



Garvey Park Trail Development Plan

Situation Analysis

January 11, 2024



COMMON GROUND

Prepared by Common Ground Trails Pty Ltd for the City of Belmont

Acknowledgements

The authors of this Garvey Park Trail Development Plan respectfully acknowledge that this land on which the trail network is located is traditional land of the Whadjuk Noongar people who have a rich social, spiritual and historical connection to this country, which is as strong today, as it was in the past.

Common Ground Trails wishes to acknowledge the significant contribution from stakeholders, organisation representatives, users and individuals.

Disclaimer

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While all due care and consideration has been undertaken in the preparation of this report, Common Ground Trails Pty Ltd advise that all recommendations, actions and information provided in this document is based upon research as referenced in this document.

Common Ground Trails Pty Ltd and its employees are not qualified to provide legal, medical or financial advice. Accordingly, detailed information in this regard will require additional professional consultation in order to adequately manage and maintain the facilities and reduce risk.

Revision	Description	Date
A	Draft for review	8/12/23
B	Final	11/01/24



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1 Introduction



Garvey Park is located on the land of the Whadjuk people of the Noongar Nation. Whadjuk people have lived on this boodja - country since the Nyittingy – creation times. Today, Garvey Park provides an important recreation space for the community and protects significant remnants of riverside ecosystems.

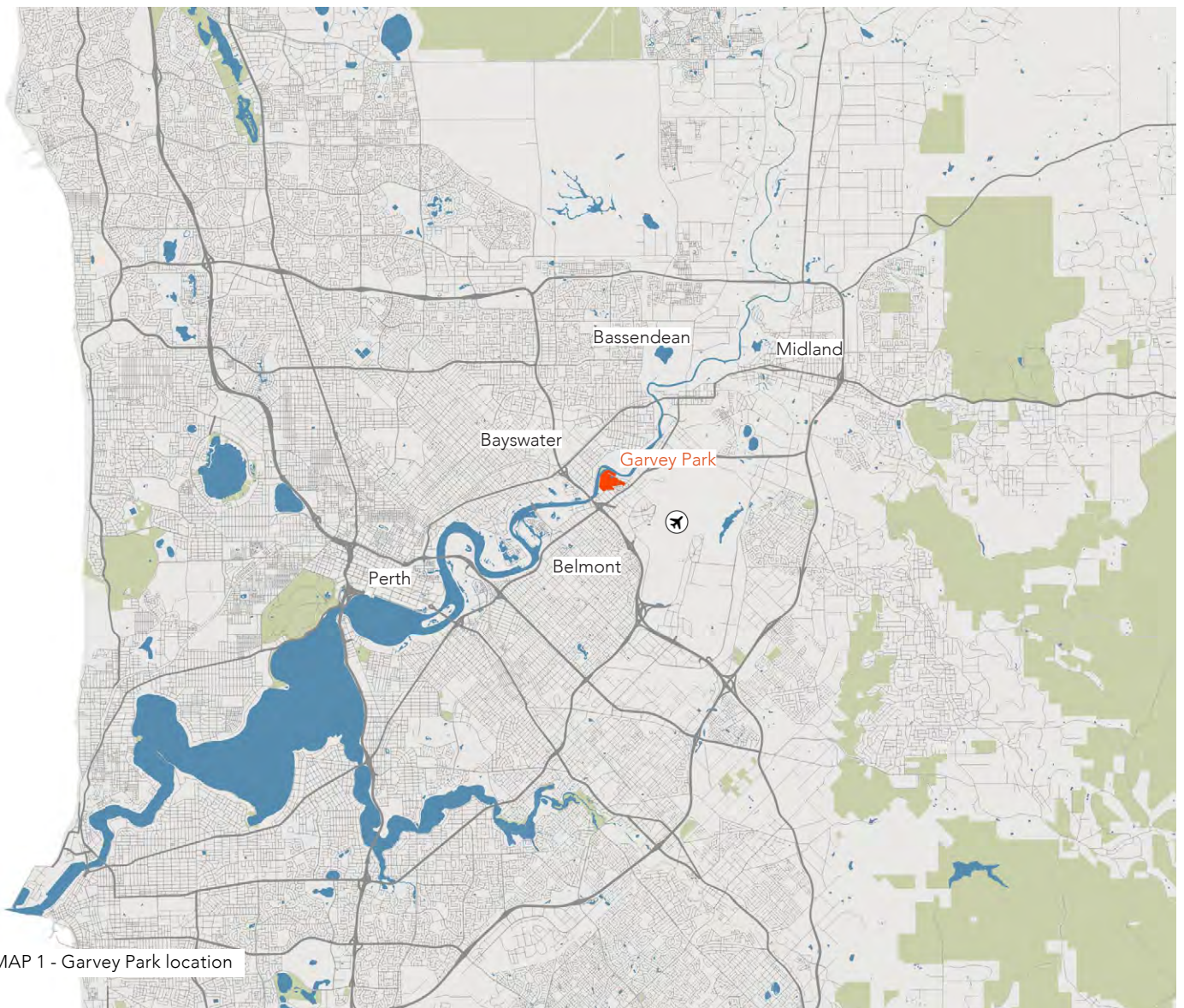
Recreation activities undertaken in Garvey Park (the Park) include kayaking, canoeing, running, walking, horse riding, mountain biking, dog walking, bird watching and passive recreation. Major City of Belmont public events are also held annually at the Park including the Autumn River Festival and Kidzfest which attract crowds of over 5000 people.

This Trail Development Plan (TDP) seeks to enhance the trail network within Garvey Park (the Park), proposing a network of trails that is well planned, protects the natural and cultural assets and meets the needs of the current and future community.

This situation analysis presents the first stage of the TDP providing an overview of:

- Relevant plans and strategies
- Demographics and recreation trends that will impact current and future needs of trail-based recreation provision in the community
- The existing conditions at Garvey Park
- Trail offer and strategic connections within the region
- Existing legislative, planning and land management requirements

The Park is located on the southern banks of the Swan River 11km upstream of Perth CBD, offering a significant regional open space asset, refer to MAP 1.



MAP 1 - Garvey Park location

1.1 Literature review

To understand the strategic context, a review was undertaken of existing strategic policies, guidelines and planning documents. This information will be used to provide context for the TDP to ensure that future trail development is considerate of and relevant to local and regional planning and embodies the direction of existing state policies and strategies.

