



CITY OF SOUTH PERTH

URBAN GREENING STRATEGY 2025–2050





Kaartdjinin Nidja Nyungar Whadjuk Boodjar Koora Nidja Djining Noonakoort kaartdijin wangkiny, maam, gnarnk and boordier Nidja Whadjul kura kura. *We acknowledge and pay our respects to the traditional custodians of this land, the Whadjuk people of the Noongar nation and their Elders past, present and future.*



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***A city of active places
and beautiful spaces***

ACCESS AND INCLUSION

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of South Perth Urban Greening Strategy (the Strategy) provides long-term guidance for creating a resilient, healthy and diverse green liveable place for all: people, fauna and flora.

The Strategy considers a wide range of greening initiatives, including green corridors, urban parks and foreshores, community education and incentive programs, policy and advocacy efforts, and sustainable funding mechanisms. It promotes an informed and place-based approach to deliver outcomes and benefits for both community and environment —such as cooling the City, enhancing biodiversity, improving public health, and increasing liveability —alongside the challenges, including maintenance, equity of access, and the pressures of urban development.

The Strategy is guided by four key pillars: **protect**; **enhance**; **manage**; **connect** and **support**.

Each pillar includes goals, and objectives to guide action and investment required to achieve the City's urban greening vision. Informed by extensive stakeholder and community feedback, the Strategy presents what is possible: green corridors to connect communities and ecological systems; verges, parks and open spaces revitalised with climate-resilient vegetation and trees; cool and inviting places accessible by all; and ongoing support from a knowledgeable, engaged and caring community.

Implementation plans will be developed to guide on-ground delivery, with measurable targets and performance indicators to ensure accountability and track progress over time to set the direction for the City of South Perth as a green, liveable, and resilient place for generations to come.

The City of South Perth is sited on Beeloo Noongar country, as part of the Whadjuk Noongar community, where the traditional owners have maintained a deep connection to the land for thousands of years. The Beeloo Noongar people, also known as the river people, lived in harmony with the environment, managing it sustainably. Noongars who used this area were known as Gareen and their place was Gareenup.

Implementation of urban greening initiatives throughout the City provide an opportunity to build cultural awareness and maintain plant species indigenous to the local area.





WHY ARE WE DEVELOPING THIS STRATEGY?

The City of South Perth Urban Greening Strategy (the Strategy) sets the high-level direction for achieving a greener City of South Perth for all. It provides long-term approaches to protecting, enhancing and managing urban greening in public spaces. This includes trees and tree canopy; mature trees; vegetation such as shrubs, understorey, and groundcovers; remnant bushland; micro-greening; and green infrastructure integrated with built form.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE STRATEGY?

The Strategy provides long-term guidance to support decisions and approaches that aim to address the opportunities and challenges with protecting, enhancing and managing urban greening within the City.

The Strategy is informed by local context, research and extensive stakeholder and community engagement, focusing on how the City can lead by example via urban greening approaches on City owned and managed land. It applies to all City locations: foreshores, parks, gardens, recreational spaces, open spaces, streetscapes, bushland, buildings and environmental reserves.

The strategy will be used to guide the following:

Delivery – by setting clear priorities to inform future decisions, implementation plans and on-ground projects

Investment – by guiding budget allocation and external funding opportunities

Measurable outcomes – by establishing clear goals, objectives and performance measures that serve as benchmarks for progress.

Overall, the Strategy demonstrates the importance of urban greening, including tree canopy, as fundamental to achieving the vision of the Strategy as a resilient, healthy and diverse green liveable place for all: people, fauna and flora.

WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES?

Climate impacts: A drying climate, reduced rainfall, the Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect and more extreme weather events present challenges for maintaining a healthy urban greening environment.

Population growth: Population increase and urbanisation lead to infill development, changing urban form with smaller gardens, reduced availability of planting space, and loss of trees on private property.

Limited resources: Competing priorities for funding and finite availability of land restricts the City's ability to address identified gaps.

Biodiversity loss: An ageing tree population and pest and disease are contributing to biodiversity loss.





WHY IS URBAN GREENING IMPORTANT?

WHAT IS URBAN GREENING?

Urban greening is about making cities healthy and attractive for both the ecosystems they support and the communities that live, work, visit and recreate. It involves retaining and planting trees and vegetation and ensuring our neighbourhoods have adequate habitat, shade and UV protection during hot weather. It is about increasing the amount of nature around urban areas.

Urban greening is an important part of the City's plans to improve the liveability of our suburbs as they grow and develop. Trees and plants selected as part of urban greening should be resilient against pests, diseases and drought or drying weather conditions. Urban greening also aims to retain and enhance habitat with native plants for our native animals and birds.

