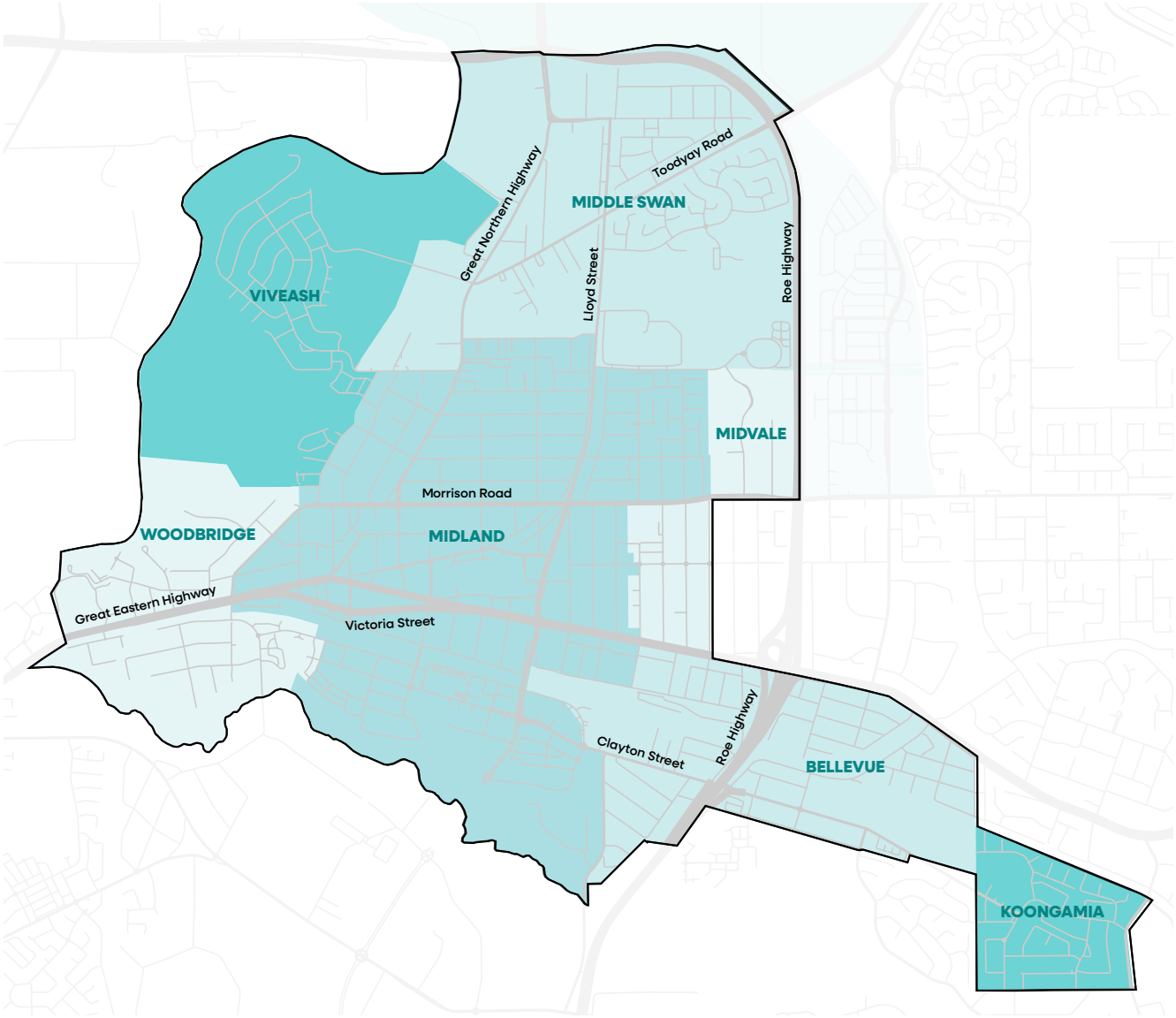


Figure 1: Midland Local Area

Midland local area

The Midland local area is located about 16km east of the Perth CBD, in the eastern part of the Perth metropolitan area. It sits at the meeting point of the Swan Valley and Perth Hills and is well connected by Great Eastern Highway and the Midland railway line.

The local area includes Midland, Woodbridge, Viveash, Koongamia, and parts of Bellevue, Middle Swan and Midvale, forming a diverse and connected residential, commercial and activity centre.

Midland is a major strategic metropolitan centre, and an important eastern gateway to the Perth metropolitan area. It services surrounding suburbs, the Swan Valley, Perth Hills and regional communities.

The area has a long history as an industrial, commercial and transport hub and continues to grow as a centre for employment, health, education, retail, civic services and housing.

Major features of the Midland local area include its health and justice precincts, strong public transport connections, access to the Swan River and Swan Valley, and significant heritage places.

The story of Midland

Pre-European settlement

For more than 40,000 years, the southwest of Western Australia has been home to the Noongar people. The Whadjuk Noongar people are the Traditional Custodians of the Perth region. The Swan River and Swan Valley have long been important places for Noongar people to live, gather, hunt and meet.

1834

References to Middle Swan date back to at least 1834, when the inhabitants of the Middle and Upper Swan addressed Captain Stirling on his return to the Swan River Colony.

1885

Woodbridge House was built. The house later inspired the renaming of West Midland to Woodbridge in 2001 and is now owned by the National Trust.

1886

The Midland Railway Company established its headquarters in the area after being contracted to build a railway line to Geraldton. Railway development helped drive the township's growth, and it became known as Midland Junction in 1891.

1897

Bellevue, previously known as the '24-mile siding', was named after the nearby 'Belle View' homestead and estate.

1903

West Midland train station was built. It was renamed Woodbridge Station in 2004.

1950s

Koongamia was established on land formerly known as Greenmount Picnic Reserve

The State Housing Commission also played a major role in developing Midvale during this period. The name Midvale combines the names Midland and Helena Vale.

1961

Midland Junction was officially shortened to Midland, the name used today.

1967

Midland Brick Company subdivided land in Viveash for residential development.

1980

Swan City Shopping Centre was opened. A second shopping centre was later built next to it, with the two centres eventually merging to become Midland Gate.

2000

The Midland Redevelopment Authority began an urban renewal program to support mixed-use development in the area.

2004

The redevelopment of Midland Gate formally began after several delays.

2012

The Midland Redevelopment Authority became the Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority.

2013

The Midland Metro Concept Plan 2010 was reviewed and developed into the Midland Master Plan, setting out a long-term vision for Midland's growth.

2013-2015

Midland's health campus and education precinct were expanded, culminating in the opening of the new St John of God Public & Private Hospital in November 2015.

2013

The Midland Gate expansion was completed.

2018

The Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) approved the Midland Activity Centre Structure Plan. Planning and development of the New Junction precinct also progressed.

2020

The COVID-19 pandemic temporarily slowed construction and retail activity, while demand for housing increased in Midvale, Bellevue and Koongamia.

2026

The new Midland Train Station opened in February, followed by the new St John of God Private Hospital in August. The Lloyd Street Bridge was also confirmed, with construction expected to begin by year-end.



