Attadale Alfred Cove
Foreshore Master Plan

March 2022

element.
the art and science of place

We acknowledge the custodians of this land, the Whadjuk Nyoongar and their Elders past, present and emerging. We wish to acknowledge and respect their continuing culture and the contribution they make to the life of this city and this region.

Document ID: /Volumes/Graphics/2020/20-539 - Attadale Alfred Cove Foreshore Masterplan/20-539 Attadale Masterplan D1 211018 Folder/20-539 Attadale Masterplan F 220329.indd

Issue	Date	Status	Prepared by	Approved by
1	21.10.21	Draft	Bronwyn Slater	Andrew Howe
2	25.10.21	Draft	Bronwyn Slater	Andrew Howe
3	28.10.21	Draft	Bronwyn Slater	Andrew Howe
4	28..03.22	Final	Bronwyn Slater	Andrew Howe

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Welcome to Country

Kaya Kaya, hello, hello

Koora yey benang kalyakoorl nitja nyung boodjar. From the past, present and future, I acknowledge the Elders, keepers of language, culture and stories of the Whadjuk people.

Nih, nyinning, kitkit kaartjin, nyulluk wangkiny. Listen, sit, laugh, learn about our language, passed down through tradition, story and art.

Yeye alidja djineng kylie, kulbardi, yoorn njamin nyung mangatj wer boorda wer kuliny nitja. Over there the bobtail roams on the green grass and like the flight of the boomerang, the magpie flies across the river and feeds on the sweet banksia fronds.

Djinang moombaki kep worl. Nitja ngaank, boorong nyung boodjar ngullak boodjar nitja noonook boodjar. Nitja nyung mia nitja noonook mia. Nyulluk wortkorl boodgoojah. Look up and down the land to where the river meanders and meets the horizon. Look at the sun which warms the land and feel the rain that nourishes and encourages growth.

Nidja Nyung Boodjar. This is my country

Nidja Noonook boodjar. This is your country.

Nidja nyulluk boodjar. This is our country.

Welcome to country.

Freda Ogilvie (Whadjuk Noongar Elder)

Acknowledgement

This report has been prepared by **element** on behalf of the City of Melville.

The following consultant team have been part of the preparation of this report and involved in the project.

element	Project coordination, engagement, urban design, planning, heritage
Karda Designs	Aboriginal Engagement and Participation
ASPECT Studios	Landscape Architecture
Syrinx Environmental	Environment
Seashore Engineering	Coastal Engineering and Dynamics
CCS Strategic	Sport and Recreation
Porter Consulting Engineers	Civil and Transport Engineering
DCWC	Quantity Surveying

The preparation of this Master Plan has been informed through engagement with a Whadjuk Noongar Elder Reference Group facilitated by Karda Designs. The members of the Whadjuk Noongar Elder Reference Group who have been involved to date include:

Neville Collard	Herbert Bropho	Gladys Yarran
Connie Collard	Freda Ogilvie	

The team would also like to acknowledge the contribution and effort from the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) to their involvement in the process and feedback as a key stakeholder and management body within the site.

We would like to acknowledge other State Government departments who participated in the Charrette process providing base knowledge:

- Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
- Main Roads Western Australia
- Water Corporation
- Department of Local Government, Sport and Recreation
- Department of Transport

The team also extends a thank you to the community and stakeholders who participated in the engagement process for this project. We thank you for your interest, knowledge and shared love for the site.

Glossary

AACF	Attadale Alfred Cove Foreshore
ARIS	City of Melville Active Reserve Infrastructure Strategy
ASS	Acid Sulphate Soils
CoM	City of Melville
CPTED	Crime prevention through environmental design
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservations and Attractions
DLGSC	Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries
DPLH	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
FoAF	Friends of Attadale Foreshore Inc.
FoAPA	Friends of Attadale Parks and Amenities
MBS	Melville Bird Sanctuary
MCAA	Melville Community Arts Association Inc.
MRS	Metropolitan Region Scheme
MRWA	Main Roads Western Australia
SEMP	Swan Estuary Marine Park
SERAG	Swan Estuary Reserves Action Group Inc.
TEC	Threatened Ecological Communities
TPSA	Troy Park Sporting Association
WSUD	Water sensitive urban design

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Part One:
Explanation and Background

1. Introduction

1.1 Master Plan Purpose

The Attadale Alfred Cove Foreshore Master Plan (AACFMP) has been prepared to establish a vision for the area and assist in guiding future investments and support decision making processes over the next 20 years.

This Master Plan…

✓ Is a long-term strategic document and vision for the area	✗ Doesn't override or change existing statutory processes or protections relevant to the study area
✓ Provides overarching guidance and coordination for growth, development or maintenance	✗ Doesn't determine or make decisions on external proposals themselves
✓ Acts as a framework with key principles and shared values to assist future planning or decision-making	✗ Is not a statutory document
✓ Focuses on good practice, aspirations and intended outcomes	
✓ Provides recommendations around future management, enhancement and investment	

1.2 Study Area

Stretching over 4km of the edge of the Swan Estuary Marine Park, the Attadale Alfred Cove Foreshore (study area) is a significant natural asset within the City of Melville and Greater Perth with many important site classifications (refer to Table 5 for a summary). The study area is approximately 67ha in area, with an extensive 4km frontage to the Swan Estuary Marine Park. Other parts of the study area are largely bound by roads (Burke Drive, Canning Highway, Dunkley Avenue) and residential development.

The study area (also known as 'the site') for this project is depicted in Figure 1 on the following page. It generally includes the foreshore land between Page Street in Attadale through to Cunningham Street in Applecross. More detail in regard to the specific lots and cadastre relative to the study area are within Section 3.3 of this Master Plan.

Refer to Figure 1 – Attadale Alfred Cove Foreshore Master Plan study area

Figure 1. Attadale Alfred Cove Foreshore Master Plan study area

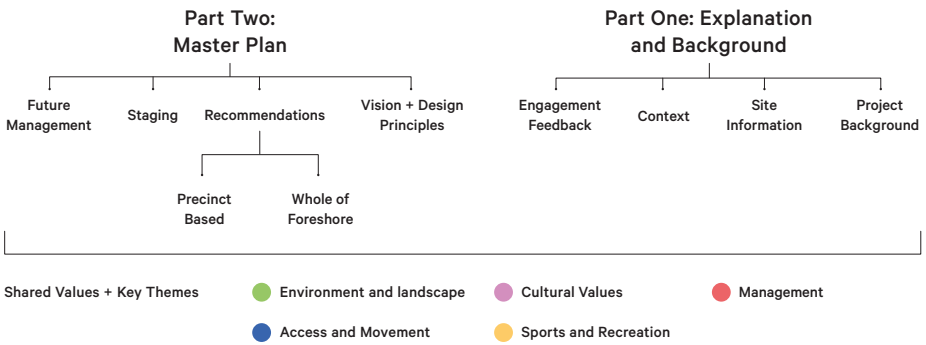
1.3 Master Plan Document Structure

This Master Plan comprises of two main components:

1. **Part One: Explanation and Background**
2. **Part Two: Master Plan**

Part One contains information about the project, site, process, values, base knowledge, and engagement findings.

Part Two contains the vision, design principles, recommendations, staging, and management considerations.



1.3.1 Other relevant documents and legislation

- Swan Estuary Marine Park and Adjacent Nature Reserves Management Plan 1999-2009
- Swan Estuary Marine Park and Adjacent Nature Reserves Management Plan 1999-2009; ten-year assessment report
- City of Melville Natural Areas Asset Management Plan 2019
- City of Melville Estuarine Reserves Strategic Management Plan April 2020
- City of Melville Active Reserve Infrastructure Strategy 2020
- Metropolitan Region Scheme
- City of Melville Local Planning Scheme No. 6
- *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984*
- *Land Administration Act 1997*
- *Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006*
- *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
- *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 and draft Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Bill 2020*
- *Heritage Act 2018*
- *Bush Forever WAPC Policy (2000) / State Planning Policy 2.8 Bushland Policy for Perth Metropolitan Region*

2. Project Context

2.1 Project Background

The City of Melville (CoM) is seeking to create a Master Plan for the Attadale Alfred Cove Foreshore as a holistic guiding document for the largest extent of foreshore within its local government area. It is also intended to assist with future planning and decision-making covered both CoM and State managed lands.

This foreshore has significant environmental value but is also experiencing significant recreational demand for amenities. Rather than looking at each facility or area individually, the CoM identified the opportunity to take a holistic and long-term approach for planning future needs through a comprehensive Master Planning process that involved significant engagement with the various stakeholder groups relevant to the site.

element and a broader sub-consultant team were appointed by the CoM to lead the process and prepare the Master Plan document. The team includes subject matter experts: **Syrinx Environmental** (environment), **CCS Strategic** (recreation, sporting and community assets), **Karda Designs** (Aboriginal Participation and Engagement, and Culture and Heritage), **Porter Consulting Engineers** (access, traffic and infrastructure), **ASPECT Studios** (landscape architecture), and **Seashore Engineering** (coastal and foreshore processes). Collectively, with key CoM staff, this group is referred to as the 'project team'.

The CoM Council will make the final decision to endorse the Master Plan as well as any future decisions related to the land that it manages within the study area, with the State Government being the relevant decision-maker and body to consider proposals for State managed land.

2.1.1 Committed Projects

There are a number of projects (capital works) and commitments (budgeted or agreed) known at the time of the writing of the Master Plan from both the City of Melville and State Government that are either largely resolved/completed or outside of the scope of the Master Plan to resolve. These have been summarised in Figure 2 below and are detailed further in Appendix A.

Refer to Figure 2 – Summary of Committed Projects

2.1.2 Proposals

There have been many proposals within various parts of study area for a range of commercial, recreational, environmental, educational and community purposes. Some of these projects have been proposed by private entities and some by the Local and State Government. The below Figure 3 summarises the current proposals known at the time of the Master Plan, however they are all at various stage, and majority have not been formally proposed or assessed. These are detailed further in Appendix B.

Figure 2. Summary of Committed Projects (Refer Appendix A for further details)

Figure 3. Summary of Proposals (Refer Appendix B for further details)

2.2 Process

To create the Master Plan a collaborative process was sought between the CoM, State Government and key stakeholders, including the local community. The engagement methodology used as a cornerstone of this process is known as a 'Charrette', which is an iterative and interactive four-day design forum.

Project Begins	Initial Engagement	Preparation	Charrette	Refinement	Draft Master Plan
• Site visit • Council Presentation	• Community Values Survey • 3x Workshops with Aboriginal Elder Reference Group • State Agency Meetings • Key Stakeholder Workshop	• Logistics • RSVPs • Prepare content • Launch online Digital Charrette Noticeboard	• 4-day collaborative event • Day 1 started in June prior to Lockdown • Day 2-4 continued in July	• Further refinement and testing following feedback	• Prepare draft Master Plan & Report • Present to Council for advertising • **Public Comment Period** • **Council to consider feedback and draft Master Plan in early 2022**
Dec 2020 – Feb 2021	March – May 2021	May - June 2021	June - July 2021	August – Oct 2021	Late 2021

2.2.1 Engagement

To assist in discussions with the various stakeholders throughout the engagement component of the project, a series of 'areas of discussion' were developed as well as particular aspects of the site that were a 'given' that could be built upon, but not negotiated. These are summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Engagement discussion parameters

Areas for discussion	Givens (see also site classifications)
Master Plan Vision	Location and use of existing facilities within their lease period
Upgrading of current facilities to meet community needs	Environmental protection (flora and fauna) for specific areas within the foreshore
Landscaping and tree species	Committed projects included in capital works programs and long-term financial plan (projects are per section 2.1.1)
Movement pathways, places to rest, provision of shade	Protection of heritage listed building (Atwell House)
Sight lines and view corridors of public land	Protect some existing trees and increase vegetation cover and shade
Other uses that align with community values	Respecting cultural heritage, inclusion of cultural knowledge in the revegetation program
Increasing fauna habitat	Financial and physical sustainability
Suggested management arrangements or agreements (formal changes and processes would still need to be adhered to)	Continued use by and accommodation (facilities) for active sports in selected areas

The four-day Charrette was the cornerstone engagement event through the project, however there were several other engagement methods utilised, including:

- Four workshop sessions with the Whadjuk Noongar Elder Reference Group (three conducted prior to the Charrette process);
- A high-level community values survey was publicly released on the MelvilleTalks project page during March-April 2021 (open for 26 days) and we received over 650 responses;
- A Key Stakeholder Workshop conducted in May 2021, attended by 29 key stakeholders from community, sporting, and environmental groups relevant to the site;
- Meetings with State Government agencies prior to the Charrette; and
- On-going meetings between the CoM and consultant project team.

2.2.2 Charrette

A Charrette is a multi-day design forum; a tool often utilised for large complex projects with multiple considerations and stakeholders. The purpose of the Charrette process was to inform the development of the opportunities, concepts, improvement options, funding options and timeframes for the implementation of recommendations that have then been detailed in this Master Plan.

"Thought to originate from the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris in the 19th century, the word Charrette is from the French for "cart" or "chariot."

It was not unusual for student architects to continue working furiously, at the last minute, on the illustrations for their design presentations, even while riding in the school cart (en Charrette) through the streets of Paris en route to submit the projects to their professors. Hence, the term metamorphosed into the current design-related usage in conjunction with working right up until a deadline.

An alternative explanation is that at the end of a class in the studio a Charrette would be wheeled among the student artists to pick up their work for review while they, each working furiously to apply the finishing touch, were said to be working en Charrette."

To utilise this tool for the project, a four-day program was developed to run through June 2021 that involved community, various stakeholders and the project team at different times and through different methods. The program, although scheduled for June 2021, was in-part rescheduled due to a lockdown in Perth and Peel announced on the evening of 28 June at the end of Day 1 of the Charrette. Days 2-4 were postponed and held approximately a month later at the end of July 2021. The resulting program is shown in Figure 4 on the following page.

Refer to Figure 4 – Attadale Alfred Cove Foreshore Master Plan Charrette Program

Days 1 and 2 are primarily 'listening' days, where the project team listens to information presented by State Government Agencies, community feedback and stakeholder feedback across the key theme areas. The findings from Day 1 and 2 are summarised in Section 4 'Site Knowledge and Feedback' of this Master Plan.

Days 3 and 4 are where the project team start generating design responses that highlight the opportunities and considerations heard on Day 1 and 2, as well as building on knowledge gained before the Charrette. The preliminary design response over Days 3 and 4 is summarised in Section 5 'Preliminary Design Response' of this Master Plan.

2.3 Objectives

The following objectives created by the project team guided the project and creation of the Master Plan:

- Identify, celebrate and protect Whadjuk Noongar sites of significance, embed cultural values and value systems, and provide opportunities for Whadjuk Noongar people, culture and heritage
- Improve the quality of experiences, facilities and amenity across the study area
- Enhancing the local environment, uses, amenity and access while balancing the conservation of viewpoints to the river
- Identify a vision for the site that can be used to develop scenarios and guide future direction for the study area
- Identify different values, issues and opportunities for a range of stakeholders
- Prepare a Master Plan that can assist in guiding future decision-making as a strategic level framework which proposals in the study area can be assessed against.
- Recognise local and regional significance and use of the site by different user groups
- Aspire to be an exemplar model for foreshore recreation, conservation and management

DAY 1 28 June	DAY 2 29 June	DAY 3 30 June	DAY 4 1 July	DAY 5 2 July
Official Charrette Opening: Smoking ceremony 8:30am – 9am Tompkins Park	**Stakeholder sessions – Environment and landscape** 9am – 10:30am Tompkins Park Southern	**Team Design Studio** 8am – 12pm Tompkins Park Southern	**Team Design Studio** Finalise preferred direction – design studio 8am – 12pm Tompkins Park Southern	Pack up design studio 9-10am
Key agency presentations 9am – 12pm Tompkins Park Southern	**Stakeholder sessions – Cultural values** 11am – 12:30pm Tompkins Park Southern	**Agency Session** 3–4pm Tompkins Park Southern	Prepare for Final Community Workshop 1-5pm Tompkins Park Southern	**Team De-Brief** 10am – 12pm Tompkins Park Southern
Project team working time Prepare for Community Workshop 3-5:45pm	**Stakeholder sessions – Access and Movement** 1:30pm – 3pm Tompkins Park Southern	**Council briefing** 4:15pm – 5:30pm Tompkins Park Southern	**Final Community Workshop** 6pm – 8:30pm City of Melville Main Hall	
Community Workshop 6pm – 8:30pm City of Melville Main Hall	**Stakeholder sessions – Sports and Recreation** 3:30pm – 5pm Tompkins Park Southern	**Open Design Studio** 6pm – 7.30pm Tompkins Park Southern	De-brief, pack-up, outcomes reporting	
De-brief and pack-up	De-brief, pack-up, outcomes reporting	**Team Design Studio** 8:30pm onwards Tompkins Park Southern		

Digital Charrette updates each day

Stakeholder group
Community
State Government agencies
Council

Figure 4. Attadale Alfred Cove Foreshore Master Plan Charrette Program

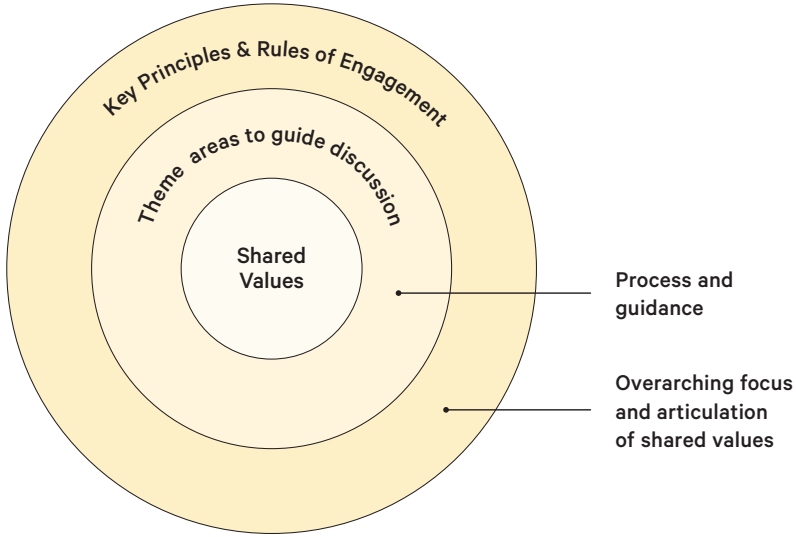
2.4 Project Charter

A 'Project Charter' was created as part of the project and engagement process to bring together the values and priorities of both stakeholders and community to guide the preparation of this Master Plan. It was prepared following preliminary conversations with key stakeholders, government agencies, Whadjuk Noongar Elders, City of Melville Elected Members and staff. The Project Charter has been included in full at Appendix C.

The purpose of the Project Charter is to:

- Summarise the values and aspirations we know are important to our community and stakeholders (both internal and external) that will help influence the scope of our conversations.
- Outline the expectations we place on ourselves, our project partners and our community members to carry throughout the design process
- Provide a reference point when considering future directions for the Master Plan area

This Charter is a tool that has been used throughout the life of the project from engagement sessions to the Master Plan itself, to provide a clear line of sight for Elected Members, staff, consultants, working groups, stakeholders and community who participate in engagement activities. There is scope for elements of the Project Charter, such as the values and themes, to play an important role as the foreshore evolves.



2.4.1 Whadjuk Noongar Elder Reference Group Principles and Themes

Caring for country' *"...is all our responsibility..."* (Gladys Yarran, Whadjuk Noongar Elder)

The following is a review of the key principles and themes that the Whadjuk Noongar Elders Reference Group[1] have discussed as part of this project and aimed to incorporate into the Master Plan:

1. **Reciprocity** – two-way learning, obligation, and responsibility.
2. **Respect** – respectful engagement, accurate cultural interpretation, and cultural representation and presentation. Respect for each other.
3. **Trust** – build trust with the City of Melville, key stakeholders and contractors.
4. **Acknowledgment** – acknowledge the true history of the area.
5. **Restoration** – restore the foreshore to its natural vegetation.
6. **Preservation** – preserve the development area's physical, spiritual, and cultural elements including habitat.
7. **Reconciliation** – shared public space, shared project development, shared management and co-design.

1 Elder Reference Group includes: Farley Garlett, Neville Collard, Herbie Bropho, Connie Collard, Gladys Yarran, Freda Ogilvie

2.4.2 Shared Values

As noted on the City of Melville's heritage list, the Attadale Alfred Cove Foreshore is:

'Significant for conservation values, for recreational and commercial importance to the community, and as a place of value for education, natural history and research'.

The site encompasses a variety of values across all users and stakeholders. We have crafted a set of core shared values based upon community and stakeholder feedback received that assisted in focusing the context and scope of discussions as well as the formation of the Master Plan recommendations.

The values are detailed in the Table 2 adjacent and are listed in no particular order.

Table 2 – Shared Values

Shared Value	Explanation
A place to connect	Walking the dog, running, sports, social, bring the family, rehabilitate the environment, and connect to nature and to surrounding areas. Understanding Whadjuk Noongar connection to place
A community asset	Highly valued spaces that add to the community and provides a place for community use, multi-use recreation and activity, and a valued Whadjuk Noongar environment.
Welcoming and accessible space for all	Being able to walk, cycle, park, move through the place and welcome all walks of life - young to old
Visual beauty and amenity	Views of the river, to the city, of the area itself – ability to observe the flora and fauna
Improving environmental quality	Protection and conservation, celebration of environmental values, nature reserve environment is an asset, the desire to enjoy and see nature thrive – flora, fauna, land, riverine. Protection of habitat from incompatible users and uses.
Respecting the place	Celebrating all culture, respecting its status as an A-Class nature reserve – it's a home to many – people, groups, clubs, community, fauna and flora

2.4.3 Theme Areas

The following theme areas have been identified by the project team to give direction and focus to the Master Plan and help articulate the shared values identified for the site. The Shared Values from Section 2.4.2 can each be seen within these themes and show the interrelationship between the different values and uses of the site. These theme areas were utilised throughout the engagement process and as a lens for gathering information about the site (as articulated in Section 4).

An explanation of these themes in contained in Table 3 adjacent.

Table 3 – Theme Areas

Theme Area	Description	Relevance
Environment and landscape	The natural and living environment, flora and fauna, foreshore and future environmental considerations	In the mind's eye of the broader community, the foreshore is intrinsically linked to the riverine environment of the Swan River and Swan Estuary Marine Park and is of integral importance to protect and maintain
Cultural Values	Encompassing Whadjuk Noongar culture, culture and the arts, stories, historical interpretation, heritage, cultural facilities and amenities, and community	The area is shared public space that is linked to other Noongar sites that ebb and flow along the Derbarl Yerrigan, home of the Waugal. It is also an important community space which contributes to local culture, arts, stories, history and identity for many.
Sport and Recreation	Formal and informal sporting activities, active and passive recreation	Provision of recreation and sporting opportunities is a key function of the site and is one of the City's hubs for regional sporting accommodation. Recreational opportunities bring about a range of opportunities to connect with and celebrate the site and the community within which it sits.

Theme Area	Description	Relevance
Access and Movement	Movement to and through the site, access for all	Being able to easily, safely and conveniently access the site, move through it and connect to the various elements of the Foreshore is key to the site's functionality and useability. This involves not only the areas and destination within the Foreshore, but also the surrounding areas and key nodes near the Foreshore such as nearby residential housing, Point Walter, Goolugatup Heathcote and Fremantle.
Management	The care, treatment and ability to look after the land and the manner in which this is done	Currently the Foreshore has a complex management structure with various managing bodies and irregular tenure parcels. Some of the relevant bodies include the City of Melville, Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA), Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) and other community groups who assist with maintenance, care and enhancement of the site. There are also a range of community (including sporting) groups who maintain leases within the site.

3. The Site

3.1 Context

3.1.1 Broader context

The site is situated within the CoM local government area and across the suburbs of Attadale, Alfred Cove and Applecross (west to east). It is part of an extensive foreshore of the Derbarl Yerrigan (Swan River) which reaches approximately 18km from the estuary with the Indian Ocean at Fremantle in the west through to meeting with the Dyarlgarro (Canning River) in the east.

From a foreshore context, it abuts the Alfred Cove site of the Swan Estuary Marine Park for its entirety, giving it significant environmental value as it provides important feeing habitat for trans-equatorial migratory wading birds protected by international agreements (refer Table 5 – Site Classifications). Neighbouring spots at Point Walter and Lucky Bay provide opportunities to access the River, however for the site, access is restricted as documented in the Swan Estuary Marine Park Management Plan, being primarily regulated under the *Fish Resources Management Act 1994* or by licences/permits where permitted.

The site services the local population and is one of the biggest open space and recreational land areas in the CoM. It is also a drawcard for a broader, regional population to visit from its sporting and natural uses through to larger drawcard events.

Many cyclists move through the site as part of the shared path network around the Swan River between Perth and Fremantle. Many pedestrians also move through the site as part of a broader foreshore walking experience, or to enjoy being within the site specifically. There are over 15 formal sporting groups within the site. The site is also highly utilised for dog walking, specifically in Attadale Reserve where there is a popular off-lead dog area.

The Melville Community Arts Association occupies the Atwell precinct comprising Atwell House and Gallery and an under construction new Ceramics Studio ('Karlup'). Many environmental groups also volunteer throughout the site to manage the natural areas.

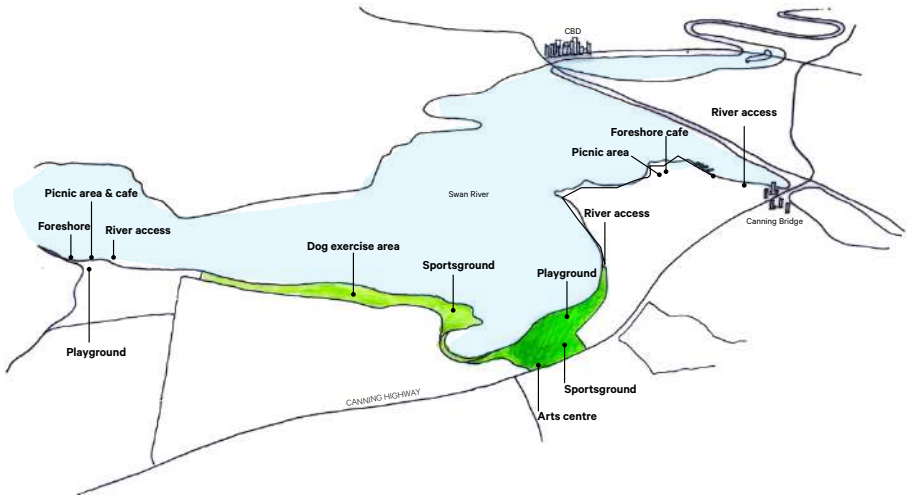


Figure 5. Site Context

3.1.2 Cultural context

Walak Kaditjiny Share Knowledge

'Walak Kaditjiny Share Knowledge,' a report produced by anthropologist Barbara Bynder, and Whadjuk Noongar Elder Freda Ogilvie (Collard), provides a summary of outcomes from discussions with the Whadjuk Noongar Elders for this project. This group includes Gladys Yarran, Neville Collard, Connie Collard, Farley Garlett and Freda Ogilvie.

The cultural context for the Attadale Alfred Cove development is set in the restoration of environmental factors that are key to embed the essence of Noongar culture and bring people back to country for the foreshore. The area is a shared public space that is linked to other Noongar sites that ebb and flow along the Derbarl Yerrigan, home of the Waugal.

The cultural context and narratives the Whadjuk Noongar Elders have discussed to date, link the foreshore south to the wetlands and lakes system of the Swan Coastal Plain, west to Walyalup (Fremantle) and the Wardan (ocean), east to the Gogulger (Avon River) and north to Yagan Memorial Park in the Swan Valley and beyond. The stories that connect Noongar to other areas of country is a complex and diverse system of lore and law that is not confined to the government boundaries of the site location.

Traditionally, knowledge sharing is holistic and follows Aboriginal law that stems from lore. The concepts of lore and law can be interpreted as a theoretical framework (lore) and Indigenous methodology that follows a set of principles (law) from birth to adulthood that is ongoing today. Applying the knowledge of lore and the understanding of law to project development can be translated as:

"Lore is described as a set of beliefs and regulations that is learned to guide that membership, and to which everyone agrees."

"Law is a set of rules created to enforce or regulate behaviour and not necessarily agreed upon."

Freda Ogilvie, Whadjuk Noongar Elder.