TABLE 1: Key planning documents

Document	Summary and relevant actions
WA Strategic Trails Blueprint 2022 - 2027	<p>The Western Australian Strategic Trails Blueprint is an overarching guide for consistent and coordinated planning, development and management of quality trails and trail experiences throughout the state. It outlines a vision, guiding principles, strategic directions and actions for consideration across the state by government, landholders, trail managers, trail organisations, tourism operators and the community.</p> <p>The latest revision presents a refocus for the trails industry towards deepening trail users' connection to country, community and culture, whilst ensuring ongoing economic, environmental and social sustainability of trail developments.</p>
WA Hiking Strategy: Bushwalking and trail running in Western Australia 2020 - 2030	<p>Prepared to assist the development of safe and sustainable hiking experiences in Western Australia. The basis of this strategy is to provide guidance for state based objectives focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximising participation outcomes • Growing the visitor economy • Sustainable trail development and maintenance • Effective governance and advocacy <p>The Strategy highlights the exponential growth in trail running and that recreational walking continues to be the most popular form of physical activity in WA and nationally.</p>
Perth and Peel Mountain Bike Master Plan 2017	<p>The Perth and Peel Mountain Bike Master Plan was developed in 2017 with a vision to enable the world-class hierarchical development of an innovative, high quality and cohesive network of trails, which offer varied experiences, and cater for progression and diverse styles of riding while maintaining local character.</p> <p>Garvey Park was identified as having potential to offer an accessible urban trail network featuring introductory cross country trails taking in the river and bushland.</p>
Swan Canning Rivers Management Act 2007	<p>The Act makes provision for the protection of the Swan and Canning rivers to ensure maintenance of ecological and community benefits and amenity.</p> <p>Development of the Garvey Park Trail Network will ensure all key stakeholders are appropriately engaged and impacts to ecological values are minimised.</p>
City of Belmont Strategic Community Plan 2020 - 2040	<p>Sets the 20 year vision for the City guiding Council and Executive Leadership Team decision making. Trail development will work towards achieving the goals set out in the plan including making the City liveable, connecting residents to natural spaces and recreation opportunities and protecting natural and cultural values.</p>
City of Belmont Recreation Strategy 2022 - 2025	<p>Guides the City of Belmont's planning and provision of recreation-related infrastructure, including places and spaces. Effective planning will ensure the Community's needs and aspirations are met now and in the future. The strategy aims to increase participation in recreation pursuits, provide well planned spaces, allow for collaboration and build community capacity.</p>

Document	Summary and relevant actions
City of Belmont Public Open Space Strategy	<p>This Public Open Space Strategy aims to provide a strategic framework to guide the provision of public open space within the City of Belmont, including new public open space development and the upgrade of existing public open space.</p> <p>Garvey Park is classified as a Regional Public Open Space accessible by road, trail and water. Garvey Park is noted as containing significant ecosystem values. The Strategy intends to ensure the City's open spaces provide equitable access for the community, protect values and provide opportunity for residents to get active.</p>
City of Belmont Garvey Park Master Plan 2013	<p>Master Plan for Garvey Park provides a vision for the park including layout, provision of varied recreation amenity, and establishment of a trail network with a hierarchy of trail types. The Master Plan proposed an additional vehicle entry from Bulong Avenue and a mountain bike/ bmx pump track.</p>
City of Belmont Urban Forest Strategy – Canopy Plan 2019 - 2024	<p>This Strategy covers establishment of an urban forest across the City with the intent of improving liveability for current and future generations. Urban forests are recognised for their environmental, aesthetic, economic and social value. Revegetation within Garvey Park has potential to help achieve the City's canopy targets. The trail network will only benefit from additional planting improving the trail experience.</p>
Perth and Peel Cycle Network (Department of Transport, Long Term Cycle Network)	<p>DoT worked with 33 local government authorities (LGAs) across Perth and Peel to develop the LTCN, incorporating feedback from stakeholder groups and the community. The LTCN Map show a continuous Secondary Route along the River foreshore through Garvey Park and a Local Route along the southern boundary and Hay Rd.</p>

A number of other relevant documents from adjacent land managers (Local Government, State Government) were also reviewed for any actions and strategies which may relate to current and future trail facilities at Garvey Park, these included:

- Western Australian Bicycle Network Plan 2017
- Marli Riverpark Interpretation Plan 2014
- Bassendean Transport Study 2012
- Belmont Foreshore Precinct Plan 2018
- City of Victoria Park Integrated Transport Study 2022
- City of Bayswater Bike Plan 2023
- EMRC Regional integrated Transport Study 2017-2021

2 Situation analysis



Garvey Park is a significant riverside park in the Perth metropolitan area. At just over 38 hectares positioned on a southern meander of the Swan River, it has abundant riverside public space that is highly valued by the local and regional community. It is close to the CBD, airports, residential areas, and commercial precincts. Garvey Park currently supports various recreation activities in an ecologically diverse environment.

2.1 Project area

The project area is primarily accessed via Fautleroy Avenue. Secondary access is via Coolgardie Avenue and Hay Street, refer to MAP 2. The Swan River flows west along the northern boundary. The design of the proposed trail network intends to present a considered response to the cultural and environmental features of the Park. Analysis of terrain, landform, ecology, facilities and users will build a picture of the relationships between each and how trails may be aligned to both protect and celebrate values.



MAP 2 - Project area

2.2 City of Belmont profile

The City of Belmont is located just 6km from Perth’s CBD alongside the Swan River and is home to a mix of residential, commercial, and light industrial properties and both the Perth Domestic and International Airports. At the 2021 Census the City had a population of 42,257, the ABS estimated resident population in 2023 is 44,303 ¹. The City’s population is forecast to be 63,729 in 2041, growing by 39.26%. Young workforce and Parents and homebuilders represent the greatest service age groups in the City. Parents and homebuilders and empty nesters and retirees are the age groups which have increased the most within the City over the past 5 years ¹.

Figure 1 shows the predicted areas of population growth across the region to 2031 ². The Western Australian population is aging generally, in the areas immediately adjacent Garvey Park forecasts show population of 0-19 age group remains unchanged to the north in the City of Swan and a slight increase in Belmont, Bassendean and Victoria Park. The 20-64 age group decreases and the 65+ age group increases. Provision of local trail facilities will facilitate increased participation across all age groups. Younger generations require engaging spaces to gather, play and learn, older generations require facilities that are accessible.

It is critical for communities to interact with their natural environment both to develop a positive regard for the environment and to flourish as healthy individuals. Continued participation in outdoor recreation is also important for maintaining quality of life into our later years. Recreational trails will assist the City of Belmont residents’ young and old, to maintain quality of life.

