

KINGS PARK AND BOTANIC GARDEN MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014 - 2019



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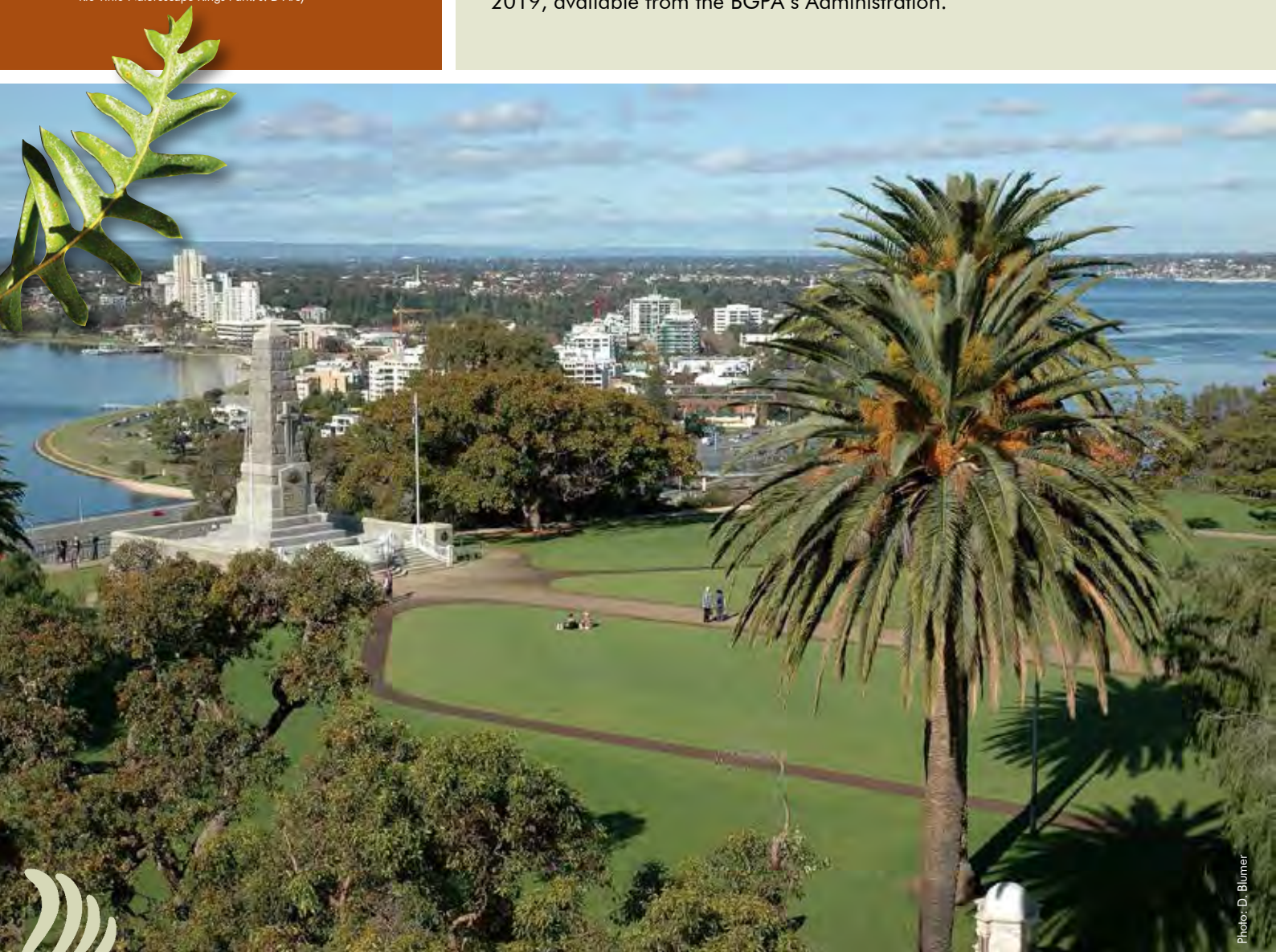
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Front cover main photo:
Western Australian Botanic Garden: D. Blumer
Small photos (left to right):
Bushland: D. Blumer
Parkland: D. Blumer
Rio Tinto Naturescape Kings Park: J. D'Arcy

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

This Management Plan has been prepared by the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority (BGPA) with significant consultation from key stakeholders, including government and private organisations and the general community. A draft plan was prepared following a review of the Kings Park and Botanic Garden Management Plan 2009-2014 including community feedback received via a survey of stakeholders and a public workshop. Submissions were sought through a formal public submission period from 14 March to 16 May 2014, with notification via direct correspondence with stakeholders and notices in the Government Gazette, the state and local newspapers and on the BGPA website. A total of 23 submissions were received from individuals, community groups and government organisations.

The draft plan received considerable support and minor amendments were made in response to specific comments in formal submissions. Further details can be found in a separate publication, Audit of Public Submissions: Kings Park and Botanic Garden Management Plan 2014-2019, available from the BGPA's Administration.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kings Park and Botanic Garden, Western Australia, is a large inner-metropolitan park offering spectacular views of Perth and the Swan River as well as tranquil green spaces for passive recreation, cultural activities and connecting with nature. Managed by the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority, the vision statement for Kings Park and Botanic Garden is:

'To create and provide world-recognised botanic gardens and parks and to inspire the conservation of biological diversity.'

The Kings Park and Botanic Garden Management Plan 2014-2019 follows a review of the previous plan as required by Part 4 of the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority Act 1998. This plan specifically addresses management related to the land of Kings Park and Botanic Garden, and is divided into four physical management sections:

- (i) **Western Australian Botanic Garden:** a living museum of the spectacular and diverse flora of Western Australia and now including Rio Tinto Naturescape Kings Park;
- (ii) **Parkland:** landscaped recreational areas incorporating important memorials, playgrounds, expansive lawns and shade trees;
- (iii) **Bushland:** a large eco-sanctuary of regionally significant remnant vegetation; and
- (iv) **Park-wide:** where activities and services support the function of the whole park.