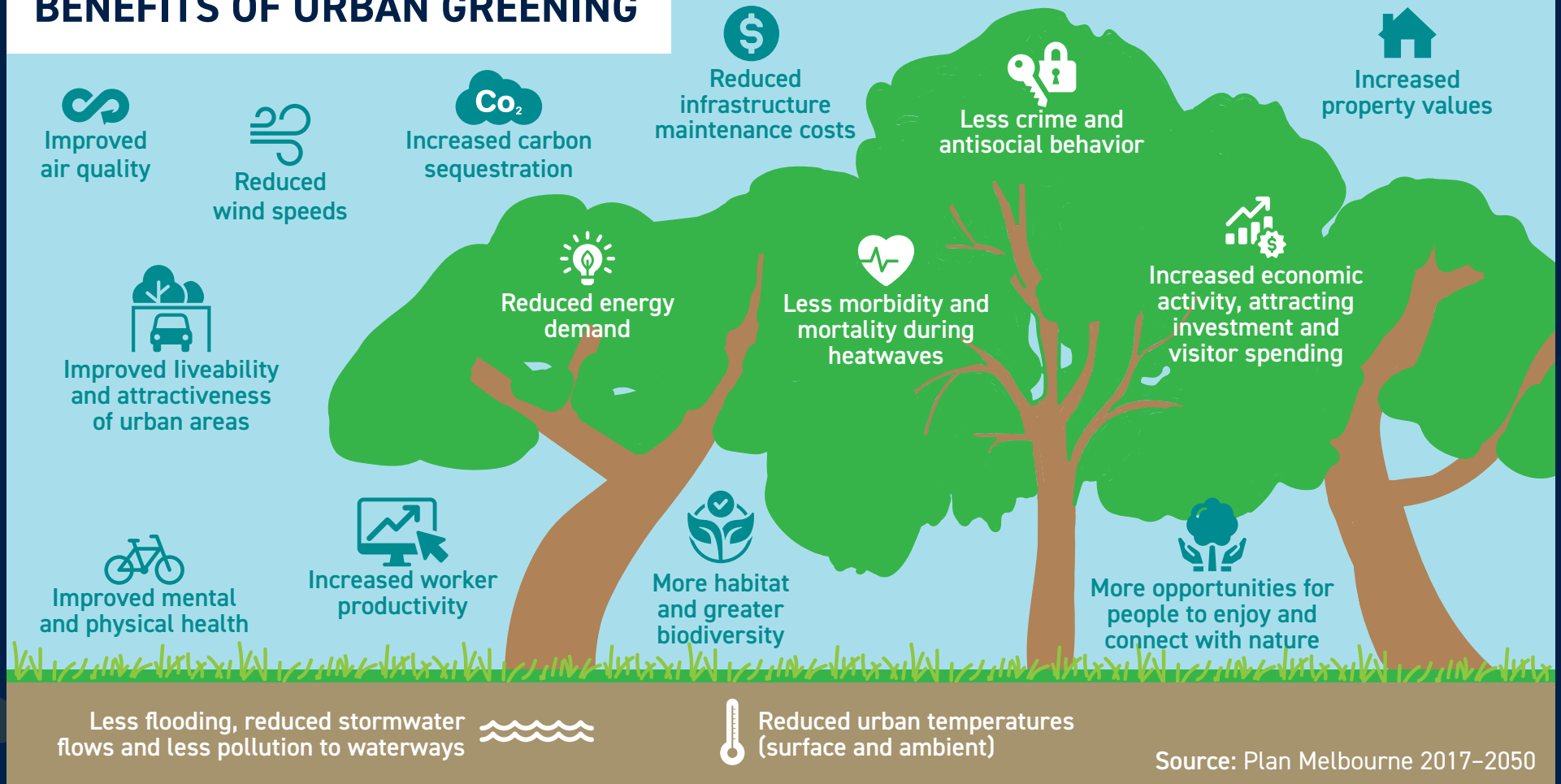
Urban greening covers a range of scales and includes irrigated grass, parks, street trees, low and mid-storey planting, remnant vegetation, as well as green infrastructure such as vegetation systems on City buildings and microscale vegetation in City laneways, balconies and courtyards.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF URBAN GREENING?

Urban greening provides a wide range of environmental, social, psychological, recreational and economic benefits for our community.