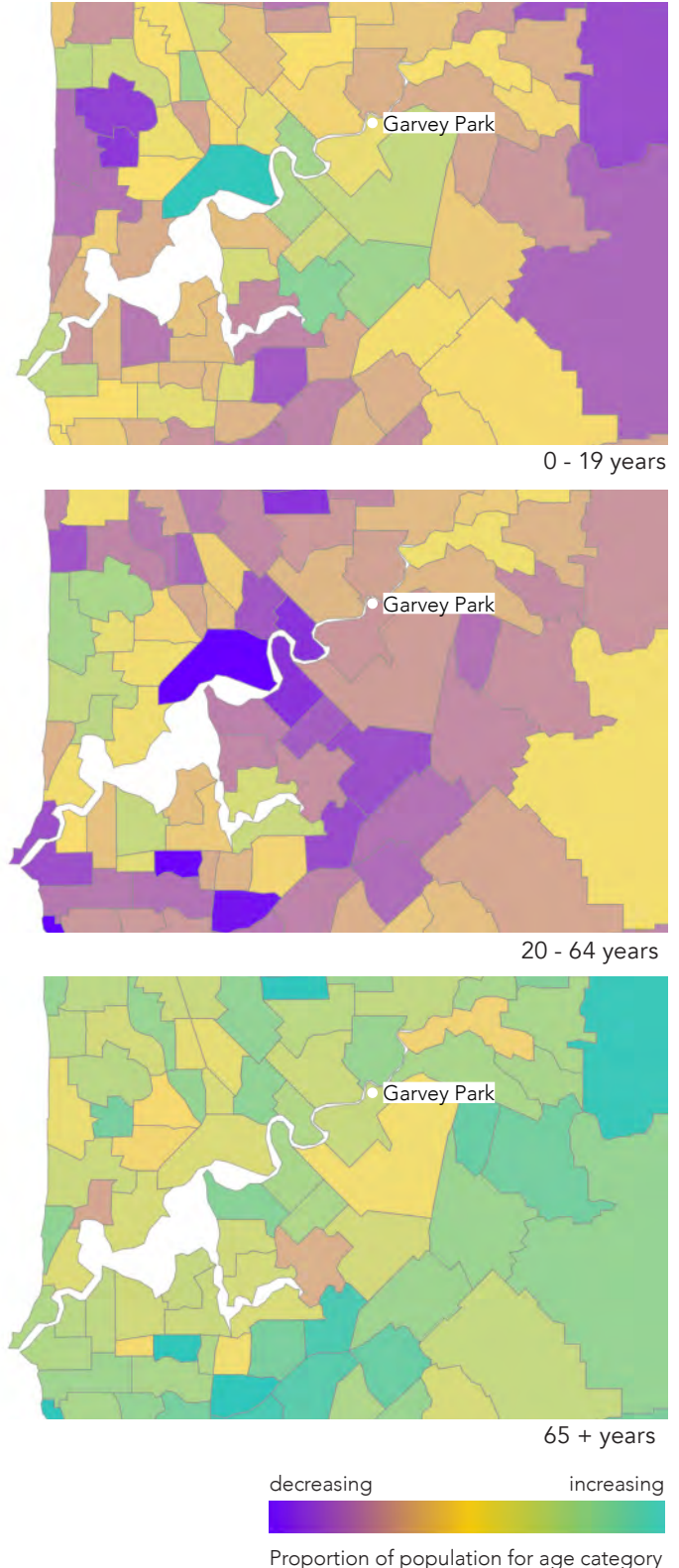


FIGURE 1 - Predicted areas of population growth to 2031 by age group².

¹ ID, P. (2023). Retrieved from <https://profile.id.com.au/>
² DPLH. (2022). Western Australia Tomorrow population forecast.

2.3 Trail based participation

Across Australia participation in trail based sport and physical recreation has seen significant increase when comparing the Participation in Sport and Recreation (Australia) surveys from 2016/17 to 2022/23 as outlined in the table below. Compelling evidence shows that increase levels of physical activity can bring wide-ranging benefits to communities, which extend beyond physical health to include benefits around mental health, personal wellbeing and social cohesion. Making recreational facilities accessible in all communities is a critical strategy for increasing physical activity and preventing obesity. The cost of physical inactivity to the Australian economy is estimated to be around \$14 billion (\$1.4 billion in WA) and productivity loss equates to 1.8 working days per employee per year at a cost of \$458 nationally³.

TABLE 2: Persons participating in sport and physical recreation 2016 - 2023⁴

Activity	Adult		Change
	Participants 2016/2017	Participants 2022/2023	
Walking (Recreational)	8,655,600	9,398,500	9%
Bush walking	1,252,200	2,191,900	75%
Cycling	2,284,000	2,810,900	23%
Mountain Biking	297,200	472,600	59%
Canoeing/kayaking	322,600	423,000	31%
Equestrian	193,800	235,100	21%

Overall males tended to engage in trail based recreational activity at a greater rate than females. Whilst females were more likely to walk or horse ride for exercise than males; males were more likely than females to participate in cycling and mountain biking as shown in the table below.

TABLE 3: Percent participation in sport and physical recreation 2016 - 2023 by gender⁴

Activity	Participation rate (%)	
	Males	Females
Walking (Recreational)	34.3	54.3
Bush walking	6.9	8
Cycling	15.8	9.5
Mountain Biking	2.6	0.6
Canoeing/kayaking	1.9	1.5
Equestrian	0.3	1.7

3 WA, B. A. (2012). Active Living for All: A Framework for Physical Activity in Western Australia 2012-2016. WA State Government.

4 Australian Sports Commission. (2023). Retrieved from Sport Aus - Aus Play Survey: www.clearinghouseforsport.gov.au/

The Australian Sports Commission⁴ reports that walking (excluding bushwalking) continues to be the most popular activity nationally, across gender and age demographics. Cycling is rated the fifth most popular activity, followed by bushwalking (sixth most popular). Participation in sport related physical activity hasn't increased over the last 22 years however non-sport physical activities such as walking and fitness/gym have increased significantly, by more than 20% points. Trails offer more flexibility than traditional sports, as users can participate in a variety of different ways, independently or with variable group sizes, at times that suit them. Many trail users are drawn to trails to connect to nature and experience physical and mental health benefits.

The survey undertaken as part of this project indicated that roughly a quarter of visitors visit the park for the trails specifically and 69% of visitors always use the trails when they visit. The typical profile of those that currently use the trails within Garvey Park included the key attributes outlined in Figure 2.



walking is the most popular way to explore the trails



most people explore trails with a **friend or partner**



visit Garvey Park **weekly**



spend **< 2hrs** on the trails per visit

exercise/fitness are the main reasons people use trails
being in nature
events/racing