The plan provides an overview of management context and the overarching strategic direction, reports on progress against priorities in the existing management plan for the period 2009-2014, and identifies strategic directions and management priorities for the period 2014-2019 in each of the management sections. Many initiatives in this plan are within the anticipated budget allocations, while others are aspirational and will require additional funding for their implementation. The BGPA will seek sponsorship and other funding opportunities, with resources allocated to the highest priority activities.



Photo: D. Blumer

Major initiatives for Kings Park and Botanic Garden include:

- Celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Western Australian Botanic Garden in 2015 with a range of special community events and commemorate the milestone with the development of new landscape features near the Botanic Garden entry.
- Plan and implement improvements at Lotterywest Family Area, Hale Oval and Synergy Parkland to enhance visitor facilities such as paths, play equipment, shelter and associated planting.
- Conduct ecological restoration activities, incorporating volunteer involvement where appropriate, to conserve and enhance local native biodiversity.
- Allow a pedestrian link bridge over Winthrop Avenue from the new Perth Children's Hospital to the edge of Kings Park bushland, and provide new bushland entry statements and upgraded path surfaces to enhance bushland experience.
- Plan and construct dedicated volunteer facilities in part of the Eucalyptus Carpark to facilitate improved volunteer engagement and active involvement in expanded volunteer programs throughout the park.
- Develop a park-wide tree management strategy to manage public safety risks and conserve the living tree collection throughout Kings Park and Botanic Garden.

A special place enjoyed by millions



KINGS PARK AND BOTANIC GARDEN MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014–2019



OVERVIEW OF KINGS PARK AND BOTANIC GARDEN

Kings Park and Botanic Garden is Western Australia's premier tourist destination and is highly valued by visitors and the wider community. It is a large A Class reserve covering just over 400 hectares and located only 1.5 km from Perth Central Business District. It showcases the Western Australian Botanic Garden, many important memorials, landscaped recreational parklands, playgrounds and cafes and a significant area of remnant bushland. Welcoming nearly six million visitors each year, it is a popular place for picnics, recreation, cultural and ceremonial events. The park is also a significant scientific institution and a renowned centre for research, education and conservation.

Kings Park and Botanic Garden is situated at the top of the Mount Eliza Escarpment, a major topographical feature within the park, offering spectacular views over Perth city and the Swan River to the Darling Range in the distance to the east. A majestic avenue of lemon scented gums lines the main entrance and forms an iconic landmark in the Perth landscape.

Apart from the river interface, the park is surrounded by highly urban development with busy main roads adjoining every boundary. Most of the park is accessible 24 hours every day. It therefore offers a tranquil refuge to escape the city environment, provides spaces for retreat, inspiration and nature observation, and holds a special place in the hearts and minds of the community. More than two thirds of the park comprises remnant bushland supporting a rich diversity of local native flora, fauna and fungi, a rare feature so close to a capital city.

HISTORICAL

Kings Park was originally part of the land of the Wadjuk tribe, a subset of the Mooro people of the Bibbulmun nation. These people were collectively called Nyoongar and the land that is now Kings Park and Botanic Garden was referred to as Moora Kaarta. This land, especially the area below the escarpment and alongside the Swan River (Derbal Yerrigan) remains an important cultural and spiritual place for Aboriginal people. In addition to Aboriginal artwork and cultural interpretation throughout the park, Nyoongar connection with Kings Park is recognised through regular discussion with Aboriginal people regarding management of Kings Park land.



An icon of Western Australian life

Set aside for public purposes in 1831, the area that was to become Kings Park was first gazetted as a public park in 1872. It was officially created as an A-class reserve in 1900, affording it the highest level of protection available to Crown (public) land under Western Australian law and was vested for management with the Kings Park Board, now the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority (BGPA). The first built memorial in the park was constructed in 1902, with the State War Memorial being dedicated in 1929, the same year the first of the Honour Avenues was commemorated. The Western Australian Botanic Garden was established within Kings Park in 1965.

ENVIRONMENTAL

Kings Park and Botanic Garden is a significant green space in Perth, providing an important refuge for many species and a corridor for wildlife movement between bushland reserves and parklands. The park is internationally renowned for having such a large area of natural bushland so close to a capital city. It is regionally significant as a Bush Forever site and is managed for the ongoing protection of its bushland. The highly urban surrounds present many challenges for ongoing management of the bushland's native biodiversity and the risks associated with it such as bushfire. The bushland is home to 325 native plant species, around 80 bird species, 20 reptile species, over 200 species of fungi identified to date and hundreds of different invertebrates.

The Western Australian Botanic Garden is an important scientific institution and a key resource for botanical research and conservation of the Western Australian flora. This living museum also serves as an environmental educational resource with its layers of interpretation that promote the flora, its conservation and its significance to life on earth. Environmental education is also advanced through Rio Tinto Naturescape Kings Park, an environmental discovery area that promotes environmental stewardship by encouraging children to experience and connect with nature.

The BGPA is attentive to broad environmental issues, such as the drying climate, habitat disturbance, water-wise practices, fire management, responsible waste management and energy conservation.



Photo: D. Blumer



KINGS PARK AND BOTANIC GARDEN MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014–2019



Photo: D. Blumer

CULTURAL

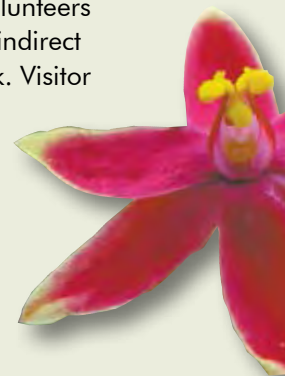
Kings Park and Botanic Garden has a long and interesting Aboriginal and European cultural history and is a significant tourist attraction. It offers high quality services and facilities and is Western Australia's most visited tourist attraction. The expanses of natural bushland, Botanic Garden and well presented parklands and playgrounds are cherished by the community and have been enjoyed by many generations of Western Australians and other visitors for passive recreation, environmental discovery and learning, and contemporary cultural and social activities. These range from small family gatherings to large corporate and cultural events, including outdoor theatre, cinema, contemporary music concerts and the annual Kings Park Festival.