The principles of Lore and the practice of law are embedded in the Master Plan for the Attadale Alfred Cove Foreshore and form the guidelines to a shared sense of obligation, responsibility and accountability in taking care of country; a vision for future use in development projects. From a western perspective lore and law is seen in the principles of legislation and policy and how legislation and policy is interpreted, followed, and applied to development projects. The approach for sharing culture, sharing country, stems from the cultural governance systems of old and takes on new meaning to develop a sense of place, whilst ownership is maintained through joint management and co-design in place making, in the modern context.

Part of the joint management process is to listen to and hear the Whadjuk Noongar Elders express their concerns about the decline in the environment and ecosystem of the Attadale Alfred Cove Foreshore and how important it is to provide guidance to the cultural translation and interpretation of the area, as well as understand the significance of representing Noongar culture from a Whadjuk worldview during the development.

The discussions with the Whadjuk Noongar Elders elicited themes that included family, community, education, recreation, environmental protection, regeneration and cultural learning values and values systems of the Whadjuk Noongar people as well as producing a common theme that is shared by the broader community and stakeholders for the project that can be articulated as follows:

"We have shared responsibility and accountability to look after the land, our boodjar."

Gladys Yarran, Whadjuk Noongar Elder

3.1.3 Historical context

As noted on the City of Melville's heritage list, the Attadale Alfred Cove Foreshore is '*significant for conservation values, for recreational and commercial importance to the community, and as a place of value for education, natural history and research.*'

The site has many historical and heritage considerations which have been detailed in Appendix D (Attadale-Alfred Cove Cultural Heritage Management Plan, prepared for the CoM by Extent Heritage WA, May 2021.).

A summary of the reasons for significance of the site are as follows:

Table 4 – Historical Context Summary

Heritage	Significance
Aboriginal	The Derbal Yerrigan (Swan River) is significant to Whadjuk Noongar people for its association with the Waugal.
	The area is the starting point of the South-West lake systems and comprises several specific places of significance (meeting place, camping ground, quartz mine, fishing)
Environmental	Part of Swan River Estuary Marine Park.
	Retains relatively natural and extensive estuarine wetland saltmarsh and undisturbed peripheral vegetation and is an important habitat for trans-equatorial migratory waders and waterbirds.
	Represents different and changing attitudes in land management (land reclamation, clearing, landfill, dredging, growing conservation awareness, protection, management, rehabilitation, rejuvenation, cultural awareness and acknowledgement).
Historic and Social	Landmark Lemon Scented Gums at Tompkins Park provide a sense of place and represent suburban development and amenity.
	Connection to part of the 1830 land grant to Alfred Waylen who was instrumental in the post-colonial development of the area.
	Associated with a number of other well-known citizens of the local community, local government representatives and entrepreneurs.
	Connections with dairying, agriculture, brickmaking, river transportation, broadcasting, telecommunications, tourism, and infrastructure (roads, jetties, tramlines).

Heritage	Significance
Historic and Social (continued)	Former jetties and tramline are intangible reminders of the significance of the Swan and Canning Rivers for transport, telecommunications for Wireless Hill Radio Station, and recreational activities.
	Sporting and recreation elements are associated with the growth of sports venues post-World War Two, and demand for community open spaces for the local community.
	Architectural interest of Atwell House and Melville Bowling Club.
	Community groups, organisations and sporting clubs associated with Troy Park.
	Atwell House Cultural Precinct is a reminder of colonial, agricultural origins.
Archaeological	Scientific and research significance for its archaeological potential.

3.2 Site Classifications

There are several environmental classifications relevant to the site which are summarised in Table 5 below.

Table 5 – Site Classifications

Classification	Relevant regulation or legislation	Part of study area (impact?)	Description / summary	Implications for Master Plan
Swan Estuary Marine Park – Class 'A' Marine Reserve No. 4	*Conservation and Land Management Act 1984*	Waters bordering the study area (to the high water mark)	Marine park encompass mudflats, seagrass beds and intertidal vegetation such as sedges and saltmarsh, which provide many different habitats for fauna. The most important of these, due to their international significance, are the migratory wading birds which are protected under a number of international agreements between Australia and Japan, China, and Korea.	• Need to consider impact on the Swan Estuary Marine Park • Existing *Swan Estuary Marine Park Management Plan 1999-2009* that defines the use and management of the marine park • Refer to the South West Native Title Claim Joint Management Process
Alfred Cove A-Class Nature Reserve	*Land Administration Act 1997* *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984*	Alfred Cove Nature Reserve (Alfred Cove) Reserve 35066	Adjacent the marine park, established for wildlife and landscape conservation, scientific study and preservation of features of archaeological, historic or scientific interest. Recreation that does not harm natural ecosystems is allowed, but other activities are not permitted.	• Protection and respect of the existing Nature Reserve • Refer to the South West Native Title Claim Joint Management Process
Class A Reserve	*Land Administration Act 1997*	Reserve 24063 (Attadale Reserve) and Reserve 35066 (Attadale Foreshore and Alfred Cove Nature Reserve). Note: remaining reserves in the site are 'C' class.	Reserves are Crown land set aside for a particular purpose in the public interest and are a form of tenure. Class A reserves afford the greatest degree of protection for Crown land. Where a Class A reserve is to be amended, cancelled, have the purpose or classification changes, or an easement is to be granted over it, the L*and Administration Act 1997* sets out due process, which may include tabling the proposal in parliament.	• Consider the implications for any changes to the Class A reserves as part of the recommendations • Refer to the South West Native Title Claim Joint Management Process
Bush Forever Area, Site 331	Bush Forever WAPC Policy (2000) / State Planning Policy 2.8 Bushland Policy for Perth Metropolitan Region	Existing bushland on Reserves 35066 and 44414	The existing purpose, care, control and management of Reserves 35066 and 44414 is endorsed. The existing care, control and management of the remainder of the Bush Forever Site is endorsed.	• Document the process for future applications • Appropriate protection and management of areas within the Bush Forever site
Development Control Area (DCA)	*Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006*	The area reserved for 'Parks and Recreation' adjacent the waters of the Swan River (majority of the site)	Development approvals within the DCA are subject to approval under Part 5 of the Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act. The process differs depending on the location of the development (i.e., wholly within the DCA, partially or abutting).	• Document the process for future applications

Classification	Relevant regulation or legislation	Part of study area (impact?)	Description / summary	Implications for Master Plan
Threatened Ecological Community (TEC)	*Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*	Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh in Marine Park	Temperate coastal saltmarsh (TEC) encompasses remnant vegetation areas including Alfred Cove and most of the Attadale foreshore. The western-most point of the site falls within the Northern Spearwood shrublands and woodlands TEC buffer.	• Ensure no impact on TEC's
Site ID 3536 – Aboriginal Heritage Statutory Listing	*Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972*	Adjacent to site 3536 Swan River (Derbarl Yerrigan). Two stored data sites (artefact scatters): • Site 4104 Burke Drive • Site 4105 Warragoon Crescent	The Act is under review, with the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Bill 2020 currently in draft. It is expected that the new Act will update Due Diligence processes, and outline significantly different approvals processes. The legislation is expected to be passed within the next 12-18 months.	• Acknowledgement and identification of registered and unregistered Aboriginal sites and their protections. Refer to the AHIS, Department of Aboriginal Affairs.
City of Melville Heritage List	*Heritage Act 2018* City of Melville Local Planning Scheme No. 6	1. Alfred Cove Reserve (AC02) – Classification 1, Exceptional Significance 2. Atwell House Arts Centre (Atwell Farm Fmr) (AC01) – Classification 2, Considerable Significance 3. Swan Estuary Marine Park (AC06) – Classification 2, Considerable Significance	• Classification 1 is: *Essential to the Heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.* • Classification 2 is: *Very important to the heritage of the locality*	• Acknowledgement of the sites and their protections
International migratory bird agreements	Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA) China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA) Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (ROKAMBA) Along with birds listed on the agreements to be placed on the migratory species list under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*	Entire foreshore area and adjacent waters with the greatest concentration found around Alfred Cove.	For over 30 years, Australia has played an important role in international cooperation to conserve migratory birds in the East Asian - Australasian Flyway (the Flyway), entering into bilateral migratory bird agreements with Japan in 1974, China in 1986 and most recently the Republic of Korea in 2007. Each of these agreements provides for the protection and conservation of migratory birds and their important habitats, protection from take or trade except under limited circumstances, the exchange of information, and building cooperative relationships.	• Acknowledgement of the agreements and protection of habitat areas • Importance of the site's sand-bars, mudflats, sedge-banks and remnant vegetation to provide habitat for a diversity of fauna, including migratory birds

3.3 Tenure and Ownership

The Attadale Alfred Cove Foreshore is comprised of various types of land ownership and management as shown in Figure 6 adjacent. This includes:

- State owned land managed by the State (DBCA);
- State owned land managed by the City of Melville; and
- Freehold land owned and managed by the City of Melville or leased to community groups.

Refer to Figure 6 – Site ownership and management

Majority of the site includes Reserves with varying classes and management orders summarised in the table below.

Table 6 – Site Reserves

Reserve name	Class	Purpose	Management order
Attadale Reserve **R24063**	Class A Reserve	Recreation	Managed by the City of Melville on behalf of the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH)
Attadale Foreshore and Alfred Cove Nature Reserve (foreshore) R35066	Class A Reserve	Conservation and protection of flora	Managed by Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) on behalf of the Conservation and Parks Commission
Tompkins Park Foreshore **R35486**	Class C Reserve	Recreation	Vested to the City of Melville on behalf of DPLH
Attadale Cove Nature Reserve **R44414**	Class C Reserve (Flagged for further investigation)	Conservation and radio facilities	Managed by Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) on behalf of the Conservation and Parks Commission
Atwell House **R46878**	Class C Reserve	Culture and Civic purposes	Vested to the City of Melville with the power to lease for any term not exceeding 21 years, subject to consent from the Minister for Lands

There are also several leases throughout the site including for:

- Tompkins Park Community & Recreation Association Inc.
- Melville Bowling Club
- Melville Community Arts Association
- Troy Park Sporting Association (Inc)

3.3.1 Planning

Majority of the land within the study area is a 'Parks and Recreation' Reserve with some narrow areas along Canning Highway reserved 'Primary Regional Road' under the Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS).

There is an approximately 1.185-hectare portion of Tompkins Park (corner of Canning Highway and Dunkley Avenue) which is zoned 'Urban' under the MRS and 'Public Open Space' under the City of Melville Local Planning Scheme No. 6, the objective of which being:

- **Public Open Space:** to set aside areas for public open space, particularly those established under the *Planning and Development Act 2005*. To provide for a range of active and passive recreation uses such as recreation buildings and courts and associated car parking and drainage.

Refer to Figure 7 – Metropolitan Region Scheme

Figure 6. Site ownership and management

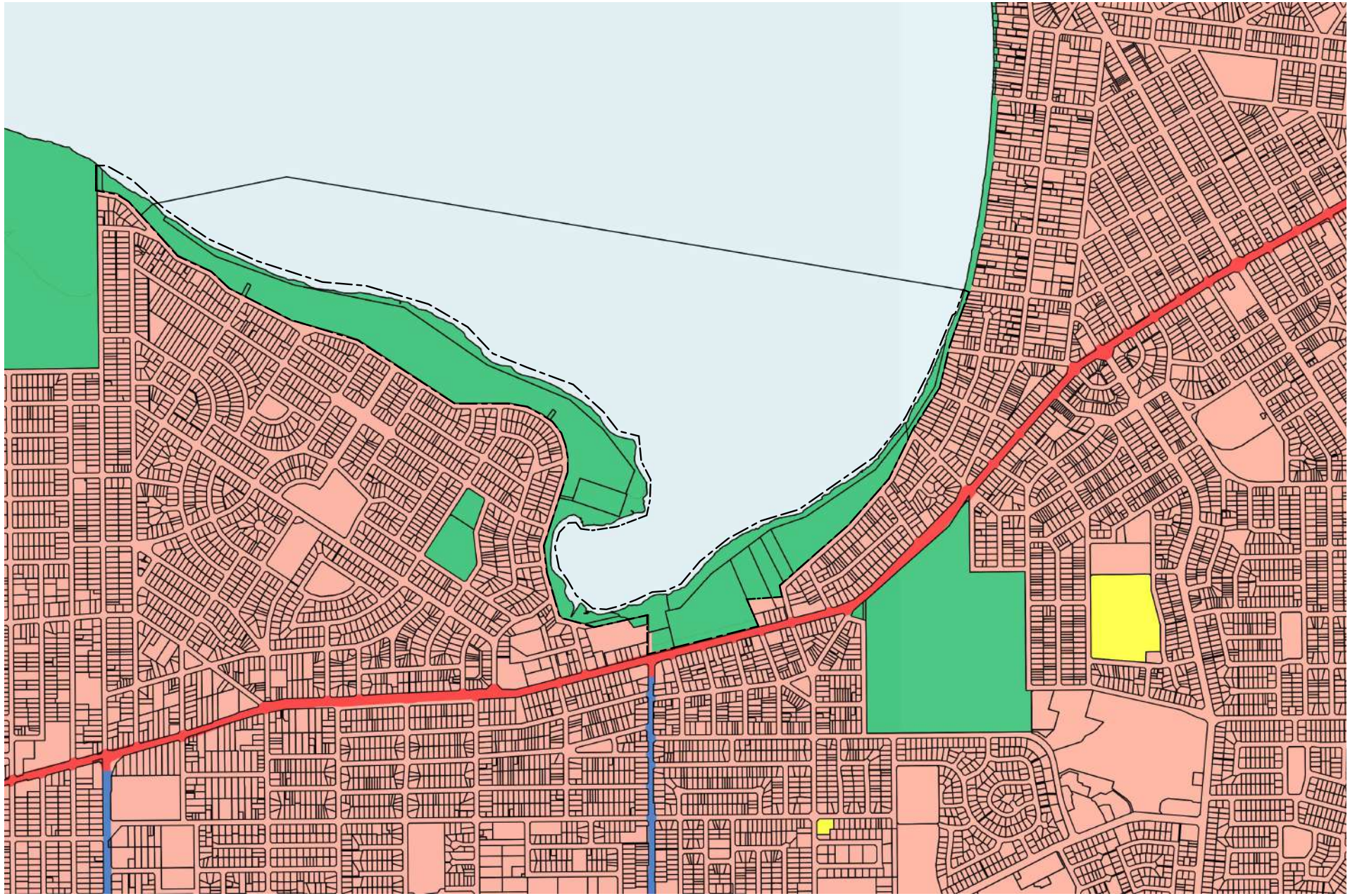


Figure 7. Metropolitan Region Scheme

Urban | Parks and Recreation | Primary Regional Road | Other Regional Road | Public Uses

3.4 Site Precincts

With the site stretching over 4km and approximately 68ha it has been separated into 'precincts' for easier comprehension as part of this Master Plan. The precincts are each shown in Figure 8 below with their corresponding names used throughout this document. Each precinct has been largely defined based on its spatial proximity, collective use, ownership, or management alignment. The considerations for precincts commonly overlap, so the use of precincts is to allow focus on multiple considerations within an area instead of isolating areas to define independent issues.

Refer to Figure 8 – Site Precincts

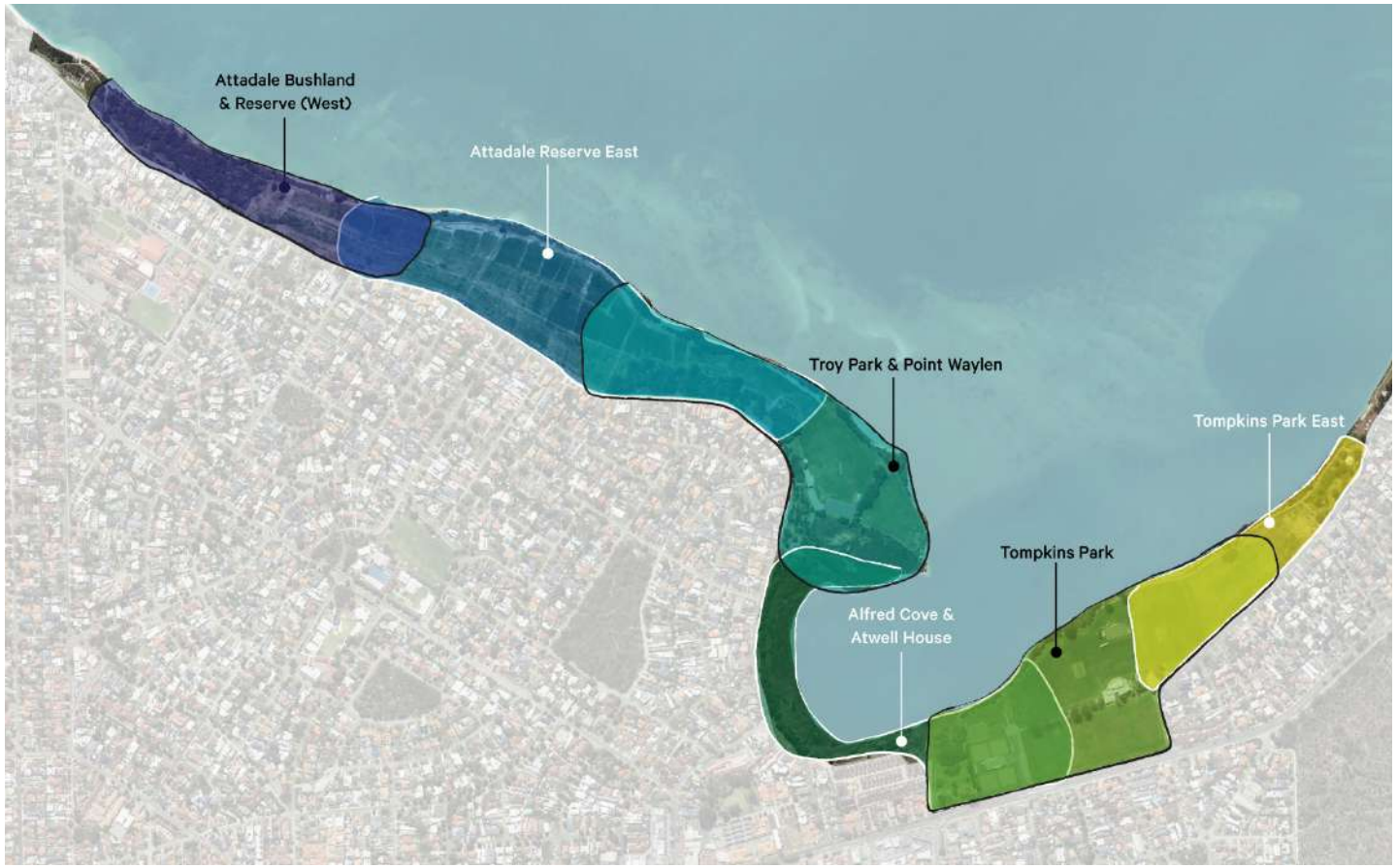
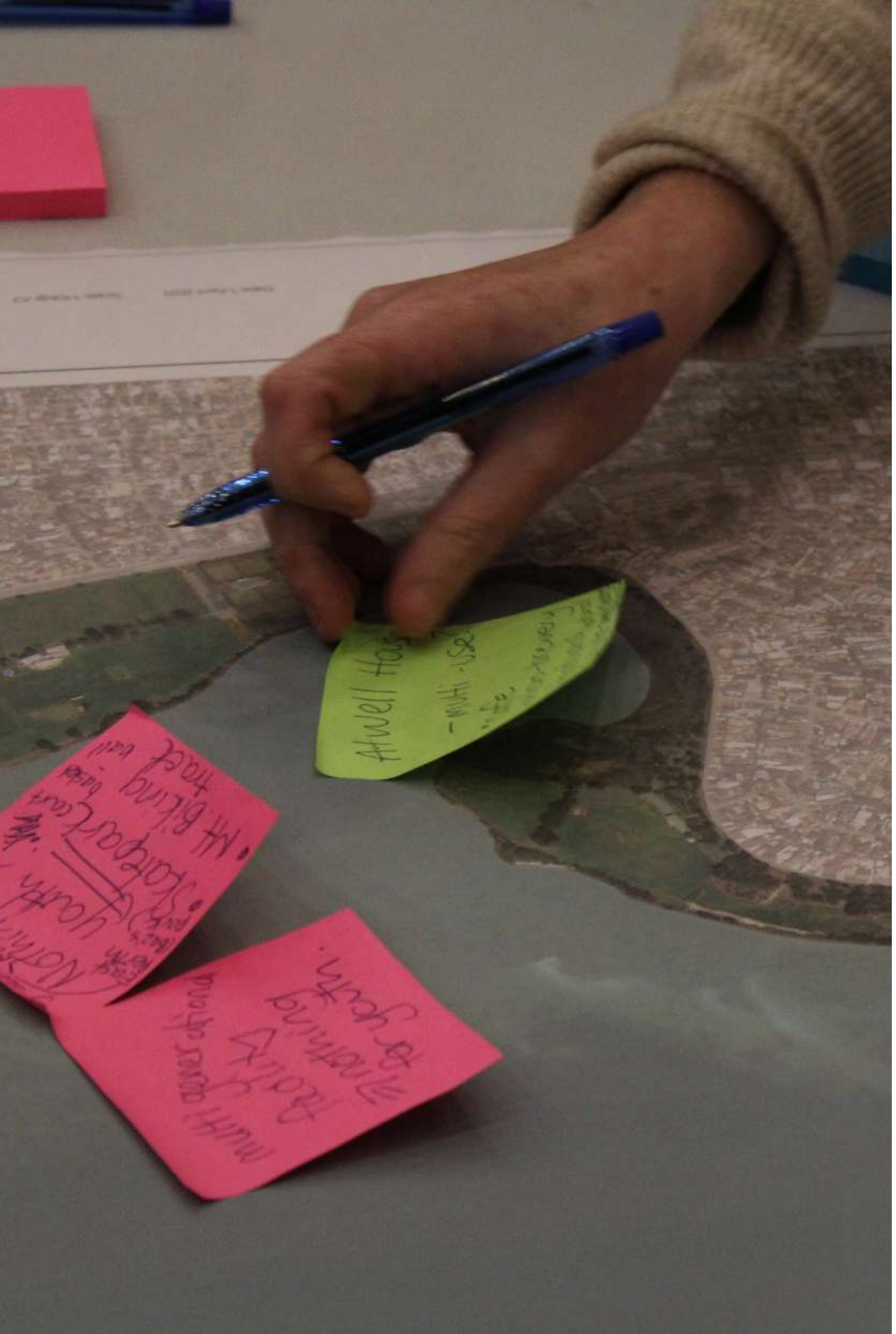


Figure 8. Site Precincts

Precinct	Summary of key features
Attadale Bushland & Reserve (West)	• Existing Shared-use pathway along foreshore • Pathway connecting Burke Drive and foreshore Shared-use path • Boardwalk linking Burke Drive and the foreshore path • Water Corporation sewer pump station (end of Roberts Road) • Remnant vegetation (e.g. Melaleuca and Sheoak trees and the planted native vegetation) part of Bush Forever site 331 • 90o parking bays along Burke Drive (19 bays between Page and Roberts Street, 45 bays west of Roberts Street) • Memorials • Sculptures, public artworks • Bins, benches, signs
Attadale Reserve East	• Shared-use pathway • Signage • Benches • Stormwater drains • Native foreshore vegetation • Isolated trees in the grassland area and verge gardens along Burke Drive • Sewer pump station

Precinct	Summary of key features
Troy Park & Point Waylen	• Shared-use pathway • Signage • Benches • Troy Park sporting facility clubrooms and car park (37 formal bays) • Playground • Netball courts (4) • Synthetic cricket training nets (4) • Lighting of oval • Water Corporation Sewer Pump Station / stormwater drainage • Mottley Street Living Stream • Remnant Melaluca Grove, Flooded hum and the foreshore vegetation • Fencing (low black chainmesh 1.5m) to the foreshore, but being undermined by erosion • Power distribution box
Alfred Cove and Atwell House	• Shared-use pathway • Signage • Benches • Boardwalk / viewing platforms (2) • 3.0m shared use black asphalt pathway • Car parking (accessed from Canning Highway) – Atwell House (32 formal bays) • Future Karlup Ceramics Studio (practical completion 2021) • Atwell House and Gallery, the home of the South of the River Potters, Atwell House Spinners, Alfred Cove Art Society and Life Drawing Group • Foreshore vegetation, river and associated fauna (including a Threatened Ecological Community) • Power distribution box

Precinct	Summary of key features
Tompkins Park	• Shared-use pathway • Signage • Benches • Car parking (accessed from Canning Highway) – adjacent the bowling club (115 formal bays) • Car parking (62 formal bays) – adjacent Tompkins Park facility, connector road to bowling club car park, 37 formal bays along Dunkley Avenue • Bowling club facility and bowling greens (4 in use, 2 fallow) • Flying Trapeze school (on one fallow bowling green) • Foreshore vegetation, river and associated fauna • Seating / score board • Turf practice nets (21) • Synthetic cricket wickets (2) • Storage • Oval lighting • Playground (to be upgraded to nature play, State Government commitment) • Foreshore vegetation, river and associated fauna • Power distribution box
Tompkins Park East	• Shared-use pathway • Signage • Benches • Foreshore vegetation, river and associated fauna • Springs / groundwater seeps • Public toilet • Exercise equipment • Playground • Power distribution box • Sewer pump station



4. Site Knowledge and Feedback

The following Section has been broken up into the identified 'theme areas' to show an evolution of knowledge throughout the process. For each theme area this shows:

1. **Existing knowns and site conditions** – *the baseline conditions as discovered through literature review, professional and desktop investigations, information known to the CoM and DBCA that was passed on at the outset*
2. **Engagement outcomes** – *the layered feedback heard from our diverse range from stakeholders and community members throughout the process*
3. **Opportunities and constraints** – *the key opportunities and constraints identified for the site based on that theme area*

4.1 Environment and Landscape

4.1.1 Existing knowns and site conditions

The site has considerable environment and landscape values. The below provides a summary of the key components, for topography, bathymetry, reclamation, acid sulfate soils, contamination, surface and groundwater, flora and fauna, threatened ecological communities, regional biodiversity links, flood risk and foreshore stabilisation. Also refer to the numerous relevant environmental site classifications in Table 5.