BENEFITS OF URBAN GREENING

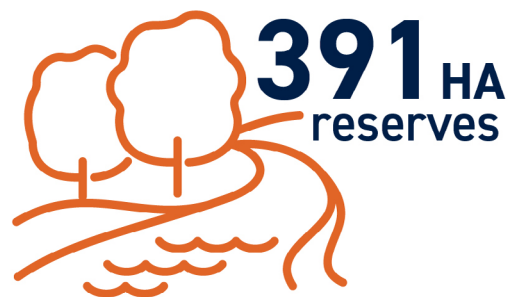
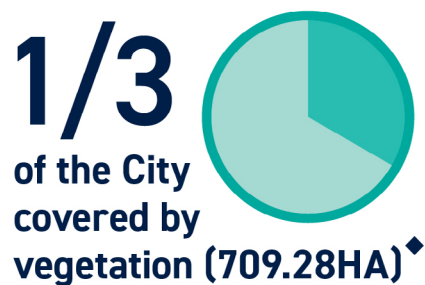




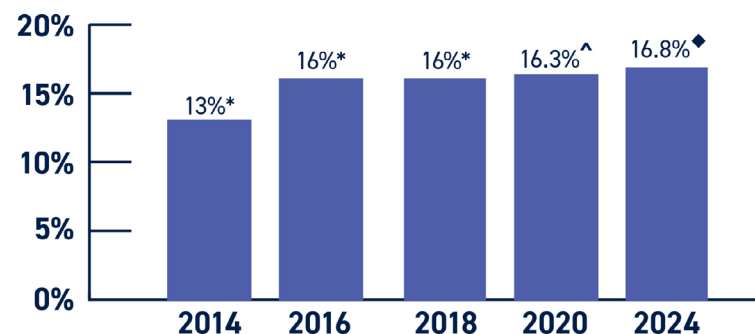
WHAT IS THE SITUATION?

THIS IS OUR SITUATION AS MEASURED IN 2024.

URBAN GREENING IN 2024



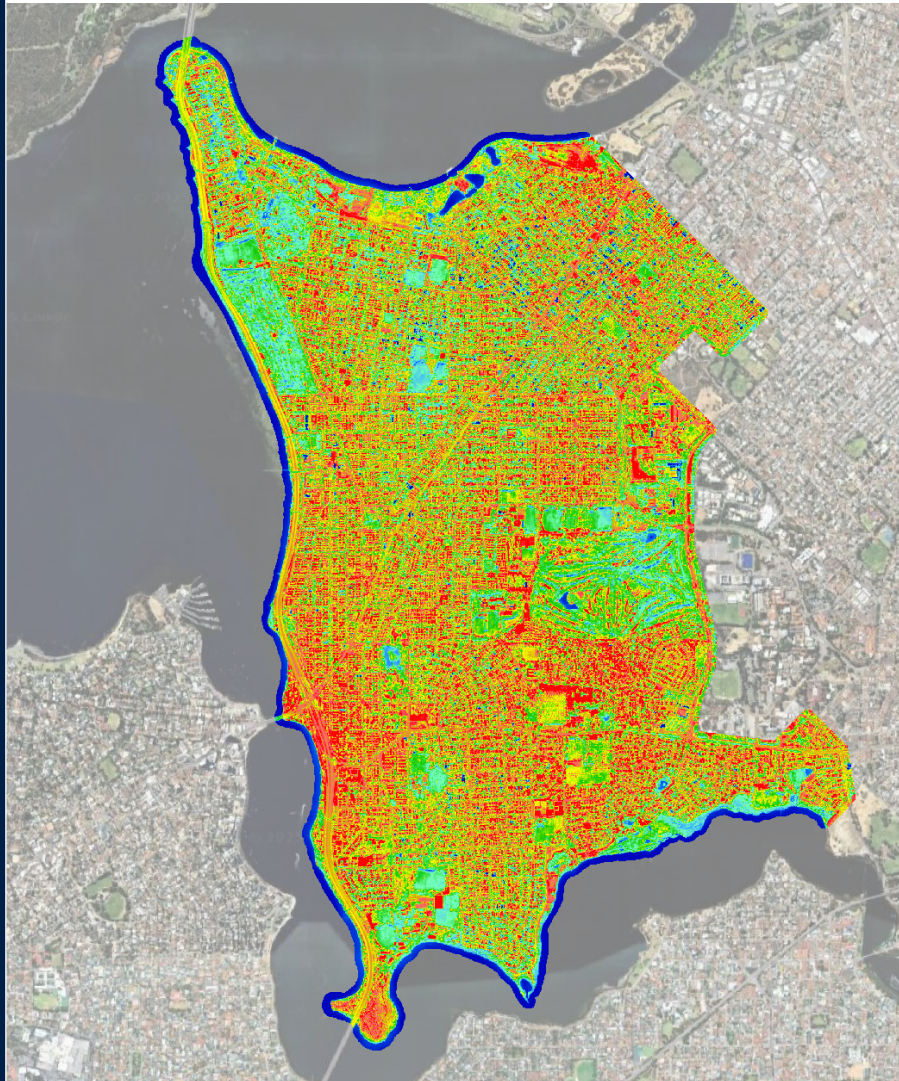
TOTAL CANOPY COVER 2014-2024



*DPLH Urban Tree Canopy Dashboard. ^ArborCarbon 2020. ♦ArborCarbon 2024.