Kings Park and Botanic Garden is home to a wide range of significant memorials, including the State War Memorial, several kilometres of Honour Avenues and numerous memorials commemorating important people and events in the history of the State. In addition, the area has special historic and cultural significance to Aboriginal people, and contains several registered Aboriginal sites of cultural heritage significance. All of these elements contribute to the rich cultural fabric of the park and its importance as a significant place for cultural and ceremonial activities.

The Western Australian Botanic Garden is also an important cultural institution and increasing visitation reflects the cultural importance and value the Western Australian community places on Kings Park and Botanic Garden. Over 1000 active volunteers and supporters are involved in direct and indirect community service delivery across the park. Visitor surveys show over 99% of people are satisfied with their visit and regular visitor feedback is received about the tranquillity, beauty, displays and service standards offered throughout the park.

ECONOMIC

The BGPA receives State Government funding for the majority of its capital and recurrent activities. Around 35% of the BGPA budget is generated through sponsorships, fee for service, and revenue from events, leases and licences. High visitation levels and rising costs continually challenge the BGPA resources and it works closely with the community to balance the focus on biodiversity conservation and ecological restoration with provision of quality services to visitors. The resource allocation between these two key services is regularly reviewed to enable required outcomes to be achieved within available resources.



Rich in Aboriginal, colonial and contemporary heritage



GUIDING MANAGEMENT

LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The BGPA is established under the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority Act 1998, (the Act) and this Act is its primary governing legislation. The BGPA is responsible for ensuring the care, control and management of Kings Park and Botanic Garden. The BGPA is a statutory authority within the Western Australian Government, and is part of the Environment portfolio. The Minister for the Environment appoints members to a Board of Management. The Chief Executive Officer of the BGPA reports to both the Minister for the Environment and to the Board of Management.

The Act identifies the specific functions and the relevant powers that govern the management of the designated land and for the conservation of biological diversity generally. They include:

- **Recreation and Tourism:** Provide, improve and promote quality recreational and tourism services and facilities on the designated land.
- **Manage Biodiversity:** Conserve and enhance any native biological diversity of the designated land (i.e. Kings Park and Botanic Garden).
- **Landscape and Amenity:** Conserve and enhance the natural environment, landscape features and amenity of the designated land.
- **Botanic Garden Collections and Display:** Conserve, develop, manage, display, and undertake research into collections of Western Australian and other flora; promote the use of flora for the purposes of horticulture, conservation and education.
- **Inspire Biodiversity Conservation:** Enhance and promote the understanding and conservation of the biological diversity of the designated land and of biological diversity generally.
- **Cultural Heritage:** Conserve, enhance and promote the Aboriginal, colonial and contemporary cultural heritage of the designated land.
- **Research:** Undertake and promote research and investigation into: matters related to the care, control and management of designated land; to biodiversity conservation; and to other matters related or connected with the statutory functions of the BGPA.



STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Under the Act and within the overall State Government goal of achieving results in key service delivery areas for the benefit of all Western Australians, the State Government requires the BGPA to deliver two key services:

- 1. Customer Service and Cultural Heritage,** with the desired outcome of awareness and appreciation of recreation and tourist resources, and cultural heritage for visitors' enjoyment.
- 2. Biodiversity Conservation and Scientific Research,** with the desired outcome of conservation and enhancement of Western Australia's bushland and other flora.

In striving to provide for the diverse range of visitor interests and to ensure the conservation of native biological diversity and cultural heritage of Kings Park and Botanic Garden, the BGPA is committed to the following vision and mission:

Vision: To create and provide world-recognised botanic gardens and parks and to inspire the conservation of biological diversity.

Mission: To conserve and enhance Kings Park and Botanic Garden and Bold Park with the community, and to conserve biological diversity generally.

The strategic framework and directions of the BGPA are based on the functions of the BGPA as outlined in the Act (Part 3, S. 9.2) and they underpin each of the management plans for the designated lands. The strategic framework is comprised of the following eleven key areas (not listed in any order of priority):

- 1. Corporate Governance:** In line with its values of Respect, Inclusiveness, Sustainability, Accountability and Excellence, the BGPA committed to ensuring ethical, transparent and responsible governance, delivering sound financial management and achieving value for money. It also aims to improve government and other funding support and to maintain existing and develop new strategic alliances for mutual benefit.
- 2. Funding:** The BGPA receives part of its funding from the State Government of Western Australia. Significant revenue is also generated through other sources, including various events, leases and licenses and through research grants, international consultancies and sponsorships.

The BGPA works closely with sponsors where values and objectives are aligned. All BGPA revenue is directed towards maintaining very high standards of horticultural and conservation management practices, scientific research, visitor services and facilities and maintaining significant cultural and memorial sites.



3. Risk Management: Risks in Kings Park and Botanic Garden are actively managed as far as practicable by the BGPA for the protection of people, the long-term conservation and landscape value of the park and its assets, earnings and reputation. The identification, evaluation, management and monitoring of existing and potential risks is intended to provide a safer experience for all visitors, volunteers, staff, lease and licence holders and contractors as far as is possible in an urban bushland and parkland setting.