Midland snapshot

Population

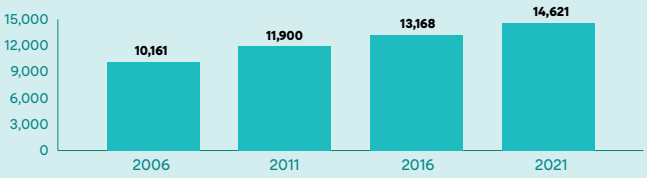
Estimated resident population (2025)

15,361

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population*

5.4%

Population growth



Housing

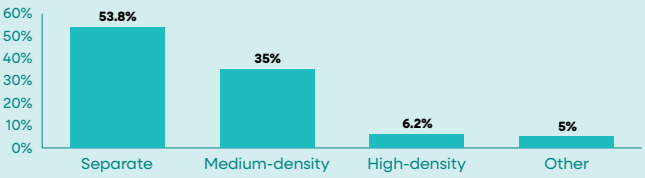


Total Dwelling change 2016-2021

+598

Increase

Dwelling type



* sourced from profile.id



Demographics*

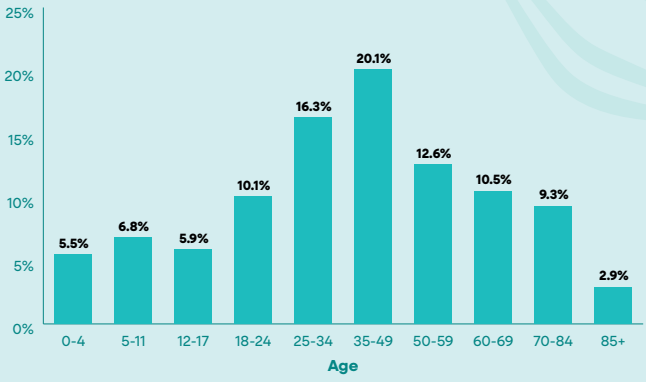
Born overseas

31.8%

Couples with children

31.8%

Age structure



* sourced from profile.id

Employment

Top employment industries

1. Healthcare and social assistance
2. Retail
3. Construction

Travel to work

68.3%
private car

7.6%
Public Transport



Weeip Park

Land use and planning

Perth is a growing city, with its population expected to reach 3.5 million by 2050. To help manage this growth, the State Government has planned for the future of the Perth and Peel regions. This includes identifying land for housing, business and industry, as well as planning for the infrastructure and services needed to support growing communities.

The Perth and Peel region is divided into five sub-regions. The City of Swan, the City of Kalamunda and the Shire of Mundaring form the North-East Sub-Region.

The WAPC North-East Sub Regional Planning Framework (NESRPF) guides future growth and development across this area. It identifies the City as accommodating 60 per cent of the sub-region's population growth by 2050.

Through land use zoning, the State Government identifies areas where different types of development can occur to support the required growth.

The NESRPF provides guidance to State Government agencies and local governments on land use, infrastructure and services across the North-East Sub-Region.

The City's Local Planning Scheme and Local Planning Strategy align with the urban footprint identified in the NESRPF and apply this broader State planning direction locally.

The NESRPF identifies Midland as the principal strategic metropolitan centre for Perth's north eastern corridor. Midland is expected to play an important role in accommodating population growth, and providing employment, services and public transport for the wider sub region.

The framework also identifies Midland as a priority area for infill development and increased housing density, particularly in and around the city centre and close to public transport.

Midland will continue to grow as a major employment centre, with a focus on health, education, retail and commercial services. The framework also supports the redevelopment and adaptive reuse of the industrial land as Midland continues to change and grow.

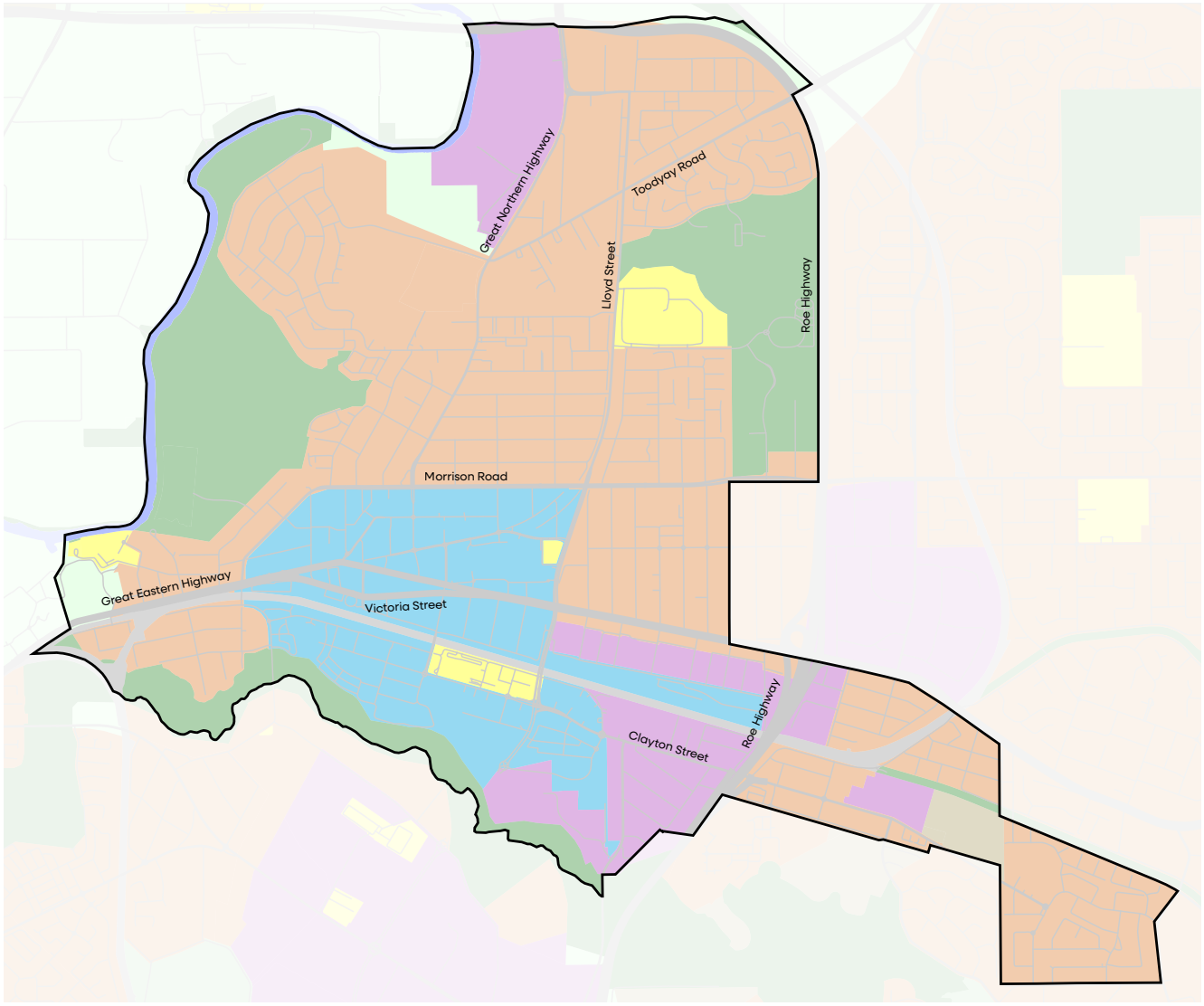


Figure 2: Midland State Government Planning Framework

- Urban
- Open Space
- Industrial
- Rural
- Public Purposes
- Central City Area
- Urban expansion

Whadjuk Noongar culture and heritage

Situated on Whadjuk Country where the Swan Coastal Plain meets the Darling Scarp, the Midland area has long been an important place for Whadjuk Noongar people. The rivers, floodplains and the Darling Scarp contain many registered sites of ceremonial, mythological and archaeological significance, reflecting a deep and continuing connection between Country and culture.