URBAN HEAT MAP IN 2024

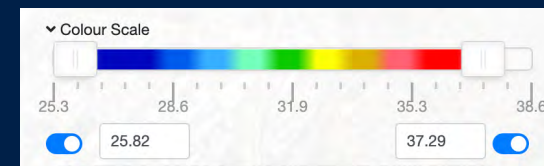


The Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect is created in built-up areas which absorb more heat compared to rural or green areas. Urban heat islands can be created in cities and suburbs through the storage and reflection of solar radiation (heat).

As vegetation and trees are removed from the landscape, their natural cooling effect is lost. The effects of urban heat islands can be reduced by green spaces and vegetation, which can cool local environments.

Areas with hotter surface temperatures include buildings with darker roof colours, impervious or synthetic playing/sport surfaces, synthetic turf, dark asphalt, grass in poor condition, bare soil, and areas with lower tree canopy.

Analysis of urban heat mapping captured in April 2024 indicates trends of locations or surfaces that are hotter or cooler.





WHAT HAS GUIDED THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STRATEGY?

The Strategy builds on previous City of South Perth strategies and plans, including the Urban Forest Strategy 2018-2023. Relevant City strategies, policies, guidelines and management plans were reviewed to align direction and focus, with key themes including biodiversity, prioritising waterwise plants and irrigation, erosion control, heat mitigation, amenity, and community awareness and education.*

* The Strategy supersedes a number of City documents that previously provided urban greening direction.
See Appendix 2. ¹cbd.int/gbf ²dcceew.gov.au





WHAT IS THE STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT?

The Strategy aligns with Strategic Community Plan 2021–2031 vision:

"A City of active places and beautiful spaces. A connected community with easily accessible, vibrant neighbourhoods and a unique sustainable natural environment".

Key areas of alignment include:

	<p>COMMUNITY</p> <p>Our diverse community is inclusive, safe, connected and engaged.</p>
	<p>ENVIRONMENT (BUILT & NATURAL)</p> <p>Sustainable, liveable, diverse and welcoming neighbourhoods that respect and value the natural and built environment.</p>

WHAT IS THE BROADER CONTEXT OF THE STRATEGY?

There are international efforts to address, reverse and halt biodiversity loss via the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework¹. Australia has adopted the framework and developed approaches for implementation via Australia's Strategy for Nature 2024–2030².

At a State level, the WA Government is preparing an Urban Greening Strategy for the Perth and Peel regions (2025), recognising the significant social, economic and environmental benefits.

HOW WERE STAKEHOLDERS AND THE COMMUNITY ENGAGED?

The City of South Perth undertook an inclusive, comprehensive and representative three-stage stakeholder and community engagement process, with outcomes informing the Strategy and ongoing implementation.

Stage 1: Broad Engagement – Through a survey and two pop-up events, the community provided input into the Strategy's development. One outcome was the six draft principles, which were refined in Stage 2.

Stage 2: Deliberative Panel – Aha! Consulting facilitated workshops attended by 38 people representing the City's demographic. The 38 panel members worked collaboratively over two days to recommend urban greening priorities. Independent consultants Josh Byrne & Associates took on board the panel's priorities to write the draft Urban Greening Strategy.

Stage 3: Community Feedback – Through a feedback form and two drop-in sessions, the community provided comment on the strategic priorities in the draft Urban Greening Strategy document. This feedback was taken into consideration when finalising the Urban Greening Strategy to present to Council.

For further detail of the stakeholder engagement process, see Appendix 1.



WHAT WAS CONSIDERED IN DEVELOPING THE STRATEGY?

What we considered:

URBAN GREENING PRINCIPLES

Principles to guide the Strategy reflect what is highly valued in the City. Protecting and enhancing ecological systems and biodiversity that are core to the City's identity and include consideration of vegetation, soil and water management. Building resilience to the impacts of climate change, particularly around issues of urban heat is required. Ensuring resourcing for delivery and equitable investment to deliver benefits across all parts of the City is considered a priority. There is an opportunity to consider future generations and the ongoing legacy of ensuring there are healthy urban green spaces.