4. Community Engagement: A sense of community ownership is fostered through communicating key values and conservation messages and the Disability Access and Inclusion Plan and the Aboriginal Reconciliation Action Plan are key elements in community engagement. The annual Kings Park Festival is the flagship event for interactive community involvement each September to celebrate the cultural and environmental values and activities associated with Kings Park and Botanic Garden. The services and outcomes in Kings Park and Botanic Garden are delivered in part through contributions of the hundreds of people, including volunteers and sponsors, involved in a variety of roles to care for the natural environment, welcome visitors, advance science and preserve Western Australian history. The four volunteer organisations are: The Friends of Kings Park, The Kings Park Volunteer Guides, the Volunteer Master Gardeners and the Honour Avenues Group as part of the RSL Highgate Sub branch. Expansion of volunteer opportunities in Kings Park and Botanic Garden is essential for future sustainability.

5. Visitation (Tourism and Recreation): The BGPA's tourism and recreation strategies in Kings Park and Botanic Garden seek to provide, improve and promote quality services and facilities compatible with the long-term conservation values in a safe, accessible environment. Visitor services focus on the park's natural settings and nature-based recreation is enhanced through display of collections of Western Australian and other flora and with a range of information, interpretation and educational opportunities for the maximum diversity of visitor interests. The BGPA will



Photo: C. Spragoe

continue to maintain a high level of accessible visitor facilities and subsequent satisfaction with services in Kings Park and Botanic Garden, and where practicable provide for increased visitation and demand, including implementation of the Disability Access and Inclusion Plan, and seeking ongoing improvements for vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians.

6. Cultural Heritage: The BGPA has a key function under the Act to conserve, enhance and promote the Aboriginal, colonial and contemporary cultural heritage of Kings Park and Botanic Garden. Aboriginal cultural heritage is recognised in use of Nyoongar language in site naming facilities where appropriate and the Reconciliation Action Plan to build relationships, show respect and improve opportunities.



Conservation plans protect culturally significant elements and values of the built and natural landscapes. In recognition that all people use land as part of their culture, the BGPA encourages a variety of inclusive events in Kings Park and Botanic Garden that appeal to a broad demographic, strengthening and promoting the contemporary cultural heritage, including facilities for gatherings, ceremonies and performances, the summer event season with music, film and theatre, delivery of education and interpretive materials and services and developing and maintaining an extensive array of public art.

7. Conservation of Native Biological

Diversity: The BGPA is charged with the responsibility to conserve and enhance the native biological diversity of the park. Accordingly, ecological restoration is undertaken to reduce threats to native biodiversity, improve bushland condition and encourage resilient ecological communities. The adaptive ecological restoration approach incorporates: research to optimise bushland management strategies; weed removal; production and planting of local native plant species; appropriate fire management activities; pest animal and disease control; native fauna management; monitoring of flora, fauna and fungi; review; and communication. The BGPA contributes more broadly to conservation programs within and beyond Kings Park and Botanic Garden through plant production of threatened species, seed and vegetative collection for storage and cultivation, and other conservation techniques and research.

8. Inspiring Conservation of Biological Diversity:

Interpretation and education strategies aim to inspire the conservation of the native biological diversity in Kings Park bushland as well as native biological diversity generally. Strategies include high quality horticultural displays, artworks, interpretation, website, brochures, publications, signage, guided opportunities and environmental education including Kings Park Education programs and the Kings Park Festival.

9. Conservation of Landscape and Amenity:

To conserve and enhance the natural environment, landscape features and amenity of the park, the BGPA develops precinct master plans to guide decision making, maintenance and future development. It provides visitor facilities and amenities including paths, roads, gardens, lawns, trees, artworks, seating, barbeques, cafes and playgrounds and associated infrastructure. Landscape and amenity is enhanced while ensuring sound water and energy conservation, turf management and waste management practices and minimal impact on adjacent bushland.

10. Collections and Promotion of Western

Australian and Other Flora: The Act requires the BGPA to conserve, develop, manage, display, and undertake research into, collections of Western Australian and other flora and also to promote the use of flora for the purposes of horticulture, conservation and education. This is done in Kings Park and Botanic Garden through research, interpretation and display all year, with a peak during the spring season and the annual



Kings Park Festival. The use of native flora for the purposes of horticulture, conservation and education is promoted throughout the park and especially in the Western Australian Botanic Garden which is a key scientific collection of Western Australian and other flora. The high profile Conservation Garden in Kings Park and Botanic Garden cultivates and displays some of the State's threatened flora to raise community awareness and understanding of threats to native plant populations.

- 11. Research:** The BGPA is an internationally recognised authority in biodiversity conservation research, with the key objective being to enhance the effectiveness of management practices through research and monitoring and mutually beneficial research collaboration. Research to improve ecological restoration knowledge and apply best practice is undertaken in Kings Park and Botanic Garden and shared with other land managers and the community.

Further detail on the BGPA's Strategic Direction and Framework is available in the BGPA Strategic Plan, accessible on the BGPA website: www.bgpa.wa.gov.au

In addition to the Strategic Plan, the BGPA has a range of policies and internal planning documents that guide decision making in Kings Park and Botanic Garden. These include precinct masterplans, a business plan, the Kings Park Conservation Plan, Disability Access and Inclusion Plan and a Reconciliation Action Plan. Policy documents cover risk management, memorials, bequests, new businesses and events, and plant collections and displays. These documents provide operational detail to support the Kings Park and Botanic Garden Management Plan.

ROLE OF MANAGEMENT PLANS

Part 4 of the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority Act 1998 requires the development of five year management plans for each of the designated lands to document the intended management policies or guidelines to be followed and a summary of the operations proposed to be undertaken during that five year period. Management plans tend to summarise the more detailed strategies outlined in other internal documents used to provide longer-term focus. These plans are developed following a review

MAP 1: MANAGEMENT PRECINCTS

Kings Park and Botanic Garden



LEGEND

- Western Australian Botanic Garden including Rio Tinto Naturescape Kings Park
- Parkland
- Bushland

of achievements in the preceding period, a review of available resources and consideration of the short, medium and long term priorities for the land. The process includes consultation with relevant stakeholders in preparing the plan and a formal period during which public submissions are invited on the draft plan.