The Helena River (Mandoon Bilya), immediately south of Midland, is a culturally significant place and a registered ethnographic site. The river is associated with the Wagyl, the creation serpent, and contains ancient campsites. It has supported cultural practices, movement and connection for generations.

Traditional pathways linked the Swan River (Derbarl Yerrigan), the Helena River, Avon Valley and surrounding districts. These pathways supported seasonal movement, cultural exchange and access to important resources long before European settlement.

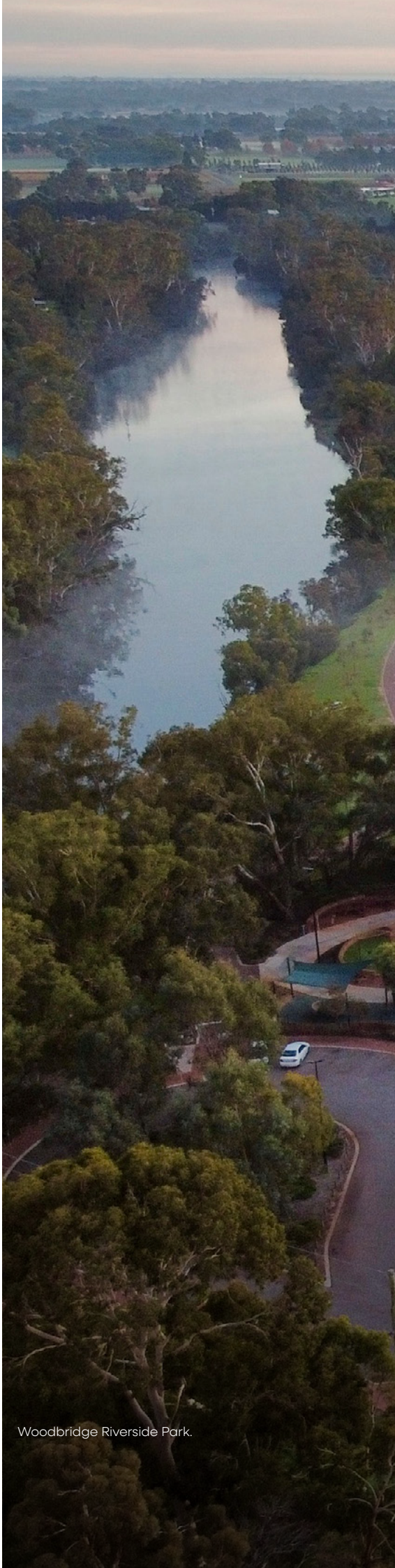
The Swan Coastal Plain and Darling Scarp also contain extensive archaeological evidence of long-standing Whadjuk Noongar settlement, with some sites dating back about 38,000 years. Archaeological sites within and around Midland include artefact scatters, rock shelters, stone arrangements, culturally modified trees, shell middens and burial sites, demonstrating an enduring connection to the landscape over thousands of generations

At the time of European settlement, Weeip was a traditional leader of the Boora clan, also known as the Boya Ngura people, whose Country included much of the present-day City. Remembered as a strong leader and advocate for his people, Weeip negotiated a truce with Governor James Stirling in 1834 to improve relations between his clan and British settlers.

In 2021, after consulting local Elders and families, the City opened Weeip Park in Midland in his honour. The park forms the centrepiece of the City's New Junction redevelopment and a prominent public open space in the Midland city centre.

Despite the impacts of European settlement, Noongar people continued cultural practices and maintained connections to Midland and surrounding areas through camping, hunting, work and community life throughout the 20th Century.

Heritage surveys across the Swan Coastal Plain have identified artefact scatters containing flaked glass, providing further evidence of the continuing cultural connection between Whadjuk Noongar people and the Midland landscape.



Woodbridge Riverside Park.



Community Infrastructure Plan

Community infrastructure includes buildings, facilities and spaces used by the community, such as community centres, parks, and sports facilities. The Community Infrastructure Plan (CIP) guides how the City plans and delivers these places to meet the needs of a growing and changing community. .

Planning community infrastructure for the Midland area considers population forecasts, demographic trends, housing growth and expected increases in housing density.

As part of the local area planning process, the City assesses existing community infrastructure to identify current and future needs and gaps in the facilities and services. This includes:

- Reviewing existing infrastructure to determine how it aligns with the City's CIP, Standards of Provision, and other relevant plans
- Analysing population forecasts, demographics, community needs and trends, facility use and the condition of existing infrastructure
- Engaging with the community to understand how people use existing facilities and what they would like to see in the future.

The findings will help the City identify community infrastructure priorities for the next 5-10 years.



Swan Active, Midland.


Swan Active, Midland.


Jack Mann Oval, Middle Swan.