Table 7 – Environment and Landscape Summary

Environment and Landscape	Summary	Figure Refs
Reclamation	Current topography and bathymetry are a result of both natural landform and landfill activities. 1. Troy Park area used as a tip 1937 – 1955 (18 years) 2. Dairy farm and other agricultural activities (drains) around Atwell House 1930s – 1950s 3. Tompkins Park tip between 1955 – 1964. 4. Attadale reserve (Dog Park) operated as a tip between 1961 and 1964. 5. Infill of Troy Park area to create current oval in late 1960s	Figure 9 – 1953 Shoreline
Topography	• Flat landform associated with the river floodplain and previous landfill activities • Generally, elevation ranges between 1.5-2.5m AHD	N/A
Bathymetry	• Large areas of shallow water between 0 to -0.5m AHD due to low energy setting and the prevailing winds • Dredging of sand (1963 – 1964) to fill in the foreshore has resulted in bathymetry changes	N/A
Geology and soils	• Broad geological mapping for the Perth metropolitan area shows that most of the site is located on alluvium (S14), characterised by the white to pale grey sand, with medium to coarse grain size of sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz (Jordan, 1986) • The risk of encountering acid sulfate soils is listed as moderate. However, the fill is heterogenous and in places contains swamp deposits (peaty) fill, elevating the potential risk of uncovering these soils creating potential for acid formation.	N/A
Contamination	The project area with the exception of Alfred Cove and Atwell House has been classified as "Remediated for Restricted use" based on the presence of inert waste material, including potential asbestos containing material at depths greater than 1 m below ground level. As such, the site was restricted for recreational use unless there are further specific investigations conducted. This decision was based on Detailed Site investigations by GHD in 2015 who have determined the extent of fill material for both Attadale foreshore and the Tompkins Park area. Uncontrolled fill material (mainly building rubble) is present across the majority of the project area including to a very small extent Attadale reserve	Figure 10, 11 – Extent of Fill (GDH, 2015) Figure 12 – Photos showing examples of site fill material (GHD, 2015)
Surface and Groundwater	Surface water (rainfall) is generally infiltrated on site. However, a number of drains enter the project area form the upper catchment discharging both stormwater and groundwater to the river. The flows for these drains is unknown, however, the Cantray Ave Drain at the eastern end of Tompkins Park appears to be flowing in summer and the sand blowouts at the river foreshore indicate that winter storms can deliver large volumes of water into the river causing local scour (e.g. Roberts Road and Tanson St Drains . Groundwater levels on site are relatively high due to topography and location. The seasonal variation is not known, however the general range (based on surface elevation) is approximately: • Attadale Reserve: 0.32-0.65m AHD, average 1.7m below ground • Alfred Cove: 0.45-0.7m AHD, average 1.6m below ground	Figure 13 – Geomorphic wetlands, groundwater and surface water flow

Environment and Landscape	Summary	Figure Refs
Flora and Fauna	The project area and the associated marine park have a high environmental value as they provide habitat for a variety of flora and fauna. Some of the key values include: • Saltmarsh Communities (threatened) • Seagrass meadows (within marine park) • Remnant vegetation and trees including Melaleuca / Eucalyptus / and Sheoak • 147 bird species (Birdlife WA) including trans equatorial / migratory species, like Grey-tailed Tattler and Common Sandpiper, Rainbow Bee Eater. Black Cockatoos (threatened WA species) were noted foraging within wider extent of the site in the areas of remnant vegetation. • 89 species of native flora for Alfred Cove (Keighery, 1990). • Mitigation of the urban heat island effect.	N/A
Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC)	Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh has been identified for Attadale foreshore with most intact portion present at Alfred Cove. This community is protected under the EPBC Act and is placed in vulnerable category. The community is classed as a Priority 3 vegetation community at the state level (DBCA), however, the description, area and condition thresholds that apply to the EPBC list also apply to Priority 3 community. The community consists of the assemblage of plants, animals and micro-organisms associated with saltmarsh in coastal regions of sub-tropical and temperate Australia (south of 23oS latitude). In the case of Attadale foreshore particularly Alfred Cove, the community occurs in the estuary embayment with low wave energy environment and the tidal and groundwater influences. Vegetation consists of salt- tolerant herbs, succulent shrubs sedges and rushes on sandy / muddy substrate. The dominant species are Sarcocornia quinqueflora, Suaeda australis, Samolus repens and Juncus kraussii.	Figure 14 – TEC Saltmarsh Community (DBCA)
Regional Biodiversity links	The site forms a part of a significant biodiversity and ecological linkage for the Perth metropolitan region and forms a landward buffer to the marine park. As such the entire site has been identified as a Bush Forever Site and recommended for conservation.	N/A
Flood Risk	The 10% and 1% AEP flood mapping with the allowance for sea level rise is shown in Figure 15. Due to low topography the Attadale Bushland foreshore as well as Alfred Cove are likely to experience higher levels of inundation during storm events. (AEP describes how likely a flood is to occur in a given year)	Figure 15 – Flood Risk Map
Foreshore Stabilisation	The current conditions (wind wave and water levels) suggest a relatively stable foreshore environment over the entire project area. However, erosion pressures do exist in some sections of the foreshore including north west of Attadale Bushland, Pt Waylen and Tompkins Park at the times when the high water levels, high tide and strong wind coincide. The predicted future sea level rise scenario shows that there will be an increased pressure on the foreshore slope, which will likely result in scarping (formation of precipitous slope face). This landform is very susceptible to erosion, particularly where shoreline materials are heterogeneous and unconsolidated (as present on site due to landfill) Currently we do not have sufficient information to define how much erosion can occur before the landfill barrier is compromised and contaminated material exposed for majority of the foreshore. However, observation of erosion along Troy Park and Pt Waylen foreshore as well as the foreshore behind Bowling Club suggests that this process is starting to occur due to exposed building rubble. Discussion between DWER and DBCA will be required to reach an agreement and approach to foreshore stabilisation in the future, given their experience with the development and remediation of similar landfill sites along the Swan and Canning Rivers. A very conservative approach would be to revegetate from a high-water level to 30 m landward from the original river line and move a new pathway to approximately that level. This approach assumes that contaminated or dredge filled sections of land are remediated to enable revegetation and that bioengineering techniques are used to slow the rate of erosion and allow for vegetation to establish. A recommended approach is to evaluate in detail the capacity of the foreshore to withstand erosion, exposure of contaminated material and the potential impact to marine park biota and public health prior to commencing any designs and implementation of foreshore stabilisation so as to meet not only environmental but also social / recreational and cultural objectives for the site.	Figure 16 – Existing Erosion Pressures

Figure 9. 1953 Shoreline

Figure 10. Extent of Fill (GDH, 2015)

Figure 11. Extent of Fill (GDH, 2015)

Figure 12. Photos showing examples of site fill material (GHD, 2015)

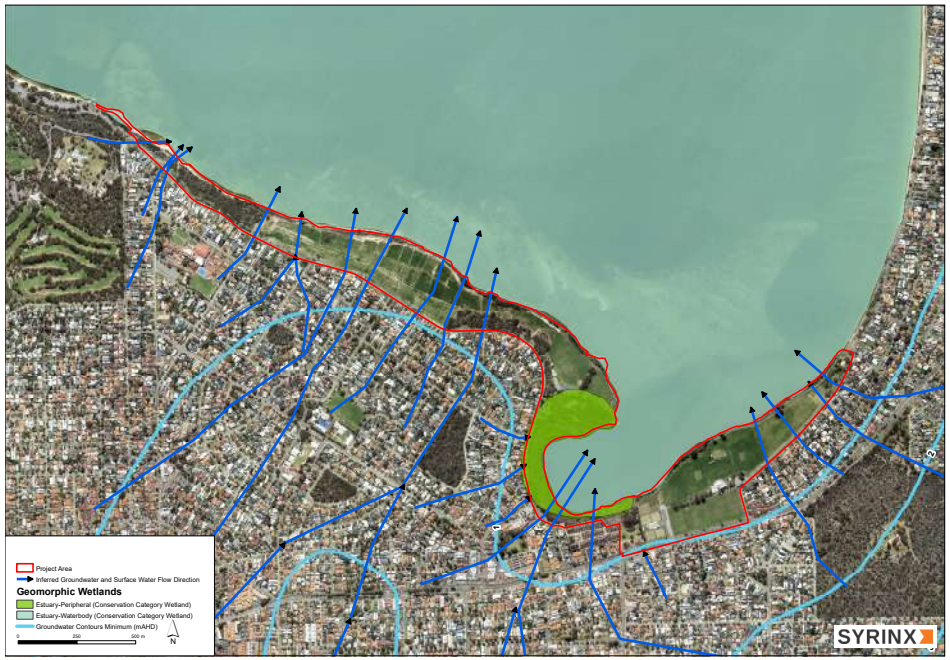


Figure 13. Geomorphic wetlands, groundwater and surface water flow

Figure 14. TEC Saltmarsh Community (DBCA)

Figure 15. Flood Risk Map

Figure 16. Existing Erosion Pressures

The key **environmental values of the site identified by the project team are:**

- Class A Nature Reserve, Marine Park
- Marine Park benthic and Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh communities (Threatened Ecological Community)
- Seagrass meadows and variety of fauna habitats
- Migratory birds and a high diversity of water birds
- Remnant vegetation / trees forming part of a regional ecological link
- Bush Forever Site 331
- Climate mitigation strategies: reducing Urban Heat Island and flood risk
- Cultural and social values connected to the environment

The key environmental **threats and challenges** for the site identified by the project team are:

- Foreshore management and stabilisation with existing erosion pressures in some places
- Deliberate vandalism of trees and vegetation via poisoning, clearing, trampling and fire
- Nutrient loading and pollution
- Exotic species and disease
- Urban Heat Island effect and high temperatures due to lack of canopy cover
- Climate change including drought, storm surges and sea level rise
- Recreational pressures (overuse, demand for hard infrastructure)
- Contamination – uncontrolled fill material present across majority of the project area

4.1.2 Engagement summary

We engaged with Whadjuk Noongar Elders, key stakeholders, key agencies and the community throughout the project. A summary of their supported ideas for the Master Plan is provided below, relating to environment and landscape.

Shade	**Environmental conservation**	**Native planting**
Lack of shade, shelter and tree canopy was an issue raised by all stakeholders at each stage of the engagement. Preservation of any original trees is important for both Aboriginal culture and environmental integrity.	This was perceived as important to preserve and enhance within the site, including bird habitats, native flora and fauna (such as rainbow bee eaters, lizards, ospreys, turtles), living stream, wetland preservation and/or enhancement.	Future planting should be using native plants, assumed to grow better and will promote Aboriginal knowledge and culture.
WNRG, C, KS, KA	**WNRG, C, KS, KA**	**WNRG, C, KS**

Lighting and activation	**Nature play**
Lighting and activation at night could be improved for safety, although keep wildlife and local residents in mind.	Nature play for youth to get them involved in the natural landscape and playing outdoors.
C, KS	**C, KS**

*WNRG = Whadjuk Noongar Reference Group, C=Community, KS=Key Stakeholders, KA=Key Agencies

4.1.3 Opportunities and key considerations

Building on the project team's knowledge with the values and ideas raised through the engagement process, the opportunities and key considerations for the environment and landscape theme area are:

- The need to 'care for country' – restoration and rehabilitation
- Remediation of former uses (tip/landfill until late 50s early 60s)
- Climate change resilience
- Foreshore degradation and erosion issues, existing narrow buffer between uses and the river
- Providing for informal recreation (picnics, lookouts, river views)
- Desire for foreshore access to be balanced with marine park protection
- Urban heat island due to lack of tree canopy; shade highly valued by the community
- Biodiverse areas throughout with a habitat for various fauna and internationally significant migratory birds
- Site border with marine park
- Native remnant vegetation as well as non-indigenous and invasive species
- Connection to nature is valued highly by the community
- Dieback, stormwater drainage, weeds, plant damage and vandalism issues

4.2 Cultural Values

4.2.1 Existing knowns and site conditions

Many of the known cultural values have been documented in this Master Plan in the Cultural Context (Section 3.1.2), Historical Context (Section 3.1.3) and in Appendix D. However, a summary of these values including those not yet documented, is provided below.

The key **cultural values of the site identified by the project team are:**

- Locations along the foreshore area and the Swan River (Derbarl Yerrigan) have cultural and spiritual significance to Aboriginal people
- The area is the starting point of the South-West Lake systems and comprises several specific places of significance (meeting place, camping ground, quartz mine, fishing)
- Arts and cultural hub at Atwell Precinct
- Ongoing role of providing recreation at Troy Park and Tompkins Park
- Community meeting place for various activities
- A space for holding community events
- A multitude of previous uses within or with connection to the site: dairying, agriculture, brickmaking, river transportation, broadcasting, telecommunications, tourism, infrastructure (roads, jetties, tramlines)
- Community groups, organisations and sporting clubs
- Environmental values as an important part of the culture of the site (flora and fauna, environmental significance, connection to nature)

The key cultural **challenges** for the site identified by the project team are:

- Ensuring ongoing guidance on the cultural translation and interpretation of the area, as well as understand the significance of representing Noongar culture from a Whadjuk worldview during the development
- Providing adequate facilities (fit for purpose) for the art groups in the Atwell precinct
- Creating multi-purpose spaces that the community can use
- Acknowledging previous uses of the site

4.2.2 Engagement summary

We engaged with Whadjuk Noongar Elders, key stakeholders, key agencies and the community throughout the project. A summary of their supported ideas for the Master Plan is provided below, relating to cultural values.

Lack of cultural conservation	**Dog walking**	**Youth facilities**
Lack of cultural conservation (e.g. deteriorated signage) was raised as an issue and could be resolved through additional interpretive signage or training courses in cultural stewardship. Protection of the bird life that currently exists within the site area	Dog walking along Burke Drive is highly valuable to the community due to the social value of interacting with other dog walkers in the community. The off-leash dog area could be improved with some fencing and better dog waste facilities/signage. Keep dogs separated from bird life	Improve youth facilities such as through the addition of BMX / pump tracks, nature play, basketball hoops.
KS, WNRG	**C, KS, WNRG**	**C, KS**

Community events	**Signage and cultural interpretation**	**Small café**
Potential for more community events or temporary markets	Improve signage and cultural interpretation across the site to improve knowledge sharing regarding Aboriginal culture, European history and the environment.	A small or temporary café/ eatery opportunity would be tolerated if not blocking views and sits discretely within the site.
KS, KA, C,	**WNRG, KA, KS**	**C, KS**

*WNRG = Whadjuk Noongar Reference Group, C=Community, KS=Key Stakeholders, KA=Key Agencies

4.2.3 Opportunities and key considerations

Building on the project team's knowledge with the values and ideas raised through the engagement process, the opportunities and key considerations for the cultural values theme area are:

- Bordering the Derbarl Yerrigan, a protected Aboriginal Heritage site of exceptional significance
- Lack of cultural recognition in a place with rich history
- Continued use of art space at Atwell precinct and creation of fit for purpose spaces
- Education opportunities, particularly in regard to the unique environmental setting
- Archaeological potential in regard to Marrandungup traditional campsite (social and ceremonial values for Aboriginal people), former rubbish tip use and Atwell dairy farm
- Maintaining views to the river from the site where possible
- Accommodating community events and parking for events at Point Walter

4.3 Access and Movement

4.3.1 Existing knowns and site conditions

Located along a key movement network between Fremantle and Perth, the site experiences significant movement to and through it, presenting significant access and movement challenge summarised in the table below.

Table 8 – Access and Movement Summary

Access and Movement	Existing knowns and sit conditions
Public Transport	• There are several bus routes near the site, particularly along Canning Highway, with another local bus route (148, 153) that cuts along Wichmann Road through Attadale • With a 400m radius analysis around bus stops (5 minute walk) Tompkins Park and the Atwell Precinct are well serviced, but Alfred Cove and Attadale Reserve are more than a 5 minute walk from a local bus stop
Shared paths, pedestrian network and cycle ways	• A 'High Quality Shared Path' runs through the length of the site • Approximately 856 cyclists utilise the shared path daily on a week day, and 1,150 cyclists on a weekend day (around 300k annually) • 'Other Shared Path' runs along Dunkley Avenue • The Department of Transport classifies Burke Drive as a 'Good Road Riding Environment' • A series of sharp bends currently exist in the Shared Path behind Pelican Cove development through to Tompkins Park – the path is narrow due to bordering Alfred Cove Nature Reserve, and there have been mirrors placed on corners to try improve safety at the bends
Traffic volumes	• Both Dunkley Avenue and Burke Drive are classified as 'Local Distributor Roads' • Burke Drive sees around 1,676 vehicles per day near Point Walter, with up to 4,189 vehicles per day near Lentona Road • Dunkley Avenue sees between 1,477-1,919 vehicles per day
Road network	• Canning Highway is reserved as a 'Primary Regional Road' under the Metropolitan Region Scheme, with a road reservation that accounts for future road widening of Canning Highway. The timeline for this road widening is currently unknown • The Canning Highway and Dunkley Avenue intersection is currently being re-designed for a safety upgrade • Left in / left out to Atwell House from Canning Highway
Car parking	• Car parking pressures exist at Troy Park on weekends (playing) and weeknights (training), with some people parking on gravel verge shoulders on Burke Drive with limited space • Previous overflow car parking utilised on an area to the west of the Troy Park oval, north of existing vegetation and in a suspected Rainbow Bee Eater habitat • There is nowhere to safely drop-off at Troy Park • The driveway entrance to Troy Park suffers drainage issues and is constantly inundated in winter / after rainfall events • Conflict between cyclists and parked cars along the 90o bays on Burke Drive have been reported and there is currently not sufficient reversing space for these bays • Tompkins Park car park suffers from poor design layout and circulation, as well as parking pressures on match days and training nights • The car park next to Melville Bowling Club suffers from poor design layout and circulation and is highly utilised by Tompkins Park user groups, with overflow parking to the north of the car park on busy days • Atwell House car park to be improved with additional bays as part of the Ceramics Studio development

The key **access and movement** values of the site identified by the project team are:

- Continued movement through the site as part of the broader network (Fremantle to Perth link)
- Access for all user groups and abilities
- Convenient access to the site by foot, bicycle or car
- Ease of movement between uses in the site
- Being able to utilise movement through the site as part of passive recreation (views to the river, nature etc.)

- Safe movement, accessible pathways and links
- Provision of amenity, shade and benches along movement pathways

The key access and movement **challenges** for the site identified by the project team are:

- Ensuring ongoing access to Atwell House following future road widening of Canning Highway
- Improving parking challenges in environmentally constrained areas
- Managing access to environmentally sensitive areas to prevent trampling and damage
- Improving wayfinding, signage, interpretation, and education as part of the movement journey
- Slowing cyclists movements

4.3.2 Engagement summary

We engaged with Whadjuk Noongar Elders, key stakeholders, key agencies and the community throughout the project. A summary of their supported ideas for the Master Plan is provided below, relating to access and movement.

Pedestrian and cyclist conflict	Parking	Access to the water	Eroded pathways
Pedestrian and cyclist conflict is an access and movement issue which could be addressed through applying separated lanes for cyclists and pedestrians across the site and improved education about cycle safety.	Parking along Burke Drive and at Tompkins Park is seen as an issue for access and safety, especially concerning children who use this during sport season.	Keep access to the water for viewing the river and wildlife.	Protect the eroded foreshore at Attadale reserve.
C, KS, KA, WNRG	**C, KA, KS**	**C, WNRG, KS**	**WNRG, C, KS, KA**

*WNRG = Whadjuk Noongar Reference Group, C=Community, KS=Key Stakeholders, KA=Key Agencies

4.3.3 Opportunities and key considerations

Building on the project team's knowledge with the values and ideas raised through the engagement process, the opportunities and key considerations for the access and movement theme area are:

- Minimising conflict points between walkers, runners, cyclists
- Minimising impact of access into environmentally sensitive environments
- Ensuring continued, sustainable access through the site
- The need to consider how access to the foreshore is given in the context of the marine park and environmental significance
- Conflicts between cyclists and vehicles
- Lack of amenity along paths and connections (i.e. seating, shade, interpretation)
- Regional connection and linkage
- Parking pressures and issues throughout
- Access and flooding of driveways
- Continued vehicular access for Atwell House acknowledging future road widening of Canning Highway

4.4 Sport and Recreation

4.4.1 Existing knowns and site conditions

There are several trends evolving in the sport and recreation space that are relevant to consider in the future context of the site. These have been summarised in the table below.

Table 9 – Trends in Sport and Recreation

Trends in Sport and Recreation
Economic imperative to do more with less – including water (e.g. hydrozoning)
Use of synthetic surfaces for competition and maintenance benefits
Training and competition under lights – move to LED
A requirement to demonstrate sustainability – quadruple bottom line
Ageing community profile and ageing infrastructure
An increase in female participation, where existing facilities don't previously accommodate for this need
New gender-neutral facility development
Improved mobility, information and technology raising community expectations
Larger multipurpose facilities in hubs co-located with other services
Greater use of professionals to combat declining volunteers
Resultant increased cost to participate
Sporting venues increasingly used for place making and community building rather than as single venues – a move back to the community
A move away from traditional sports to more extreme pursuits (e.g. parkour)

The key **sport and recreation** values of the site identified by the project team are:

- Ongoing access for sporting associations and groups within the site
- Various uses of recreation throughout the site – from very active to very passive
- Provision of playing fields/surfaces at an acceptable standard and dimensions for senior standard competition to ensure flexibility
- Consider whole of life costs for facility development and refurbishment balancing the functional needs of the user groups, with energy efficiency, materials and equipment replacement requirements
- Co-location of user groups in multi-user facilities and providing flexible and adaptable spaces
- Strategic importance of playing fields in the context of the CoM with limited space to accommodate new playing fields

The key sport and recreation challenges for the site identified by the project team are:

- Managing impact on the adjoining residential uses for the Attadale Foreshore and Tompkins Park East
- High parking demand for both Troy and Tompkins Park, particularly during the winter season
- Accommodating growing sporting demand for playing fields and amenities (both spectator and player)
- Mitigating impacts on environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. sensitive lighting)
- Proposals in the works for redevelopment of sporting facilities

4.4.2 Engagement summary

We engaged with Whadjuk Noongar Elders, key stakeholders, key agencies and the community throughout the project. A summary of their supported ideas for the Master Plan is provided below, relating to access and movement.

Amenity hubs	**Girls' sports**	**Enhance sporting facilities**
'Amenity hubs' could be added to the site in 2-3 locations to create an all-access location for storage, information, toilets and other sporting and recreation-related amenities.	There is growing demand in girls' sports and current facilities aren't adequate.	Keep access to the water for viewing the river and wildlife.
KS	**C, KA, KS**	**C, WNRG, KS**

*WNRG = Whadjuk Noongar Reference Group, C=Community, KS=Key Stakeholders, KA=Key Agencies

4.4.3 Opportunities and key considerations

Building on the project team's knowledge with the values and ideas raised through the engagement process, the opportunities and key considerations for the sport and recreation theme area are:

- Existing inefficiencies in Tompkins Park layout
- Bowling Club and Troy Park looking into redevelopment of their clubrooms/facilities
- Additional playing space requirement identified by the City's ARIS report
- Existing off-lead dog use highly valued by community
- Improving cycling and pedestrian access throughout the site (as a key form of recreation)
- Some player and spectator amenities are not fit for purpose

4.5 Management

4.5.1 Existing knowns and site conditions

Management of the site has historically been challenging due to the different management boundaries and layers of ownership across the large area.

The **key management values** of the site identified by the project team are:

- Managing the site as a whole, rather than by discrete boundaries that create segmented outcomes and standards
- Inclusive management to utilise local site knowledge
- Clearer management for stakeholders within the site
- Sharing of knowledge and resources
- The key management challenges for the site identified by the project team are:
- Aligning on the ground boundaries with shared management principles in practice

4.5.2 Engagement summary

We engaged with Whadjuk Noongar Elders, key stakeholders, key agencies and the community throughout the project. A summary of their supported ideas for the Master Plan is provided below, relating to management.

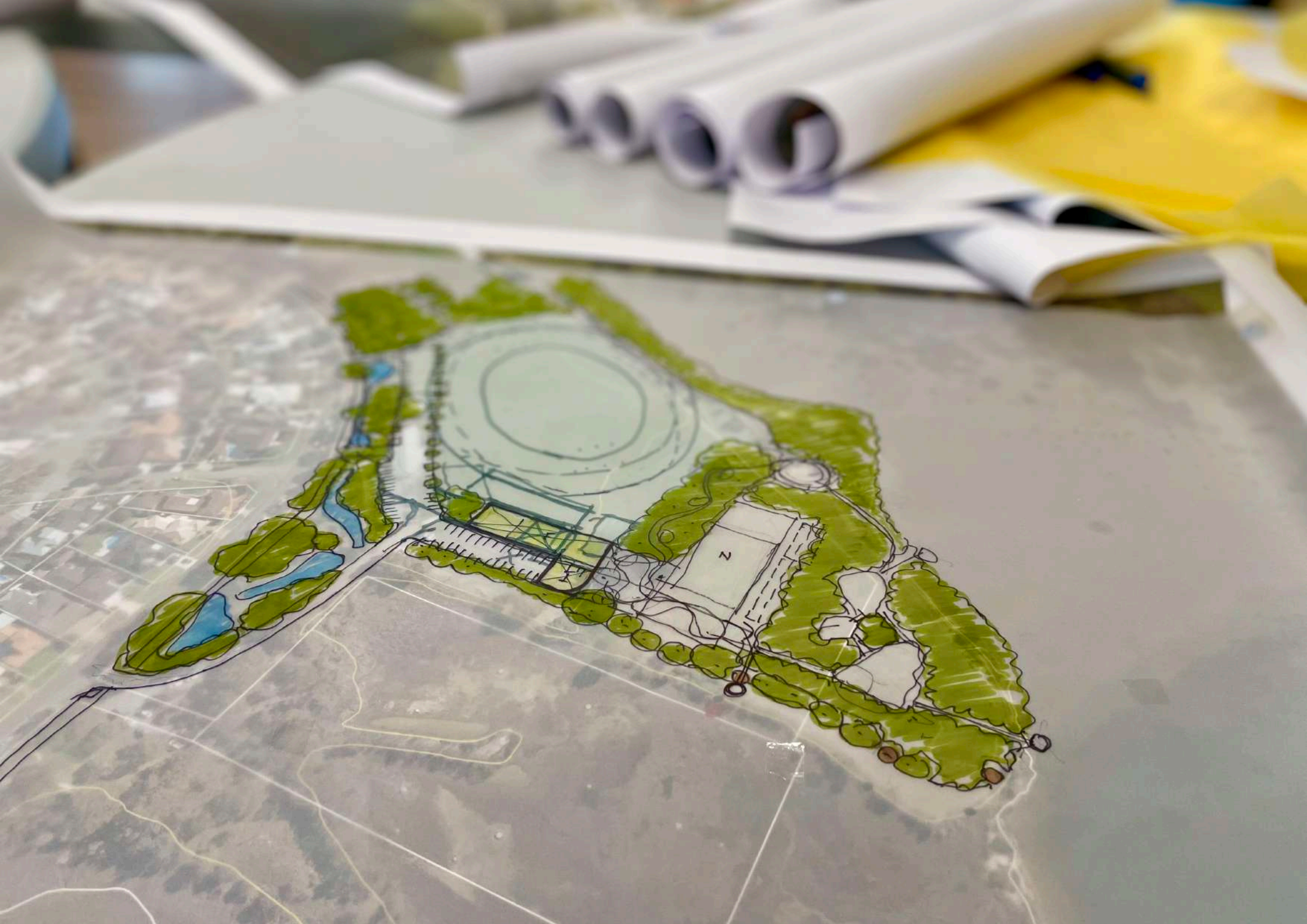
Involve the community	**Aboriginal ranger program**	**Partnership opportunities**	**Whadjuk Noongar Elder Reference Group**
Involve the community for conservation activities, such as planting more trees and environmental monitoring.	Aboriginal ranger program to have Whadjuk Noongar Elder group to share knowledge with young people.	Various partnership opportunities were noted including SERAG, Whadjuk Noongar Elders and the City of Melville	Keep the Whadjuk Noongar Elder Reference Group consistent when dealing with this Master Plan – Right People Right Place
C, KS,	**WNRG, KS**	**WNRG, KS**	**WNRG**

*WNRG = Whadjuk Noongar Reference Group, C=Community, KS=Key Stakeholders, KA=Key Agencies

4.5.3 Opportunities and key considerations

Building on the project team's knowledge with the values and ideas raised through the engagement process, the opportunities and key considerations for the management theme area are:

- Confusion around cross boundary management
- Fence to demarcate DBCA areas of management being undermined in some sections
- Opportunity for shared management of the site (Native Title Settlement, ILUA, Joint Management, A Class Reserve)
- Multiple existing leases across the site



5. Preliminary Design Response

This Section summarises the ideas that were presented on Day 3 and 4 of the Charrette event and the feedback received on those ideas that ultimately fed into the Master Plan. For a summary of the Charrette event, please refer to Section 2.2.2.

5.1 Scenarios – Day 3

After receiving a wealth of information prior-to and during the Charrette on Day 1 and 2, the project team built on the key ideas that were head as well as the existing knowledge uncovered before the Charrette. The idea was to document design responses to the key issues, opportunities and considerations raised to-date from community members, key stakeholders, Whadjuk Noongar Elders and State Government agencies whilst also acknowledging the known site constraints and issues.

By mid-afternoon the design team had drafted three 'work-in-progress' options that would be shared at an Open Design Studio session that evening.

Invite-only sessions for key State Agencies and Elected Members were held prior to the open Design Studio session with the community session running from 6:00pm – 7:30pm. We had 27 community members come to view the plans, discuss ideas with the project team and left over 100 written comments. This feedback continued to inform the Master Plan direction presented to community on day four at the community workshop for further feedback.

The three scenarios were presented under working titles:

Option 1 – 'Efficient'

This option had a clear line of sight to accommodate existing use and address many of the critical environmental issues on the foreshore, without looking to make large changes or additions to facilities already here.

Figure 17. Option 1

Option 2 – 'Balanced'

This option built on Option One by exploring, rationalising and improving amenity across the site introducing the opportunity for a café in the precinct and more detail around netball, nature plan and an interpretive centre at Troy Park.

Figure 18. Option 2

Option 3 – 'Aspirational'

The Aspirational option looked to introduce bolder changes by moving the sporting facilities from Troy Park to Attadale Foreshore and reclaiming Troy Park for environmental and cultural purposes.