This plan specifically addresses management related to the land of Kings Park and Botanic Garden rather than the full scope of activities undertaken by the BGPA. The management plan is divided into four physical management sections: the Western Australian Botanic Garden precinct, parkland precinct, bushland precinct and park-wide (Map 1). Each of the management sections is comprised of a report on the progress against priorities of the existing plan for the period 2009-2014, followed by the proposed strategic direction and priorities for the period 2014 – 2019. Key priorities are indicated on [Map 2, pp 16-17](#).



WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BOTANIC GARDEN

DESCRIPTION

The Western Australian Botanic Garden was established in 1965, envisaged at the time to become a major tourist attraction and aiming to promote interest and education for the public in the conservation and cultivation of the Western Australian flora. Now almost 50 years later, that early vision has been realised. The State's Botanic Garden is a popular destination for local, national and international visitors, drawn to its many attractions including spectacular displays of the unique and diverse flora of Western Australia, set in landscaped gardens overlooking the Mount Eliza Escarpment and the Swan River.

Covering over 17 hectares, the Western Australian Botanic Garden is a living research centre, recognised internationally as part of a global network of botanic gardens committed to conservation. The scientifically based plant collections include representation of almost 3,000 Western Australian species in themed displays, including a conservation garden dedicated to the display and interpretation of some of the State's rare and endangered flora. The gardens also include smaller collections of allied flora from South Africa and California, flora from the eastern states of Australia as well as some notable and unique specimens such as the giant 750 year old Boab successfully transplanted from the State's Kimberley region.

Interwoven with its living museum of plant collections and displays, the Botanic Garden fulfils important cultural, educational, social and recreational roles for the community.

It is home to many significant memorials and the recently established Place of Reflection that offers a peaceful landscape for quiet contemplation. The Water Garden precinct provides the setting for concerts and other cultural events in the summer season. The annual Kings Park Festival during September has adopted the Botanic Garden as its focus site for many festival activities and displays. It is also a popular venue for weddings, family picnics and other social gatherings, which are well provided for with uniquely designed pavilions, beautifully manicured lawns and water features amongst the gardens.

A key educational element is the complex layering of interpretive material themed around the unique biodiversity of Western Australia, and the rich tapestry of history, people and culture that makes Kings Park and Botanic Garden a special place. Interpretive material occurs in many forms from plant labels and extensive interpretive signage through to a diversity of artworks created by various artists over time. Aboriginal culture is also featured in interpretive material in recognition of connection to country and the significance of Kings Park and Botanic Garden to the local Nyoongar community past and present.

Managed as a component of the Botanic Garden, Rio Tinto Naturescape Kings Park is an environmental learning and discovery bush landscape area created on a separate six hectare site to the north of the Botanic Garden off May Drive. This development is





Photo: D. Blumer



Photo: J. D'Arcy

the home of Kings Park Education, which includes a dedicated, award-winning building and an outdoor classroom area in the natural environment for delivery of environmental and other education programs primarily for school children.

Rio Tinto Naturescape Kings Park has defined opening hours with a continuous staff presence, supported by trained volunteers, to enhance visitor experience and safety. The site offers a range of experiences for children and their families to connect with nature through adventure play and discovery, integrating landscape features such as a creek, wetland, innovative climbing challenges and elevated bird hides into the bush landscape while maintaining extensive conservation zones of native vegetation and honouring the site's past as an arboretum with extensive plantings of Australian trees.

PROGRESS ON THE PRIORITIES IN THE 2009-2014 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The southern end of the Botanic Garden received a major landscape upgrade with the establishment of the Place of Reflection in 2011. The new Marlee Pavilion, winding paths, contemplation nodes, seating, lighting and planting all combined to deliver a quiet and elegant place of contemplation for the community, upgrading a previously under-utilised and poorly maintained area of the gardens and providing universal access throughout.

A significant achievement for the BGPA was the development of Rio Tinto Naturescape Kings Park. Officially opened in October 2011, this development prompted a new direction for Kings Park Education and was complemented by the completion of a

dedicated education building in June 2012, set in the adjacent landscape. The site has attracted more than 160,000 visitors since opening in late 2011 and together with the environmentally sustainable design building, has won several awards for its design and construction and as an innovative environmental education facility.

The Botanic Garden Masterplan 2014-2024 was completed to guide the future design and management of planting and development within the Western Australian Botanic Garden and Rio Tinto Naturescape Kings Park, building upon the previous 1996 Masterplan. The new plan was informed by an external review of the Botanic Garden in 2013, which evaluated achievements in the first 50 years and identified strategies to enhance its functions for the next 50 years.

Concept planning for a botanic staircase to celebrate the discovery of the Western Australian flora over time was commenced, nominating an area adjacent the Botanic Garden entry overlooking the Swan River and incorporating a new community pavilion into the concept. Several new paths were installed and others were upgraded to improve circulation and universal access and new fencing was installed from Forrest carpark to Forrest Concourse. Planning for the second stage development of the Conservation Garden was unfunded and therefore not progressed.

The Kings Park Festival continued annually and celebrated its 50th anniversary in September 2013 with an extensive program of free events, displays and community activities. These were complemented by expansive displays of annual wildflowers and other Western Australian plants, sourced through the state wide botanical collecting program and grown in the Kings Park nursery. Opportunities were investigated



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to expand the Kings Park Festival to become part of a city and state-wide celebration of wildflowers, but funding was not secured. The BGPA completed its contract with the Millennium Seedbank with seed collection of over 1200 plant species for long term conservation in the United Kingdom facility.

The development of new signage to improve the delineation of the Botanic Garden was also well advanced for installation in 2014 and a new Aboriginal interpretive trail, Boodja Gnarning, was established through the Botanic Garden with over 30 interpretive signs and an associated brochure to relate Nyoongar use of native plants and other cultural heritage information to visitors.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION

The BGPA aspires to create and provide inspiring landscapes in the Botanic Garden with internationally recognised botanical displays, interpretation and visitor facilities to enhance and promote the conservation, horticulture and understanding of Western Australia's flora and appreciation of its unique environments.