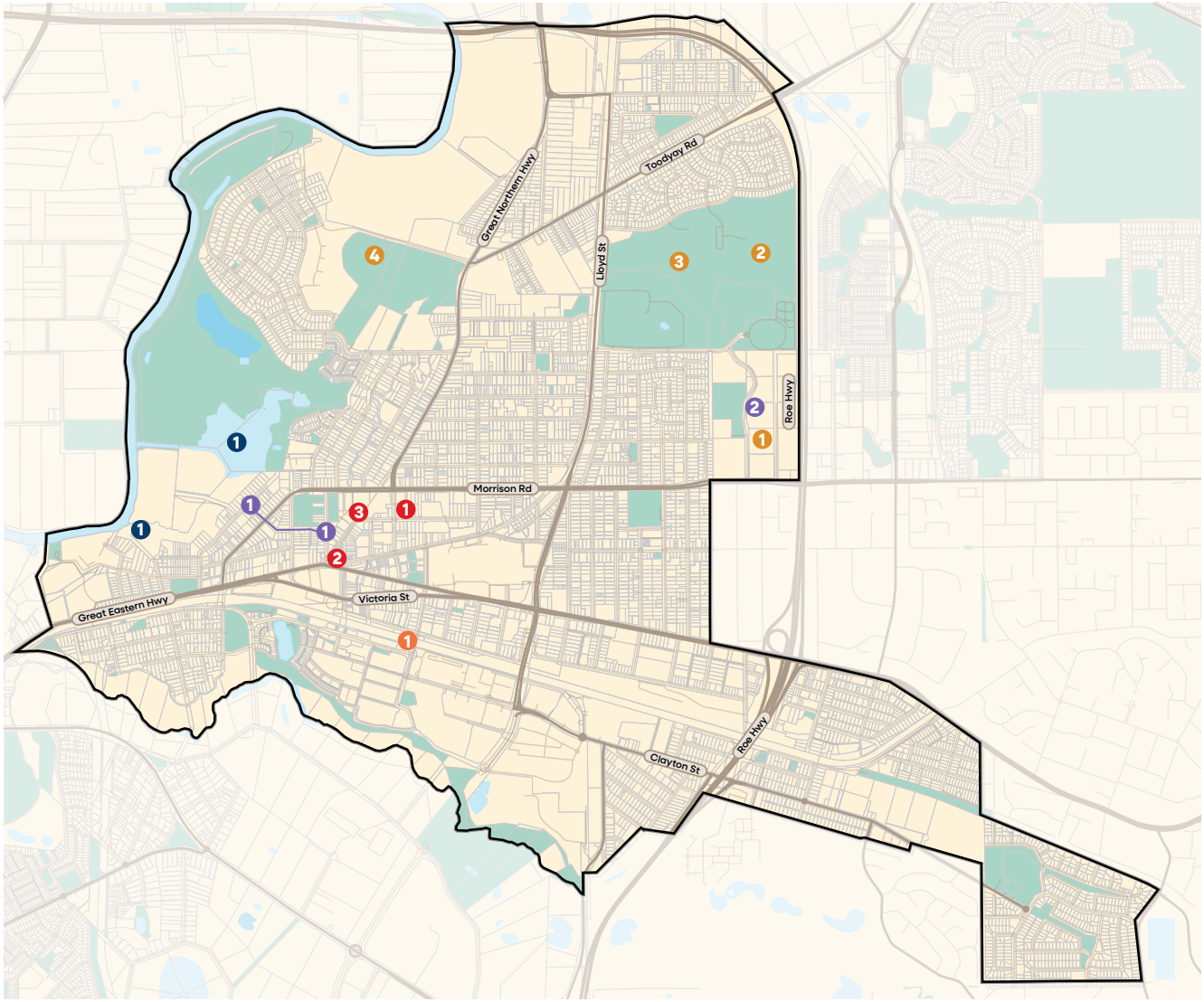


Figure 3: Midland Community Infrastructure Plan

Community facilities

1. The Avenue House (26 Junction Parade) Renewal
2. Midland Lotteries House Building Renewal
3. Administration Centre Building Renewal

Roads and civil

1. Morrison Rd (MRRG) Midland Rehabilitation (Ponyton Ave to Spring Park Road) Construction
2. Calisthenics Association Car Park Renewal

Art

1. Midland Town Centre Forging Ahead Art Projects

Natural areas

1. Swan Regional Riverside Park and Blackadder Creek Management Plan

Parks public open space

1. Dulcie Liddelow Netball Centre Upgrade Drink fountains
2. North Swan Park lighting upgrages:
   - Baseball - Sports Oval Lighting
   - AFL - Sports Oval Lighting
3. Midland Sports Complex lighting upgrade:
   - Tennis (Public courts) - Sports Lighting
4. Jack Williamson Oval Construction



Midland train station.

Growth, development and transport

The Midland local area has a diverse mix of buildings and neighbourhoods that reflects its history as an industrial centre, regional town centre and growing metropolitan hub. Development ranges from established low-rise residential areas to large commercial, health, education and industrial sites, with a mix of heritage buildings and newer redevelopment areas.

At the centre of the local area is the Midland activity centre, which includes civic, commercial, retail, health and community facilities. Major landmarks include St John of God hospitals, Midland Gate and the Midland Station.

Recent and planned transport projects are improving connections across the area. The new Midland Station and extension of the principal shared path have strengthened public transport and active travel connections. The new Lloyd Street Bridge will provide an important connection across the Helena River, south of the Midland activity centre.

The Midland Redevelopment Area includes the historic Midland Railway Workshops and surrounding rail corridor. This area combines significant heritage-listed industrial buildings with newer development and transport infrastructure delivered as part of METRONET, including Midland Station and new public open spaces.

Woodbridge has a strong heritage character and is mainly low rise housing along established streets. Many homes date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A large portion of Woodbridge is currently protected under the Woodbridge Conservation Precinct Local Planning Policy. This policy is under review, with the new Woodbridge Heritage Area Local Planning Policy expected to be adopted in 2027.

Viveash is becoming an important area for new housing. The first three land releases within the Rivermark estate have sold out, with the next release expected in 2027. The redevelopment of Jack Williamson Oval is also expected to be completed in late 2026, providing an important recreation space for the growing community.

Bellevue, Midvale and Koongamia are mainly established residential suburbs with low-rise housing and traditional suburban street layouts. These areas are also experiencing gradual infill development.

Middle Swan is changing from an area traditionally focused on employment and industry to one with residential development. Industrial areas remain an important part of the suburb, alongside growing low-density residential neighbourhoods closer to Midland.

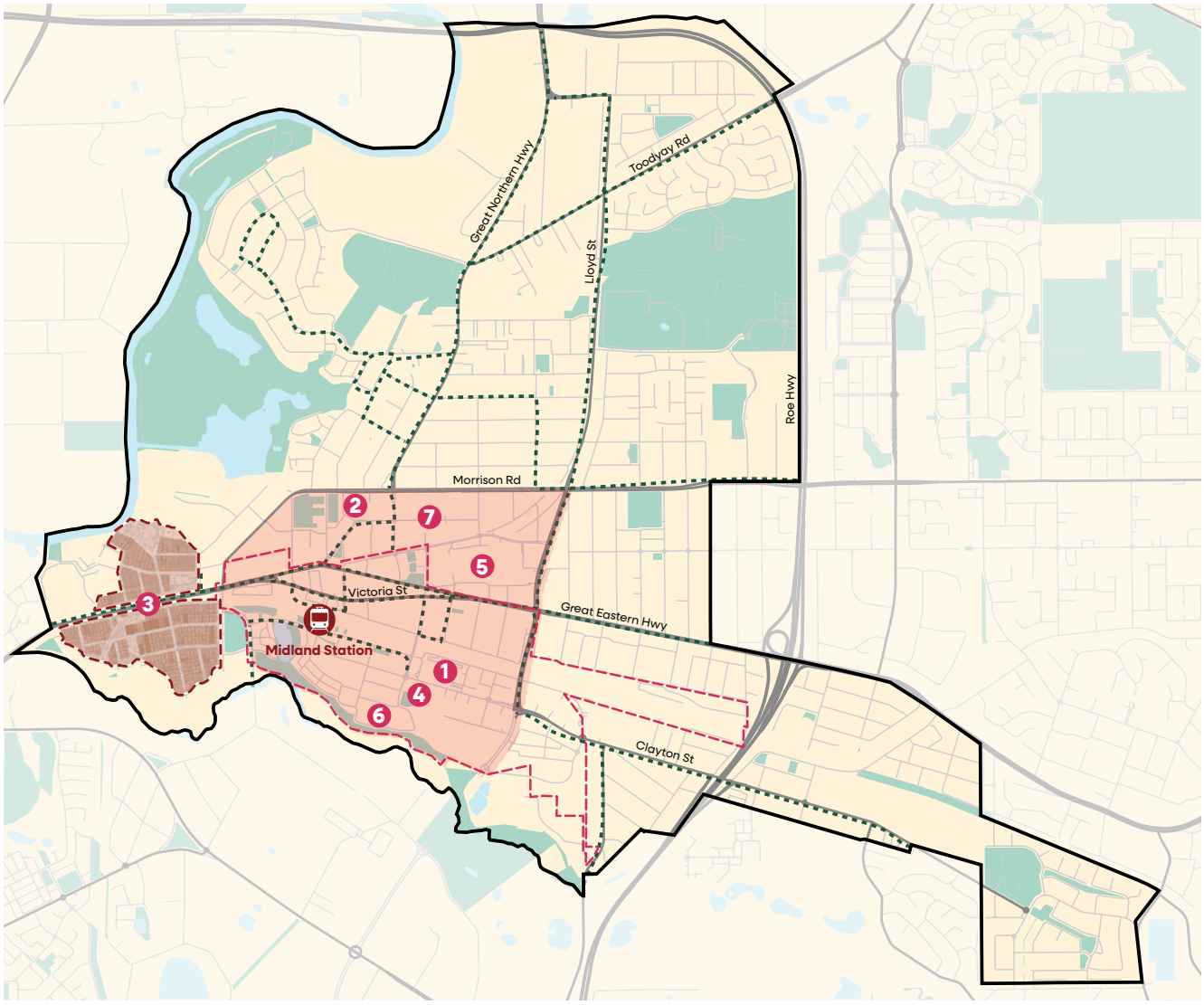


Figure 4: Midland built environment

1. SJOG Midland Public hospital
2. Police Station and Courthouse
3. Woodbridge Heritage Area
4. Curtin University Midland Campus
5. Midland Gate Shopping Centre
6. SJOG Midland Private hospital
7. New Junction Precinct

- Midland Activity Centre Boundary
- Midland Redevelopment Area
- Bus route

Community and wellbeing

Midland is a Strategic Metropolitan Centre that provides a wide range of health, education, community and recreational services for people living in Midland and surrounding areas.