What we considered:

URBAN GREENING OPTIONS

Urban greening options for each of the key areas were identified. Those with high levels of support included:

- Strategically planting trees that are climate resilient for street trees and verges.
- Creating intentional spaces, providing more shade and understorey planting, and equity of access on South Perth foreshore.
- Increased tree planting for shade along roads, paths and around playgrounds, and planting to support wildlife corridors on the Clontarf–Waterford–Salter Point foreshore.
- Improving underutilised parks and reserves with greening to passive spaces and perimeters, prioritising habitat, including species diversity, using hydrozoning, and considering multiple use functions.


What we considered:

RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Urban greening takes many forms across the City, including street trees and verges; South Perth foreshore; Clontarf, Waterford, Salter Point foreshore; and parks and reserves. Each has its own risks to consider, as well as opportunities for better urban greening outcomes. By examining these areas in detail, key themes emerged for addressing urban greening in the City.

Opportunities include flora and fauna; education and communication; community participation and initiatives; project planning, development and design; and liveability.

Risks include lack of community support; climate change; delayed implementation; budget; lack of strategic buy in and maintenance.



In developing the Strategy, the Deliberative Panel identified urban greening priority approaches which were used to develop the key elements of the Strategy.

What we considered: PRIORITY APPROACHES FOR THE STRATEGY

Priority approaches for the strategy were identified and included:

- Prioritise funding for urban greening.
- Maximise community involvement and shared ownership.
- Conserve existing green areas first.
- Create linkages and habitat for wildlife.
- Increase canopy and understorey planting.
- Create shaded active transport connections.
- Replace trees with diverse, climate and disease resistant species.
- Set targets for urban canopy and other outcomes measures.

What we considered: FUNDING APPROACH

The Strategy has been developed to balance the benefits of urban greening with the City's limited resources and competing priorities. Implementation plans will be developed from the Urban Greening Strategy.

Approved initiatives from the implementation plans will be included in the City's Annual Budget and built into service and project delivery planning.

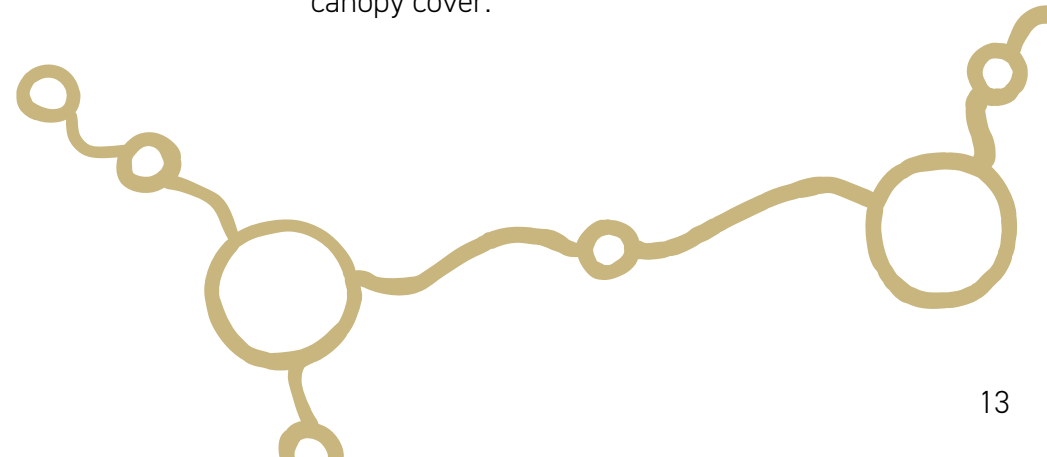
The Strategy has been designed to align with the City's current funding levels.

What we considered: PRIVATE PROPERTY

The City recognises the importance of urban greening and tree protection on private property to achieve urban greening aspirations.

Tree protection on private property is considered through the planning process.

The community will be encouraged to protect, enhance and maintain urban greening on their own properties, be supported to actively participate in a collaborative approach for delivery, and engage in ongoing learning about the importance of urban greening and tree canopy cover.





WHAT WILL GUIDE OUR DECISION MAKING?

Guiding principles serve as the foundation for how we approach urban greening, shaping decision making and setting expectations for the planning, delivery, and maintenance of community assets.

An outcome from stakeholder and community engagement was the development and refinement of six key principles to underpin urban greening approaches. The principles are designed to be enduring and encompassing, guiding the City in its delivery and implementation of the Strategy for future generations, and have been integrated into the Strategy's pillars, goals, objectives and strategic priorities.