Figure 19. Option 3

All three options considered various ways of protecting the environment and allowing the river to 'breathe' while improving access to the site, separating cyclists and pedestrians and highlighting culture, stories and interpretation. The team explored balancing the competing interests of protecting environmental systems and spaces whilst also providing necessary amenity for users to enjoy and appreciate the site. A key challenge that became prevalent was finding opportunities that preserve and enhance activity spaces that are supported by contemporary amenity without compromising the fragile environment.

The key feedback received at this session included:

- A stronger focus needed on protecting the environmental values with suggestions for less activity and disturbance on the Marine Park
- Confusion around the two options for Troy Park and how these worked with the proposed ovals
- Many conflicting opinions around the area dedicated for dog walking and particularly the dog agility proposal
- The idea of 'caring for the place' resonated
- Providing safer car parking with sufficient space, including area for drop-offs at Troy Park
- The increased vegetation buffer was well supported
- A want to connect with the river, particularly with the pathway moving back from the river's edge and potential impact on views
- Reducing building footprint sizes
- Amenities (BBQs, playgrounds, seating) highly favoured
- Need for shade throughout
- More separation of cyclists and pedestrians
- A café or place to grab coffee was supported
- Consider reducing the impacts of lighting on bird life
- The 'Aspirational' option was the one that attracted the most responses – both for and against

5.2 Ideas and Opportunities Design Response – Day 4

Day 4 marked the conclusion of the intensive Charrette process, where the project team took on board the feedback from the previous night's Open Design Studio and refined the three options into an overall preferred direction to raise with the community and stakeholders for further feedback. This looked to balance competing uses and priorities for the site across the five precincts:

- Attadale Bushland and Reserve West
- Attadale Reserve East
- Troy Park and Point Waylen (including two options)
- Alfred Cove and Atwell House
- Tompkins Park

The final community workshop saw 53 members of the community attend at the CoM Main Hall, to receive a presentation on the draft design response and how the design team arrived there. Following the presentation, the community were involved in a round-robin style activity which got participants to provide feedback on what they loved about the design option (and why) and what they thought could be improved. This was captured across each of the 5 sub-precincts, and a high-level overview of the key findings are shared below.

This feedback is summarised in the following spread in Figures 20-25 and the accompanying Tables 10-15.

5.3 Key areas of feedback

Following the Day 4 community workshop there were several areas that required refinement following the feedback collected, as well as further engagement required with specific stakeholders.

5.3.1 Attadale Reserve East

The Day 4 design response was also included on the MelvilleTalks project page online, which attracted response from community members who were not in attendance at the Charrette and provided written email submissions (38 total) as well as a petition for removal of the two ovals proposed in the Attadale Reserve East precinct and a petition to leave the Attadale Reserve Foreshore pathway and repair it for safe use. This resulted in a notice of motion by CoM Council at the Ordinary Council Meeting on 21 September 2021:

"That the Council directs the Chief Executive Officer to ensure that during the Attadale-Alfred Cove Master Plan Design Refinement Process only the single existing Active Reserve (Troy Park) be retained in Attadale Reserve, deleting the sports ovals from the eastern end in the current draft plan."

As a result of this motion, the ovals shown in the Attadale Reserve East precinct on the Day 4 workshop design response were removed from the refinement process of the Master Plan at that time.

The email submissions received largely included commentary on:

- Lack of support for the two-oval proposal on Attadale Reserve, including impacts regarding lighting, noise, views to the city, traffic and car parking and scale of any future clubroom facility
- Lack of support for the decreased space for the off-lead dog area (as part of the oval proposal) and lack of support for the dog agility space
- Lack of support for the hard court and pump track in the area shown
- Encouraging minimal impact of boardwalks on existing vegetation through low-lying, low scale proposals
- Concerns regarding movement of the foreshore path landward (away from proximate river views)
- More space for play areas or gathering spots (i.e., for picnics)
- Support for the increased vegetation buffer to prevent erosion
- Support for swales and living streams, boardwalks and bird watching platforms
- Support for more trees throughout the Attadale foreshore area
- The need for accessible use of any path near the foreshore

5.3.2 Stakeholder Feedback

Further engagement was undertaken with the following stakeholders:

1. Whadjuk Noongar Elder Reference Group (meeting #4)
2. DBCA and CoM
3. Troy Park Sporting Association (TPSA)
4. Melville Bowling Club

This feedback is summarised in the following spread in Figures 20-25 and the accompanying Tables 10-15.

Figure 20. Attadale Bushland and Reserve West Preliminary Design Responses from Day 4 of the Charrette

Sedges and rushes for foreshore buffer and sparse trees

Boardwalk over living native plantings with environmentally sensitive lighting

Dog off-lead exercise area

Boardwalk within native bushland

Viewing platform

Sedges and rushes

Precinct	Day 4 Workshop		Summary of further stakeholder feedback
	What do you like about the design response presented?	What could be improved in the design response?	
Attadale Bushland and Reserve West	• Canopy, shade and trees – Cool environment, shelter, habitat food source • Foreshore buffer – Benefits to fauna and wildlife habitat • Dog agility area is smaller • Separate areas for paths • Boardwalk – off and out of the vegetation	• Need additional trees • Dog run/exercise area needs low fencing to protect dogs/cars/people • Foreshore access • Delineation between paths • Cultural signage and significance • Public toilets and drinking fountains	• Fencing of the foreshore preferred on the reserve side rather than lawn side (DBCA) • Need for ongoing use of the space for events and event overflow parking (CoM) • Previous consultation (pre Master Plan) did not support a fenced dog exercise area at this location, however Piney Lakes was supported (CoM) • Safety implications of no fencing in dog area questioned (Elders)

Figure 21. Attadale Reserve East

Pump track

Lookout areas with seating

Shade, shelters and landscaping (amenity node)

Double-storey eco-clubroom set amongst bushland

Interpretive and directional signage

Precinct	Day 4 Workshop		Summary of further stakeholder feedback
	What do you like about the design response presented?	What could be improved in the design response?	
Attadale Reserve East	• Additional footpath along Buke Drive – separation of cyclists from pedestrians • Path pulled back from the river and the widening of the vegetation buffer – Visibility, bird watching and integration with nature • Boardwalk • Swales • Multigenerational spaces • Additional sports field – Tompkins Park under pressure of over-use	• Night, light and noise/traffic pollution – concern around effect of lighting on residents and wildlife • Parking loop – kiss and drop • More clubrooms/orientation of club room • Netball court	• Pump track and hit up wall (hard infrastructure) would not be supported by DBCA so close to the foreshore (DBCA) • The ovals (previously shown) were located too close to bushland and rainbow bee eater areas (Elders)

Figure 22. Troy Park and Point Waylen - Option 1

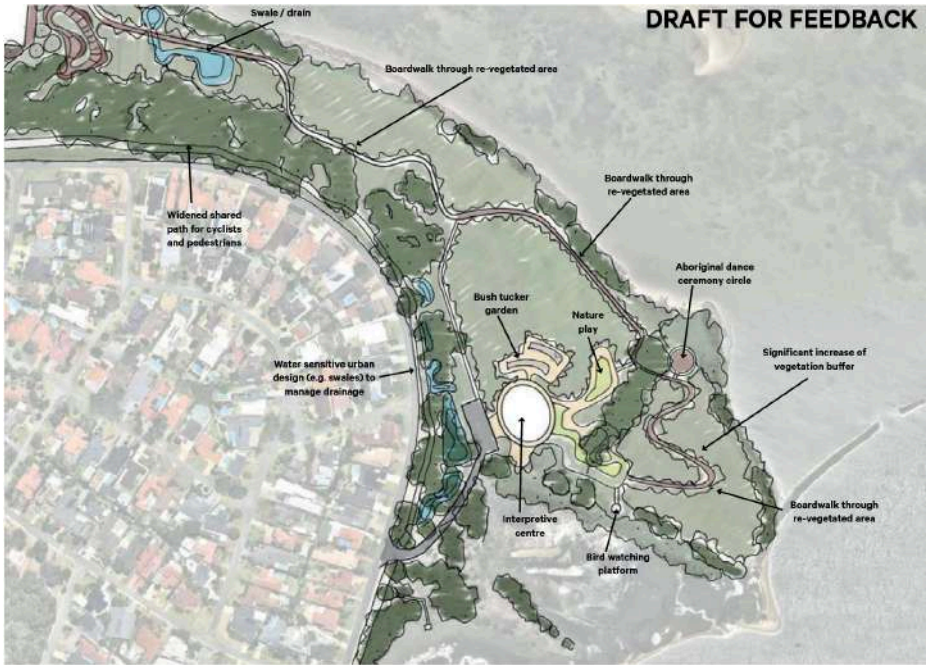


Figure 23. Troy Park and Point Waylen - Option 2

Precinct	Day 4 Workshop		Summary of further stakeholder feedback
	What do you like about the design response presented?	What could be improved in the design response?	
Troy Park and Point Waylen **OPTION 1**	• Wide buffers and conservation areas • Living stream • Access, paths and roads • Clubrooms	• Inclusion of netball courts • Sporting oval won't cope – potentially relocate or sacrifice oval altogether • Too many bends in pathways	• No structures should be located too close to the foreshore (DBCA) • Do not support closing Troy Park oval / facility due to its strategic value (CoM) • Interpretation / cultural centre highly supported as an opportunity for indigenous traineeships or a space for Welcome to Country for nearby events / dedicated living knowledge centre to allow understanding of culture (Elders) • The entry/exit drop-off model at Troy Park is ideal as there are currently drop-off issues (TPSA)
Troy Park and Point Waylen **OPTION 2**	• Nature play • Living stream and wetlands • Interpretation centre and bush tucker garden • Conservation of native vegetation • Pedestrian and cycle paths • Inclusive area – cultural element for kids and families/all ages	• More viewing platforms • Replace pump track with skate park or something for teenagers • Concern about ovals • Want fencing along the foreshore	

Option 01

Aboriginal dance ceremony circle

Bushland walkway

Interpretive and educational signage

Eco-clubroom building with viewing platform (interpretive centre can be integrated)

Nature play

Environmentally sensitive lighting

Option 02

Aboriginal dance ceremony circle

Bushland walkway

Elevated boardwalk over wetlands and native plantings

Interpretive centre

Water sensitive urban design (living stream)

Environmentally sensitive lighting

Figure 24. Alfred Cove and Atwell House

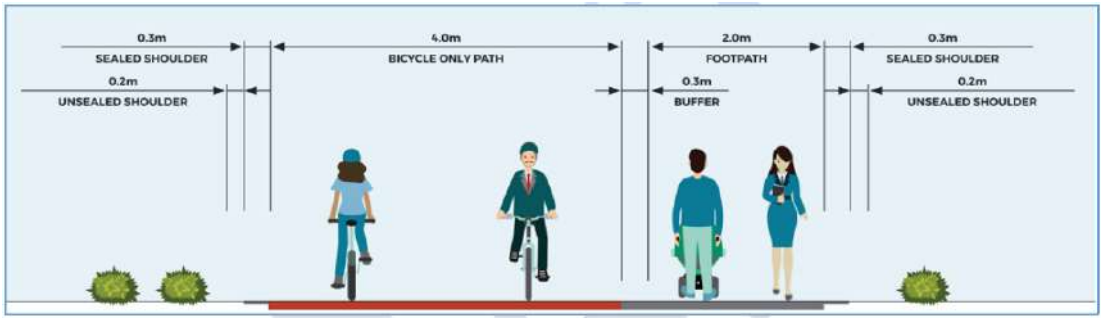
Lookout/ viewing platformv

Water sensitive urban design (living stream)

Interpretive seating spaces

Bicycle maintenance station

Educational and interpretive signage



Pedestrian and cyclist separation

Precinct	Day 4 Workshop		Summary of further stakeholder feedback
	What do you like about the design response presented?	What could be improved in the design response?	
Alfred Cove and Atwell House	• Boardwalk – Like the safety aspects. • Living stream – Cultural value and area floods in heavy weather • Nature play – Must support all ages and abilities • Additional parking – Increased parking is good • Lookout/viewing platform – Raised with good views of the water • Café - Nice outlook and appropriate location	• Cyclists need to be separated from pedestrians on the boardwalk. Looks like there will be blind corners and unsafe elements • Better cultural education and safety signage • Make space for road cyclists along Burke Drive • Café needs to be small and have accessible toilets • Food vans and picnic areas next to Atwell House	• Congested area, support for looking at precinct as a whole (DBCA) • Stormwater and run-off will need to be considered for any future developments (DBCA) • Atwell Gallery proposal needs to be highlighted (CoM) • Preference for a traditional layout model of four greens and central clubhouse (Bowls) • Preference for a bowls-run facility, particularly after deterioration of assets (Bowls) • Looking to incorporate community uses in the site (Bowls) • Want to create a bowling hub for National and State competitions (Bowls) • Opportunities to slow down cyclists through the area (Elders)

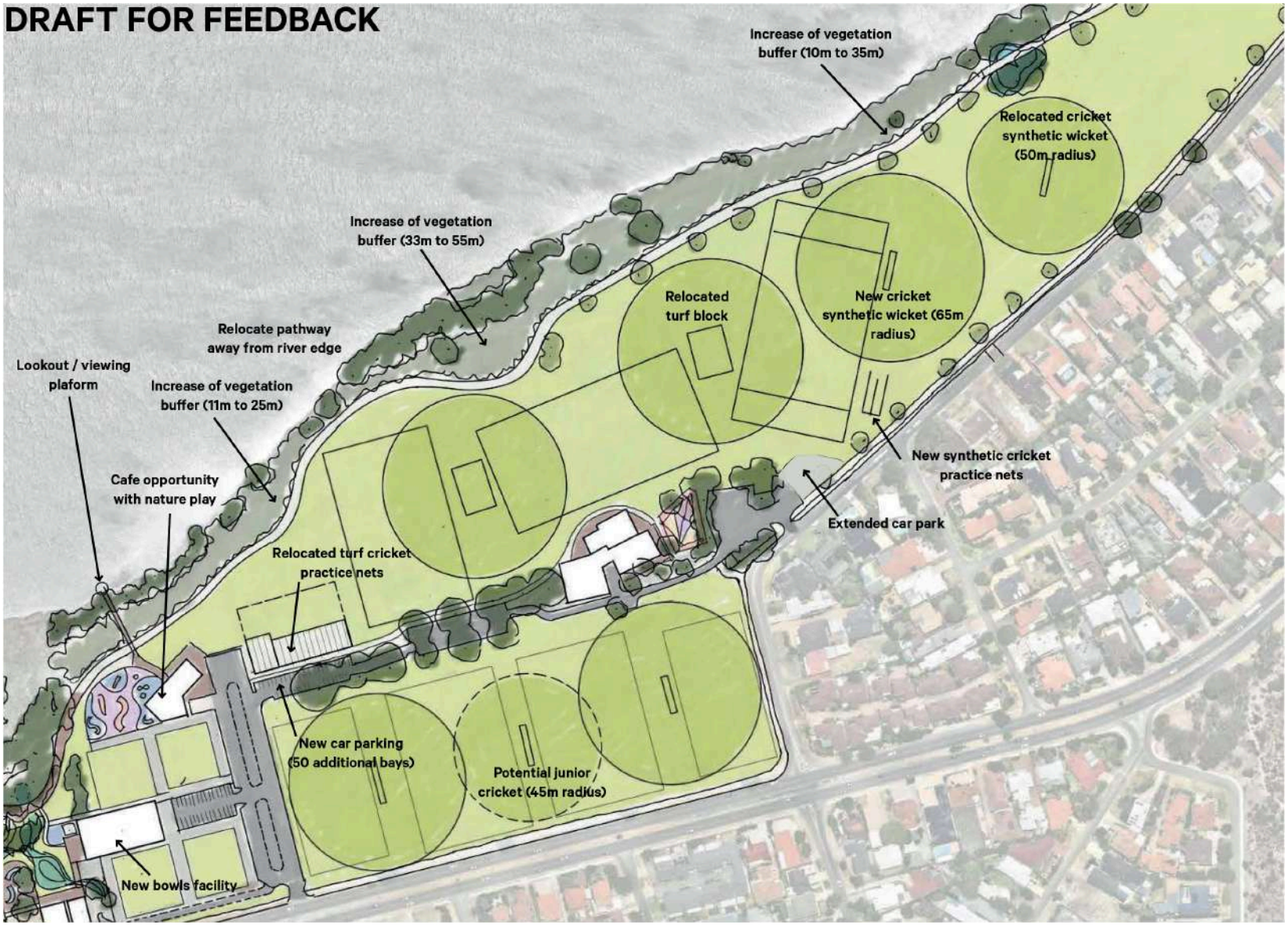


Figure 25. Tompkins Park

Sustainable cafe

Permeable hardstand

Trail marker

Nature Play

Bush tucker and sensory garden

Sedges and rushes

Precinct	Day 4 Workshop		Summary of further stakeholder feedback
	What do you like about the design response presented?	What could be improved in the design response?	
Tompkins Park	• Good use of sporting facilities • Nature play area • Access to the water from the boardwalk • Increased vegetation buffer	• Pop-up café near Bowling Club • Community garden at Atwell Precinct • Boardwalk to separate pedestrian and cycling lanes through colour or different surfaces • Crown land should be part of conservation estate • Speed limits for bikes or scooters • Utilise central road through Tompkins Park to redirect cycling onto Dunkley	• 900mm fencing preferred on reserve side (DBCA)

Part Two: Master Plan

6. Vision

The vision for the site is based around the principle of 'caring for country' that was raised by the Whadjuk Noongar Elder Reference Group.

To address the environmental pressures whilst also respecting the significant social connection to the site, the vision lies in restoring and repairing the place whilst enhancing it as a loved community space.

totem bird and they refer to
Carnaby's as a 'harbinger of rain'.

6.1 Design Principles

To help guide the future development and management of the site, a set of 'Site Design Principles' has been created based on each theme area explored through the project, responding primarily to the key considerations that have been uncovered through existing documented knowledge as well as the engagement exercise throughout this project. These Site Design Principles helped to form the design response and recommendations for the Master Plan.

Table 16 – Master Plan Site Design Principles

Theme Area	Site Design Principles
Environment and landscape	1. Maintain and reinstate ecological processes and strengthen ecological and landscape values 2. Provide enough space for adaptability for climate change and foreshore resilience 3. Recognise the environmental significance of the site 4. Landscaping with locally endemic native species 5. Reduce urban heat island effect and improve user comfort through additional tree canopy 6. Incorporating amenity and facilities that align with the environmental context and sense of place
Cultural Values	1. Representation of culture and stories, past, present and emerging 2. Interpretation opportunities should feature throughout the site as part of the future experience of the place 3. Provide a better home for all existing user groups 4. Recognise the role of the site as a multi-user community space with opportunities for all 5. Acknowledge Whadjuk Noongar Cultural values and value systems within the design, interpretation and representation across the site
Sport and Recreation	1. Strengthen the foreshore experience through providing amenity (seating, shade, wayfinding) along key connections through the site between 'amenity nodes' (i.e. Troy Park) 2. Improve connectivity, movement and adhere to 'safer by design' principles 3. Providing safer and accessible parking opportunities that meet the site need without encroaching on environmental values
Access and Movement	1. Continue the provision of playing fields and player/spectator amenities to meet community need within the site constraints 2. Improve ease and efficiency of use for recreation spaces
Management	1. Design-out conflicts where possible (i.e. off-lead dog areas and birds, cyclists and pedestrians, lighting and birds) 2. Acknowledge existing management complexities but design to optimise the outcome, with joint management process as per the South West Native Title Claim assumed to navigate this in future 3. Enable collaborative input and shared responsibility for caring for the site

7. Whole of Foreshore Recommendations

The following recommendations summarise the intended recommendations for the site that apply to the whole of the foreshore / site area. Some of these recommendations are further detailed by precinct in the following Section 8. For each recommendation there is a reference and name, a description of the recommendation, a summary of the key driver(s), the intended outcome as well as further considerations, interdependencies and staging. Each recommendation should be read across the table as a whole.

Table 17 – Whole of Foreshore Recommendations

Ref.	Recommendation	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
WF-01	**Revegetation of foreshore buffer** **Theme areas:**	Increase foreshore vegetation buffer along majority of the site (as per Figure 26), where the site allows up to 30m, and in some instances a larger or smaller buffer depending on site specific characteristics, erosion pressure and the proposed land use Remove weeds and invasive species and revegetate foreshore buffer with rushes, sedges and clusters of trees indigenous to site. Relocate the foreshore shared-use pathway to re-align with the new foreshore buffer and include fencing to protect the revegetated area.	• Erosion pressures on existing shoreline • Adaption for climate change • Protection and enhancement of the Swan Estuary Marine Park environmental values • DBCA best practice guidelines for foreshore and biodiversity protection and management require widening of vegetation buffers between the marine park and infrastructure / development (nominally 30m or more dependent on site characteristics)	• Improved robustness of riparian and foreshore vegetation to changing climate conditions • Provide an area that allows for potential foreshore movement over 50-100 years • Biodiversity and amenity enhancement • Protection of Marine Park and the revegetated area ecological values from the impacts of human activity	• Staging will need to be considered based on foreshore erosion priority. • Upgrade to the relevant paths, interpretive signage, benches, fencing etc. that coincide with the foreshore revegetation should be undertaken alongside each section as it is restored. • Conduct a view shed analysis to identify planting locations for tree clusters within the foreshore buffer to allow significant sections of views of the river to be maintained

Environment and landscape **Cultural Values** **Sports and Recreation** **Access and Movement** **Management**

Ref.	Recommendation
WF-01	Revegetation of foreshore buffer Theme areas:
WF-02	Treatment of foreshore edge Theme areas:
WF-04	Melville Bird Sanctuary Theme areas:
WF - 05	Interpretation, education and signage improvements Theme areas:
WF-06	Explore joint management opportunities Theme areas:
WF-07	Investigate public toilet location Theme areas:

Figure 26. Whole of Foreshore Recommendations

Ref.	Recommendation	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
WF-02	**Treatment of foreshore edge** **Theme areas:**	Repair the foreshore edge and increase its structural resilience through weed management, vegetation planting and bioengineering. Management of contaminated fill will also be required in some sections of the foreshore to create a more stable landform (e.g. slope of 1:4 to 1:6). This shall improve foreshore stability and support a longer-term transition towards managed retreat response to projected sea level rise.	• Erosion pressures on existing shoreline • Aesthetic and safety issues, including presence of rubble/ debris, weeds and scarping	• Increased foreshore stability (e.g. greater resilience to storms or progressive change) • Clean, safe, visually appealing and environmentally robust foreshore	• Requirements for foreshore treatments will change over time, due to variable weather conditions, changes in foreshore use and long-term projected climate change • The type of bioengineering used to stabilise the foreshore will be dependent on the soil contamination investigations and the reprofiling potential

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Ref.	Recommendation	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
WF-03	**Improved movement network** **Theme areas:**	To improve movement and connection through the site a movement network has been created at a broader site level that aims to reduce cyclist and pedestrian conflict. A slower, passive walking path (to be universally accessible) is intended to be created as part of the re-alignment of the foreshore path to accommodate re-vegetation. Creating this out of compacted crushed limestone (or similar) well help to indicate the passive path experience and discourage fast commuters. Widening the shared-path through the site where possible to create a separated path and continuing it along Burke Drive in Attadale will help to create a different experience for those wanting to move through the site more quickly. *Refer Figure 27.* An alternative layout for the movement network of the site includes maintaining the walking and cycling aspect alongside the foreshore (against the new vegetation line from WF-01), particularly in Attadale Reserve. This path should also be upgraded to a separated path minimum 4.5m in width, including a minimum 2.5m for two dedicated cycle lanes with an adjacent 2m pedestrian path. This will help to reduce pedestrian and cyclist conflicts. Also include a simple concrete path along Burke Drive (ABR-06, ARE-03) to allow for accessibility in the reserve, but reduce the likelihood of conflicts with cyclists and adjacent car bays. *Refer Figure 27a.*	• Separation of pedestrians and cyclists a key engagement outcome • Safety issues with current right-angle bends and tight corners in the shared path near the Atwell precinct • High volume of cyclists move through the site each year • Conflicts between pedestrians and cyclists in a congested zone	• Creating a slower 'passive' walking experience near the foreshore • Incorporating viewing platforms and providing opportunities to stop, rest and get closer to the water's edge • Creating a commuter/movement network through the site that can accommodate pedestrians and cyclists • Boardwalk experiences to move safely through the site and connect to the river, allowing people to connect with the natural qualities of the foreshore environment • Ensure there are still viewing points to the river along the re-aligned pathways providing opportunities to stop, rest and get closer to the water's edge through majority planting of sedges with pockets of native trees • Separate pedestrians and cyclists where possible through converting shared paths to separated paths for key routes	• Ensuring the material used for the slower, passive path is universally accessible • Including interpretation, signage and artwork opportunities along the passive walk to enhance the experience • Provide rest nodes at regular intervals with seating and shade for comfort • Provide bicycle maintenance facility at selected node/s. • Separate pedestrians and cyclists where possible through converting shared paths to separated paths for key routes

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Ref.	Recommendation	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
WF-04	**Melville Bird Sanctuary** **Theme areas:**	Note the boundaries of the Melville Bird Sanctuary (MBS) relevant to the site (Stage 1). Inclusion of bird information, knowledge, cautions for viewing the wildlife in WF-05 for the relevant site areas. Opportunity for future role of the Bird Sanctuary in the relocated Troy Park clubrooms (TPPW-05) or shared use of some facilities (meeting rooms etc.).	• Friends of Melville Bird Sanctuary • International agreements for protecting migratory birds (both aquatic and terrestrial)	• Establishment of a bird sanctuary • Management of the area compatible with a bird sanctuary	• Further discussions around defining the required level of management for a bird sanctuary is required between DBCA and CoM • Future opportunity for the MBS to share facilities with redeveloped Troy Park clubrooms
WF-05	**Interpretation, education and signage improvements** **Theme areas:**	Signage and interpretation are needed across the entirety of the site. This is a significant opportunity to create signage that provides an educational and interpretive function as much as a directional function. Some of the key things this signage should include are: • Whadjuk Noongar connections and stories • Important cultural narratives and places of significance • Environmental values, knowledge and significance • Protections, cautions and directions for being in the area • Previous site uses (e.g. dairy at Atwell Farm) • Original shoreline	• Rich site information • Lack of interpretation currently present • Education opportunities to share site importance and cultural connections to place	• Users of the site are informed of the values and significance of the site • Sharing of stories and cultural narratives • Appreciation and understanding of the complexities and components of the site • Enhanced connection to place	• This should be branded as a holistic piece of infrastructure, although it can be delivered as appropriate in the relevant stages. • Ensure signage is included throughout the foreshore that helps to document the uses and sensitivities of the space, and where care needs to be taken (i.e. Bird Watching area, do not disturb the birds) • In line with the City of Melville's Stretch Reconciliation Action Plan (2017-2021), explore dual naming for the site, possibly with the Noongar Boodjar Language Centre.