Children and young people are an important part of the Midland community, with children aged 0 to 15 making up 15 per cent of the population. A range of organisations provide early years, family and youth services, including the Midvale Hub Parenting and Early Years Centre, Communities for Children Midland, Swan City Youth Service and PCYC. Midland Public Library also provides programs that support early childhood development, digital skills and creative learning.

Youth disengagement, unemployment and anti-social behaviour remain key challenges in the local area. The City works with young people and service providers through targeted outreach, programs and community engagement.

Midland also has a growing population of older residents. Access to services, suitable housing and opportunities to stay active and connected are important considerations as the population changes. Facilities and services including Swan Active Midland, Swan Community Care and St John of God Midland Public and Private Hospitals support older residents and the wider community.

Midland is a culturally diverse community, with about 30 per cent of residents born overseas and more than 30 languages spoken. The City supports an inclusive community through programs, partnerships and networks that respond to the needs of people from different cultural backgrounds.

The City also acknowledges the Whadjuk people of the Noongar Nation as the Traditional Custodians of the land. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents make up about 4-6 per cent of the local population.

Some parts of the Midland local area experience higher levels of socioeconomic disadvantage, including housing stress and homelessness. Government and community organisations provide a range of services for people experiencing hardship and needing additional support. These include Bindi Bindi Mia Refuge and Indigo Junction, which support women, children and victim-survivors of family and domestic violence.

Overall, Midland has a well-established network of community facilities, programs and support services. As the population grows and community needs change, these services and facilities must remain accessible, inclusive and responsive.



St John of God Public Hospital, Midland.



Midland Junction Arts Centre.

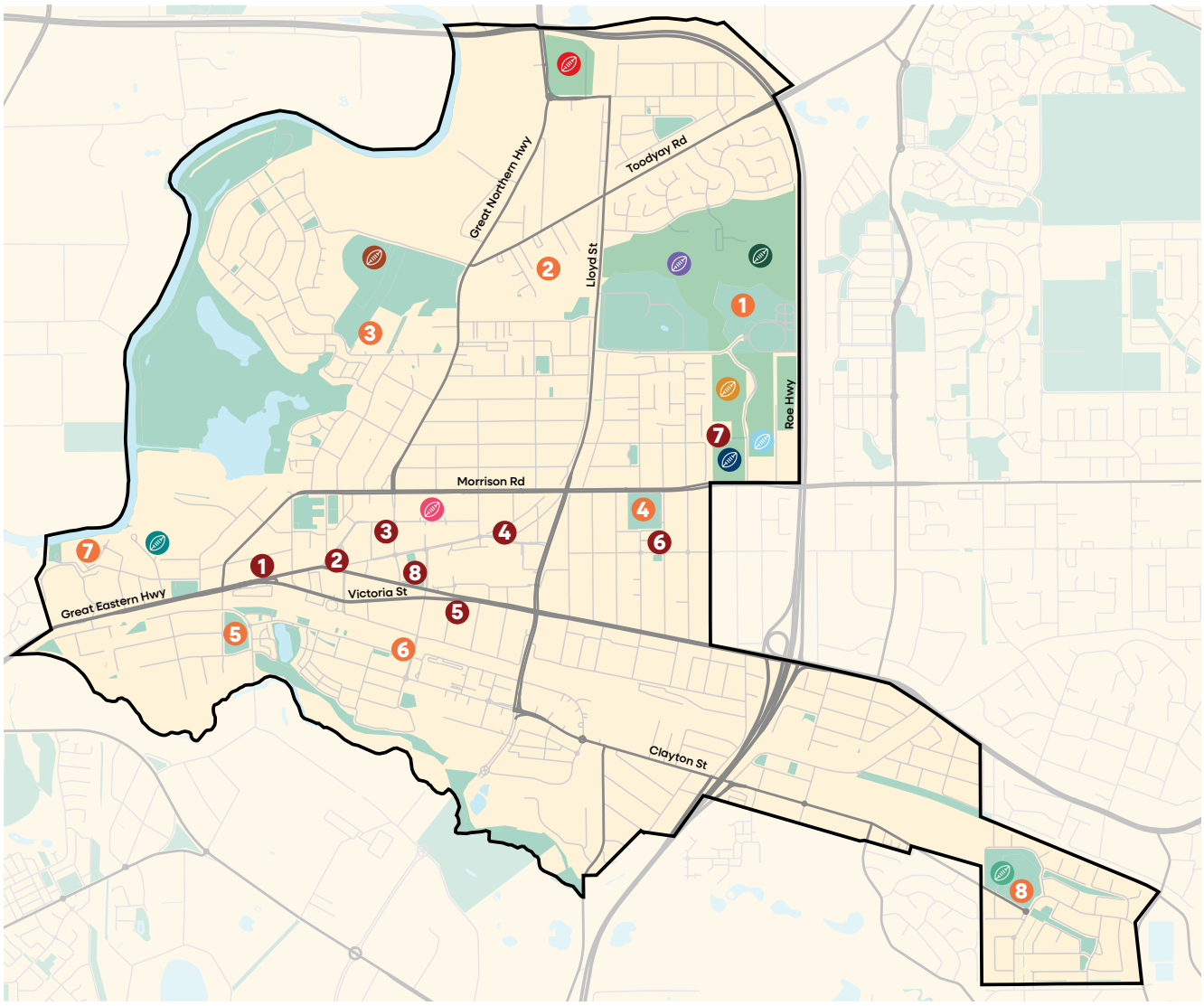


Figure 5: Schools, Ovals, and Community Facilities

Active Parks and Ovals

- Midland Sports Complex
- North Swan Park
- Midvale Skate Park
- Dulcie Liddelow Netball Centre
- Ron Jose Oval
- Jack Mann Oval
- Jack Williamson Oval
- Weeip Park
- Woodbridge Riverside Park
- Koongamia Oval

Schools

1. Moorditj Noongar Community College
2. St Brigid's Primary School
3. La Salle College
4. Midvale Primary School
5. Woodbridge Primary School
6. Indie School Western Australia
7. Governor Stirling Senior High School
8. Clayton View Primary School

Community centres

1. Midland PCYC
2. Midland Library
3. Indigo Junction
4. Swan Community Care
5. Swan City Youth Service
6. Midvale Hub
7. Swan Active Midland
8. Midland Junction Arts Centre (MJAC)



Reg Bond Reserve, Viveash.