GUIDING PRINCIPLES



Protects, prioritises,
and enhances ecological
systems



Contributes to beautiful,
healthy places for
everyone to enjoy



Builds climate resilience



Balances affordability
with impact and urgency



Supports a growing
community



Fosters intergenerational
stewardship



HOW WILL WE MEET OUR CHALLENGES?

By anticipating the challenges of the next 25 years, we have identified four key pillars that will shape and guide our future actions.

OUR VISION FOR URBAN GREENING

The City of South Perth will be a resilient, healthy and diverse green liveable place for all: people, fauna and flora.

Pillar 1



PROTECT

Protect first, restore second, supports the overarching approach of the City of South Perth community.

Goal: The City's ecologically sensitive riverside environment is protected as a community asset. The City's vegetation, tree canopy, and green spaces are further protected. This includes mature trees, newly planted trees, and remnant bushland areas. Our stakeholders and community have an important role as caretakers and protectors of ecological systems.

Pillar 2



ENHANCE

Achieving the vision requires going beyond current urban greening efforts.

Goal: The City's environment and community wellbeing is enhanced by expanding existing urban greening and incorporating innovative nature positive design responses.

Pillar 3



MANAGE

Long-term urban greening requires care, expertise, science and technology, funding and community support.

Goal: Long-term greening outcomes are achieved by investing in resourcing and management of right people, right funding and right practices.

Pillar 4



CONNECT & SUPPORT

Success relies on leadership as well as collaboration, education and community ownership.

Goal: The City has active partnerships and collaborates with stakeholders to protect, enhance and manage urban greening.

The City demonstrates leadership and supports education and urban greening efforts in the community.

Our community has a connection, is engaged and has a sense of ownership for urban greening in the City.



KEY PILLARS

PROTECT



GOALS (what does the future look like):

- The City's ecologically sensitive riverside environment is protected as a community asset.
- The City's vegetation, tree canopy, and green spaces are further protected. This includes mature trees, newly planted trees, remnant and bushland areas.
- Our stakeholders and community have an important role as caretakers and protectors of ecological systems.

OBJECTIVES (We want to)

- Protect ecological systems
- Protect trees; especially mature trees
- Protect green spaces

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES (We will prioritise)

- Protecting and promoting biodiversity of flora and fauna, especially endangered and vulnerable species
- Identifying and protecting green corridors and wildlife habitats
- Protecting existing trees during development on City land
- Removing trees on City land is considered a last resort
- Protection of public open space to provide social, mental and physical health benefits to the community

PERFORMANCE MEASURES (We will measure success by)

- Four-yearly measurement of canopy cover and urban heat
- Urban heat data used to prioritise projects
- Survival rates of trees



ENHANCE

GOAL:

- The City's environment and community wellbeing is enhanced by expanding existing urban greening and incorporating innovative nature positive design responses.

OBJECTIVES (We want to)

- Put the right plant in the right place, at the right time (RRR)
- Enhance biodiversity
- Increase beautiful, healthy places for community wellbeing
- Deliver equitable urban greening across the City
- Balance urban greening with urban development and the built environment

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES (We will prioritise)

- Increasing urban greening including tree canopy
- Responding to local requirements and opportunities in urban greening delivery
- Updating preferred tree and plant species to align with RRR principles
- Using Water and Biodiversity Sensitive Urban Design principles
- Consideration of community needs in urban greening approaches and locations
- Having one street tree on every verge, subject to space, suitability and accessibility
- Utilising data and tools to prioritise urban greening responses
- Locating and monitoring areas of urban heat, urban greening gaps and vulnerable communities
- Opportunities to include urban greening in City-led developments and retrofits
- Combining urban greening and stormwater management to reduce runoff
- Developing design guidance for space constrained areas
- Shade for transport corridors

PERFORMANCE MEASURES (We will measure success by)

- Number of trees/plants planted and locations
- Type of species and number of plants produced by the City's nursery
- Increase diversity of planted species



MANAGE



GOAL:

- Long-term greening outcomes are achieved by investing in resourcing and management of right people, right funding and right practices.