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Ref.	Recommendation	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
WF-06	**Explore joint management opportunities** **Theme areas:**	Refer Section 9.3 of this report for further detail. It is further recommended that DBCA prepare an update and review of the Swan Estuary Marine Park Management Plan 1999-2009 to consider management of activities and uses in line with the recommended changes from the Master Plan. This should be discussed as part of the joint management arrangement between CoM, DBCA and the Whadjuk Corporation.	• Joint Management under the South West Native Title Claim • Existing groups that assist with management, volunteering and maintenance of the site • The need to resolve existing management issues and complexities	• Collaborative management of the site • Clear roles and responsibilities • Opportunity for involvement of Aboriginal in caring for the place	• Refer Section 9.3 of this report for further detail. • Future joint management agreements should consider strategies for prevention and mitigation of tree and vegetation vandalism. • Future joint management agreements should consider response to emergencies, such as fire prevention
WF-07	**Investigate public toilet location** **Theme areas:**	Investigate the location of a public toilet within the vicinity of Attadale Reserve to service existing user groups. Two possible locations are at the western or eastern end of the open space.	• Lack of a public toilet in the vicinity of a large, open community space	• Providing amenity for user groups without them having to leave the site	• Depending on ease of connecting into the surrounding sewer network • May require pump station, needs to come from Burke Drive connection • Treatment may be required for the material uncovered from digging a trench connection

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Ref.	Recommendation	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
WF-08	**Investigate location of an additional oval** **Theme areas:**	The CoM ARIS report notes the demand for a future (senior) oval by 2036 and acknowledges the previous identification of a cricket oval on the Point Waylen Peninsula. This Master Plan process has uncovered the significant environmental pressures and values of that space, and therefore recommend the area be converted into a more passive landscaped and revegetated space (refer TPPW- 02). Investigations should be undertaken within 10 years to determine the need for, and appropriate location of, an additional oval in the vicinity of Troy Park as identified in the ARIS (or as part of the review of ARIS). These investigations should also look into the size, use and supporting infrastructure required.	• ARIS identification of an additional oval by 2036 • Increasing numbers of participants in junior sports at Troy Park	• Planning provision for adequate active sporting fields • Specific investigations into an appropriate location for an oval	• Future ARIS report and process undertaken every 5 years, so next report likely by 2025 with new census data
WF-09	**Identify appropriate location for a café** **Theme areas:**	Engagement outcomes demonstrated an interest in a small café somewhere within the site. The best location for this café is not yet determined as the plans for Troy Park clubrooms, Melville Bowling Club and the Atwell precinct are still evolving. In the interim, temporary provision through coffee vans or similar could assist to test the usage of a small café facility, potentially at the eastern end of Tompkins Park.	• Community identified a want for a small café in the site • Several community hubs in the site are evolving in their design, all with the potential to host a small café facility	• Small café that is compatible with the environmental values of the site (visually and from a footprint perspective) • Filling the gap in the market along the foreshore between Applecross and Pt Walter	• Not creating a duplication of cafe facilities, unless demand is adequate

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Figure 27. Proposed site movement network

Figure 27a. Alternative site movement network

WF-01 – Revegetation of foreshore buffer

WF-02 – Treatment of foreshore edge

WF-03 – Improved movement network

WF-03 – Improved movement network

WF-05 – Interpretation, education and signage improvements

WF-05 – Interpretation, education and signage improvements

WF-07 – Investigate public toilet location

ABR-01	Boardwalk through Attadale Bushland Theme areas:
ABR-02	Rehabilitation and revegetation of the foreshore Theme areas:
ABR-03	Foreshore boardwalk Theme areas:
ABR-04	Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) Treatment 'constructed wetland' Theme areas:
ABR-05	Car parking along Burke Drive Theme areas:
ABR-06	Create separated path along Burke Drive Theme areas:
ABR-07	Additional trees in lawned area Theme areas:

Figure 28. Attadale Bushland & Reserve (West) Precinct Recommendations

8. Precinct-Based Recommendations

The following recommendations summarise the intended recommendations for each precinct as defined in Section 3.4. For each recommendation there is a reference and name, a description of the recommendation, a summary of the key driver(s), the intended outcome as well as further considerations, interdependencies and staging. Each recommendation should be read across the table as a whole.

8.1 Attadale Bushland & Reserve (West)

Table 18 – Attadale Bushland & Reserve (West) Precinct Recommendations

Ref.	Recommendation	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
ABR-01	**Boardwalk through Attadale Bushland** **Theme areas:**	In the immediate term, DBCA and CoM are working to repair the existing (eroded) foreshore path and make it safe. Installation of a temporary foreshore edge treatment shall be constructed adjacent to the damaged pathway, to be removed after a boardwalk has been constructed landward. A boardwalk will be created through the Attadale bushland to connect into the existing boardwalk and western edge of the open space. Once the boardwalk is complete, the existing (repaired path) would be removed and the boardwalk would become the primary access way for pedestrians.	• Erosion pressures on existing shoreline that are undermining the pathway • Adaption for climate change • Impacts of erosion on the marine park • Dieback and weed management in the bushland area by preventing contact with the soils	• Maintain access through the bushland area to connect with natural aspects of the site • Creating a separate pathway for a slower pace through the site as an alternative to the shared path along Burke Drive • Improve foreshore stability through revegetation of the eroding areas • Ensure the design of the boardwalk and viewing platform materials, elevation and location avoids disturbance of bird nesting habitat, tree removal where possible, and is resilient for future sea level rise • Consider the whole of life cost for each boardwalk and viewing platform to incorporate different environmentally sensitive materials appropriate to the site to ensure the boardwalk is long lasting.	• Priority to ensure existing access path is safe • Exact location of boardwalk should be based on lowest impact to existing vegetation whilst maximising opportunities to enjoy river views • Provide a management plan for the materiality of the boardwalks and viewing platforms to maintain the structure rather than replacing the entire asset.

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Ref.	Recommendation	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
ABR-02	**Rehabilitation and revegetation of the foreshore** **Theme areas:**	Increase foreshore vegetation buffer (as per Figure 28), approximately 25-30m from the foreshore edge (currently 8-10m). Implement foreshore stabilisation treatment including weed removal, regrading and bioengineering. Bioengineering to enhance foreshore stability may comprise nodes, with a staggered alignment to retain sandy swales. Revegetation of foreshore with rushes, sedges and clusters of indigenous to site trees. Relocation of the foreshore shared-use pathway to re-align with the new foreshore buffer and to be made out of crushed limestone (or a similar accessible material) for passive walking. Inclusion of a fence to protect the revegetated area.	• Erosion pressures on existing shoreline • Climate change adaptation • Protection of the Swan Estuary Marine Park environmental values • DBCA best practice foreshore protection guidelines	• Increase in foreshore stability • Improvement in biodiversity value of the site • Protection of the Marine Park and its flora and fauna • Creating a separate pathway for a passive walking pace through the site as an alternative to the shared path along Burke Drive • All paths will need to meet Australian Standards and DDA requirements in terms of providing inclusive access for all users.	• Priority for foreshore repair in this area, particularly alongside the bushland area which is currently exposed and is an existing issue • Conduct a view shed analysis to identify planting locations for tree clusters within the foreshore buffer to allow significant sections of views of the river to be maintained

Ref.	Recommendation	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
ABR-03	**Foreshore boardwalk** **Theme areas:**	Create a boardwalk experience between two viewing platforms through the revegetated section of the foreshore that also allows river views.	• Strong community connection to the water, being able to view it whilst walking along the foreshore • Relocation of the foreshore pathway inward from the foreshore will change the views, so suitable opportunities to get closer to the water edge should be explored where possible	• Maintain a point in the site whereby users can experience closer views and connection to the water • Incorporate interpretive and educational elements alongside this viewing experience • Provide places to pause, rest and seek shade. • To allow for any re-planting of trees where there are any to be removed • Design of the boardwalk to ensure disability access and a maintenance program put in place • Ensure the design of the boardwalk and viewing platform materials, elevation and location avoids disturbance of bird nesting habitat, tree removal where possible, and is resilient for future sea level rise • Consider the whole of life cost for each boardwalk and viewing platform to incorporate different environmentally sensitive materials appropriate to the site to ensure the boardwalk is long lasting. • Retain and enhance views from the viewing platforms of the mudflats, Swan River, bird life and Perth City	• Impact of the boardwalk in the buffer area needs to be considered and managed appropriately so as not to degrade environmental values and to restrict access to the Marine Park • Not an immediate priority and would likely be completed when the Attadale Reserve foreshore is revegetated as a whole and the path is moved away from the river edge • Provide a management plan for the materiality of the boardwalks and viewing platforms to maintain the structure rather than replacing the entire asset.

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Ref.	Recommendation	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
ABR-04	**Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) Treatment 'constructed wetland'** **Theme areas:**	Investigate feasibility of creating a constructed wetland to treat storm and groundwater from the local catchment, reduce scour and provide increased habitat and amenity value. The area could be designed to be dog friendly (dog nature play with agility elements),or used to irrigate turf via subsurface wetland system (if the flows from the catchment are suitable).	• This area of has the lowest instances of miscellaneous fill for the site, therefore presenting good opportunity for water treatment • Best practice water management reducing reliance on hard infrastructure and irrigation • Educational opportunity to "daylight" stormwater infrastructure.	• Improved passive treatment of stormwater entering the marine park particularly first flush retention and infiltration • Habitat creation • Improved amenity and interest • Flood management particularly during storm events. • Climate change adaptation	• Several site Investigations are required to determine feasibility of the project • Investigation should include a feature survey, stormwater and groundwater flows, contamination and Geotech assessment • Modelling would be required to determine the appropriate size of the constructed wetland
ABR-05	**Car parking along Burke Drive** **Theme areas:**	Creation of approximately 63 new car parking bays in the verge along Burke Drive between Ormond Rd and Tanson St. The bays should allow for a minimum 8m depth to allow reversing area to see any road cyclists, in accordance with Australian Standards. This would also include trees alongside the car bays to ensure provision of shade. Extending the existing bays between Roberts Rd and Ormond Rd to a minimum 8m depth should also be completed.	• Greater depth in car bays is required to improve sight distance and reduce conflicts between vehicles and cyclists along Burke Drive • Provision of car parking will assist users of the space as well as events	• Safer parking near Attadale Reserve • Structured parking which identify safe locations for parking	• Additional parking required when improved or new land uses implemented • Improvements to existing 90 degree bays should be undertaken in short term due to existing crash history. • Consider reinforced grass, compacted gravel or semi permeable surfaces for the car parking areas to help reduce the overall heat island affect, run off as well as limit water need. • ACROD Bays will be provided in accordance with the Building Code of Australia and the City's Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2017-2022; seeking to achieve a minimum provision of 2%.

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Ref.	Recommendation	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
ABR-06	**Create separated path along Burke Drive** **Theme areas:**	Consider two options for creating a path along Burke Drive in accordance with Figure 27 and Figure 27a. The former looks at introducing a separated path along Burke Drive (minimum 4.5m in width, including a minimum 2.5m for two dedicated cycle lanes with an adjacent 2m pedestrian path) for cyclists and pedestrians, to complement the pedestrian passive path along the foreshore. The latter looks at introducing a simple concrete path (approx. 2.5m wide) similar to that along Dunkley Avenue, to ensure accessibility and circular connection in the reserve, but to focus the main pedestrian and cyclists movement along a separated path along the foreshore. In either scenario, include a small 'staggered' fence along this path (reserve side, for the length of the dog exercise area) to prevent dogs running out onto the path and Burke Drive.	• Providing options that help to reduce pressure on the single shared use path currently in the area • Separation of pedestrians and cyclists a key engagement outcome	• Reduced conflict between pedestrians and cyclists • Preferred path/route for recreational cyclists travelling slowly • Encourage faster cyclists to use the road	• Timing of this pathway can be delivered separately to the widening of the path near Alfred Cove • The path is best to be in place whilst the foreshore path is being relocated and Attadale Reserve is undergoing revegetation
ABR-07	**Additional trees in lawned area** **Theme areas:**	Clusters of trees throughout the lawned Attadale Reserve area to create pockets of amenity and shade in a vast open space.	• Lack of tree canopy in reserve • Lack of shade highlighted as a priority to address by community	• Pockets of amenity and shade in a vast open space • Reduced urban heat island	• Utilising native species • CoM to order suitable trees well in advance of planting to get a desirable shape and canopy cover • Conduct a viewshed analysis prior to identifying planting locations

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8.1.1 Other notes relevant to this precinct

- Off-lead dog use maintained the Attadale Reserve area
- Access to area for events and overflow car parking (Point Walter events) continues

ABR-01 – Boardwalk through Attadale Bushland

ABR-03 – Foreshore boardwalk

ABR-04 – Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) Treatment 'constructed wetland'

ABR-05 – Car parking along Burke Drive

ABR-07 – Additional trees in lawned area

ARE-01	Rehabilitation and revegetation of the foreshore Theme areas:
ARE-02	Car parking along Burke Drive Theme areas:
ARE-03	Create/widen separated path along Burke Drive Theme areas:
ARE-04	Additional trees in lawned area Theme areas:
ARE-05	Two viewing platforms Theme areas:
ARE-06	Daylight drain / swale Theme areas:
ARE-07	Passive seating area Theme areas:

Figure 29. Attadale Reserve East Precinct Recommendations

8.2 Attadale Reserve East

Table 19 – Attadale Reserve East Precinct Recommendations

Ref.	Recommendation name	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
ARE-01	**Rehabilitation and revegetation of the foreshore** **Theme areas:**	Increase foreshore vegetation buffer (as per Figure 29), approximately 25-30m from the foreshore edge (currently 8-10m). Implement foreshore stabilization treatment including weed removal, regrading, and bioengineering. Bioengineering to enhance foreshore stability may comprise nodes, with a staggered alignment to retain sandy swales. Revegetation of foreshore with rushes, sedges, and clusters of indigenous to site trees. Relocation of the foreshore Shared-use pathway to re-align with the new foreshore buffer and to be made from crushed limestone (or a similar accessible material) for passive walking. Inclusion of a fence to protect the revegetated area. Introducing a new connection between the foreshore path and Burke Drive outside of the existing vegetated area to disburse through traffic and reduce impact.	• Erosion pressures on existing shoreline • Climate change adaptation • Protection of the Swan Estuary Marine Park environmental values • DBCA best practice foreshore protection guidelines	• Increase foreshore stability • Ensure there are still viewing points to the river along the re-aligned pathways through majority planting of sedges with pockets of native trees • Creating a separate pathway for a passive walking pace through the site as an alternative to the shared path along Burke Drive • All paths will need to meet Australian Standards and DDA requirements in terms of providing inclusive access for all users	• Low priority for this foreshore repair due to the lower impact being experienced currently • Sea level rise is likely to cause some scarping in the future. As such investigations should be conducted prior to revegetation activities to determine the extent of possible regrading (dependent on contamination) and the cut volume • Anecdotal evidence indicates that Rainbow Bee Eater may nest in the area. Detailed survey is required prior to planning or undertaking any restoration works to ensure nesting area protection. • Conduct a view shed analysis to identify planting locations for tree clusters within the foreshore buffer to allow significant sections of views of the river to be maintained

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Ref.	Recommendation name	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
ARE-02	**Car parking along Burke Drive** **Theme areas:**	Creation of approximately 83 new car parking bays in the verge along Burke Drive between Tanson St and Haig Rd (there are currently 4 parallel bays in this zone). The bays should allow for a minimum 8m depth to allow for an off-road reversing area and to see any road cyclists, in accordance with Australian Standards. This would also include trees alongside the car bays to ensure provision of shade.	• Greater depth in car bays is required to reduce conflicts between vehicles and cyclists along Burke Drive • Provision of car parking will assist users of the space as well as events • Parking pressures at nearby Troy Park	• Safer utilised parking near Attadale Reserve • Alternative parking for Troy Park for those who don't need immediate access • Trees must not obstruct the view to cyclists travelling east bound on the road	• Additional parking required when improved or new land uses implemented • Consider reinforced grass, compacted gravel or semi permeable surfaces for the car parking areas to help reduce the overall heat island affect, run off as well as limit water need. • ACROD Bays will be provided in accordance with the Building Code of Australia and the City's Disability Access and Inclusion Plan 2017-2022; seeking to achieve a minimum provision of 2%.
ARE-03	**Create/widen separated path along Burke Drive** **Theme areas:**	Consider two options for creating a path along Burke Drive in accordance with Figure 27 and Figure 27a. The former looks at introducing a separated path along Burke Drive (minimum 4.5m in width, including a minimum 2.5m for two dedicated cycle lanes with an adjacent 2m pedestrian path) for cyclists and pedestrians, to complement the pedestrian passive path along the foreshore. This would intersect with the current shared path (widened where possible to a separated path) along Burke Drive (at approximately Haig Road). The latter looks at introducing a simple concrete path (approx. 2.5m wide) similar to that along Dunkley Avenue, to ensure accessibility and circular connection in the reserve, but to focus the main pedestrian and cyclists movement along a separated path along the foreshore. In either scenario, include a small 'staggered' fence along this path (reserve side, for the length of the dog exercise area) to prevent dogs running out onto the path and Burke Drive.	• Providing options that help to reduce pressure on the single shared use path currently in the area • Separation of pedestrians and cyclists a key engagement outcome	• Reduced conflict between pedestrians and cyclists • Preferred path/route for recreational cyclists	• Timing of this pathway can be delivered separately to the widening of the path near Alfred Cove • The path is best to be in place whilst the foreshore path is being relocated and Attadale Reserve is undergoing revegetation

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Ref.	Recommendation name	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
ARE - 04	**Additional trees in lawned area** **Theme areas:** ●	Clusters of trees throughout the lawned Attadale Reserve area to create pockets of amenity and shade in a vast open space.	• Lack of tree canopy in reserve • Lack of shade highlighted as a priority to address by community	• Pockets of amenity and shade in a vast open space • Reduced urban heat island	• Utilise native to site species • CoM to order suitable trees well in advance of planting to get a desirable shape and canopy cover • Conduct a viewshed analysis prior to identifying planting locations • Tree planting is to be conducted in accordance with the tree planting plan developed for the whole precinct

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Ref.	Recommendation name	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
ARE - 05	**Two viewing platforms** **Theme areas:**	Create two viewing platforms that allow sites users to get closer to the water and maintain a connection to the river.	• Strong community connection to the water, being able to view it whilst walking along the foreshore • Relocation of the foreshore pathway inward from the foreshore will change the views, so suitable opportunities to get closer to the water edge should be explored where possible	• Maintain a point in the site whereby users can experience closer views and connection to the water • Incorporate interpretive and educational elements at each viewing platform • To allow for any re-planting of trees where there are any to be removed • Design of the viewing platforms to ensure disability access and a maintenance program put in place • Ensure the design of the boardwalk and viewing platform materials, elevation and location avoids disturbance of bird nesting habitat, tree removal where possible, and is resilient for future sea level rise • Consider the whole of life cost for each boardwalk and viewing platform to incorporate different environmentally sensitive materials appropriate to the site to ensure the boardwalk is long lasting. • Retain and enhance views from the viewing platforms of the mudflats, Swan River, bird life and Perth City	• Impact of the boardwalk in the buffer area needs to be considered and managed appropriately so as not to degrade environmental values and to restrict access to the Marine Park • Not an immediate priority and would likely be completed when the Attadale Reserve foreshore is revegetated as a whole and the path is moved away from the river edge • Provide a management plan for the materiality of the boardwalks and viewing platforms to maintain the structure rather than replacing the entire asset.

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Ref.	Recommendation name	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
ARE - 06	**Daylight drain / swale** **Theme areas:**	Haig Road Drainage outlet includes creation of constructed wetland to treat storm and groundwater from the local catchment, reduce scour and provide increased habitat and amenity value.	• Best practice water management reducing reliance on hard infrastructure • Educational opportunity to "daylight" stormwater infrastructure.	• Improved passive treatment of stormwater entering the marine park particularly first flush retention and infiltration • Habitat creation • Improved amenity and interest	• Ground investigations required to determine level of waste/ uncontrolled fill. • Anecdotal evidence indicates that Rainbow Bee Eater may nest in the area. Detailed survey is required prior to planning or undertaking any restoration works to ensure nesting area protection.
ARE - 07	**Passive seating area** **Theme areas:**	Creating a passive seating area between the new crushed limestone (or similar) passive pathway and the foreshore. This area would have minimal hard structures, but be a landscaped area with seating spaces, pockets of lawn and trees. Opportunities to include a native garden or sensory garden. The area should also include signage and interpretation.	• A core value of being a place to connect, and providing an opportunity to connect with nature • Presently not many passive spaces to pause and reflect throughout the site • Providing a more intimate and immersive spatial environment along the foreshore.	• Allowing for a place within the site to pause, reflect and be present amongst the natural qualities • Key node for interpretation • Passive space to be 'in place'	• Use of low impact materials that are environmentally sensitive • Could be used as a small gathering space in future as part of any educational programs or functions

8.2.1 Other notes relevant to this precinct

- Off-lead dog use maintained in the Attadale Reserve area
- Access to area for events and overflow car parking (Point Walter events) continues

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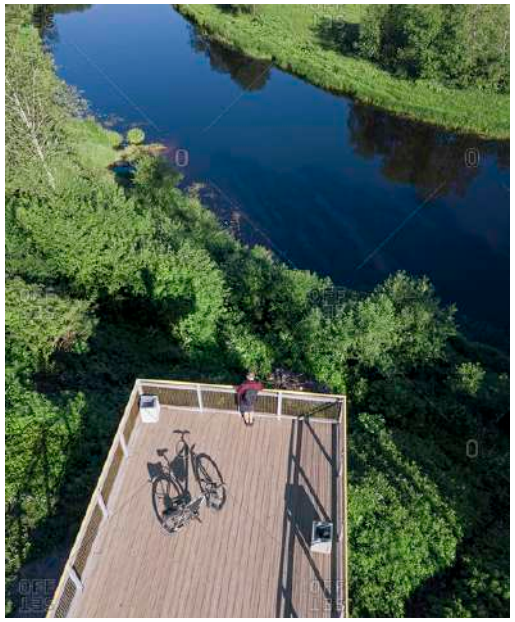
ARE-04 – Additional trees in lawned area

ARE-07 – Passive seating area



ARE-05 – Two viewing platforms

DRAFT FOR FEEDBACK
Crown land → conservation estate
inappropriate site for basketball – less valuable land
Skate park
Pump track?
More food van/picnic area next to Atwell House
Attadale Alfred Cove Fore
Final Community Workshop, Thursday 29
What do you like?

TPPW-01	Rehabilitation and revegetation of the foreshore Theme areas:
TPPW-02	Further design detail for Point Waylen Theme areas:
TPPW - 03	Widen path along Burke Drive to create a separated path Theme areas:
TPPW-04	Relocate netball to Point Walter Theme areas:
TPPW-05	Investigate relocation of Troy Park Clubrooms Theme areas:
TPPW-06	Water sensitive urban design (WSUD) Theme areas:

Figure 30. Troy Park & Point Waylen Precinct Recommendations

8.3 Troy Park and Point Waylen

Table 20 – Troy Park & Point Waylen Precinct Recommendations

Ref.	Recommendation name	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
TPPW-01	**Rehabilitation and revegetation of the foreshore** **Theme areas:**	Increase foreshore vegetation buffer (as per Figure 30), approximately 25-30m from the foreshore edge (currently 0-22m). Revegetation of foreshore buffer with rushes, sedges and clusters of indigenous to site trees. These sites have a degraded foreshore that requires priority treatment due to current erosion pressures. Foreshore remediation will require excavation of debris, regrading and bioengineering stabilisation works. Bioengineering to enhance foreshore stability may comprise of continuous linear treatments, such as brushwalling, potentially integrated with nodes to support localised beach creation. Regrading is required to support riparian zone migration. Creation of a new passive pathway to be made out of crushed limestone (or a similar accessible material) for passive walking. Inclusion of a fence to protect the revegetated area.	• Erosion pressures on existing shoreline • Climate change adaptation • Protection of the Swan Estuary Marine Park environmental values • DBCA best practice foreshore protection guidelines.	• Increase foreshore stability • Increase resilience of riparian vegetation, by creating greater space for migration • Creating a separate pathway for a passive walking pace through the site (and to access Point Waylen) as an alternative to the shared path along Burke Drive • All paths will need to meet Australian Standards and DDA requirements in terms of providing inclusive access for all users.	• High priority for this foreshore repair due to the erosion pressures currently at Point Waylen • Contamination investigation required to ensure safe work conditions and appropriate disposal of excavated material and to determine average costs of soil disposal opportunities for reuse and recycling (e.g. brick material, metal etc). • Sequence of works essential to ensure safe and economic delivery of the envisioned infrastructure - i.e. foreshore works must be completed first before attempting revegetation and installation of infrastructure • Anecdotal evidence indicates that Rainbow Bee Eater may nest in the area. Detailed survey is required prior to planning or undertaking any restoration works to ensure nesting areas are protected. • Conduct a view shed analysis to identify planting locations for tree clusters within the foreshore buffer to allow significant sections of views of the river to be maintained

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Ref.	Recommendation name	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
TPPW-02	**Further design detail for Point Waylen** **Theme areas:**	The area surrounding Troy Park between Point Waylen and the Alfred Cove Nature Reserve is environmentally significant, sensitive and is currently experiencing pressures from foreshore processes and recreational uses. To enhance the values of the Nature Reserve and protect Point Waylen, the area has been identified as an opportunity for a sympathetic environmental and cultural hub. It also presents the opportunity to be a key part of the site for representation of Aboriginal culture and values, and the Whadjuk Noongar Elder Reference Group identified the opportunity for a ceremony (dance) circle that could be used for performance but also shared with the broader community. Other opportunities include an interpretive centre (co-located with the future Troy Park clubrooms), nature play, seating and interpretive rest nodes, and a boardwalk through the revegetated Point Waylen area. This area should go through a concept design exercise to further resolve detailed considerations for the precinct.	• A lack of cultural connection, interpretation and education throughout the site • Environmental significance and sensitivity in the area • Whadjuk Noongar Elder Reference Group identification for a ceremony circle	• Interpretation, representation, and presentation of Aboriginal culture and storytelling opportunities • Create a cultural node in the site which could be utilised as a 'welcome to country' spot for local events • Opportunity to integrate the Melville Bird Sanctuary and education about the environmental aspects of the site in a central hub • To allow for any re-planting of trees where there are any to be removed • Design of the viewing platform and boardwalk to ensure disability access and a maintenance program put in place • Ensure the design of the boardwalk and viewing platform materials, elevation and location avoids disturbance of bird nesting habitat, tree removal where possible, and is resilient for future sea level rise • Consider the whole of life cost for each boardwalk and viewing platform to incorporate different environmentally sensitive materials appropriate to the site to ensure the boardwalk is long lasting. • Retain and enhance views from the viewing platforms of the mudflats, Swan River, bird life and Perth City	• Limited soil study and recommendations for planting species that best suit conditions whilst drawing on local species assemblage • Signage and interpretation opportunities in this area should draw upon the environmental uniqueness of the site (including birdlife) and cultural connections of the site • Consider the upgrade of the existing play space at Troy Park as a separate upgrade to the nature play space for Point Waylen, or investigate as a joint space with good access opportunities from the clubrooms. • Include natural materials where possible to reduce the heat load. • Best Practice Lighting Design (National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife, January 2020 by DBCA and the Department of the Environment and Energy) should be implemented on all infrastructure with externally visible artificial lighting. • Complete an acoustic study during both noisy and quiet periods to determine adequate sound proofing to reduce the impact on wildlife. Complete this prior to any improvements or relocation of the Troy Park Clubrooms. • Provide a management plan for the materiality of the boardwalks and viewing platforms to maintain the structure rather than replacing the entire asset. • Identify opportunities for development of suitable spaces and facilities for youth within this project at an early stage, including opportunities for co-design.