FIGURE 2 - Garvey Park Trail user key attributes

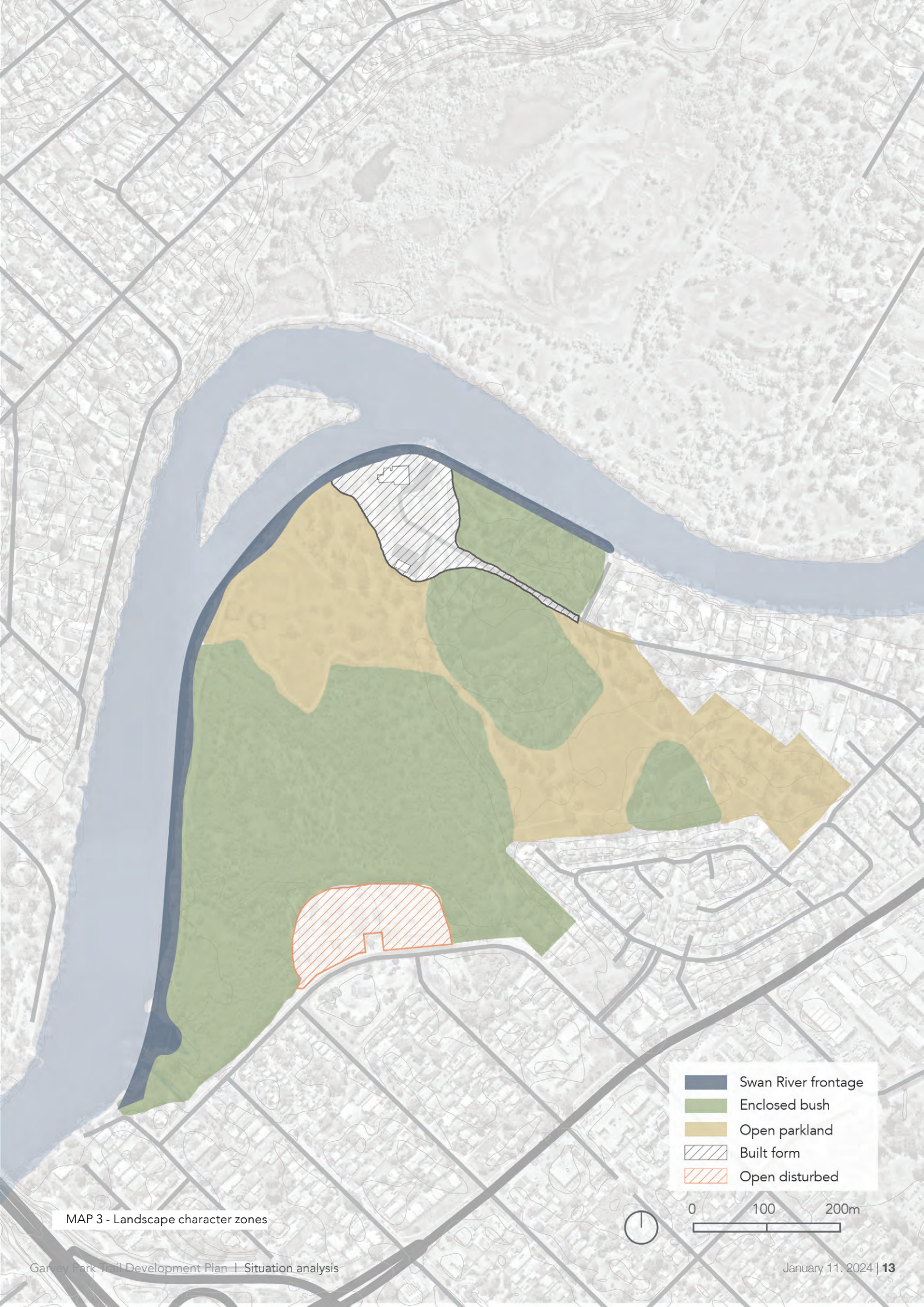
2.4 Landscape Character

Landscape character forms a critical part of the trail user experience. Garvey Park is located on the Swan River within the Swan Coastal Plain. The project area contains a mix of enclosed bush areas, open parkland and 1.5km of Swan River frontage providing for a diverse experience (refer to MAP 3). Built form including formal carparking, the Kayak Club, old Artist Studio and playground are concentrated in the north of the site. The varied landscape character zones provide appeal for a range of park and trail users and should be factored into the trail network development to ensure a range of different experiences are offered. Figure 3 outlines the main reason park users visit Garvey Park.



FIGURE 3 - Reasons park users visit Garvey Park





- Swan River frontage
- Enclosed bush
- Open parkland
- Built form
- Open disturbed

MAP 3 - Landscape character zones

0 100 200m



2.5 Cultural Heritage

The Swan River foreshore is recognised as a site of historic significance to both Whadjuk people and as part of early settlement of Europeans in WA. There are many layers of stories woven into the landscape over many years.

Whadjuk people, utilised the resources of the Swan River for thousands of years prior to European settlement. Although the resources it contained were integral to this focus, the rivers were also significant components in Noongar spiritual and ceremonial life. This focus, and the spiritual links, continues to the present day. The Swan River known as Derbal Yerrigan is considered one of the most important river systems.⁵

Although explored by the French and Dutch during the seventeenth, and early nineteenth centuries, the first British expedition to explore this part of Western Australia did not take place until 1827. Captain James Stirling arrived on the western side of the continent in the H.M.S Success in March and his reports of the region were favourable. Stirling's favourable reports encouraged the establishment of the Swan River Colony in February 1829.

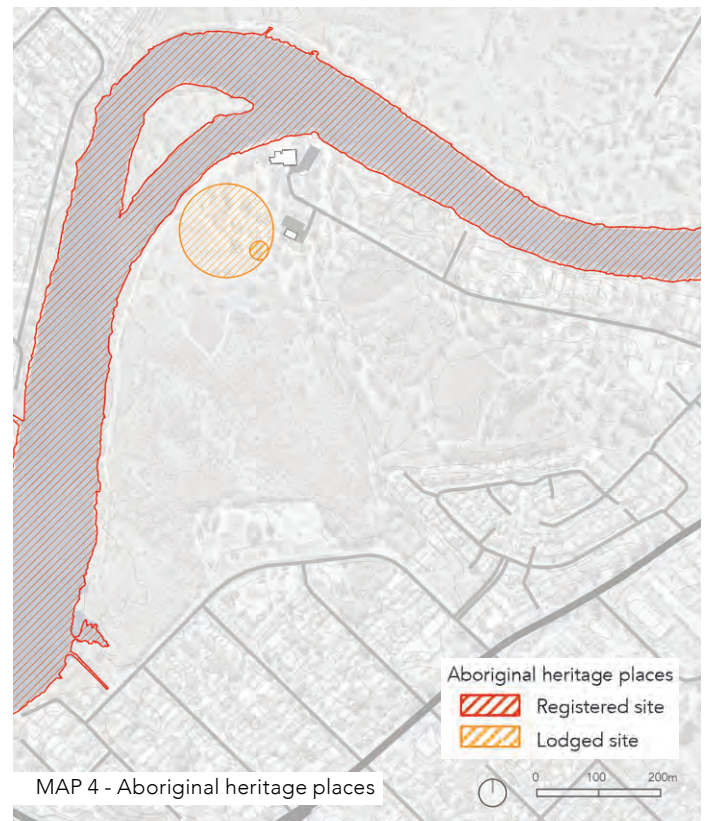
European settlement initially centred around the mouth of the Swan at Fremantle and spread out towards Perth and Guildford. Long thin ribbon grants were allotted to early settlers in the Swan District to give them equal river frontage but poor soils and a noxious weed resulted in movement further east into the Swan Valley.

With the commencement of Western Australia's gold rush in the 1890s the population increased, as did the settlement focus on the Swan River. This continued throughout the early twentieth century with the majority of the population living in and around the river park and along the coastal areas of the State.

The Swan River has, from the earliest period of settlement, been a focus of Western Australian life. This continues to the present and will continue far into the foreseeable future. Garvey Park provides an important River access point.

Aboriginal sites of significance are areas that Aboriginal people value as important and significant to their cultural heritage. The sites are significant because they link Aboriginal culture and tradition to place, land and people over time. These areas form an integral part of Aboriginal identity and the heritage of Western Australia. The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2021 (WA) protects all Aboriginal sites in the state. There are known sites of Aboriginal significance within the project area. The Whadjuk people have a rich and intimate connection with the country within the project area, including knowledge of, rights to, and a responsibility for and for protecting the culture and heritage values of these sites. The Swan River is registered as a Mythological site of significance and a scar tree and artifact scatter are also present within the project area both of which are lodged sites but not yet registered (refer to MAP 4).

Locations that are popular for trails can sometimes coincide with sites of cultural heritage significance, trail development presents an opportunity to share stories and educate trail users.



⁵ Bowdler, S. 1984. 'Archaeological Significance as a Mutable Quality.' In Site Surveys and Significance Assessment in Australian Archaeology: Proceedings of the 1981 Springwood Conference on Australian Prehistory, edited by S Sullivan and S Bowdler, 1-9. Canberra: Department of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies: Australian National University

2.6 Topography and hydrology

Garvey Park is located on the banks of the Swan River and is generally flat with some small elevation variances of up to 4m across the site. The highest point is through the eastern area of the Park with slopes heading towards the river.

The soil is comprised of alluvial deposits and is wet and sandy. Located on the Swan River floodplain the Park is subject to regular inundation of lower lying areas through the winter months with stormwater catchment from surrounding residential areas draining through the Park to the river. A majority of the park is flooded in flood events exceeding the 1% AEP flood levels, refer to MAP 5.