The strategic direction for the Botanic Garden is informed by a range of internal planning documents including the Western Australian Botanic Garden Masterplan and the BGPA's Collections and Displays Policy.

Current and future priorities relate to one or more of the following key objectives for the Botanic Garden:

- To conserve and enhance the intrinsic landscape, cultural heritage and historic values of the site for current and future visitor enjoyment.
- To provide a botanical resource for scientific and horticultural research, education and conservation of the Western Australian flora, including the mitigation of potential impacts of climate change.
- To inspire the conservation of Western Australia's diverse flora and its natural environments and promote its use in horticulture.
- To demonstrate best practice in horticultural and environmental management.
- To provide an inspiring landscape as a community and tourism resource for passive recreation, cultural and social events.
- To contribute to the presentation of Kings Park and Botanic Garden as an iconic site and a special place for the community.

PRIORITIES 2014-2019

1. Design and construct the next stage of the Conservation Garden to deliver landscape interpretation and displays of threatened plant communities to promote the conservation of the State's rare and threatened flora.
2. Celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Western Australian Botanic Garden in 2015 with a range of special community events and commemorate the milestone with construction of new landscape features near the Botanic Garden entry including:
 - o A botanic staircase to acknowledge and interpret the history of discovery of the Western Australian flora, and
 - o A community pavilion overlooking the Swan River as a premier venue for social gatherings, weddings and other community events.



Photo: A. Carvalho



Photo: D. Blumer

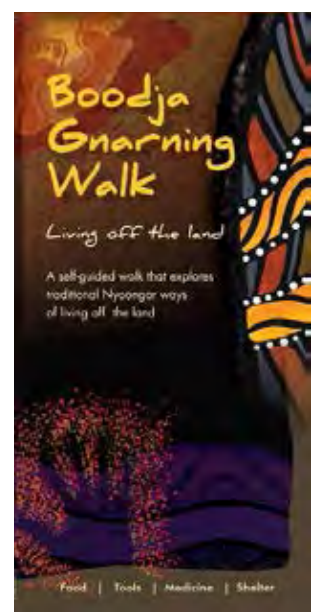




Photo: D. Blumer

Connecting people with plants

3. Strengthen the identity of the Botanic Garden through improved entry statements, artwork and signage at key locations to help raise awareness of its important role in plant conservation, environmental education and scientific research.
4. Plan and implement the stage two development of Rio Tinto Naturescape Kings Park environmental education facility including enhancements within the site and improved pedestrian access between the site and the Botanic Garden.
5. Plan and implement upgrades to existing paths and develop new linkages to improve the circulation system to and through the gardens, providing universal access where possible.
6. Investigate strategies to protect the botanic garden collections and its natural and cultural heritage assets including improved lighting and other security measures.
7. Review the current locations of the South African and other Mediterranean-climate plantings and consider relocation to alternative more appropriate areas.
8. Develop and implement collection management plans for significant plant collections to document the purpose, management and future development of each collection and ensure their ongoing conservation.
9. Plan and construct dedicated volunteer facilities in part of the Eucalyptus Carpark including a workshop, offices and amenities, to facilitate improved volunteer engagement and active involvement in expanded volunteer programs throughout the park.
10. Continue the use of the Western Australian Botanic Garden for cultural events such as concerts and other activities consistent with BGPA guidelines for events.

MAP 2 : MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES 2014 – 2019

KINGS PARK AND BOTANIC GARDEN

LEGEND

- Western Australian Botanic Garden including Rio Tinto Naturescape Kings Park
- Parkland
- Bushland



SCALE

250m

PARKLAND

DESCRIPTION

The parkland generally comprises all areas of Kings Park and Botanic Garden excluding the designated bushland, the Western Australian Botanic Garden and Rio Tinto Naturescape Kings Park, and has a total area of over 100 hectares throughout the park. Some of these areas are very popular destinations for family and other social gatherings, large and small, with people drawn to the many and varied visitor facilities they offer, as well as the high quality environment of expansive lawns and trees.

Some key development nodes, such as Synergy Parkland, Saw Avenue Picnic Area and Lotterywest Family Area, incorporate playground facilities with uniquely designed and themed play structures or adventure play opportunities for a range of ages, and all offer barbecue and picnic facilities, shelter and other amenities. The setting is generally open, treed parkland with some garden displays included to highlight the Western Australian flora and promote its diversity, conservation and use in public and home gardens.

The parkland also has a rich historic and cultural tapestry with its extensive range of memorials commemorating those lost in wars or individuals

of significance throughout the State's history. The most notable is the State War Memorial, standing tall on the crest of Mt Eliza, surrounded by spectacular views over Perth city and the Swan River to the Darling escarpment. More than 1,500 plaques adorn the tree lined Honour Avenues commemorating Western Australian servicemen and women who have died overseas at war. These avenues also form a significant landscape feature throughout the park, in addition to the iconic avenue of Lemon Scented Gums along Fraser Avenue.

Some parkland precincts represent the earliest areas of the park's development and therefore support historic plantings and significant trees as well as some of the oldest structures and monuments that are of significant cultural heritage value. Public artworks add to the cultural diversity from historic elements through to more contemporary interpretive works, with most new developments incorporating interpretive artwork.

PROGRESS ON THE PRIORITIES IN THE 2009-2014 MANAGEMENT PLAN

This period saw some substantial changes in the Fraser Avenue precinct of the park with the most significant being the completion of the Fraser Avenue Ceremonial Walk project in 2010. A section of Fraser Avenue was permanently removed and returned to lawn to improve pedestrian safety and access within the State War Memorial precinct and all traffic was



Photo: D. Burner



diverted via a new road connecting to May Drive and the main carpark. Other changes included new amenities (Acacia Toilets), a new bus and limousine parking area, an upgrade to Forrest Carpark, new street lighting and minor reconfiguration of the main carpark (Wadjuk Carpark).