Environment and landscape **Cultural Values** **Sports and Recreation** **Access and Movement** **Management**

Ref.	Recommendation name	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
TPPW - 03	**Widen path along Burke Drive to create a separated path** **Theme areas:**	Widen the shared path along Burke Drive where possible to ensure minimum 4.5m width to cater for a separated path. This should work in with either of the movement network scenarios (WF-03), with this path needed separation due to the constraints in the area. Resurface the existing path (3m) and widen by 1.5m. Allow 2m black asphalt (pedestrians) and 2.5m red asphalt (two cycle lanes).	• Enhance the existing route through the precinct by widening to accommodate both cyclists and pedestrians • Current space between the path and Burke Drive allows for widening for majority of its length • Separation of pedestrians and cyclists a key engagement outcome	• Reduced conflict between pedestrians and cyclists • Preferred path/route for recreational cyclists • Seating / rest notes and signage /interpretation alongside the path	• Can be completed as its own discrete project (separate to the Attadale Reserve and Atwell Common path enhancements)
TPPW-04	**Relocate netball to Point Walter** **Theme areas:**	There is an opportunity for Attadale Netball Club to move to Point Walter on the existing grass tennis courts. The CoM and Club are currently in discussions about this scenario. The current four bitumen courts at Troy Park are used for training purposes. Competition is held elsewhere. The club has indicated a need for one or more additional courts.	• Bitumen courts are below contemporary standard – acrylic surfaces the same as the competition venue are preferred • There are limited options to expand the netball footprint without compromising other site activities and aspirations • The area currently occupied by the netball courts has high value as additional parking or future Troy Park clubhouse	• Netball relocated to new synthetic surface courts complex at Point Walter • Netball Club has access to amenities at Point Walter Golf Course	• Timing aligned to the need to resurface / improve the Troy Park netball courts • Point Walter courts should be multi-marked and equipped for tennis and netball • Concept designs, options, cost estimates, feasibility/business case as per CoM process

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Ref.	Recommendation name	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
TPPW-05	**Investigate relocation of Troy Park Clubrooms** **Theme areas:**	Troy Park clubrooms are ageing (built circa 1975) and are reported to be at capacity by their current users. Whilst the ARIS has identified a minor refurbishment of existing changerooms at Troy Park, new facilities should be investigated to improve the layout of the precinct, car parking, access and future opportunities for inclusion of an Interpretive Centre for the environmental and cultural values in the area. A footprint for the clubrooms has been shown at approximately 600m2 on the southeastern flank of the oval, with some basic assumptions including: • In the order of a 'local' facility in the AFL Facility Guidelines (aligning with a junior sporting need) • Continue a social space similar to the current provision that could be flexible/multi-use • Space for an inside interpretive centre component (could share use of some facilities) and interface with an interpretive outside space (pending design of TPPW-02)	• The current clubhouse is ageing and does not meet contemporary standards • The clubhouse position prevents extension of the parking area. • Removing the clubhouse would provide the opportunity to create additional car bays and a one-way traffic flow from Burke Drive exiting north of the existing clubhouse	• Increased parking bays • Safer traffic flow along Burke Drive and through the Troy Park carpark area with a loop road and drop-off ability created. • New multi-purpose clubhouse would enable contemporary sporting amenities as well as Interpretive Centre function.	• Impending renovations to the existing clubhouse should be postponed pending feasibility and design of new clubhouse in new location (new study) • Any new clubhouse would be subject to the development approvals process • CoM carbon footprint target (2025) will drive building efficiency, usage and energy costs • Consider the upgrade of the existing play space at Troy Park as a separate upgrade to the nature play space for Point Waylen, or investigate as a joint space with good access opportunities from the clubrooms. • Include natural materials where possible to reduce the heat load. • Future services to new building should be extended from existing or if new services required these should be directional drilled under existing vegetation or located away from existing vegetation. • Consider if there is the ability to locate the clubrooms any further away from Alfred Cove to the south

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Ref.	Recommendation name	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
TPPW-06	**Water sensitive urban design (WSUD)** **Theme areas:**	Creating WSUD / constructed wetland / living stream areas between the existing car park and Shared-use pathway. This new wetland will merge with the existing living stream / drainage basin increasing capacity for detention, flood mitigation and pollutant removal. This will require reconstruction and raising of existing access road over area of inundation and WSUD area.	• Continuing drainage issues and inundation of the Troy Park car park driveway	• Improved drainage and water quality entering the Alfred Cove ecologically threatened saltmarsh communities. • Capture and infiltration of water on site which is important for maintenance of Melaleuca communities. • Retention of remnant trees. • Improved habitat value for fauna.	• High priority given the on-going drainage issues experience in the area. Can be completed prior to any potential relocation of the Troy Park clubrooms, but feasibility for a water recycling mechanism within the WSUD should be undertaken concurrently with TPPW-05. • Before design: feature survey, Geotechnical studies, groundwater and surface water measurements and concept design

8.3.1 Other notes relevant to this precinct

- The viewing platform toward the Nature Reserve is being provided as a State Government commitment (refer Section 2.1.1)
- Continued use of Troy Park for junior sports (note junior football uses a full size playing field for ages 13 and over)

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TPPW-02 – Further design detail for Point Waylen

TPPW-02 – Further design detail for Point Waylen

TPPW-05 – Investigate relocation of Troy Park Clubrooms

TPPW-06 – Water sensitive urban design (WSUD)

ACAH-01	Widen shared path along Burke Drive Theme areas:
ACAH-02	Bicycle repair station Theme areas
ACAH-03	Slow cycling zone Theme areas:
ACAH-04	Widen pathway behind Pelican Cove Theme areas:
ACAH-05	Boardwalk near Atwell Common Theme areas:
ACAH-06	Atwell Common Theme areas:
ACAH-07	Further Layout Planning for Atwell Precinct and Melville Bowling Club Theme areas:
ACAH-08	Viewing platform Theme areas:

Figure 31. Alfred Cove and Atwell House Precinct Recommendations

8.4 Alfred Cove and Atwell House

Table 21 – Alfred Cove and Atwell House Precinct Recommendations

Ref.	Recommendation name	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
ACAH-01	**Widen shared path along Burke Drive** **Theme areas:**	Widen the shared path along Burke Drive (up to Lentona Rd) where possible to ensure minimum 4.5m width to allow for Shared-use aspect. Resurface the existing path (3m) and widen by 1.5m. Allow 2m black asphalt and 2.5m red asphalt in this area due to constrained area.	• Enhance the existing route through the precinct by widening to accommodate both cyclists and pedestrians • Current space between the path and Burke Drive allows for widening for majority of its length development from marine park • Separation of pedestrians and cyclists a key engagement outcome	• Reduced conflict between pedestrians and cyclists • Preferred path/route for recreational cyclists • Seating / rest notes and signage /interpretation alongside the path • Path to be designed to ensure no loss of foreshore vegetation or trees	• Can be completed as its own discrete project (separate to the Attadale Reserve and Atwell Common path enhancements)
ACAH-02	**Bicycle repair station** **Theme areas**	Create a small bicycle hub / repair station in the wider part of the Burke Drive verge. The station should include simple items such as a tire pump and small tools for repairing. A water fountain would also be ideal if a connection is nearby.	• High volume of cyclists move through the site each year • Aside from the path, little amenity provided for cyclists	• Creating a small station where room allows for cyclists to incidentally pump their tires or fix a bike	• Investigate if further stops will be beneficial throughout the site, particularly the eastern portion
ACAH-03	**Slow cycling zone** **Theme areas:**	Introduce signage and pavement treatment to slow cyclists down when entering the precinct between Pelican Cove through to Melville Bowling Club. This will also be assisted by widening of the paths / boardwalks through the precinct.	• High volume of cyclists move through the site each year • The area between Pelican Cove through to Melville Bowling Club is particularly narrow and constrained in terms of space • High speed cyclists moving through the site in congested areas	• Slower cyclist movements through the congested part of the precinct • Less conflicts between pedestrians and cyclists • Safer movement	• Install signage and treatments early to assist with behaviour change and prior to widening the path and boardwalks • Further liaison with DOT and Cycle West prior to the implementation of the Slow cycling zone.

Environment and landscape **Cultural Values** **Sports and Recreation** **Access and Movement** **Management**

Ref.	Recommendation name	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
ACAH-04	**Widen pathway behind Pelican Cove** **Theme areas:**	Include a cantilevered boardwalk (2m width) attached to the shared path behind Pelican Cove. If pylons are required to support it (or from a cost efficiency perspective), locate them as close to the existing wall as possible to minimise impact on the adjoining Nature Reserve.	• High speed cyclists moving through the site in congested areas • High volume of cyclists move through the site each year • Separation of pedestrians and cyclists a key engagement outcome	• Allow pedestrians to be able to pass each other on the boardwalk • Safe refuge for pedestrians in a congested area • Limit any impact on the Nature Reserve • To allow for any re-planting of trees where there are any to be removed • Design of the boardwalk to ensure disability access and a maintenance program put in place • Ensure the design of the boardwalk and viewing platform materials, elevation and location avoids disturbance of bird nesting habitat, tree removal where possible, and is resilient for future sea level rise • Consider the whole of life cost for each boardwalk and viewing platform to incorporate different environmentally sensitive materials appropriate to the site to ensure the boardwalk is long lasting.	• Consider planting of a low number of native to site trees to provide shade over the boardwalk whilst maintaining views to the river. The trees will also provide habitat for birds and partly offset encroachment of the boardwalk into the natural area • Provide a management plan for the materiality of the boardwalks and viewing platforms to maintain the structure rather than replacing the entire asset. • Consult with adjoining residents prior to implementing any tree planting. Use mature stock to provide faster establishment and shade provision.

Environment and landscape Cultural Values Sports and Recreation Access and Movement Management

Ref.	Recommendation name	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
ACAH-05	**Boardwalk near Atwell Common** **Theme areas:**	Create a boardwalk (with alignment approximately as on Figure 31) through the area that removes the existing path with right angle bends. Width of the boardwalk needs to be 3.5m (minimum) to accommodate all users with viewing platform nooks for pedestrians. Opportunities for interpretation, signage and an educational experience as part of the boardwalk are suggested.	• Safety issues with current right-angle bends and tight corners in the shared path near the Atwell precinct • High volume of cyclists move through the site each year • Conflicts between pedestrians and cyclists in a congested zone • Separation of pedestrians and cyclists a key engagement outcome	• Minimal congestion and conflict points • Minimise any adverse impact on the environment • Creating an opportunity to learn about the site whilst walking through it • To allow for any re-planting of trees where there are any to be removed • Design of the boardwalk to ensure disability access and a maintenance program put in place • Ensure the design of the boardwalk and viewing platform materials, elevation and location avoids disturbance of bird nesting habitat, tree removal where possible, and is resilient for future sea level rise • Consider the whole of life cost for each boardwalk and viewing platform to incorporate different environmentally sensitive materials appropriate to the site to ensure the boardwalk is long lasting.	• Detailed feature survey, Geotechnical, flora and fauna site investigations • Construction, Revegetation / restoration plans for DBCA permits • Provide a management plan for the materiality of the boardwalks and viewing platforms to maintain the structure rather than replacing the entire asset.

Environment and landscape Cultural Values Sports and Recreation Access and Movement Management

Ref.	Recommendation name	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
ACAH-06	**Atwell Common** **Theme areas:**	Opportunity to create a 'commons' between the existing (and future) Atwell precinct and Melville Bowling Club, building on the arts precinct and community uses in this space. This can create an area with a living stream, amenities (i.e. seating), and multi-use landscaped areas (e.g. for Atwell classes or community events).	• The desire for passive spaces for the community and amenity within the site (engagement outcomes) • Existing drain and environmental values in the space	• Creating a passive landscaped area for community that builds on the environmental and cultural values of the space	• Further consideration for enhancement and integration of the commons in the Precinct Planning exercise (ACAH-07) • Identify opportunities for development of suitable spaces and facilities for youth within this project at an early stage, including opportunities for co-design. • Consider the potential use of food trucks in the space and the resulting access that would be required.
ACAH-07	**Further Layout Planning for Atwell Precinct and Melville Bowling Club** **Theme areas:**	There is significant congestion in the site between the Atwell precinct (opposite North Lake Rd) and Melville Bowling Club. Future road widening of Canning Highway will limit the access to and size of the current car park at Atwell House. There is also Karlup (a new ceramic studio) soon to be built and Atwell Gallery currently going through a design process to create more fit-for-purpose facilities and provide universal access. The Melville Bowling Club is considering redevelopment of their site to improve the bowling amenities and include community facilities. Given the constraints in access to and through the area, the pressures on car parking and the many moving parts in regard to redevelopment, further layout planning is recommended to explore the optimal future configuration and access for the area.	• Future redevelopment of Melville Bowling Club including community facilities • Future Atwell Gallery • Future road widening of Canning Highway impacting on access to Atwell House • Pressures on car parking and access off Canning Highway	• A holistic plan that seeks to find the optimal layout for the area and its future assets • Provide more seamless movement and connectivity • Provide more functional space in terms of arts, cultural and recreational activities	• Undertaking this layout planning exercise as a priority to ensure it is resolved prior to any major redevelopment (excl. Karlup or Atwell Boardwalk) or change in infrastructure • Consider the need for future servicing in the plan • Further liaison with MRWA to monitor any timeline for the road widening and key access considerations • Consider the potential use of food trucks in the space and the resulting access that would be required.

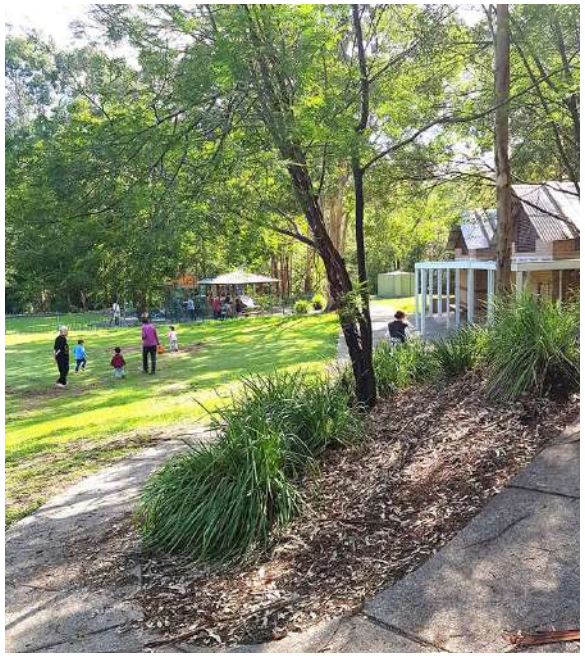
Environment and landscape **Cultural Values** **Sports and Recreation** **Access and Movement** **Management**

Ref.	Recommendation name	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
ACAH-08	**Viewing platform** **Theme areas:**	Create a viewing platform that allows site users to get closer to the water and maintain a connection to the river.	• Strong community connection to the water, being able to view it whilst walking along the foreshore • Relocation of the foreshore pathway inward from the foreshore will change the views, so suitable opportunities to get closer to the water edge should be explored where possible	• Maintain a point in the site whereby users can experience closer views and connection to the water • Incorporate interpretive and educational elements at each viewing platform • Capture views back to Alfred Cove Nature Reserve • To allow for any re-planting of trees where there are any to be removed • Design of the viewing platform to ensure disability access and a maintenance program put in place • Ensure the design of the boardwalk and viewing platform materials, elevation and location avoids disturbance of bird nesting habitat, tree removal where possible, and is resilient for future sea level rise • Consider the whole of life cost for each boardwalk and viewing platform to incorporate different environmentally sensitive materials appropriate to the site to ensure the boardwalk is long lasting. • Retain and enhance views from the viewing platforms of the mudflats, Swan River, bird life and Perth City	• Consider the future linkage and connection with the northern end of the Melville Bowling Club site • Impact of the boardwalk in the buffer area needs to be considered and managed appropriately so as not to degrade environmental values and to restrict access to the Marine Park • Likely to be constructed as part of the revegetation of Tompkins Park foreshore • Provide a management plan for the materiality of the boardwalks and viewing platforms to maintain the structure rather than replacing the entire asset.

Environment and landscape Cultural Values Sports and Recreation Access and Movement Management

ACAH-03 – Slow cycling zone

ACAH-05 – Boardwalk near Atwell Common



ACAH-06 – Atwell Common

TP-01	Rehabilitation and revegetation of the foreshore Theme areas:
TP-02	Viewing platform Theme areas:
TP-03	Path connection Theme areas:
TP-04	Relocation of turf and synthetic cricket practice nets Theme areas:
TP-05	New car parking – Tompkins Park west Theme areas:
TP-06	Extend car parking – Tompkins Park clubrooms Theme areas:
TP-07	Re-arrange layout of playing fields Theme areas:

Figure 32. Tompkins Park Precinct Recommendations

8.5 Tompkins Park

Table 22 – Tompkins Park Precinct Recommendations

Ref.	Recommendation name	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
TP-01	**Rehabilitation and revegetation of the foreshore** **Theme areas:** 🟢 🔴	Increase foreshore vegetation buffer (as per Figure 32), approximately 25m-55m from the foreshore edge (currently 10-33m). Overall, a number of sites requite bioengineering to enhance foreshore stability. This will comprise of linear treatments, such as brushwalling segments. Regrading is required to support riparian zone migration. Revegetation of foreshore buffer will include rushes, sedges and clusters of indigenous to site trees. Removal of the existing shared path, and installation of new separated path (3m wide cyclist - red asphalt and 2.0m black asphalt pedestrian path). Inclusion of a fence to protect the revegetated area.	• Erosion pressures on existing shoreline • Climate change adaptation • Protection of the Swan Estuary Marine Park environmental values • DBCA best practice foreshore protection guidelines.	• Increase foreshore stability • Increase resilience of riparian vegetation, by creating greater space for migration • Increase biodiversity • Creating a new, wide separated path for pedestrian and cyclist access	• Medium priority for this foreshore repair due to the emerging impact on this zone of the foreshore • Consider contamination investigations and turf repair work (potentially) • Main cost will be in the removal and disposal of river fill and possibly reintroduction of clean fill if the subsoils are not suitable • Conduct a view shed analysis to identify planting locations for tree clusters within the foreshore buffer to allow significant sections of views of the river to be maintained

🟢 **Environment and landscape** 🟣 **Cultural Values** 🟡 **Sports and Recreation** 🔵 **Access and Movement** 🔴 **Management**

Ref.	Recommendation name	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
TP-02	**Viewing platform** **Theme areas:**	Create a viewing platform that allow sites users to get closer to the water and maintain that connection to the river.	• Strong community connection to the water, being able to view it whilst walking along the foreshore • Relocation of the foreshore pathway inward from the foreshore will change the views, so suitable opportunities to get closer to the water edge should be explored where possible	• Maintain a point in the site whereby users can experience closer views and connection to the water • Incorporate interpretive and educational elements at each viewing platform • To allow for any re-planting of trees where there are any to be removed • Design of the viewing platform to ensure disability access and a maintenance program put in place • Ensure the design of the boardwalk and viewing platform materials, elevation and location avoids disturbance of bird nesting habitat, tree removal where possible, and is resilient for future sea level rise • Consider the whole of life cost for each boardwalk and viewing platform to incorporate different environmentally sensitive materials appropriate to the site to ensure the boardwalk is long lasting. • Retain and enhance views from the viewing platforms of the mudflats, Swan River, bird life and Perth City	• Impact of the boardwalk in the buffer area needs to be considered and managed appropriately so as not to degrade environmental values and to restrict access to the Marine Park • Likely to be constructed as part of the revegetation of Tompkins Park foreshore • Provide a management plan for the materiality of the boardwalks and viewing platforms to maintain the structure rather than replacing the entire asset.
TP-03	**Path connection** **Theme areas:**	Create a shared-path link following the viewing platform that connects the foreshore path with the bowling club car park, allowing accessible movement through Tompkins Park and out to Dunkley Avenue.	• Currently no link between the foreshore path and Dunkley Avenue until Cunningham Street	• More legible cycling and walking network • Improved accessibility through the precinct • All paths will need to meet Australian Standards and DDA requirements in terms of providing inclusive access for all users.	• Best timing with the relocation of the foreshore rehabilitation and path relocation

Environment and landscape **Cultural Values** **Sports and Recreation** **Access and Movement** **Management**

Ref.	Recommendation name	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
TP-04	**Relocation of turf and synthetic cricket practice nets** **Theme areas:**	Relocate and consolidate both synthetic and natural turf cricket practice nets in one location.	• Provide all cricket practice facilities in one location • Remove turf practice nets from central viewing area on Tompkins Park • Locate practice facilities near parking for easier loading / unloading of heavy kit bags • Enable the provision of lighting over the practice nets for extended practice times	• Consolidated turf cricket practice nets • Allows for accommodation of an additional Rugby field on the river side of Tompkins Park	• Requires the surrender of the western most (junior) cricket field to be replaced with a new field at the eastern end of Tompkins Park
TP-05	**New car parking – Tompkins Park west** **Theme areas:**	With the creation of a consolidated cricket practice net installation and relocation of the north-west oval there is space adjacent the middle accessway through Tompkins Park to create approximately 88 additional car bays. Include tree planting.	• Pressure on car parking at Melville Bowling Club and Tompkins Park • Playing field re-arrangement facilitating additional space	• Additional car parking within the precinct	• Delivery of car parks to follow relocation of turf practice nets
TP-06	**Extend car parking – Tompkins Park clubrooms** **Theme areas:**	Formalise the overflow car parking area currently used for Tompkins Park, including a re-arrangement of the existing car park to improve legibility and safety. Include tree planting.	• Pressure on car parking at Tompkins Park • Existing overflow parking area	• Increase available parking in the precinct • Improve safety and legibility of existing car park	• Minor carpark changes and improvements can be done in short term with eastern carpark changes part of medium term plans.
TP-07	Re-arrange layout of playing fields **Theme areas:**	Re-arrangement of playing fields in Tompkins Park to accommodate the increased foreshore buffer. Includes creation of a new synthetic cricket wicket, a relocated turf block and relocated synthetic wicket (as per Figure 32).	• Reduced space due to increased foreshore buffer • Consideration of programming, scheduling and orientation of fields	• Improved layout of playing fields within Tompkins Park • Allows for accommodation of an additional Rugby field on the river side of Tompkins Park	• Timing of re-arrangement pending club and CoM priorities and seasonal considerations • Consider use of temporary netting to avoid balls and equipment hitting path users or entering the river

Environment and landscape **Cultural Values** **Sports and Recreation** **Access and Movement** **Management**

TP-05 – New car parking – Tompkins Park west

TP-01 – Rehabilitation and revegetation of the foreshore

TPE-01	Rehabilitation and revegetation of the foreshore Theme areas:
TPE-02	Path connection between Dunkley Avenue and foreshore path Theme areas:
TPE-03	Half court Theme areas:
TPE-04	Linear drainage opportunity Theme areas:
TPE-05	Additional trees in lawned area Theme areas:

Figure 33. Tompkins Park East Precinct Recommendations

8.6 Tompkins Park East

Table 22 – Tompkins Park East Precinct Recommendations

Ref.	Recommendation name	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
TPE-01	**Rehabilitation and revegetation of the foreshore** **Theme areas:**	Increase foreshore vegetation buffer (as per plans), approximately 25m from the foreshore edge (currently 19m). Revegetate with rushes, sedges and clusters of indigenous to site trees. Foreshore treatment requires weed removal, excavation of debris, regrading, and bioengineering comprising brush walling segments. Remove existing shared path, and install a new separated path (3m wide cyclist - red asphalt and 2.0m black asphalt pedestrian path). Inclusion of a fence to protect the revegetated area.	• Erosion pressures on existing shoreline • Adaption for climate change • Increased environmental value within the site bordering the Swan Estuary Marine Park • DBCA best practice looks to 30m buffer of development from marine park	• Increase foreshore stability • Increase resilience of riparian vegetation, by creating greater space for migration • Creating a new, wide shared path for pedestrian and cyclist access	• Medium priority for this foreshore repair due to the emerging impact on this zone of the foreshore • Consider contamination investigations and turf repair work (potentially) • Main cost will be in the removal and disposal of river fill and possibly reintroduction of clean fill if the subsoils are not suitable • Conduct a view shed analysis to identify planting locations for tree clusters within the foreshore buffer to allow significant sections of views of the river to be maintained
TPE-02	**Path connection between Dunkley Avenue and foreshore path** **Theme areas:**	Create a shared-path that connects the foreshore path Dunkley Avenue path network.	• Currently no link between the foreshore path and Dunkley Avenue until Cunningham Street	• More legible cycling and walking network • Improved accessibility through the precinct • Ability to create walking loops • All paths will need to meet Australian Standards and DDA requirements in terms of providing inclusive access for all users.	• Best timing with the relocation of the foreshore rehabilitation and path relocation

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Ref.	Recommendation name	Description	Key driver(s)	Intended outcome	Further considerations, interdependencies and staging
TPE-03	**Half court** **Theme areas:**	Introduce a multi-purpose half court and backboard. Include shade trees and seating nearby for spectators.	• Lack of facilities for youth in the area	• Creating a dedicated space for youth-aged user groups in the site aside from formal sporting fields	• Co-locating other infrastructure for youth in this area if demand is shown • Identify opportunities for development of suitable spaces and facilities for youth within this project at an early stage, including opportunities for co-design.
TPE-04	**Linear drainage opportunity** **Theme areas:**	Undertake background studies regarding a linear drainage opportunity in the vegetation buffer at an existing water inlet. A feasibility study along with the background investigations would determine the design and extent.	• Need to consider future alternatives for irrigation of adjacent parkland / play area • Opportunity to improve quality of water entering the Marine Park • Future upgrades to the stormwater network	• Improved drainage function and water quality • Irrigation options for turf areas via subsurface flow wetland • Reduction of scour and upstream flooding in storm events • Provision of fauna habitat	• Numerous data gaps need to be addressed as part of the investigative study including information on flows water quality infrastructure sizing etc. • Allowances to be made during foreshore restoration and preliminary studies completed before path realignment / installation
TPE-05	**Additional trees in lawned area** **Theme areas:**	Clusters of trees throughout the lawned area in Tompkins Park east (outside of playing fields) to create pockets of amenity and shade in a vast open space.	• Lack of tree canopy in reserve • Lack of shade highlighted as a priority to address by community	• Pockets of amenity and shade in a vast open space • Reduced urban heat island	• Utilise native to site species • CoM to order suitable trees well in advance of planting to get a desirable shape and canopy cover • Conduct a viewshed analysis prior to identifying planting locations • Tree planting is to be conducted in accordance with the tree planting plan developed for the whole precinct

Environment and landscape Cultural Values Sports and Recreation Access and Movement Management

TPE-03 – Half court

TPE-04 – Linear drainage opportunity

9. Implementation and Management

The staging of the Master Plan is subject to many different factors and interdependencies.

Sequencing of works is essential to ensure safe and economic delivery of the envisioned infrastructure - i.e. foreshore works may need to be completed prior to revegetation and installation of infrastructure.

9.1 Staging of Foreshore Rehabilitation

An overall objective for retaining a natural vegetated shore and maintaining it into the future has been identified, consistent with the foreshore being adjacent to an ecologically significant marine park.

Areas of foreshore experiencing impact or potentially sensitive to future change are one of the key factors affecting project staging. This is because a primary recommendation of foreshore rehabilitation and revegetation is underpinned by the aim to maximise foreshore stability and resilience, in response to both existing and projected pressures.

Figure 34 considers existing pressures relative to the capacity for existing foreshore structure and vegetation and to promote stability, based on vegetation buffer thickness and slope. Acute existing issues, emerging issues and potential issues are identified. The relative immediacy of issues has guided recommendations for foreshore rehabilitation staging, which in turn provides direction to other aspects of foreshore enhancement from an efficiency and infrastructure point of view.

Refer to Figure 34 – Erosion Pressures and Foreshore Staging

Acute and existing issues should be addressed within the 0-5 year timeline. Remediated and stabilised sites can serve as demonstration projects for future foreshore rehabilitation, leading to more defined budgeting for other areas of the site. It is noted that the restoration process does not simply involve planting on the existing foreshore slope, with reshaping and bioengineering works likely required to support a robust combination of foreshore vegetation and enhance its capacity to recover if disturbed.

For a natural vegetated shore, movement of the foreshore position is expected to occur, due to variation in weather conditions, natural vegetation cycles, or response to longer-term projected climate changes, including sea level rise. Identification of a foreshore reserve provides an area within which fluctuations or retreat can be suitably managed. Setbacks of 15-30 m or greater are required over 20-50 years to achieve this objective, with reserve width determined by topography and desired recreational uses. Identification of a general foreshore reserve width of 30 m for the master planning process is aspirational, as this delineates an area to provide minimum conflict with future adjacent use.

Indicative staging of future foreshore restoration has been based on sensitivity of the foreshore to disturbance, as suggested by foreshore slopes and width of vegetation buffers. However, actual staging will need to respond to future changes. Consequently, beyond immediate issues, it is appropriate for foreshore restoration to be managed through an adaptive process, where priority for activities is determined by pressures at the time, with the foreshore reserve enabling use of managed retreat.

Management should consider the foreshore condition, the status of adjacent infrastructure and active amenity drivers. For example, bioengineering may be used as interim support for a segment of foreshore that is experiencing erosion pressure but has a foreshore path in good condition. At the end of the path's functional life, it can be rebuilt landward, with reduced need for active management through bioengineering.

Figure 34. Erosion Pressures and Foreshore Staging

9.2 Staging Recommendations

Table 24 below provides a summary of the staging proposals for each of the recommendations from Section 7 and 8. The staging is also represented graphically in Figures 35-37.

The staging has been considered over three time periods that reflect the life of the Master Plan:

Short = 0-5 years
Medium = 5-10 years
Longer = 10-20 years

Many of the recommendations fit within one of these periods, with some spanning multiple. Comments are provided to frame the recommendation and relevant assumptions where necessary, as well as indicative costings.

Note: Those recommendations that require further studies and investigations are usually identified in the short to medium term, with the eventual outcome of implementation unknown, pending the result of those further studies, so it is important to note exactly what component is relevant to the staging below. The staging is also subject to change depending on approvals, budgets and findings as a result of these further investigations.