Environment and sustainability

The Midland local area sits in the foothills of the Darling Scarp and is highly urbanised. Natural areas are limited and generally occur as small, scattered pockets of vegetation. Despite their size, these green spaces provide important habitat, shade and cooling, support local biodiversity and contribute to the character of neighbourhoods.

The Helena River and Swan River corridors form part of the wider Swan–Canning river system and are important natural features of the area. South of Midland, the Helena River corridor contains remnant vegetation and habitat that contribute to the wider natural landscape. The Swan River and its foreshore also provide habitat and recreational opportunities

Blackadder Creek provides another important vegetated corridor through the urban area, supporting biodiversity and helping connect habitats.

In the eastern parts of the local area, particularly Koongamia, the landscape begins to reflect the foothills of the Darling Scarp. Remnant bushland, established vegetation and open space become more prominent towards the scarp.

Urban greening and community education initiatives

The City supports a greener and more sustainable Midland through a range of programs and community initiatives.

- The **Free Street Trees Program** gives residents the opportunity to request a tree for their verge, while the **Free Trees and Plants Giveaway** provides native plants to support greening and biodiversity
- More than 300 trees are planned to be planted in Midland over the next four years as part of the **Forging Ahead: Midland's Renewal** program. This project is supported by $190,000 in Australian Government funding for urban greening
- **Friends Groups** work in partnership with the City of Swan to protect and improve local reserves, bushland, wetlands and waterways. Volunteers conduct activities including native revegetation, weed control, rubbish removal and wetland restoration. The City supports these groups with environmental and technical advice, training, seedlings, funding assistance, insurance and safety equipment. The City's annual **Thinking Green** program provides free workshops to help residents live more sustainably and reduce their environmental impact. Topics covered in 2026 included reusable cloth nappies and worm farming.

For more information regarding urban greening, sustainability programs and ways to get involved, visit the City's **Sustainability** page.

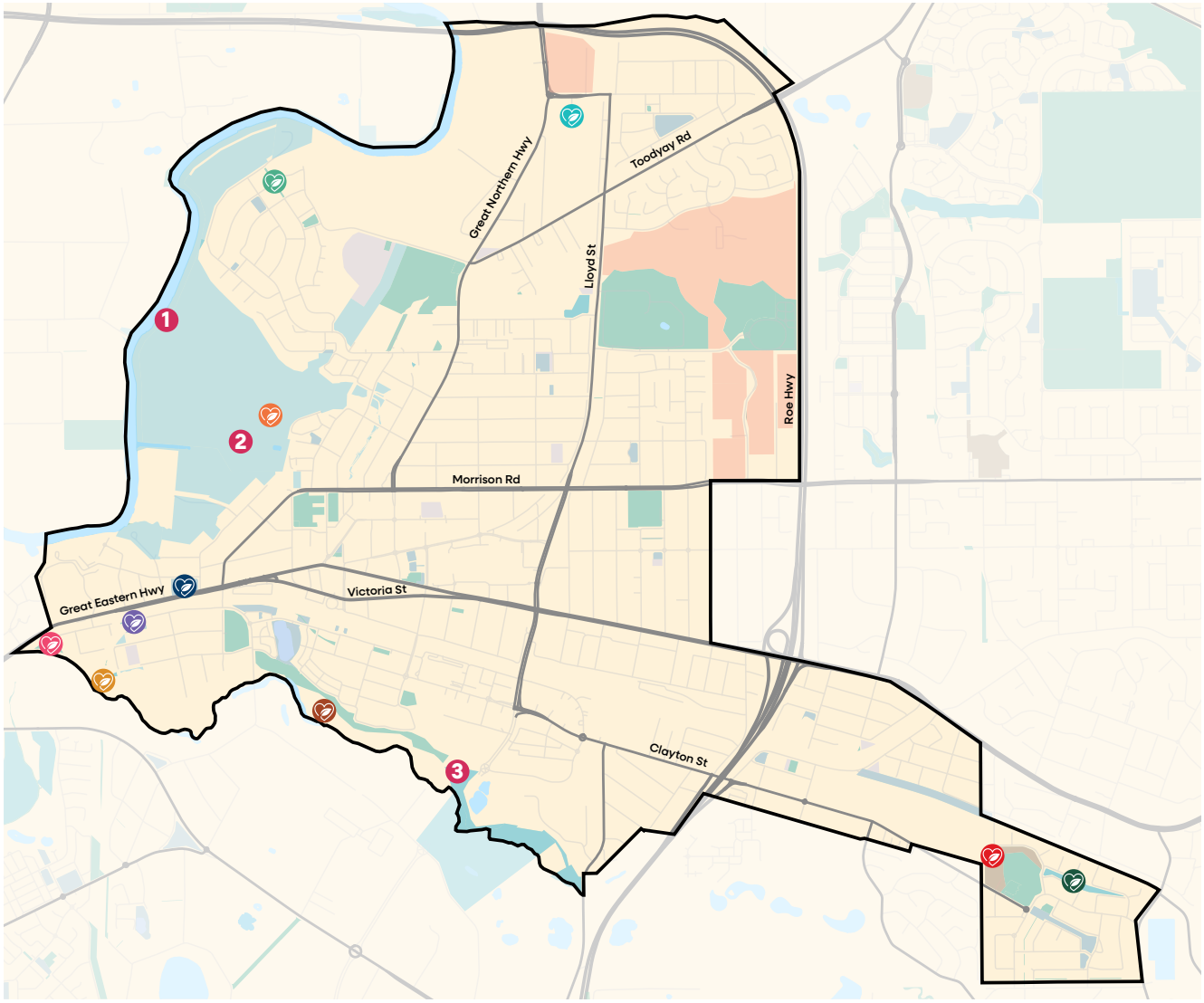


Figure 6: Parks, Reserves, and Local Natural Areas

- Local natural areas
- Active
- Passive
- Foreshore
- 1 Swan River
- 2 Blackadder Wetlands
- 3 Helena River

'Friends Of' Groups

- Blackadder Woodbridge Catchment Group
- Friends of Sterwartby Park
- Friends of Devon St
- Friends of Amherst park
- Helena River Steiner School River Rangers
- Friends of Manitjimat Park (Harper)
- Friends of Wangalla Brook
- Friends of Upper Wangalla Brook
- Lower Helena Association

Midland in transition

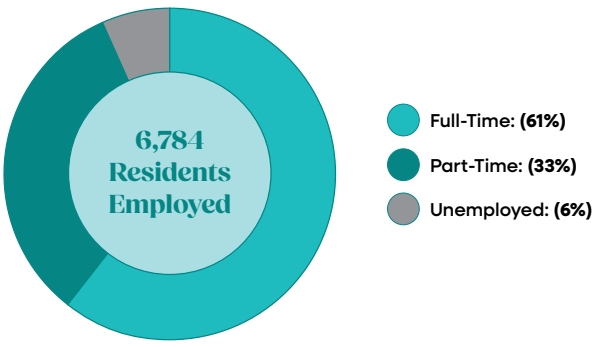
The Midland local area includes the Midland Strategic Metropolitan Centre, one of Perth's major activity centres. It extends beyond the suburb of Midland and includes connected commercial, health, education, civic and employment areas that serve communities across Perth's eastern metropolitan region and surrounding rural areas.

Midland's strong transport connections, including regional train and bus services, support its role as a major centre for employment, health, education, shopping and services. Continued investment in urban renewal and the growing health and education precinct are also helping strengthen Midland's regional role.