The State Reception Centre was constructed as a first floor addition to Fraser's Restaurant, prompted by the need for a suitable facility to hold the 2011 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting Leaders' Retreat, but also providing a high quality venue for Government, corporate and private functions for the long term. An al fresco dining area for the Botanical Café with associated landscaping was implemented as part of this project, and the Floral Clock was removed at the time and reinstalled in late 2013 in a new location near the Western Australian Botanic Garden entry. Garden displays were upgraded to highlight the iconic Western Australian flora in this high profile and popular area.

Other improvements in the Fraser Avenue precinct included refurbishment of the Kaarta Gar-up lookout including the removal of the canopy, an upgrade to the Wishing Well surrounds and a new balustrade and hand rail at the State War Memorial.

Synergy Parkland had a further upgrade with two new mega fauna sculptures, picnic facilities new universal access paths and a mosaic artwork, launched in early 2010. Zamia Café was extended and upgraded and the surrounding gardens

were developed as the flagship location for the new Backyard Botanicals concept. This program incorporates displays of a range of Australian plants suited for the home garden with associated informative plant labels, fact sheets and monthly information sessions held at the café.

The Saw Avenue Picnic Area is undergoing a further upgrade to extend the adventure play facilities as well as the barbecue and picnic facilities and associated landscape, with provision for universal access to most facilities. New circulation paths also include a new link path between the Thomas Street boundary and May Drive.

Stage One restoration of the historic Subiaco Lodge at the Saw Avenue entry was completed, reinstating the original verandah, addressing structural issues and improving its physical appearance, all in accordance with a documented conservation plan. Other upgrade works in parkland included refurbishment of the Kulbardi Toilets at Saw Avenue to include universal access facilities and an upgrade to the Marri Toilets near the Kings Park Education building.

A review of memorial and centenary avenue trees was undertaken to consider a future replacement strategy as the trees decline. Fraser Avenue tree losses have been replaced with the same species as required and those in the Honour Avenues have been replaced with local Marri trees (*Corymbia calophylla*). Further review of this strategy is in progress.



Family memories are made in Kings Park



Photo: D. Blunier

STRATEGIC DIRECTION

The vision for the parkland is to provide a diversity of passive recreational and cultural experiences and facilities in unique parkland settings to promote environmental, historical and cultural awareness and appreciation within the community and enhance Kings Park and Botanic Garden as a special place.

The strategic direction for the parkland is informed by a range of internal planning documents including the Parkland Masterplan, the Kings Park Conservation Plan and the BGPA's Collections and Displays Policy. Current and future priorities relate to one or more of the following key objectives for the parkland:

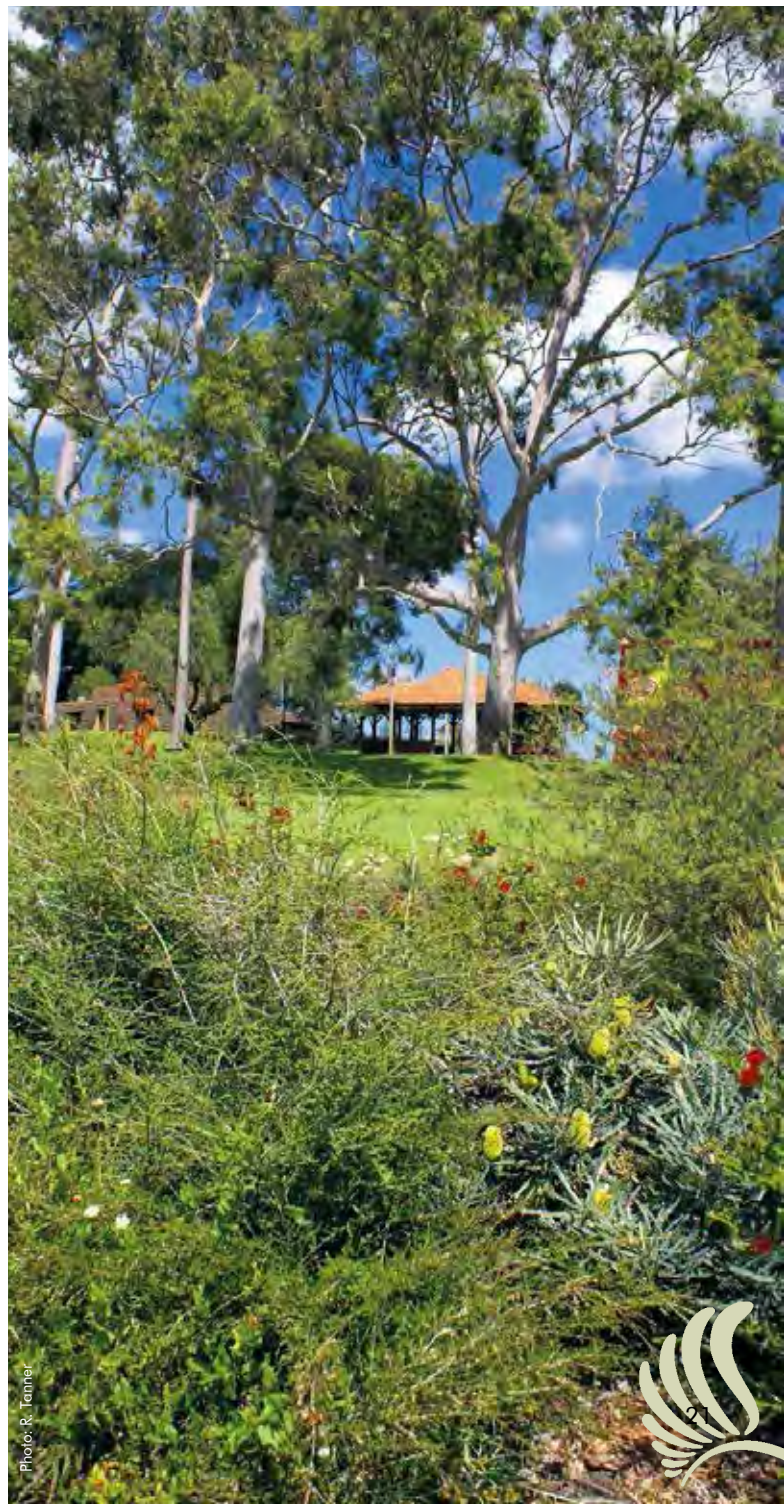
- To conserve and enhance the intrinsic landscape, cultural heritage and historic values of the parkland for current and future visitor enjoyment.
- To provide a diverse range of premier venues with unique facilities for nature-based tourism, passive recreation and play, and for social, cultural and ceremonial events.
- To demonstrate best practice in horticultural and environmental management.