OBJECTIVES (We want to)

- Improve the system for managing the canopy and urban greening
- Effectively manage tree canopy and urban greening
- Build resilience through species diversity and type
- Balance affordability, impact and urgency

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES (We will prioritise)

- Maintaining or improving vegetation and tree health
- Tree replacement strategies and programs
- Monitoring, assessment and effective management of data and knowledge
- Continuous improvement of processes and alternative delivery mechanisms
- Utilising climate, pest and disease resilient species
- Integrated water management approaches
- Understanding the affordability of different urban greening initiatives
- Funding (own source and seeking external) for urban greening initiatives
- Considering urban greening benefits during decision making
- Value urban greening and trees as part of asset management

PERFORMANCE MEASURES (We will measure success by)

- Four yearly measurement of canopy cover and urban heat
- Vegetation and tree health
- Type of species and number of plants produced by the City's nursery
- Increase diversity of planted species
- Successful external funding provided for urban greening initiatives

CONNECT AND SUPPORT



GOALS:

- The City has active partnerships and collaborates with stakeholders to protect, enhance and manage urban greening.
- The City demonstrates leadership and supports education and urban greening efforts in the community.
- Our community has a connection, is engaged and has a sense of ownership for urban greening in the City.

OBJECTIVES (We want to)

- Increase working collaboratively
- Provide for a growing community
- Encourage intergenerational stewardship
- Support and encourage the community

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES (We will prioritise)

- Sharing knowledge with community, local governments, industry and associations
- Using research to guide innovative solutions
- Inclusive, safe and accessible green spaces
- Cooling of communal spaces
- Encouraging urban greening awareness, intergenerational responsibility and for engagement, action and legacy
- Community education, incentives and involvement
- Engaging with traditional owners and knowledge holders
- Celebrating successes and sharing stories

PERFORMANCE MEASURES (We will measure success by)

- Number and type of engagement activities
- Number and type of incentive programs
- Community satisfaction



WHAT DO WE NEED TO DELIVER THE URBAN GREENING STRATEGY?

We are committed to balancing our community's needs and aspirations with what is affordable. Making decisions about funding urban greening initiatives requires ongoing balancing of affordability, impact and urgency.



Figures correct as at financial year 2024/2025.

WHAT INVESTMENT IS REQUIRED?

Urban greening is a long-term investment. While grants can help with the initial costs – like planting trees or building green infrastructure – they don't usually cover ongoing maintenance. This means the City must fund regular upkeep, which can put pressure on its budget. Like other public assets, trees provide value but also come with costs that vary depending on their type, location and care needs.

The community also plays an important role in greening – by looking after private gardens and trees, volunteering, or supporting local projects.

To meet long-term greening goals, sustainable funding is essential. The City's Long-Term Financial Plan guides future spending, while the Annual Budget outlines what will be funded each year. Each year, priority initiatives from the Urban Greening Implementation Plan will be considered for funding. Any new investment will need to be balanced with other budget needs and competing pressures on rates.

HOW WILL WE MONITOR AND IMPROVE THE STRATEGY?

The Strategy will be delivered through the Urban Greening Implementation Plan (the Plan). The Plan will set out actions to help achieve the Strategy's goals over four years. It will include clear priorities, timelines, responsibilities and targets so progress can be measured.

Each year, the City will review the Plan's actions to help shape the annual budget. The full Plan will be updated every four years when the Strategy is reviewed. Progress on budgeted actions will be reported to the Audit, Risk and Governance Committee, and summarised in the Annual Report.

Results against key performance targets will also be reported based on designated reporting timeframes. While tracking tree canopy and vegetation cover is important, no single measure can show success due to the range of goals involved. Regular review and improvement will help ensure the City's urban greening work is effective, long-lasting and delivers benefits for the community and environment.





APPENDIX 1: STAKEHOLDER AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

The City of South Perth engaged stakeholders and community to support the development of the Strategy. An inclusive, comprehensive and representative community engagement process was undertaken, with outcomes informing the Strategy and ongoing implementation.

Staff representing a cross-section of City divisions, teams and roles related to urban greening and stakeholder and community engagement, were engaged in internal Strategy development meetings and workshops. This input allowed for reflection on the previous City of South Perth Urban Forest Strategy (2018-2023), commentary on current practices and ideas shared for future visions, success and outcomes.

The City engaged consultants Aha! Consulting to conduct an independent stakeholder and community engagement process to understand the community aspirations, priorities and preferred approaches to urban greening in the City of South Perth. A three-stage process was developed.



STAGE 1: BROAD ENGAGEMENT

Aim: To provide an opportunity for the wider community to provide input into the development of the Strategy (10 September – 14 October 2024).

Approach: Survey; pop-up events; Your Say South Perth website.