Table 24 – Staging Recommendations, Whole of Foreshore

Reference	Short, Medium or Long Term	Comments	Indicative costings
WF-01: Revegetation of foreshore buffer		Staging to reflect response to existing and emerging foreshore impact.	Refer to precinct-based components below.
WF-02: Treatment of foreshore edge	Staggered as per Figure 34 and per precinct-based recommendations below.	Includes part of WF-05 (interpretation, signage), new pathway, fencing etc.	Restoration / treatment of foreshore alongside Attadale Bushland, provisional sum of $800,000. The remainder of restoration/treatment costings contained within the precinct-based components alongside the revegetation recommendations.
WF-03: Improved movement network	Staggered to align with foreshore improvements as per precinct-based recommendations below.	Staging to reflect upgrades to foreshore (pathways included as part of these works) or as per precinct based recommendations below.	Refer to precinct-based components below.
WF-04: Melville Bird Sanctuary	Short-term	Discussions around management and establishment of the sanctuary can occur in the short term, with majority of the improvements to the areas linked in with TPPW-02.	TBD following detailed design of Point Waylen.
WF-05: Interpretation, education and signage improvements	Included alongside relevant projects	To be delivered alongside projects as identified throughout	Included alongside all relevant project costings In addition to interpretation and wayfinding, a public art budget for the site would be in the order of $200,000 allowing for a sculptural piece, 4-5 murals and a trail piece.
WF-06: Explore joint management opportunities	Short-term	Conversations between the CEO of Department of Parks and Wildlife and the Whadjuk Corporation (once established) should be intiated as a priority.	N/A

Reference	Short, Medium or Long Term	Comments	Indicative costings
WF-07: Investigate public toilet location	Medium-term	Location to be defined. Allowance of water supply and costs for a small public toilet facility.	Provisional sum $200,000
WF-08: Investigate location of an additional oval	Medium-term	Allowance for investigations/study.	Provisional sum $50,000
WF-09: Identify appropriate location for a cafe	Short-term	Identifying the most appropriate location for a café is important to complete early on prior to any proposals or developments within the site that may proposed one.	N/A

Table 25 – Staging Recommendations, Precinct-Based

Reference	Short, Medium or Long Term	Comments	Indicative costings
ABR-01: Boardwalk through Attadale Bushland	Medium-term	Timing of this project will depend on determining the location of the boardwalk and the ability of the path repairs to withstand erosion pressures in the short term.	Provisional sum $1,300,000
ABR-02: Rehabilitation and revegetation of the foreshore	Long-term	Whilst the repair of the foreshore of the Attadale Bushland is a priority, the revegetation of the foreshore along Attadale Reserve is a longer-term action given the current erosion pressure (refer Figure 34).	Provisional sum $7,400,000 Includes contamination investigation, fencing, removal of existing pathway, new pathway, lighting, foreshore stabilisation, benches, weed removal, regrading, revegetation, interpretation and signage / wayfinding.
ABR-03: Foreshore boardwalk	Long-term	As part of Attadale Reserve foreshore rehabilitation in the longer-term.	Provisional sum $1,600,000

Reference	Short, Medium or Long Term	Comments	Indicative costings
ABR-04: Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) Treatment 'constructed wetland'	Long-term	Investigations for this area can be commenced in the short-term to determine if it can or should be acted on in the life of the Master Plan, with the project ultimately set for longer-term delivery.	Provisional sum $250,000 Studies, e.g. feature survey, stormwater and groundwater flows, contamination assessment, geotechnical assessment Feasibility, concept design and detailed design (specifications) included in assumption
ABR-05: Car parking along Burke Drive	Long-term	The extension and safety of the existing bays should be commenced in the short-term, however the addition of new bays should be conducted in the longer-term at the same time of creating the path along Burke Drive, as there are existing bays in this part of the Reserve.	Provisional sum $550,000 including also ARE-02 Including trees and 8m deep bays
ABR-06: Create separated path along Burke Drive	Long-term	Demand for this is likely to be triggered by the Attadale foreshore restoration and revegetation works, and therefore removal of that pathway, so it should be completed prior to these works.	Provisional sum $1,200,000 including ARE-03

Reference	Short, Medium or Long Term	Comments	Indicative costings
ABR-07: Additional trees in lawned area	Short-term	Order of trees should be prioritised in the short-term to ensure planting results in a desirable shape and canopy cover.	Provisional sum $100,000 including ARE-04
ARE-01: Rehabilitation and revegetation of the foreshore	Medium-term	The area near Attadale Reserve is a longer-term priority, whilst the foreshore area behind the existing vegetation is a medium-term priority based on existing erosion pressures (refer Figure 36).	Provisional sum $3,200,000 Includes contamination investigation, fencing, removal of existing pathway, new pathway, lighting, foreshore stabilisation, benches, weed removal, regrading, revegetation, interpretation and signage / wayfinding.
ARE-02: Car parking along Burke Drive	Medium-term	Providing car parking bays closer to Troy Park and Attadale East is a medium-term priority as there are not many bays presently in the area.	Provisional sum $550,000 including also ABR-05 Including trees and 8m deep bays
ARE-03: Create/widen separated path along Burke Drive	Long-term	Widening of the existing path can occur separately to the new path along Burke Drive, but will likely work well as an overall project.	Provisional sum $1,200,000 including ABR-06

Reference	Short, Medium or Long Term	Comments	Indicative costings
ARE-04: Additional trees in lawned area	Short-term	Order of trees should be prioritised in the short-term to ensure planting results in a desirable shape and canopy cover.	Provisional sum $100,000 including ABR-07 Including supply and install of mature trees
ARE-05: Two viewing platforms	Long-term	The two platforms can be included as part of Attadale Reserve foreshore rehabilitation.	Provisional sum $700,000
ARE-06: Daylight drain / swale	Long-term	Further investigations are needed into contamination and Rainbow Bee Eaters in the area.	Provisional sum $100,000
ARE-07: Passive seating area	Medium-term	Can be completed as part of ARE-01 above.	Provisional sum $1,100,000 Including mix of small and large plants, lawn, bespoke seating, lighting, signage and wayfinding, and bins,

Reference	Short, Medium or Long Term	Comments	Indicative costings
TPPW-01: Rehabilitation and revegetation of the foreshore	Short-term	Existing erosion pressures (Figure 34) demonstrate the need to prioritise this area. Contamination investigation required to ensure safe work conditions and appropriate disposal of excavated material	Provisional sum $4,100,000 Includes contamination investigation, fencing, removal of existing pathway, new pathway, lighting, foreshore stabilisation, benches, weed removal, regrading, revegetation, interpretation and signage / wayfinding.
TPPW-02: Further design detail for Point Waylen	Short-term	Undertaking this design exercise in the short-term will enable it to evolve as part of TPPW-01 and also the Melville Bird Sanctuary, and any future outcome of TPPW-05.	Provisional sum $50,000 Study only, including limited soil study and recommendations that best suit local conditions.
TPPW-03: Widen path along Burke Drive to create a separated path	Long-term	Widening of the existing path can occur separately to the new path along Burke Drive but will likely work well as an overall project.	Provisional sum $1,005,000 including ACAH-01
TPPW-04: Relocate netball to Point Walter	Short-term	Further engagement will be undertaken with the relevant stakeholders by the CoM.	N/A to be costed separately

Reference	Short, Medium or Long Term		Comments	Indicative costings
TPPW-05: Investigate relocation of Troy Park Clubrooms	Short-term		Given the implications around the broader precinct as part of this relocation, investigations should begin as a priority. Actual clubroom timeline will be subject to investigations.	Provisional sum $70,000 Study only, including geotechnical
TPPW-06: Water sensitive urban design (WSUD)	Short-term		A priority given current drainage issues documented at Troy Park and that it does not impact on other potential projects nearby.	Provisional sum $1,300,000 Including feature survey, geotechnical study, groundwater and surface water measurements, concept design, design and technical specifications and WSUD construction
ACAH-01: Widen shared path along Burke Drive	Long-term		Widening of the existing path can occur separately to the new path along Burke Drive but will likely work well as an overall project.	Provisional sum $1,005,000 including TPPW-03
ACAH-02: Bicycle repair station	Medium-term		Following installation of the slow cycling zone (ACAH-03) and improvements to the cycling infrastructure in the area, provision of this amenity is forecast for the medium-term.	Included in TPPW-03 / ACAH-01
ACAH-03: Slow cycling zone	Short-term		Existing issues with cyclist and pedestrian conflicts in the space. A change of cycling speed and behaviour benefits from beginning early.	Provisional sum $35,000 Inclusion of signage, pavement treatment and small crossover

Reference	Short, Medium or Long Term		Comments	Indicative costings
ACAH-04: Widen pathway behind Pelican Cove	Short-term		Works in well with ACAH-05 below, and helps to resolve a pressure point in the congested area.	Provisional sum $1,250,000
ACAH-05: Boardwalk near Atwell Common	Short-term		Works in well with ACAH-04 above, can build on preliminary investigations, and assists in resolving pressure points in the congested area.	Provisional sum $1,300,000 Includes ACAH-08
ACAH-06: Atwell Common	Medium-term		Subject to layout planning exercise below (ACAH-07).	Subject to findings of ACAH-07 May require additional geotechnical studies, stormwater management plan, detailed site surveys, landscaping plan – allow $450,000
ACAH-07: Further Layout Planning for Atwell Precinct and Melville Bowling Club	Short-term		With existing intent for several redevelopments within this zone, it is a priority to work through the layout and future access issues.	Provisional sum $150,000 Study only
ACAH-08: Viewing platform	Medium-term		Can be completed as part of the Tompkins Park foreshore rehabilitation (TP-01).	Provisional sum $400,000

Reference	Short, Medium or Long Term	Comments	Indicative costings
TP-01: Rehabilitation and revegetation of the foreshore	Medium-term	Based on existing erosion pressures (Figure 34)	Provisional sum $7,100,000 including TPE-01 Includes contamination investigation, fencing, removal of existing pathway, new pathway, lighting, foreshore stabilisation, benches, weed removal, regrading, revegetation, interpretation and signage / wayfinding.
TP-02: Viewing platform	Medium-term	Can be completed as part of the Tompkins Park foreshore rehabilitation (TP-01).	Provisional sum $400,000
TP-03: Path connections	Medium-term	Can be completed as part of the Tompkins Park foreshore rehabilitation (TP-01).	Provisional sum $400,000
TP-04: Relocation of turf and synthetic cricket practice nets	Medium-term	Will be triggered by Tompkins Park foreshore rehabilitation (TP-01).	Provisional sum $500,000 Including demolition of current nets, new shed and practice nets
TP-05: New car parking – Tompkins Park West	Medium-term	Can be completed as part of the Tompkins Park foreshore rehabilitation (TP-01), relocation of the cricket wickets and new path connections.	Provisional sum $250,000

Reference	Short, Medium or Long Term	Comments	Indicative costings
TP-06: Extend car parking – Tompkins Park clubrooms	Short-term	Existing pressures on this car park. Conversion of the existing overflow and fixing the layout of the existing car park can be completed in the short-term.	Provisional sum $300,000
TP-07: Re-arrange layout of playing fields	Medium-term	Pressure on this does not occur until the Tompkins Park foreshore rehabilitation (TP-01).	Provisional sum $80,000 Establish new cricket synthetic wicket, line markings
TPE-01 Rehabilitation and revegetation of the foreshore	Medium-term	Based on existing erosion pressures (Figure 34)	Provisional sum $7,100,000 including TP-01 Includes contamination investigation, fencing, removal of existing pathway, new pathway, lighting, foreshore stabilisation, benches, weed removal, regrading, revegetation, interpretation and signage / wayfinding.
TPE-02: Path connection between Dunkley Avenue and foreshore path	Medium-term	Can be completed as part of the Tompkins Park foreshore rehabilitation (TP-02),	Provisional sum $110,000

Reference	Short, Medium or Long Term		Comments	Indicative costings
TPE-03: Half court	Medium-term		Lower-cost project and current absence of spaces for youth in the precinct.	Provisional sum $60,000
TPE-04: Linear drainage opportunity	Long-term		Can be completed as part of the Tompkins Park foreshore rehabilitation (TP-02), pending results of initial studies in the shorter term.	Provisional sum $220,000 Study only
TPE-05: Additional trees in lawned area	Short-term		Order of trees should be prioritised in the short-term to ensure planting results in a desirable shape and canopy cover.	Provisional sum $50,000 Including supply and install of mature trees

9.2.1 Notes on Costings

The above costings are provisional in nature subject to further design development to provide a relative order of magnitude of the recommendations and inform future budgeting. There are several clarifications to be mindful of when looking at the costs. These include:

- Existing State Government and Local Government commitments are not included (e.g. nature play at Tompkins Park).
- Maintenance costs are excluded.
- GST is excluded.
- Abnormal ground conditions and contamination are excluded. Where contamination investigations have been included these are noted in Tables 24 and 25.
- Major utility upgrades, contributions and headworks are excluded.
- Additional cost associated with staging working in a live environment is excluded.
- The costs assume competitive tender processes with local builders using basic selection of materials.
- The costs are based on October 2021 pricing, escalation is excluded.
- Professional fees are excluded (unless noted, i.e. for a study).
- Construction and design contingency is excluded.
- City of Melville management costs are excluded.

Refer to Figure 35 – Short Term (0-5 Years)

Refer to Figure 36 – Medium Term (5-10 Years)

Refer to Figure 37 – Longer Term (10-20 Years)

Figure 35. Short Term (0-5 Years)

Figure 36. Medium Term (5-10 Years)

Figure 37. Longer Term (10-20 Years)

9.3 Joint Management

The Attadale Alfred Cove Foreshore is an A Class reserve. The South West Native Title Claim has provision to negotiate and engage in a joint management process in relation to reserves and parks. The process includes development of an agreement between the CEO of the Department of Parks and Wildlife, acting through the conservation and land management executive body, a corporate established under Section 36 of the *Conservation and Land Management Act 1984,* and the Whadjuk Aboriginal Corporation (Whadjuk ILUA, page 632). The Joint Management agreement will be consistent with the CALM Act, *The Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* (Wildlife Conservation Act) and any regulation made under those acts. Although the agreement identified in the Whadjuk ILUA states the CEO of Department of Parks and Wildlife the agreement can also include the CoM to charter a way forward in Joint Management plans for the future benefit of Whadjuk Noongar people and broader community.

Joint management under the South West Native Title Claim includes but is not limited to the following:

- Developing principles outlined in the Whadjuk Aboriginal Corporation ILUA
- Negotiation of agreements for the care and protection of the South West Conservation Estate (including state forests, national parks, nature reserves and other areas set aside for conservation; currently managed by DBCA)
- Whadjuk Noongar People and the DBCA will enter into agreements to recognize their mutual rights and obligations, acknowledging the continuing cultural, spiritual and social connections of the Whadjuk Noongar People to the settlement area, and their unique traditional knowledge and expertise in the future management of Conservation Estate
- Establishment of a Joint Management body that is inclusive of the CoM
  - The role of the Joint Management body will be consistent with the CALM Act, the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* and any regulations made under these acts to:
    - » Make management decisions consistent with the Management Plan
    - » Provide advice to DBCA on use management and development
    - » Participate in preparation of policy for the reserve
    - » Strategically monitor the management of the reserve
    - » Fully participate in new management plans and does not include the day-to-day management of the reserve

As documented in the 10-year assessment report, the Swan Estuary Marine Park and Adjacent Reserves management plan needs to be updated to adopt a best practice management model. This may include:

- Setting meaningful, measurable and achievable goals to provide an outcome based plan;
- Identifying appropriate key performance indicators;
- Setting clear management targets and prioritise management actions/strategies;
- Establish and gazette a zoning scheme; and
- Clearly identifying agency responsibility.

This would also benefit from including the Joint Management practices from the South West Native Title Claim documented above.

As part of preparing the joint management arrangements, discuss with the Whadjuk Aboriginal Corporation to see what is happening in other areas of conservation and land management and to seek further contribution from Noongar people.

It is further recommended that DBCA prepare an update and review of the Swan Estuary Marine Park Management Plan 1999-2009 to consider management of activities and uses in line with the recommended changes from the Master Plan. This should be discussed as part of the joint management arrangement between CoM, DBCA and the Whadjuk Corporation.

9.4 Future Approvals

As per due process, any future proposal will be subject to the existing legislation and approval framework that currently exists. The Master Plan does not remove the need for these processes to occur but provides a framework for recommended actions.

Without covering the extensive legislation that sits across the site, a summary of the primary approval framework has been summarised in the table below to assist with a more coherent understanding of future requirements.

Table 26 – Future Approvals Guidance

	Relevant Legislation	Approval Agency	How it applies
Development Control Area	*Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006*	DBCA	For any works wholly within the Development Control Area (including but not limited to the revegetation, foreshore stabilisation and other development)
Development Control Area	*Planning and Development Act 2005 (Metropolitan Region Scheme)*	WAPC	Development partially in the Development Control Area
Metropolitan Region Scheme	*Planning and Development Act 2005*	DPLH	External works within the 'Parks and Recreation' reserve
Bush Forever Site 331	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* *Planning and Development Act 2005*	DPLH	For any clearing of native vegetation (although none recommended in this Master Plan)
Vegetation Clearance	Environmental Protection Act 1986 (EP Act) and Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004 (Regulations) as well as information on clearing processes under the assessment bilateral agreement under the Commonwealth of Australia's Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). *Biodiversity and Conservation Act 2016*	DWER	Native vegetation clearance permit
Acid Sulfate Soils	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*	DWER	Acid Sulfate Soil Management
Contaminated Sites	*Contaminated Sites Act 2003* *Contaminated Sites Regulations 2006*	DWER	Contaminated sites management
Groundwater	*Environmental Protection Act 1986* *Contaminates Sites Act 2003* *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914* *Water Services Act 2012*	DWER	Irrigation / groundwater use licensing

It is further recommend that a parking assessment be completed as part of any future development application within the Master Plan which proposes an increase in activity. A parking management plan should also be required for all facilities and events within the Master Plan area.

9.5 Other Implementation Ideas

Other ideas for implementation of components of the Master Plan include collaboration with local community members, groups and stakeholders. Some suggestions include:

- Planting days for schools and community groups
- Public art competitions for public art and murals for the site
- Expanding the current bird walking activities
- Continued engagement and updates of the project progression to groups within the site
- Share knowledge about the site throughout the year (i.e. what plants are flowering, what birds are in the area, what sporting activities are happening, what is on at Atwell Common)

Appendix A – Committed Projects

State Government

	Name	Description
1	**Nature Play at Tompkins Park (Bateman Electorate)**	State Government commitment of $200,000 for a nature playground at Tompkins Park (replacing current structure near function rooms) This will involve a separate design process external to the Master Plan that will require involvement of local clubs
2	**Shelters for Attadale Netball Club (Bicton Electorate)**	State Government commitment of $100,000 for temporary shelters at Troy Park for the netball club Temporary shelter and storage areas to support training in different weather conditions This will involve a separate process external to the Master Plan that will require involvement of local clubs
3	**Melville Bird Sanctuary Viewing Area (Bicton Electorate)**	$50,000 commitment by State Government for re-build of a small jetty, bird hide or viewing platform Will be led/managed by CoM

City of Melville

	Name	Description
1	**Tompkins Park Refurbishment (Stage 3)**	Stage 3 works involve provision of storage for sporting clubs, upgrade to car parking, improvements to sports fields, relocation of practice cricket wickets (turf & synthetic) and new curators shed. More information such as funding provided in the City's ARIS (page 97)
2	**Dunkley Ave and Canning Highway intersection upgrade**	Finalising design involving left in left out onto Canning Highway and other safety improvements, with works expected late 2021
3	**Ceramics Studio**	Construction of Ceramics Studio north of existing car park (practical completion early 2022)

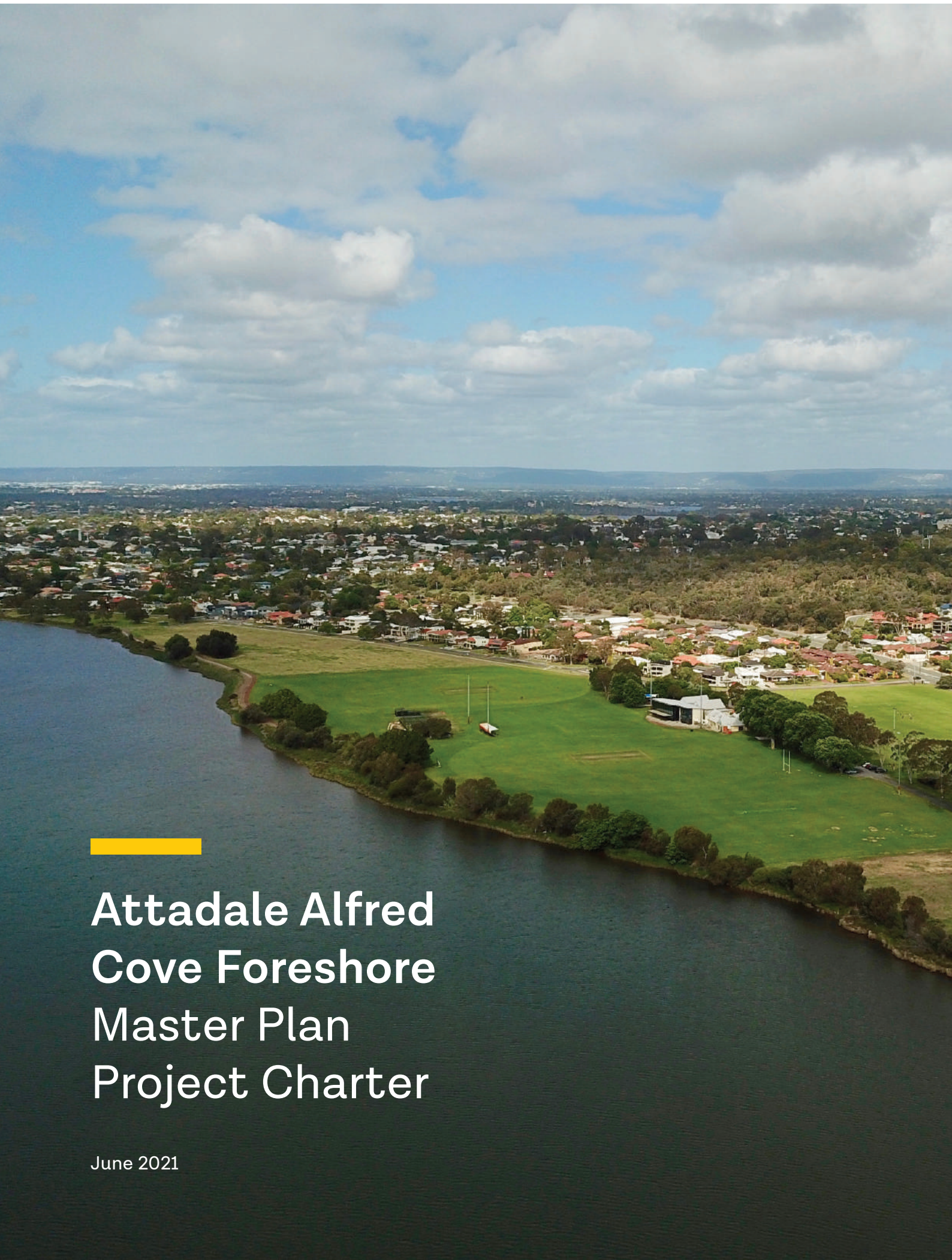
	Name	Description
4	**Troy Park – club room, courts, car parking, drainage**	Investigating short term and longer-term parking improvements along Burke Drive – short term 2021, longer term to be considered on outcomes from Master Plan Investigating upgrade to car park entrance to improve drainage and access – design underway and works planned for 2022/2023 Council resolved to prepare a draft policy on parking infrastructure for sports facilities (16 March 2021) looking at parking suitability in terms of extent, distance from the venue and age of players; following by implementing interim measures to address the current parking situation for Troy Park Netball court resurfacing Refurbish current changing rooms is planned for 2026/2027, but may be brought forward as part of an accelerated program *(existing budgeted commitment as in ARIS pages 97 & 98)*
5	**Haig Road drainage upgrade**	Works near the river to relocate headwall to other side of fence to enable maintenance Minor drainage works to increase capacity near headwall close to Burke Drive 2021
6	**Foreshore path relocation**	Preliminary designs and costings have been completed to make the existing path safe in response to a storm event.

Appendix B – Current Proposals

Also refer to Section 2.1.2.

		Description	Progress / Status
1	**Additional Oval East of Troy Park** By City of Melville and others	Request for the City of Melville to convert a patch of unused, grassed greenspace east of Troy Park into a second cricket pitch. Originally presented as an idea by the City of Melville in 2005 and more recently championed by Friends of Attadale Parks and Amenities.	Not progressed. Identified in the City's SPARS (2011) and ARIS for consideration in the Master Plan.
2	**Melville Bowling Club Expansion Plan** By Melville Bowling Club	Proposal to construct double storey bowling facility building and additional double storey building to the north of existing facility along lease area boundary. Indications are that the Club seeks to develop a new contemporary style club house (with potential commercial tenant) and retain 4 bowling greens - 2 natural grass greens (river side) and 2 synthetic turf greens (highway side). Earlier proposals to combine with Mount Pleasant Bowling Club and develop a joint facility attached to Tompkins on Swan did not proceed.	Plans not publicly released, but available for viewing at the existing bowls facility.
3	**Atwell House Boardwalk** City of Melville	Opportunities for relocation of path and establishment of a board walk around Alfred Cove Nature Reserve to improve safety and form a logical boundary between State Government Crown Land and freehold land currently leased by the Melville Bowling Club	Under further consideration as part of Master Plan with indicative drawings
4	**Canning Highway Road Widening** By Main Roads WA	Preliminary plans to widen Canning Highway along the site adjacent Atwell House and Tompkins Park within the MRS road boundary. 6 lane dual carriageway proposed with bus queue jump lanes.	Preliminary plans prepared.
5	**Melville Bird Sanctuary** By Friends of Melville Bird Sanctuary	Proposal to establish a bird sanctuary along the foreshore and mud flat area extending from Alfred Cove to the Attadale bushland area (Stage 1) and Quarantine Park to Point Walter Spit/island at Point Walter Reserve in Bicton (Stage 2).	Council recommended consideration of this proposal as part of the Master Plan and to designate the boundaries at an early stage.
6	**Troy Park Clubhouse** By Troy Park Sporting Association	Informal proposal from the Troy Park Sporting Association for a two-storey club house on the existing netball courts.	Informal proposal.
7	**Atwell House Refurbishment and Gallery** By City of Melville	Refurbishment and extension of current Atwell House building (eastern section) to achieve building standards (2022-2023)	Concept Planning undertaken.

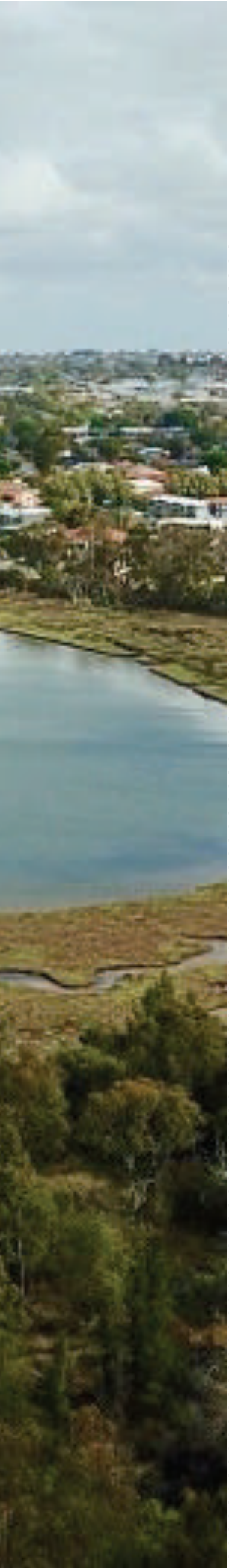
Appendix C – Project Charter



Attadale Alfred Cove Foreshore Master Plan Project Charter

June 2021

We acknowledge the custodians of this land, the Whadjuk Noongar and their Elders past, present and emerging. We wish to acknowledge and respect their continuing culture and the contribution they make to the life of this city and this region.