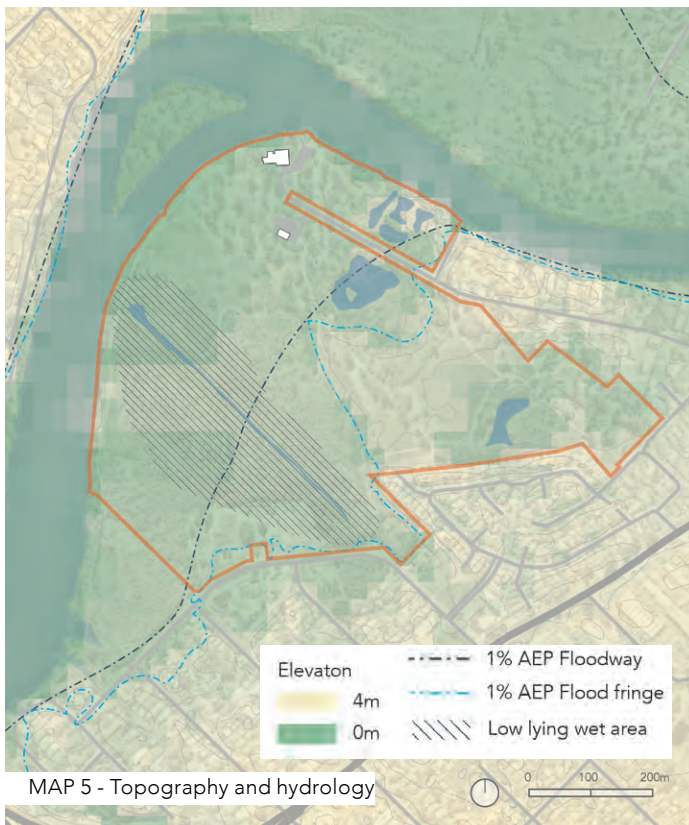
Wetland area



Coolgardie Living Stream



Swan River frontage



2.7 Ecology

Garvey Park contains important remnant and revegetated ecosystems that provide a range of benefits for the community and the environment. Before extensive clearing for urban development, the pre-European vegetation within Garvey Park would have been largely comprised of the Swan Coastal Plain Complex. This vegetation complex consists of fringing woodland of *Eucalyptus rudis* (Flooded Gum) - *Melaleuca raphiophylla* (Swamp Paperbark) with localised occurrence of low open forest of *Casuarina obesa* (Swamp Sheoak) and *Melaleuca cuticularis* (Saltwater Paperbark). Small pockets of remnant vegetation remain including a Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) containing subtropical and temperate coastal saltmarsh (refer to MAP 6). Several large remnant Flooded Gums occur through the parkland areas of the Park.

Other bushland vegetation on site is largely revegetation efforts including the 2005 Carbon Neutral planting site and the Coolgardie Living Stream project (2002-2009). The Coolgardie Drain to Living Stream project was implemented in 2002 to transform an open-cut drain into a living stream, enhancing biological, environmental and aesthetic values. The stream captures stormwater from the upstream residential catchment and overflow from the constructed wetland to the east filtering the water before it enters the Swan River. The constructed wetland is part of a water sensitive urban design project collecting stormwater from the nearby Tibbradden Estate. A bore supplements the water supply which is used to irrigate the main BBQ picnic areas within Garvey Park. Fringing vegetation assists with improving the water quality and provides habitat values for fish, frogs and birds.

Trail based activities are inherently a nature-based activity and protection of environmental and cultural values is essential for delivering enjoyable trail experiences. By applying sustainable planning, design and construction principles, trails can protect these values by:

- avoiding sensitive ecosystems
- keeping users on designated trails
- reducing fire management risk (i.e. knowing where users will be)
- applying standard trail widths, minimising the disturbance footprint and associated effects
- development provides the opportunity to rehabilitate trails that are unsustainable and impact environmentally sensitive areas
- creating stewards for the environment and culture through facilitating a sense of community ownership of the trails
- providing recreation opportunities to improve physical and mental health
- connecting people to places
- creating economic development opportunities through tourism and visitor services
- creating passive surveillance



Pelicans on the River edge



Swan River

Clay pits

Clay pits

Coogarde Living Stream

Constructed wetland

- Remnant vegetation
- Revegetation
- TEC

0 100 200m



MAP 6 - Ecosystem characteristics

2.7 Existing trails and facilities

Garvey Park contains 6km of existing trails which includes 1.8km of sealed shared use trail along the river foreshore, 2.1km of limestone surfaced shared use trail and 2km of dirt shared use trail which is a mix of vehicle track and singletrack including some informally created trail, refer to MAP 7. The existing trails provide access to and links between the different areas of the park, while functional there appears to be no logical flow and orientation for visitors is difficult. Trail surface is generally in good condition aside from areas of lower lying terrain that get inundated, where trails are rutted out from use in wet conditions. Two bridges provide access across the Coolgardie Living Stream. A small pump track including a set of rollers and berms has been informally built in the bush adjacent the southern end of Coolgardie Living Stream.

Other facilities within Garvey Park include:

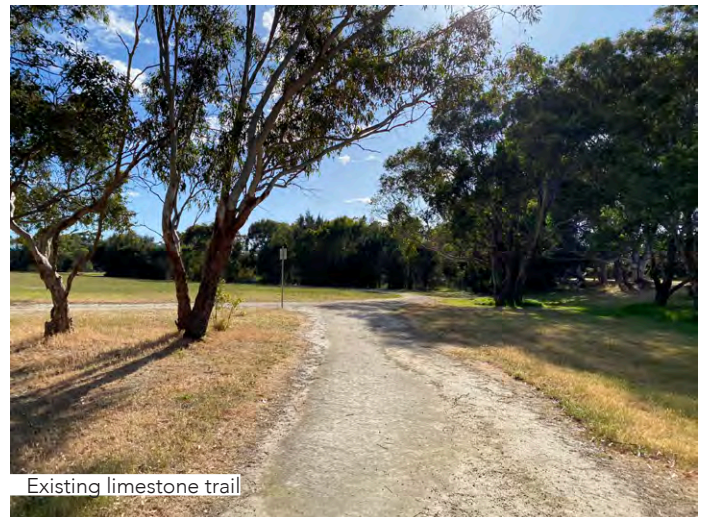
- Kayak Club and Kiosk
- Playground
- Old Artist Studio
- Water access points via ramps and sandy beaches
- Horse corral and hitching posts

Primary vehicle access into the park is via Fauntleroy Avenue which terminates at a formal sealed carpark located adjacent the kayak club. A secondary formal sealed carpark is located adjacent the artist studio and two informal unsurfaced overflow parking areas are located between the two buildings. The existing trail network provides an additional six pedestrian access points into the park from surrounding areas.

Within the broader context of Garvey Park there are a number of trails and trail networks including within Ayres Bushland, Riverside Gardens, Riverbank Reserve and Kujak Island. These trails are a mix of shared use and walk only. Perth's Principal Shared Path (PSP) network forms the backbone of Perth's cycle network often following freeway and rail corridors. The Tonkin Hwy and Midland Railway PSP trails are in proximity to Garvey Park. Secondary trails link from the PSP into surrounding areas, the secondary PSP along the river links into Garvey Park. There are several significant gaps in this path network which have been identified as needing to be addressed in several planning documents, refer to MAP 8.