Health care and social assistance was the largest employing industry for Midland local area residents in 2021, reflecting the concentration of hospitals, health services and related businesses in and around the centre.

Other major employment industries include retail, education and training, and public administration. This diverse mix of industries helps support a strong and adaptable local economy.

Continued investment in health, education, business, housing and transport will help Midland build on its role as a major centre for Perth's eastern region. Growth in jobs, services and housing will support Midland's continued development as a diverse, connected and important metropolitan centre.



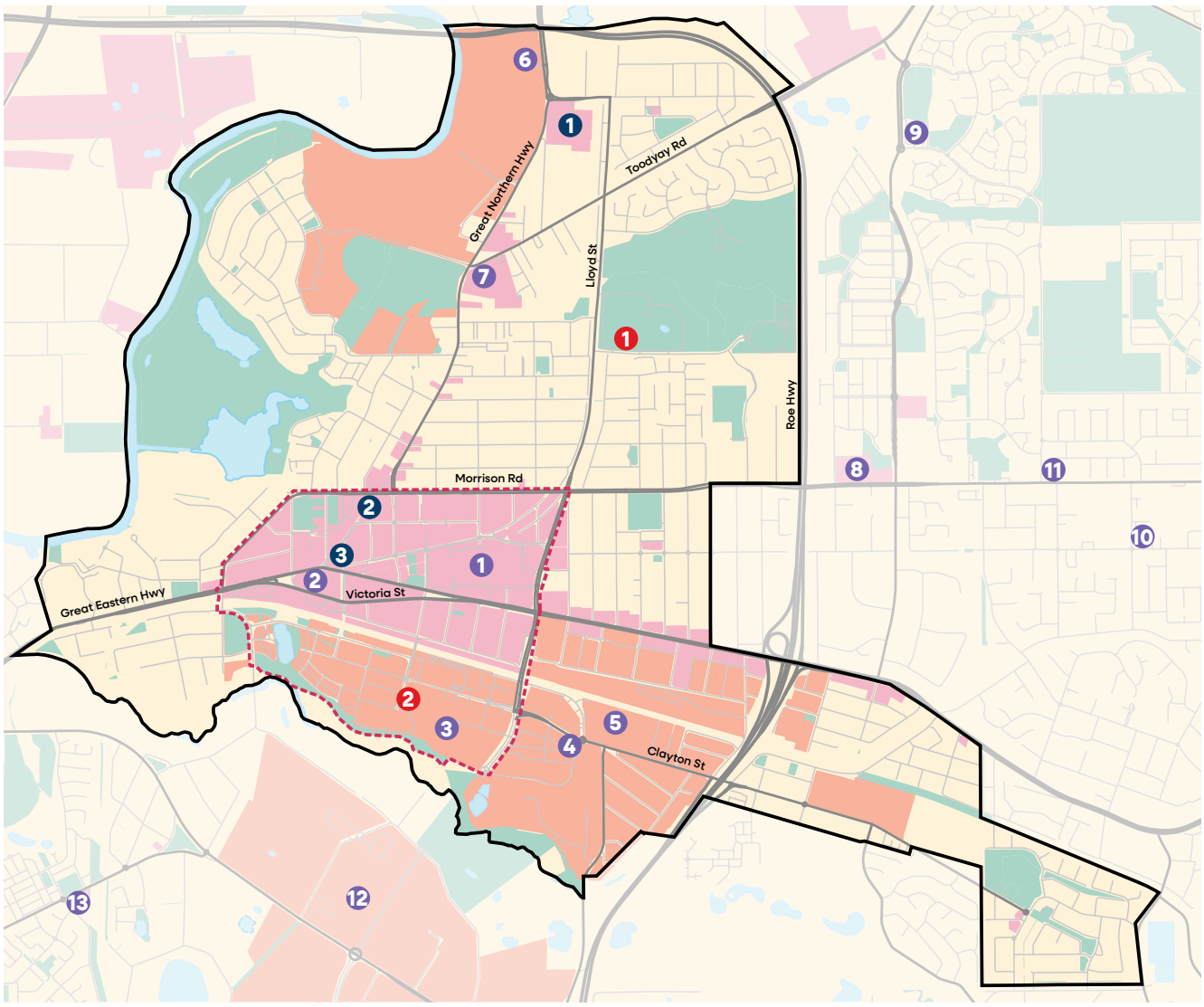


Figure 7: Economic map

General commercial

1. Midland Gate Shopping Centre
2. Centrepoint Shopping Centre
3. Midvale Grove Homemaker Centre
4. The Saleyard Midland
5. Midland Megaplex
6. Midland Brick
7. BIG4 Perth Midland Tourist Park
8. Midvale Central
9. Stratton Park Shopping Centre
10. Swan View Shopping Centre
11. Darling Ridge Shopping Centre
12. Hazelmere Industrial Area
13. Waterhall Shopping Centre

Education

1. North Metropolitan Tafe Midland
2. Curtin University

Civic

1. City of Swan Operations Centre
2. City of Swan Administration
3. Midland Town Hall & Council Chambers

- Reserves
- Water
- Industrial
- Commercial
- Midland Activity Centre Boundary

Frameworks guiding Midland



Woodbridge Riverside Park, Woodbridge.

The Midland LAP is guided by State, regional and local planning documents that influence land use, development and infrastructure across the area. Together, these plans and policies help shape Midland's role as a Strategic Metropolitan Centre and support coordinated planning across different agencies and levels of government.

State planning framework

At the State level, several WAPC policies guide planning for Midland.

State Planning Policy 4.2 – Activity Centres for Perth and Peel identifies Midland as a Strategic Metropolitan Centre. This reinforces its role as a major centre for employment, services and transport in Perth's eastern region. The policy supports higher-density development, a mix of land uses and better connections between development and transport.

State Planning Policy 7.0 – Design of the Built Environment (Design WA), together with the Residential Design Codes (SPP 7.3), provides guidance for the design and assessment of residential and mixed-use development. These policies aim to support good design, amenity and sustainability, particularly in areas experiencing redevelopment and infill.

Regional planning context

Regional planning strategies provide broader direction for Midland's future growth.

Perth and Peel @ 3.5 million identifies Midland as an important centre for population growth, housing, employment and services. The North-East Sub-Regional Planning Framework also supports Midland's role as a major centre and guides development, infrastructure and transport connections across the wider region.

The Metropolitan Region Scheme provides the broad land use framework for the Perth metropolitan area, including regional zoning and reservations that apply within the Midland local area.



Local planning framework

At the local level, the City's planning framework provides more detailed guidance for development and land use.

City of Swan Local Planning Scheme No. 17 (LPS17) currently sets out zoning, permitted land use and development requirements across the Midland local area.

The City is also preparing Local Planning Scheme No. 18 (LPS18), which will eventually replace LPS17. The new scheme will align with the State Government's planning requirements and will be subject to public consultation and State Government review before finalisation.

Midland Activity Centre planning

The Midland Activity Centre Structure Plan provides more detailed guidance for the future development of the Midland centre and is currently under review and will become a Precinct Structure Plan.

The plan supports increased housing, commercial and employment opportunities, improved public spaces and better connections between the activity centre, surrounding neighbourhoods and transport infrastructure.

Local strategies and policies

Other City strategies and policies also guide planning within the Midland local area.

The Local Commercial and Activity Centres Strategy identifies Midland as the City's major centre for retail, commercial activity and employment.