Introduction

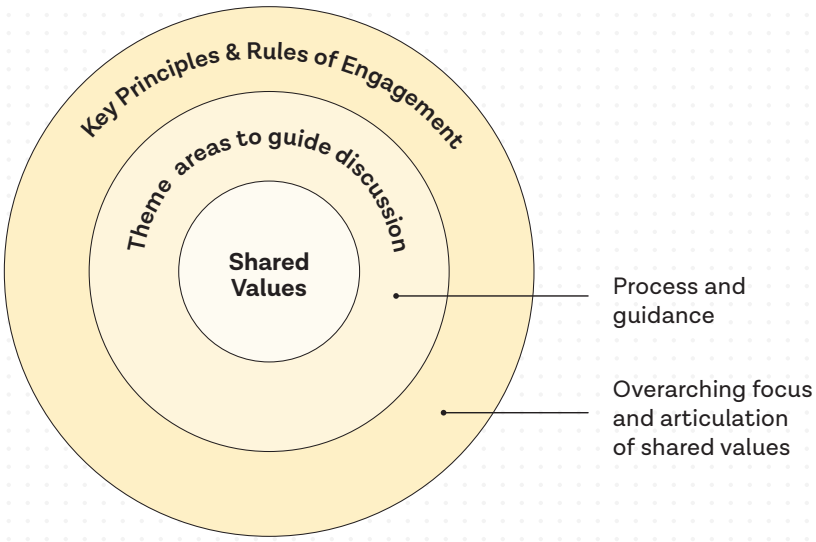
This Charter brings together the values and priorities of both stakeholders and community to guide the preparation of the Attadale Alfred Cove Foreshore (AACF) Master Plan. It has been prepared following preliminary conversations with key stakeholders, government agencies, Aboriginal Elders, City of Melville Elected Members and staff and feedback via community survey.

Drafting the AACF Master Plan represents an exciting convergence of people, knowledge, aspirations, and solutions to enhance this special place and bring together a collective notion of '***caring for Country***'. Throughout this process stakeholders and community must work collaboratively to achieve an outcome we are proud of and energised to implement.

The purpose of this Project Charter is to:

- Summarise the values and aspirations we know are important to our community and stakeholders (both internal and external) that will help influence the scope of our conversations.
- Outline the expectations we place on ourselves, our project partners and our community members to carry throughout the design process
- Provide a reference point when considering future directions for the Master Plan area

This Charter is intended to be a tool used throughout the life of the project from engagement sessions to the Master Plan itself, to provide a clear line of sight for Elected Members, staff, consultants, working groups, stakeholders and community who participate in engagement activities.



Key Principles

Pre-engagement for the Charrette has included Aboriginal engagement with a specially established Reference Group of five Whadjuk Elders. From three workshops, including site visits, they have articulated that the overall idea of ***'caring for Country'*** is every user's responsibility of the Foreshore as it is shared land. This has been a cohesive idea, relevant to all stakeholder groups of the project.

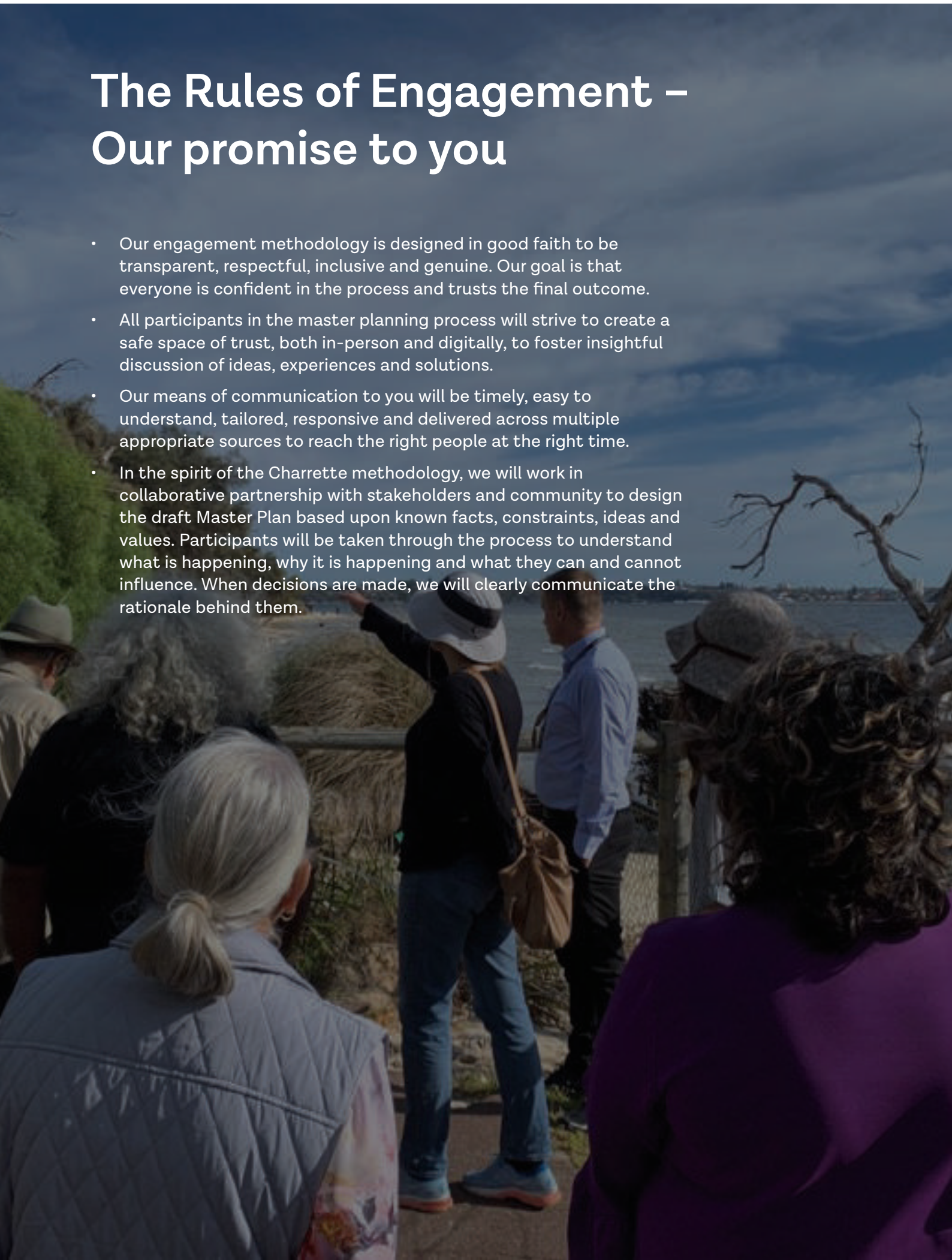
Emerging from that idea, the following is a review of the key principles and themes that the Whadjuk Elders Reference Group have discussed to date and aim to incorporate into the Master Plan:

1. **Reciprocity** – two-way sharing.
2. **Respect** – respectful engagement, cultural interpretation, cultural presentation. Respect for each other.
3. **Trust** – build trust with the City of Melville, key stakeholders and contractors.
4. **Acknowledgment** – acknowledge the true history as well as the Whadjuk Noongar history of the area.
5. **Restoration** – restore the foreshore to its natural vegetation.
6. **Preservation** – preserve the development area's physical and spiritual cultural elements including habitat.
7. **Reconciliation** – shared public space, shared project development, shared management and co-design.

These key principles, values and theme areas articulated below will be used to guide the interpretation of information during the Charrette and how it is translated into the design and delivery of the Master Plan.

The Rules of Engagement – Our promise to you

- Our engagement methodology is designed in good faith to be transparent, respectful, inclusive and genuine. Our goal is that everyone is confident in the process and trusts the final outcome.
- All participants in the master planning process will strive to create a safe space of trust, both in-person and digitally, to foster insightful discussion of ideas, experiences and solutions.
- Our means of communication to you will be timely, easy to understand, tailored, responsive and delivered across multiple appropriate sources to reach the right people at the right time.
- In the spirit of the Charrette methodology, we will work in collaborative partnership with stakeholders and community to design the draft Master Plan based upon known facts, constraints, ideas and values. Participants will be taken through the process to understand what is happening, why it is happening and what they can and cannot influence. When decisions are made, we will clearly communicate the rationale behind them.



Shared Values Overview

As noted on the City of Melville's heritage list, the Attadale Alfred Cove Foreshore is ***'significant for conservation values, for recreational and commercial importance to the community, and as a place of value for education, natural history and research.'***

The Foreshore encompasses a variety of values across all users and stakeholders. We have crafted a set of core shared values based upon community and stakeholder feedback that assist in focusing the context and scope of discussions for the Master Plan.

We acknowledge there are already many documented values about the site in various forms. The Shared Values below aim to provide an overarching summary and are not attempting to be an exhaustive list of currently documented values.

Shared Value	Explanation
A place to connect	Walking the dog, running, sports, social, bring the family, rehabilitate the environment, and connect to nature and to surrounding areas. Understanding the Whadjuk Noongar connection to place making.
A community asset	Highly valued spaces that add to the community and provides a place for community use, multi-use recreation and activity, and a valued Whadjuk Noongar environment.
Welcoming and accessible space for all	Being able to walk, cycle, park, move through the place and welcome all walks of life - young to old.
Visual beauty and amenity	Views of the river, to the city, of the area itself – ability to observe the flora and fauna.
Improving environmental quality	Protection and conservation, celebration of environmental values, nature reserve environment is an asset, the desire to enjoy and see nature thrive – flora, fauna, land, riverine. Protection of habitat from incompatible users and uses.
Respecting the place	Celebrating all culture, respecting its status as an A-Class nature reserve – it's a home to many – people, groups, clubs, community, fauna and flora.

Key Themes

The following themes areas have been identified by the Project Team to give direction and focus to the Master Plan and help articulate the shared values identified for the site. The Shared Values can each be seen within these Key Themes. An explanation of these themes in contained in the table below.

Theme	Description	Relevance
Environment and landscape	*The natural and living environment, flora and fauna, foreshore and future environmental considerations*	In the mind's eye of the broader community, the foreshore is intrinsically linked to the riverine environment of the Swan River and Swan Estuary Marine Park and is of integral importance to protect and maintain.
Cultural Values	*Encompassing Aboriginal culture, culture and the arts, stories, historical interpretation, heritage, cultural facilities and amenities, and community*	The area is shared public space that is linked to other Noongar sites that ebb and flow along the Derbarl Yerrigan, home of the Waugal. It is also an important community space which contributes to local culture, arts, stories, history and identity for many.
Sport and Recreation	*Formal and informal sporting activities, active and passive recreation*	Provision of recreation and sporting opportunities is a key function of the site and is one of the City's hubs for regional sporting accommodation. Recreational opportunities bring about a range of opportunities to connect with and celebrate the site and the community within which it sits.
Access and Movement	*Movement to and through the site, access for all*	Being able to easily, safely and conveniently access the site, move through it and connect to the various elements of the Foreshore is key to the site's functionality and useability. This involves not only the areas and destination within the Foreshore, but also the surrounding areas and key nodes near the Foreshore such as nearby residential housing, Point Walter, Goolugatup Heathcote and Fremantle.
Management	*The care, treatment and ability to look after the land and the manner in which this is done*	Currently the Foreshore has a complex management structure with various managing bodies and irregular tenure parcels. Some of the relevant bodies include the City of Melville, Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA), Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) and other community groups who assist with maintenance, care and enhancement of the site. There are also a range of community (including sporting) groups who maintain leases within the site.

Appendix D - Heritage

The Attadale-Alfred Cove Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) prepared for the CoM by consultant Extent Heritage WA (May 2021) was a desktop study commissioned by the City of Melville to complement and feed into the Attadale-Alfred Cove Master Plan. It provides a summary of all known values and assets within the study area. Note that 'cultural heritage' is assumed to include Aboriginal, natural and historic places and the associated tangible and intangible values.

The CHMP provided a Statement of Significance which is included in full below.

Extracted from Cultural Heritage Management Plan (Extent, 2021).

The Attadale-Alfred Cove Foreshore has Aboriginal, cultural and natural heritage significance for the following reasons:

> The Derbal Yaragan, Swan River, is significant to the Whadjuk Noongar people and their cultural beliefs and values for its association with the Waugal being the dreaming ancestor and water-creative spiritual force who created many of the rivers and wetlands on the Swan Coastal Plain and is still believed to be present in parts of the river today.
>
> For the Whadjuk Noongar people, the area is the starting point of the South-West lake systems with the foreshore area comprising several specific places of significance including: Marradungup (the place of death water), being the Atwell Cultural Precinct and the surrounding area, which was a meeting place and camping ground for the local Whadjuk Noongar people and many visiting clans of the Noongar groups of the southwest; Dyoondalup, Burke Drive, as a place where Aboriginal people mined quartz stone to make tools and implements; and Margamangup ("place of the bird's nest in the tree") with its beautiful white sandy beaches and shallow waters making it an ideal place to wade and dolphins can often be seen chasing fish in the shallows.

It is part of the broader Swan River Estuary Marine Park - comprising Alfred Cove, Pelican Point (Crawley) and Milyu Reserve (South Perth) - which is of exceptional natural and cultural significance at a local, national and international level. As part of the Swan Estuary Marine Park, this unique landscape is highly valued and appreciated by the Melville community.

The Swan River and Canning River overall plays an important part in the identity of the City of Melville since post-colonial times with over 18 kilometres of foreshore comprising natural and cultural environments including nature reserves, parks, public open space, cultural places, sporting facilities, pathways and trails and bush land which is valued as a place for engagement, passive and active recreation, leisure, education and research for residents and the broader community.

Of the Marine Park, the Alfred Cove/Point Waylen area retains the only relatively natural and extensive estuarine wetland saltmarsh on the Lower Swan Estuary as well as one of few remaining areas of relatively undisturbed peripheral vegetation. The tidal flats and estuarine wetland are significant as some of the most important habitats in the southwest of Western Australia for trans-equatorial migratory waders and waterbirds and as an integral part of the wetland systems in the region. The remnant natural landscape areas and riverine edge to the Swan River are therefore important environmental elements.

The area is significant for the stories it represents with regards the management of natural and cultural heritage environments that can reveal different and changing attitudes from early colonial settlement to the present day: of land reclamation, clearing, landfill and dredging contrasted against the more recent emergence of growing conservation awareness and endeavours involving protection, management, rehabilitation, rejuvenation and cultural awareness and acknowledgement.

The introduced plant species, such as the Lemon Scented Gums at Tompkins Park, contribute to the aesthetic value of the area and sense of place as landmark features contrasted against the vast green open spaces on the banks of the river as well as being good mature examples of the species. The trees also have historic value for their association with the development of residential suburbs such as Alfred Cove and provision of public sporting facilities and amenity especially in the 1950s and 1960s.

The place has historic significance for its connection to part of the Land Grant to Alfred Waylen which in 1830/31 extended from Point Walter in Bicton to present-day Alfred Cove in Attadale, Waylen having been instrumental in the post-colonial development of the area and after whom several places in the City have been named including Point Waylen.

The place has been associated with a number of other well-known citizens of the local community, local government representatives and entrepreneurs including Walter David Atwell, Arthur Groves; Tompkins; Troy; Matheson Burke and the London and West Australian Land Company and the Telefunken company.

The area has historic significance for its connections with a number of important early industries including dairying, agriculture, brickmaking, river transportation, broadcasting, telecommunications and tourism as well as infrastructure activities such as the road formations, the former jetties and tramlines and public gardens.

The former jetties and tramline along the river are enduring intangible reminders of the significance of the Swan and Canning Rivers to the City's history and development, as the ferries were initially the only direct means of transport to and from Perth for the early settlers. German Jetty, in particular, is connected to the transportation and landing of goods and materials relating to telecommunications and the development of the State heritage listed Wireless Hill Radio Station. Even after ferry transportation ceased, the jetties were valued for their association with recreational activities such as swimming, boating and fishing.

The sporting and recreation elements – being Tompkins Park, Melville Bowling Club, Troy Park Attadale Reserve, have exceptional cultural heritage significance with regards historic and social values for its association with the growth of sports venues in metropolitan Perth in the post-World War Two period and providing important community open spaces developed from natural riverine bushland for recreational and community sporting and social activities such as dog exercise areas, bike paths and walking trails to many generations and have become socially important as popular meeting and gathering places for the local community.

Atwell House Cultural Precinct with its fine bungalow and associated grounds are important reminders of the early agricultural focus of the area and indicative of open pasture, surviving from the former use as a dairy farm.

The built elements within the Foreshore area have historic and social value for their association with the development of Alfred Cove including the Inter-War Bungalow style popular in the 1930s (Atwell House) and Post War International style of the 1950s (Melville Bowling Club).

The place has associations with important community groups and organisations such as the Melville Community Arts Association (Atwell House), Melville Bowling Club, Swan Estuary Reserves Action Group, Friends of Attadale Foreshore, as well as the many sporting clubs and groups associated with Troy Park.

The place has scientific and research significance for its archaeological potential both for its natural environment, prehistory and Aboriginal use and activities in the area prior to colonisation as well as the post-colonial development of the area in relation to former jetties, tramlines, buildings, broadcasting aerials, sporting grounds, industries, landscaping and landfill.

Aboriginal heritage

With reference to the DPLH Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System[2] places of Aboriginal heritage significance **with a statutory listing** within the study area are:

Aboriginal Heritage Listings

Site ID / Name		Type	Status
3536	Swan River (Derbarl Yerrigan)	Mythological	Registered Site

The CHMP notes there are two other sites within the study area that have no statutory obligations attached. They are:

Site ID / Name		Type	Status
4104 (S)1290)	Burke Drive	Artefact Scatter	Stored data
4105	Warragoon Crescent	Artefact Scatter	Stored data

2 DPLH Aboriginal Heritage Inquiry System: https://espatial.dplh.wa.gov.au/AHIS/index.html?viewer=AHIS

Local heritage

With reference to the DPLH inHerit database[3] and the State Register of Heritage Places, there are no places of State significance within the study area.

With reference to the DPLH inHerit database and the City of Melville's Local Heritage Survey 2019[4] there are three places **with a statutory listing** within the study area of Local heritage significance, i.e., significant within the context of the City of Melville. These places are protected under the Local Planning Scheme No. 6 by their entry in the Heritage List, which comprises the most significant places on the Local Heritage Survey.

City of Melville Heritage List

DPLH No.	Name & LHS No.	Statement of Significance	Classification and Level of Significance	Management Description
06052	**Alfred Cove Reserve** **AC02**	Alfred Cove Reserve is assessed to be of exceptional cultural heritage significant as a place of natural value; the Reserve is one part of the Swan Estuary Marine Park which comprises three areas – Pelican Point, Milyu Reserve and Alfred Cove – tidal flats in the Swan Canning Estuary and which are important as habitats for waders. The Reserve is important as well as for being an area which retains the only relatively natural and extensive estuarine wetland saltmarsh on the Lower Swan Estuary incorporating one of the few remaining areas of undisturbed peripheral vegetation. Alfred Cove Reserve is significant as an important waterbird habitat where as many as 132 species of waterbirds use the area as a sanctuary and breeding ground. The Reserve is significant for conservation values, for recreational and commercial importance to the community, and as a place of value for education, natural history and research.	1 Exceptional significance	Essential to the Heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.
04643	**Atwell House Arts Centre** **AC01**	Atwell House Arts Centre, a single-storey house constructed in 1935 for Walter David Atwell in the Inter-War Bungalow style and now in use as the Atwell Gallery for the Melville Community Arts Association, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons: The place is a representative example of a house constructed in the Inter-War Bungalow style popular in the 1930s; the place is historically important as the residence for a dairy located on a formerly extensive property at Alfred Cove and built for the then owner in 1935, Walter David Atwell, a prominent member of the W.A. Hunt Club, horse breeder, dairyman and early local resident in the locality; the place and the associated grounds are important environmentally as indicative of open pasture, surviving from the former use as a dairy farm, and for the adjoining estuarine wetland, part of the Swan River Estuary Marine Park, a site identified as important for trans-equatorial migratory waders and waterbirds; the place is socially important for its use and occupancy since 1982 by the Melville Community Arts Association. The Studio Gallery, adjacent on the eastern side of Atwell House, is a single-storey building similar in architectural style to Atwell House but constructed in 1982 and assessed to have little, if any, cultural heritage significance.	2 Considerable significance	Very important to the heritage of the locality.

3 DPLH Heritage database: http://inherit.stateheritage.wa.gov.au/Public/

 City of Melville: https://www.melvillecity.com.au/planning-and-building/for-developers-and-builders/heritage-listed-properties

DPLH No.	Name & LHS No.	Statement of Significance	Classification and Level of Significance	Management Description
23995	**Swan Estuary Marine Park** **AC06**	Swan Estuary Marine Park is significant as a place of natural value, which comprises three areas – Pelican Point, Milyu Reserve and Alfred Cove. The tidal flats in the Swan Canning Estuary are important as they are habitats for waders. Of the City of Melville Place Record Form 2019 – Swan Estuary Marine Park, Alfred Cove Page 2 of 2 Marine Park, the Alfred Cove/ Point Waylen area retains the only relatively natural and extensive estuarine wetland saltmarsh on the Lower Swan Estuary; the place is significant for that reason as well as for being one of few remaining areas of relatively undisturbed peripheral vegetation. These three places are significant as some of the most important waterbird habitats in the southwest of Western Australia and as an integral part of the wetland systems in the region; as many as 132 species of waterbirds use the area as a sanctuary and breeding ground with some species migrating from as far away as China. In terms of species, the area is significant for Australian Pelican, pied cormorant, osprey, buff banded rail, grey plover, lesser golden great knot, red necked stint, broad billed sandpiper, silver gull, Caspian tern, fairy tern and crested tern. Swan Estuary Marine Park is significant for conservation values, for recreational and commercial importance to the community, and as a place of value for education, natural history and research.	2 Considerable significance	Very important to the heritage of the locality.

The City of Melville's Local Heritage Survey 2019 records a further five places within (*or related to) the study area. These places have no statutory obligations attached however the recording of these places provides an indication that in the future their value may be elevated. These places are:

DPLH No.	LHS No.	Name	Classification and Level of Significance	Management Description
None (new place)	**AC07**	Lemon Scented Gums (Corymbia citriodora) planted between 1953 and 1965	4 Little significance	Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
None (new place)	**AC08**	Melville Bowling and Recreation Club	4 Little significance	Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.
6059	**AP11**	German Jetty Site	3 Some/Moderate Significance	Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
6052	**AT06**	Attadale Reserve and Troy Park	2 Considerable significance	Very important to the heritage of the locality.
25389	*** AT07**	The Cove (fmr) House	3 Some/Moderate Significance	Contributes to the heritage of the locality.

Environmental heritage

With reference to the Australian Heritage database[5] there are **no statutory listings** of places of environmental heritage significance within the study area.

The National Trust of Western Australia nominated the Point Waylen area of Alfred Cove to the Register of the National Estate (RNE) in 1996. 'Alfred Cove - Point Waylen Area, Burke Dr, Attadale, WA, Australia' (Place ID 17818) place record contains a comprehensive description of the vegetation, and a bibliography of resources.[6]

Note: The Register of the National Estate was closed in 2007 and is no longer a statutory list. Nevertheless, it remains an interesting source of information.

Other heritage lists

With reference to the Federal government Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment heritage databases[7] there are no places within the study area on the World Heritage List, Commonwealth Heritage List, National Heritage List or recorded as having Underwater significance.

Archaeological potential

While there are no listings of identified places of archaeological value, the CHMP notes that:

> *The place has scientific and research significance for its archaeological potential both for its natural environment, prehistory and Aboriginal use and activities in the area prior to colonisation as well as the post-colonial development of the area in relation to former jetties, tramlines, buildings, broadcasting aerials, sporting grounds, industries, landscaping and landfill.*

One of the recommendations out of the CHMP is for further ethnographic research, and for implementation of a Chance Findings policy.

5 Dept of Agriculture, Water and the Environment: https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl
6 Dept of Agriculture, Water and the Environment: https://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/register-national-estate
7 Dept of Agriculture, Water and the Environment: https://www.environment.gov.au/heritage

Appendix E - ‘Walak yanginy kaditjiny’ Report by Karda Designs

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'Walak Kaditjiny' Share Knowledge

Attadale/Alfred Cove Foreshore Masterplan

Karda Designs
Element
City of Melville

Authors: Barbara Bynder, Anthropologist; Freda Collard, Whadjuk Noongar Elder

Cultural Contributors: Gladys Yarran, Neville Collard, Connie Winmar, Farley Garlett, Herbert Bropho

“We have Shared responsibility and

Accountability,

to look after the land,

our boodjar”

Gladys Yarran

Whadjuk Noongar Elder

Walak Kaditjiny Share Knowledge

Background

In Noongar country today, knowledge sharing can be interpreted as the passing on of knowledge from one person to the next and/or one generation to the next, following the cultural process of lore and law.

Traditionally, knowledge sharing is holistic and follows Aboriginal law that stems from lore. The concepts of lore and law can be interpreted as a theoretical framework (lore) and Indigenous methodology that in simpler terms follow a set of principles (law) from birth to adult hood that is ongoing today. Different parts of culture are shared at different times throughout a person's life. Sharing of knowledge also follows concepts of public, private, and restricted forms of knowledge. Applying the knowledge of lore and the understanding of law to project development can be translated as:

> *"Lore is described as a set of beliefs and regulations that is learned to guide that membership, and to which everyone agrees."*
>
> *"Law is a set of rules created to enforce or regulate behaviour and not necessarily agreed upon."*
> Freda Ogilvie, Whadjuk Noongar Elder.

Noongar culture has changed, adapted, and evolved as all living societies do, yet the theoretical framework of lore and the practice of law continues to be embedded within the governance of Noongar culture today. Noongar culture, although practiced differently today, maintains the essence of lore and law is practiced through the concept of *walak yanginy kaditjiny.* How we practice the sharing of knowledge depends on the context and the requirement, needs, or event that we find ourselves participating in as modern Noongar people.

Noongar culture has a cultural governance system following an unspoken yet understood law that remains embedded in Noongar society today. The approach for sharing culture stems from the cultural governance systems of old and takes an Elders First approach. Translated this means that Noongar Elders maintain cultural governance, therefore are the knowledge holders whose responsibility and obligation it is to pass on knowledge, culture, and lore to generations of Noongar as well as share with the broader community.

The Whadjuk Noongar Elders Reference Group have expressed their concerns about how important it is to provide guidance to the cultural interpretation and the significance of representing Noongar culture from a Noongar worldview in the development of the Attadale/Alfred Cove foreshore Master Plan. The Elders have been clear about how the cultural interpretation is presented and maintain a culturally educational walk along the foreshore for everyone to enjoy.

Cultural Context

The cultural context for the Attadale/Alfred Cove development is set in the restoration of environmental factors that are key to embed the essence of Noongar culture and bring people back to country for the foreshore. The area is a shared public space that is linked to other Noongar sites that ebb and flow along the Derbarl Yerrigan, home of the Waugal.

The narratives that the Elders have discussed to date, link the foreshore south to the wetlands and lakes system of the Swan Coastal Plain, west to Fremantle, east out to the Avon River and north to Yagan Memorial Park in the Swan Valley and beyond. The stories that connect Noongar to other areas of country is a complex and diverse systems of lore that is not confined to the state government boundaries of the site location.

In this context the following is a review of the key principles and themes that the Whadjuk Elders reference group have discussed to date and aim to incorporate into the Attadale/Alfred Cove Foreshore Masterplan.

Key Principles

1. **Reciprocity** – two-way sharing,
2. **Respect** – respectful engagement, cultural interpretation, cultural presentation,

3. **Trust** – build trust with the City of Melville, key stakeholders, and contractors,
4. **Acknowledgement** – acknowledge the true history as well as the Whadjuk Noongar history of the area,
5. **Restoration** – restore the foreshore to its natural vegetation,
6. **Preservation** – preserve the development area's physical and spiritual cultural elements,
7. **Reconciliation** – shared public space, shared project development, shared management

Key Themes

a) **Noongar Lore and Law** – embed the cultural theoretical framework and methodology into the project from initiation to finalisation,
b) **Conservation** - restore, preserve, and maintain the area to its natural condition as much as possible because … "*we are keepers of the land*, c*aring for boodjar" (Gladys Yarran, Whadjuk Noongar Elder)*,
c) **Songlines** - Keep the songlines, and stories connected all along the foreshore linking the stories through cultural narrative, interpretation, and expression,
d) **Cultural Protocols** - Follow cultural process and protocols, Elders First approach, right people right country,
e) **Aboriginal Heritage** - Protection of Aboriginal Heritage. This includes the social, economic, physical, and spiritual heritage of Whadjuk Noongar people,
f) **Caring for Country** - Environmental protection, ongoing maintenance, shared responsibility
g) **Interpretation and Representation** - Culturally respectful interpretation of Aboriginal stories, themes, narratives. To be presented in ongoing discussion with the Elders Reference group to ensure the the cultural narrative is not mis-interpreted.
h) **Story** - The oral narratives of Elders should not be dissected or challenged, as every person has a different perspective and life experience that adds to the diversity and richness of the woven tapestry of Noongar history, culture, and language.

element.

the art and science of place

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