Existing sealed trail














Existing limestone trail



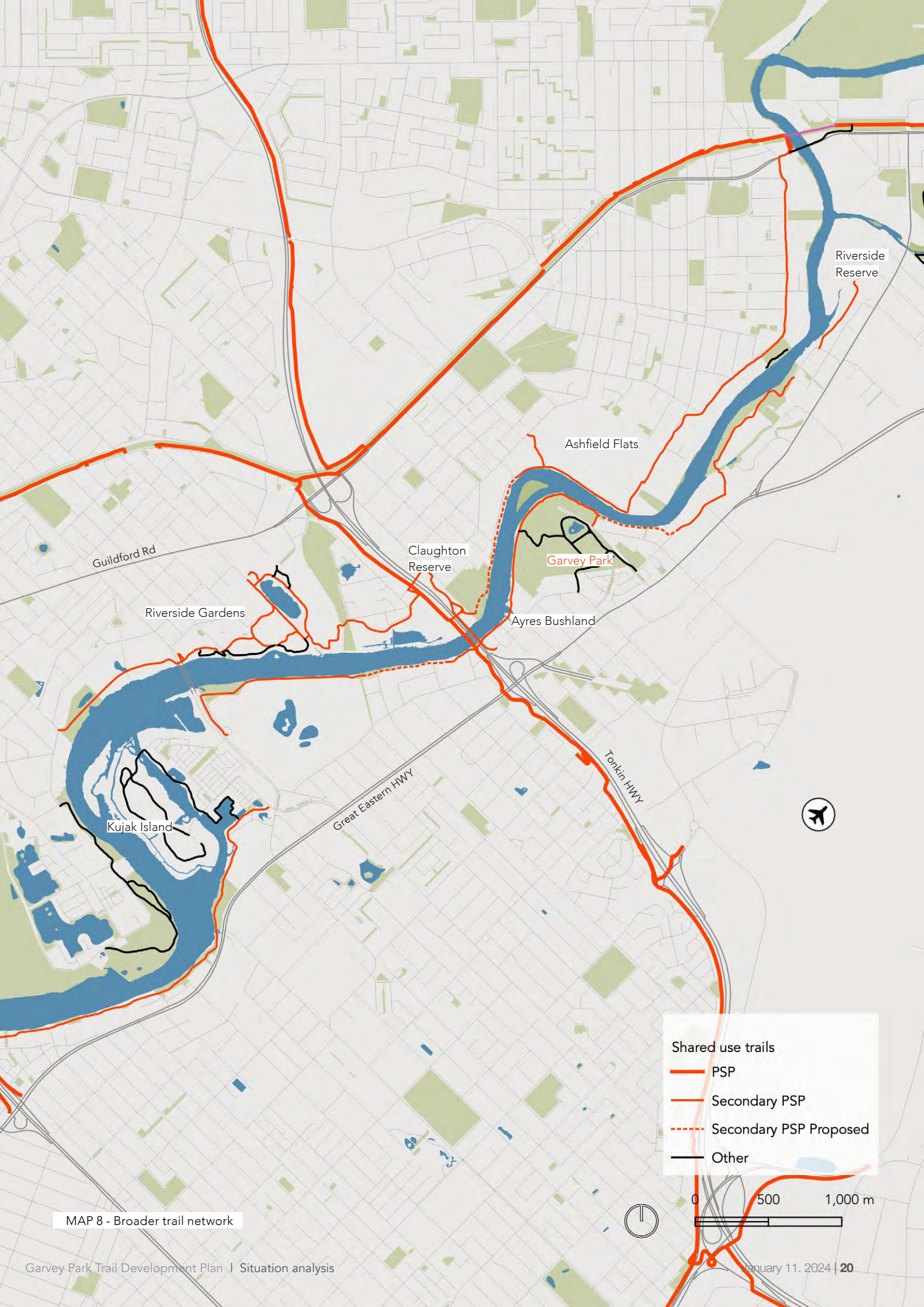
Existing natural surface trail



MAP 7 - Existing trails and facilities

- | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---|--------------|---|----------------------|
|  | sealed trail |  | access point |  | playground |
|  | limestone trail |  | parking |  | basketball halfcourt |
|  | natural surface trail |  | toilets |  | kayak launch |
|  | overflow parking |  | cafe |  | horse hitching post |