Heritage planning is also important in areas such as Woodbridge, where local planning policies help protect local character and cultural significance while guiding future development.

Shaping Midland's future

1 2 Lloyd Street extension and Helena River bridge

The Lloyd Street extension and new bridge over the Helena River will create an important north-south connection through the area.

The broader project includes new interchanges at Roe Highway and Abernethy Road, upgrades to Great Eastern Highway Bypass and sections of Abernethy Road, the removal of the Stirling Crescent intersection, and improved shared path connections.

The project aims to improve traffic flow, safety and access to southern Midland, while strengthening connections to Hazelmere, Forrestfield, Kewdale and the Perth Airport industrial areas.

3 St John of God Midland Public Hospital expansion

In 2025, the Federal and State Government announced a $355 million joint investment to upgrade St John of God Midland Public Hospital.

The expansion will increase access to free public health services, reduce ambulance ramping and support growing demands from the communities across Perth's eastern suburbs and the Wheatbelt.

4 New Junction

New Junction is planned as an 11-hectare mixed-use area that is expected to accommodate about 1,500 to 2,000 residents over time. The area will also include new shops, restaurants, offices, civic facilities and hospitality venues, supporting Midland's growth as a place to live, work and visit.

Development is expected to occur over 10-15 years through a combination of public and private investment.

5 Forging Ahead: Midland's Renewal

Forging Ahead: Midland's Renewal is a City-led project focused on improving Midland's streets and revitalising the town centre.

The City is investing $5 million over five years, from 2025-2030, to improve public spaces and help make Midland a greener, safer and more inviting place for people to live, work and visit.

6 Lloyd Street duplication

The planned duplication of Lloyd Street between Morrison Road and Bishop Road will improve traffic movement through Midland and support the new Lloyd Street connection to the south.

The project is expected to be delivered over the next 5 years and will include a new roundabout at the intersection of Lloyd Street and Bishop Road, providing safer and easier access to the surrounding area.

7 Rivermark Viveash

Rivermark is a master-planned community in Viveash that will deliver more than 650 homes, with a strong focus on good urban design and sustainability.

The development promotes Net Zero Carbon initiatives, including water-wise front landscaping, side and rear fencing and a range of sustainability incentives for residents.

8 EastLink WA

EastLink WA is a major regional transport project that is intended to provide a more efficient road connection between Perth and Northam and form part of the Perth-Adelaide National Highway.

For Midland, the project is expected to improve regional freight movement, access to industrial areas around Hazelmere and Kewdale, and traffic movement across Perth's eastern corridor.

9 New housing in the Midland Activity Centre

In 2025, the State Government released two sites in the Midland Activity Centre for apartment development, about 500 metres from Midland Station. The sites could accommodate buildings between three and eight storeys.

The release followed the sale of a neighbouring site expected to deliver 14 townhouses.

DevelopmentWA has also selected two Midland sites for build-to-rent developments through its Affordable and Social Living program. These projects are expected to deliver 176 apartments, including 140 affordable and 36 social dwellings.

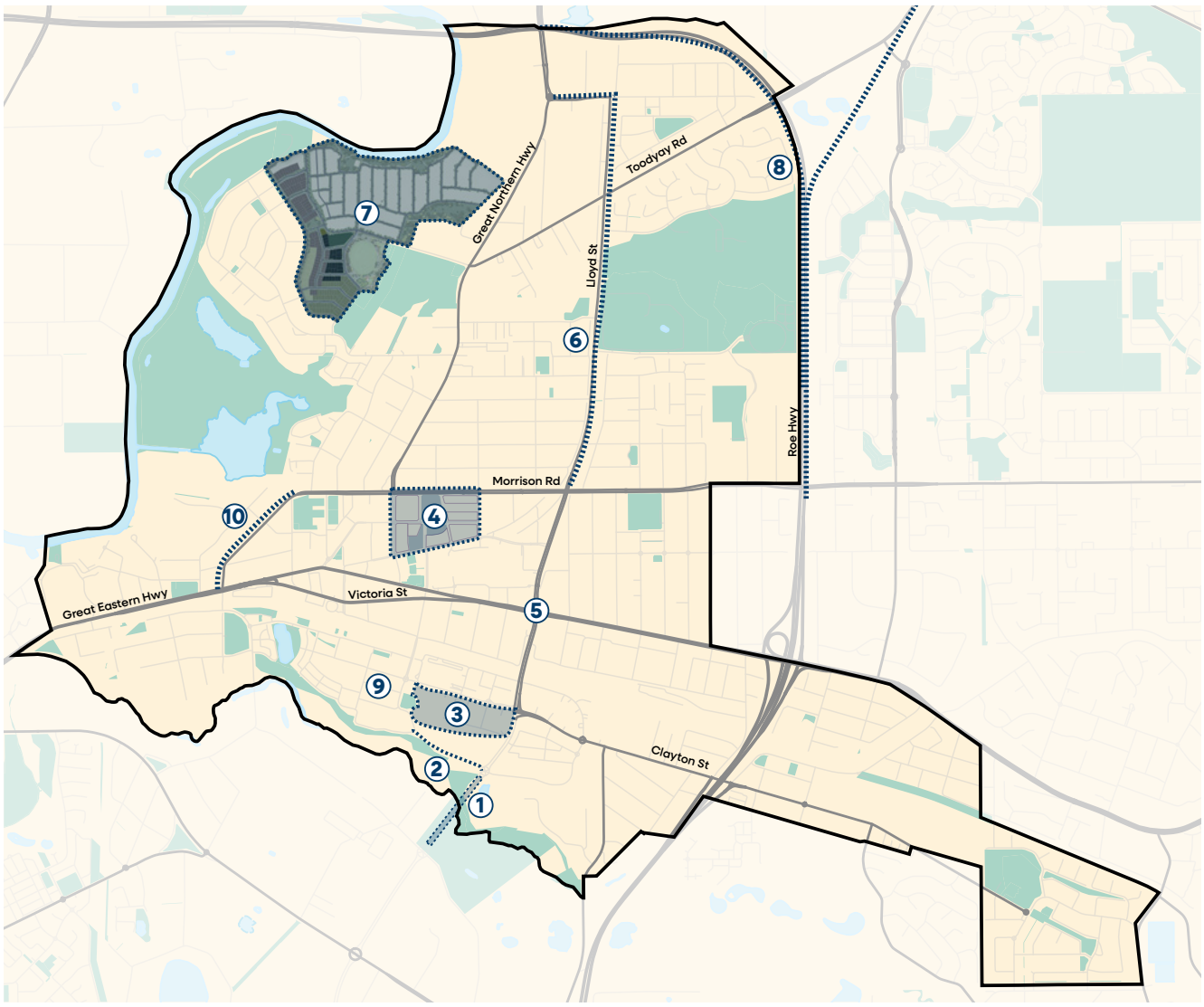


Figure 8: Future Developments in the Midland Area

1. Proposed Lloyd St Bridge
2. Future road connection
3. Proposed SJOG Expansion
4. New Junction redevelopment
5. Forging Ahead
6. Future Lloyd St Duplication
7. Rivermark Vivevash Development
8. Future East link Interchange
9. New Housing in Midland Activity Centre
10. Future Morrison Rd Duplication

Community updates

We are listening to our community and providing services in line with these priorities. Updates will be provided to the community on the City's website and promoted through our social media channels.

Stay updated

For more updates about Midland, visit the Midland LAP page on the Swan Engage website.

swanengage.swan.wa.gov.au