Outcome:

- 345 survey responses (online and available as hard copy).
- 171 people attended two pop-up events (18 September and 5 October). Opportunity to have targeted discussions with staff, view proposed initiatives, explore urban heat data and contribute ideas.
- 9 ideas contributed on the Ideas Board on the Your Say South Perth website (26 September – 31 October), and 1 written submission received.
- See: Aha! Consulting Stage One Stakeholder Engagement Outcomes Report (2024) at yoursay.southperth.wa.gov.au/urban-greening-strategy

STAGE 2: DELIBERATIVE PANEL

Aim: To facilitate an informed, inclusive and representative decision-making process with stakeholders and community members representing a broad cross section of the City of South Perth as part of a deliberative panel. The panel aimed to work collaboratively to discuss and recommend priorities for the Strategy.

Approach: 38 panel members represented a broad cross section of the City of South Perth. Participation included:

- Induction: Thursday 6 February 2025.
- Panel Day 1: Saturday 8 February 2025.
- Panel Day 2: Saturday 22 February 2025.

Panel remit: To recommend urban greening priorities in the City of South Perth that best balance the needs of the community and the natural environment for future generations.

Outcome:

The Deliberative Panel Report (February 2025). This report was used by independent consultants Josh Byrne & Associates to take on board the panel's priority approaches when writing the draft Urban Greening Strategy.

STAGE 3: FEEDBACK ON DRAFT URBAN GREENING STRATEGY

Aim: To provide the community with an opportunity to comment on the draft Urban Greening Strategy (6–27 May 2025).

Approach: The draft Urban Greening Strategy was available for stakeholder and community feedback on the strategic priorities during May 2025.

Outcome:

- 153 feedback forms (online and available as hard copy).
- 76% of respondents agreed with the strategic priorities of the 'Protect' pillar.
- 75% of respondents agreed with the strategic priorities of the 'Enhance' pillar.
- 78% of respondents agreed with the strategic priorities of the 'Manage' pillar.
- 75% of respondents agreed with the strategic priorities of the 'Connect and Support' pillar.





APPENDIX 2: LIST OF DOCUMENTS

List of superseded City of South Perth documents:

- City of South Perth Urban Forest Strategy 2018–2023.
- City of South Perth Green Plan 2002.
- City of South Perth Greening our streets: Street Verge Landscape Guidelines (to be revised).

List of relevant City of South Perth documents with urban greening references:

- Clontarf-Waterford-Salter Point Foreshore Masterplan (CWSPFM)
- South Perth Foreshore Strategy and Management Plan (SPF Plan)
- Kwinana Freeway Foreshore Management Plan (KFFMP)
- Water Management Plan
- The Integrated Catchment Management Plan
- Public Open Space Strategy

If there is a conflict relating to urban greening between this Strategy and a relevant City document, the Strategy will take priority.





APPENDIX 3: LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

Understanding the City of South Perth's natural environment is important to guide urban greening principles and responses.

Soils: Predominantly Spearwood Dune System, transitioning to the Bassendean System east of the river around Kensington, Collier Park Golf Course and down to Karawara. The Vasse System borders the southern foreshore of the Derbal Yerrigan (Swan River) around Sir James Mitchell Park.

Geology: Clay occurs along the southern foreshore of the Derbal Yerrigan (Swan River) changing to alluvial sands at the Narrows Bridge, which extend along the foreshore around to the Djarlgarro (Canning River). Predominantly white to pale yellowish brown sands and changing to white to pale grey aeolian sands from Kensington down to the Collier Park Golf Course and Karawara. Peaty clay and peaty sands occur at Neil McDougall Park and Collier Park Golf Course.

Hydrology: Bounded by the Derbal Yerrigan (Swan River) to the north/northwest and Djarlgarro (Canning River) to the south/south west. There are several small conservation category lakes and damplands within the City, found in George Burnett Park, Salter Point Reserve and Sandon Park. Groundwater moves from the east of South Perth outwards to the Derbal Yerrigan and Djarlgarro in the south.

Ecological connections: Along Djarlgarro foreshore are several areas of remnant native vegetation which are also classified as bush forever areas. The Kensington Bushland Reserve abuts the City boundary. There are Perth regional ecological linkages that run along the Derbal Yerrigan and Djarlgarro foreshores. Naturelink Perth has identified two links to connect the Djarlgarro and Derbal Yerrigan southern foreshore through the City via the Collier Park Golf Course and Kensington Bushland, and one link through the Perth Zoo.

Indigenous heritage sites: Derbal Yerrigan (Site ID S02548) and Djarlgarro (Site ID 3538) are both heritage sites with high cultural and spiritual significance. On the Djarlgarro foreshore is a site named Wadjup (Site ID 24319), an important site for ceremonial purposes and productive in terms of food.





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