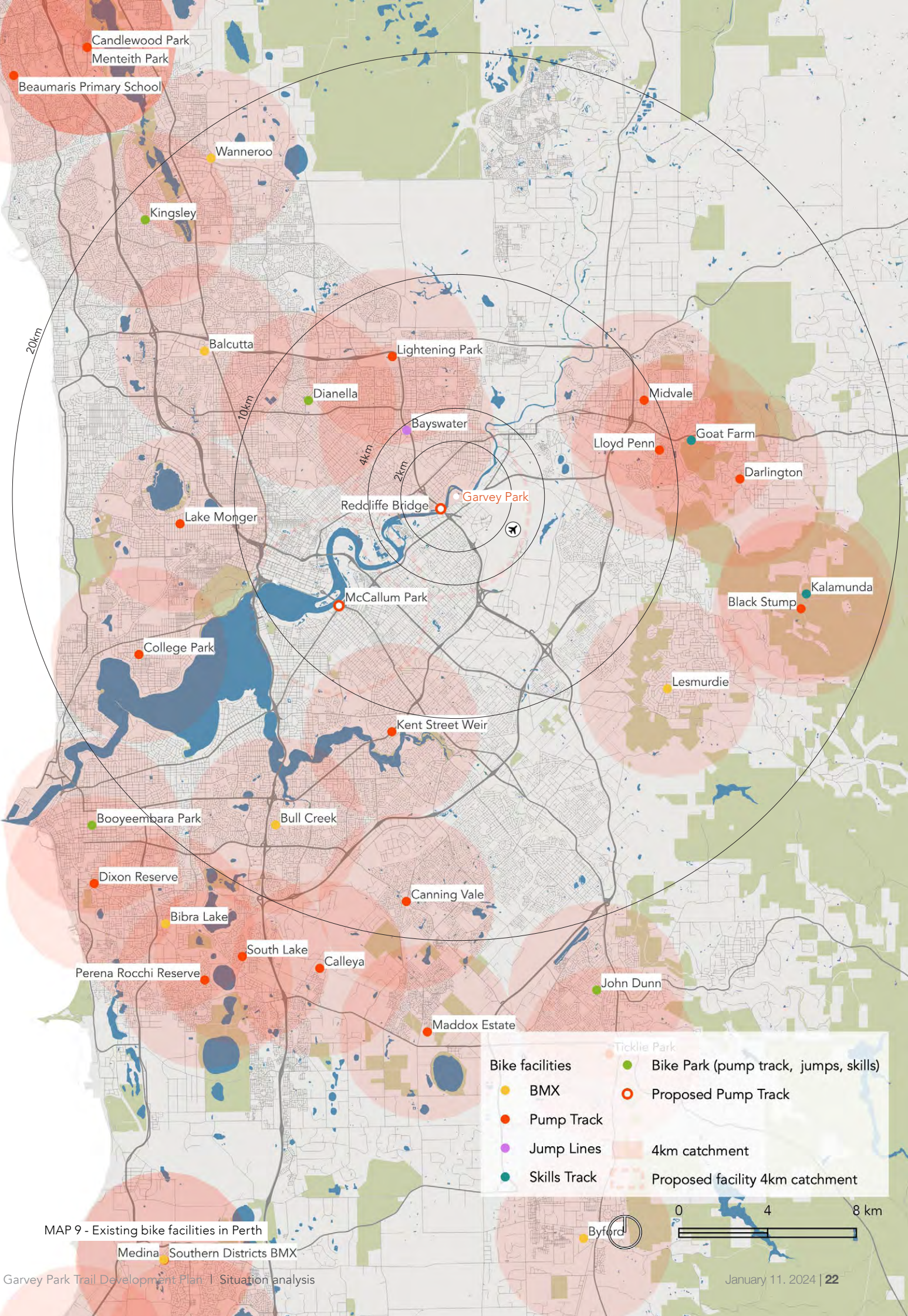


MAP 8 - Broader trail network

Urban bike facilities such as pump tracks, jump lines, skills track and learn to ride tracks are popular recreation destinations around Perth. These facilities are enjoyed by a range of age groups and users and are particularly important for the youth community providing engaging spaces for gathering, play and learning. The closest urban bike facility to Garvey Park is the Bayswater jumps. A facility including a small pump track and skills loop is currently under construction located under the Redcliffe Bridge, due for completion January 2024. There is a pump track proposed at McCallum Park in the Town of Victoria Park as part of a larger precinct containing a skate facility and basketball courts. MAP 9 shows existing bike facilities in the greater Perth region, the catchment area of these facilities shows a gap in provision south of the river. Garvey Park presents an ideal opportunity to host a larger regional scale urban bike park focussed facility.



Albany Youth Challenge Park



Candlewood Park
Menteith Park

Beaumaris Primary School

Wanneroo

Kingsley

Balcutta

Lightening Park

Dianella

Bayswater

Midvale

Goat Farm

Lloyd Penn

Darlington

Redcliffe Bridge

Garvey Park

Black Stump

Kalamunda

Lake Monger

McCallum Park

Lesmurdie

College Park

Kent Street Weir

Booyeembara Park

Bull Creek

Dixon Reserve

Canning Vale

Bibra Lake

South Lake

Calleya

John Dunn

Perena Rocchi Reserve

Maddox Estate

Tickle Park

Bike facilities

BMX

Pump Track

Jump Lines

Skills Track

Bike Park (pump track, jumps, skills)

Proposed Pump Track

4km catchment

Proposed facility 4km catchment

MAP 9 - Existing bike facilities in Perth

Medina Southern Districts BMX

2.8 Existing park users

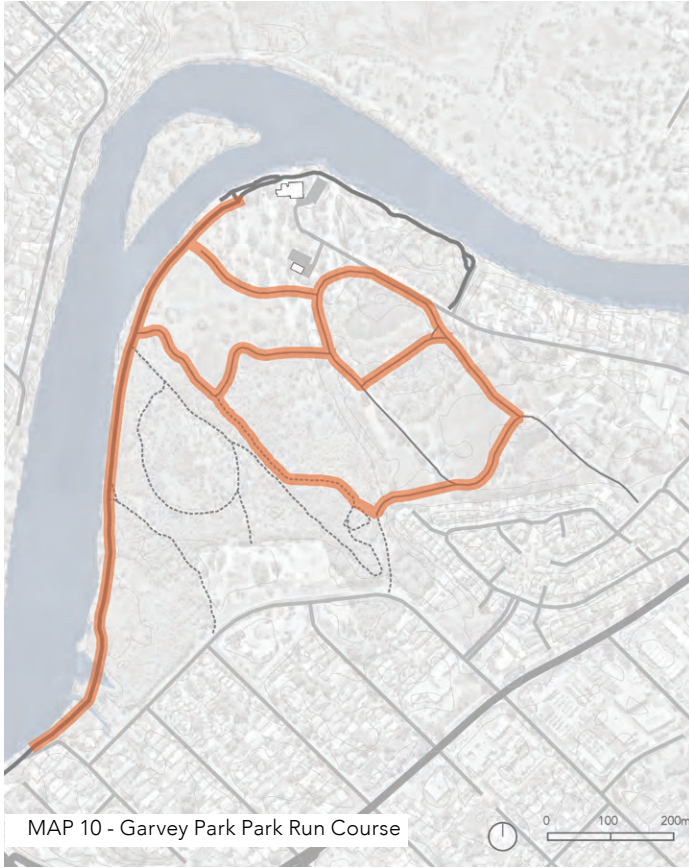
Garvey Park is a valued space for many user groups each with different use patterns and needs. Day to day locals and visitors use the trail network for exercise, socialising and commuting. The park is also host to a number of events including parkrun, KidzFest and Cyclocross. The different park user groups have varying needs each summarised in Table 4.

TABLE 4: Existing park user summary

User Group	Use patterns	Needs
Walkers/ runners	Utilise the trail network in varied patterns for exercise, socialising, and commuting	Coherent and varied trail network
Cyclists	Utilise the trail network in varied patterns for exercise, socialising and commuting	Coherent and varied trail network
Equestrians	Utilise the horse exercise areas through the centre of the park	Adequate space to park horse floats, corral areas and hitching poles, open space and wide trails
Paddlers	Utilise the kayak club facilities and river access points	River access
Parkrun	Utilise the trail network to complete a 5km circuit once a week. Refer to MAP 10.	Coherent and varied trail network
Cyclocross	Host one or two events annually, with course utilising the trails, and varied conditions found within the park including sand, grass, mud and obstacles such as stairs. Refer to Map 11.	Varied surface conditions, ability to develop varied race courses containing different features.
Events	One or two significant community events hosted annually such as Kidzfest. The open grassed areas are used for different stalls/displays/rides and overflow parking.	Large open space for event infrastructure and parking

In terms of opportunities for enhancement of the trail network within Garvey Park the community noted the following:

- Purpose built mountain bike trails which encourage rider progression - cross country trails, pump track, jump lines, skills loop
- Trails sealed and/or lifted in muddy areas
- Sealed trail access from surrounding residential streets
- Formalised nature trail with interpretation of natural environment and cultural heritage values
- Improving accessibility of trails including more regular rest points, sealed trails and additional ACROD parking bays.
- Improved signage including mapping of the trail network
- Lighting along key trails to extend use through winter
- Nature trail with a focus on engaging kids
- Bicycle cleaning facility
- Designated cyclocross trail with permanent features
- Water fountains
- Complete the riverside trail the length of the River



MAP 10 - Garvey Park Park Run Course



MAP 11 - Garvey Park 2023 Cyclocross course



Garvey Park Park Run



Garvey Park Cyclocross event

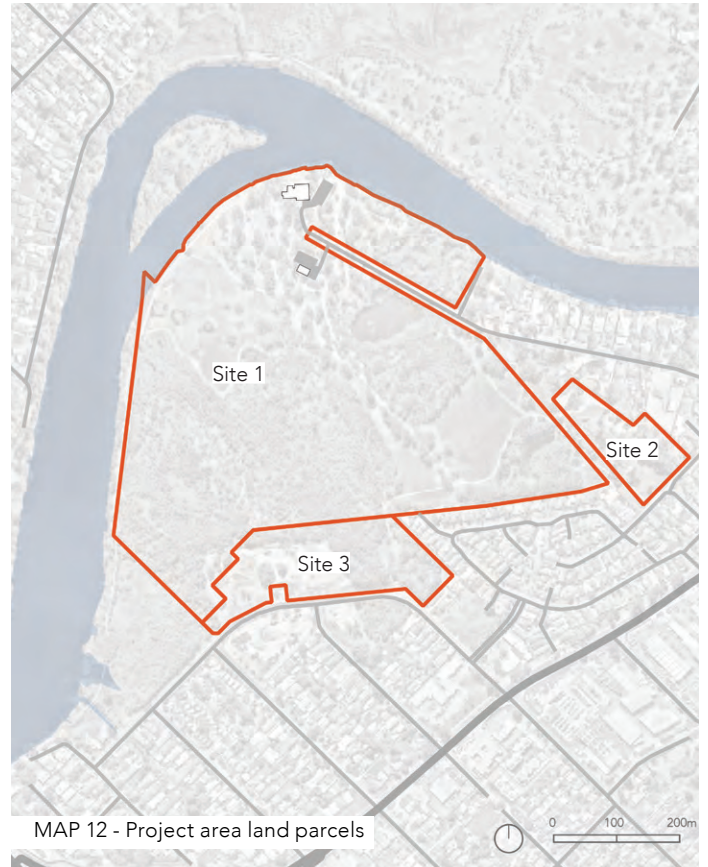
2.9 Planning and approvals

The project area includes three different land parcels as shown in MAP 12. Site 1 and 2 are currently zoned 'Parks and Recreation' under the Metropolitan Region Scheme and the City of Belmont Local Planning Scheme. These areas are vested with the City for the purposes of recreation. The third site is currently zoned 'Urban - Residential' under the Metropolitan Region Scheme and is managed by the Department of Planning Lands and Heritage (DPLH). DPLH have advised that given the zoning 'Urban' Lot 602 is not available for development of recreation facilities such as trails.

The whole site is within Swan Canning Development Control Area which means the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions is the primary assessing authority under Part 5 of the Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006. DBCA makes a recommendation to the Minister for Environment, who makes the final determination on the application. DBCA consults local government, other State Government agencies and the public before making its recommendation to the Minister.

The Swan River Trust was created by the Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006. The Trust provides advice on complex development proposals and works with key stakeholders to enhance the Swan Canning Riverpark's ecological health, community benefits and amenity.

Aboriginal sites are a diverse range of places including archaeological sites associated with past land use, and ethnographic and historical sites of ongoing spiritual, historical and cultural importance and significance to the Whadjuk people. The Aboriginal Heritage Act protects all Aboriginal sites in Western Australia whether or not they are registered. Native Title is the recognition in Australian law that Aboriginal people continue to hold Native Title rights to lands and water arising from their traditional laws and customs. The Whadjuk Aboriginal people are the native title holders under the South West Native Title Settlement.



MAP 12 - Project area land parcels

3 Summary



Analysis of the landscape features and values has enabled a clear picture of the opportunities and constraints to be considered in development of the Garvey Park Trail Development Plan.

3.1 Opportunities and Constraints

Table 5 and MAP 13 presents a summary of the oppourtunities and constraints in relation to trail development at Garvey Park. These factors will be considered alongside the results of community and stakeholder consultation in development of the vision and concept for the trail network. The 2014 Master Plan for the park is proposed to be used as a basis for the structure and organisation of spaces which the trail network should respond to, refer to Appendix A for the Master Plan.

TABLE 5: Summary of opportunities and constraints for trail development

Opportunities	Constraints
Create a network of trails which connects the varied landscape character zones and landforms.	Low lying terrain presents challenges for ongoing sustainability of trails.
Utilise the varied landform to create a range of different trail experiences.	Increased recreation facility development has potential to impact on ecosystem values.
Celebrate and protect the ecosystem values, remnant vegetation and revegetation areas through careful trail alignment, buffers and maximising interpretation opportunities.	Ensuring protection of cultural heritage and sites of significance.
Highlight associations between cultural stories and landscape to deepen understanding and appreciation.	Catering for the range of park and trail users in a way which minimises conflicts.
Location and terrain supports potential for a regional scale urban bike park facility including a trail network, pump track, jump lines and skills trail.	Metropolitan Region Scheme Planning Zones limiting recreation development in Site 3.
Improve connections to surrounding trails.	
Allow opportunity for development of guided cultural tours.	
Formalise site access points and improve site orientation and wayfinding.	



protect and
enhance areas
of bush

Formalise access points

Formalise access points

Formalise access points

- Project area
- Vegetation
- Low lying wet area
- Unavailable for trail development

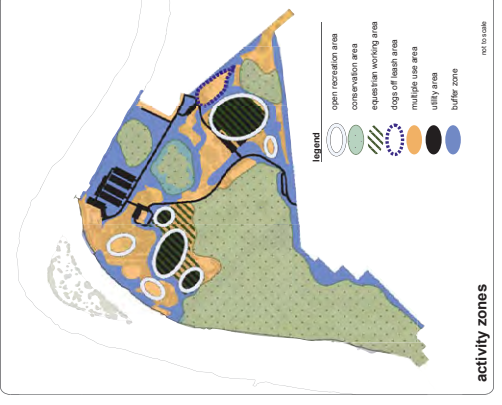


MAP 13 - Oppourtunities and contraits for trail development

Appendix A - 2014 Garvey Park Master Plan



concept images



activity zones



design elements

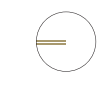
- integrated drainage system**
 - 1. design Living Stream to flow from current drainage system to new Living Stream
 - 2. install Living Stream to create a natural drainage system
 - 3. install Living Stream to improve stormwater quality
 - 4. install Living Stream to improve stormwater quality
 - 5. install Living Stream to improve stormwater quality
 - 6. install Living Stream to improve stormwater quality
 - 7. install Living Stream to improve stormwater quality
 - 8. install Living Stream to improve stormwater quality
 - 9. install Living Stream to improve stormwater quality
 - 10. install Living Stream to improve stormwater quality
- access**
 - 1. road - existing
 - 2. road - proposed
 - 3. service / event access
 - 4. traffic calming device
 - 5. car park - existing
 - 6. car park - proposed
 - 7. car park overflow
 - 8. dual use path (2.4m wide)
 - 9. limestone track (2.4m wide)
 - 10. concrete pathway (1.8m wide)
 - 11. bicycle trail - bike and / sidewalk (4m wide)
 - 12. compacted sand track (0.8m wide)
 - 13. mountain bike / horse riding track
 - 14. nature / sculpture play trail
 - 15. bit with hand tide
 - 16. boardwalk / bridge (2.4m wide)
 - 17. fence surrounding dog-off-leash area
- vegetation**
 - 1. trees - existing
 - 2. trees - proposed
 - 3. native groundcover vegetation
 - 4. irrigated turf
 - 5. non-irrigated turf
 - 6. fringe wetland revegetation
 - 7. creek bed - lined with gravel, plants & boulders
- built form**
 - 1. kayak club / arts studio / gallery
 - 2. toilets
 - 3. toilet subject to community preference
 - 4. playground
 - 5. interpretive artwork
 - 6. exercise equipment
 - 7. high point / lookout
 - 8. seating node with benches and / or tables
 - 9. floating walkway / platform
 - 10. proposed jolly / fishing platform
 - 11. planted grove with rocks
 - 12. batch

DRAFT LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN
SK12-J

GARVEY PARK MASTER PLAN REVISION
CITY OF BELMONT



AUTHOR: IU OA: JC PROJECT NO: 2371-13
SCALE: 1:500 @ A1 / 1:250 @ A1
0 20 40 60 80 100 200m



9 Shilling Hwy,
North Fremantle WA 6159
ph: (08) 9430 8855
web: www.belmont.wa.gov.au





PO box 122 Margaret River WA 6285

www.commongroundtrails.com

info@commongroundtrails.com