- To provide universal access within and between parkland areas and appropriate facilities for visitors with disabilities.
- To incorporate artwork and interpretive signage to communicate environmental, conservation, historic and cultural information to the community.

PRIORITIES 2014–2019

1. Plan and implement improvements at Lotterywest Family Area, Hale Oval and Synergy Parkland to enhance visitor facilities such as paths, play equipment, shelter and associated planting, consistent with existing themes and the Parkland Masterplan 2008–2018.
2. Develop and implement a landscape and interpretive plan for May Circle to reflect its role as a key location for Honour Avenue memorial ceremonies and commemorate the centenary of the Honour Avenues Group.
3. Continue the staged restoration of Subiaco Lodge, to ensure that cultural heritage values are maintained and enhanced.

4. Consider the future of the brick building adjacent to the Lodge for either refurbishment or removal to enhance the Fraser Avenue entry and the heritage values of the Lodge.
5. Investigate options for providing short term residency for visiting professionals and develop a new facility or refurbish an existing facility if required, consistent with the Kings Park and Botanic Garden Conservation Plan.
6. Review the surrounds to the South African War Memorial to strengthen the original South African planting theme and improve aesthetics and visitor amenity.
7. Explore opportunities to further celebrate and enhance community appreciation and recognition of Aboriginal cultural heritage and connection to the land, including support for the establishment of an Indigenous heritage commemorative feature in the Fraser Avenue precinct.
8. Develop and implement an appropriate landscape treatment to improve the interface between parkland and bushland and investigate opportunities for interpretation of the bushland at the interface.
9. Extend the Backyard Botanicals concept into additional high profile parkland garden beds as demonstration gardens to encourage use of Australian plants in home gardens.
10. Continue to implement the pedestrian circulation system including new path linkages and refurbishment of existing paths.
11. Review the opportunities and constraints related to potential use of the Kaarta Gar-up building and determine the future of the building.





BUSHLAND

DESCRIPTION

Prior to European settlement, Kings Park bushland was nested in a vast, contiguous coastal plain ecosystem, accessed and utilised freely by the Wadjuk people. Since then, the inner Perth region has transitioned over time from 'the city within the bush' to a highly urban environment such that Kings Park bushland is now 'the bush within the city'.

Kings Park bushland comprises almost 270 hectares of remnant vegetation and consists of a steep limestone escarpment (17 ha) rising prominently to 65 m above the Swan River, and a large sandy plateau (250 ha) of relatively flat terrain. The Mount Eliza Escarpment is characterised by a narrow band of low growing, dense limestone heath, whereas the larger plateau on the summit of Mount Eliza supports a mixed sheoak, eucalypt and banksia woodland.

Today, only 10% of the original Swan Coastal Plain ecosystems of the Perth region persist within conservation reserves. Kings Park bushland remains an important refuge for the rich diversity of flora, fauna and fungi it supports, including regionally significant and vulnerable species. The 325 native plant species growing in the bushland provide habitat for around 80 native bird species, 20 native reptile species, five native mammal species, hundreds of native invertebrate species, and over 200 species of fungi.

This eco-sanctuary is also a sanctuary for people. Kings Park bushland is a prominent and readily accessible urban wilderness in which people can recreate, unwind and explore the many walking trails, view points and cycle paths. It is dynamic and alive with the sounds, colours and activity of nature. People visit the bushland for a variety of reasons, including exercise, nature-appreciation, hands-on restoration or research, but all can delight in the fascinating surprises of nature it contains. An insect-shaped orchid, a ghostly glow-in-the-dark fungus, a lizard camouflaged as bark, a close encounter with a nectar-feeding bird on a kangaroo paw, and the dramatic spring-time transformation of the grey-green bushland into expanses of colourful wildflowers: all point to the deeper secrets of a fascinating web of life held together by complex ecological interactions and intriguing adaptations to Perth's harsh environment of infertile soils and hot, dry summers.

The inner city location of Kings Park bushland brings with it both opportunities and challenges for management. It is enjoyed by many people, both those who immerse themselves in it and those who are simply happy to know the 'city's green lungs' are there, and as such, its ongoing protection is of great importance to the people of Perth. However, it has also been subjected to major past disturbances during the early years of European settlement (such as logging, quarrying for limestone and planting invasive species) and continues to be exposed to threats





Photo: D. Blumer



Photo: D. Blumer

associated with urbanisation (such as fragmentation, invasion by weeds and animal pests, arson and trampling). Climate change predictions, chiefly a decrease in rainfall and increase in temperature, will potentially exert additional pressures on the bushland.

Passing on this remnant jewel to future generations is of paramount importance, both for biodiversity conservation and for the well-being of the people of Perth and its many visitors. As the current custodians of this precious eco-sanctuary, the BGPA, together with the community, is committed to conserving, enhancing, promoting and enjoying Kings Park bushland.

PROGRESS ON THE PRIORITIES IN THE 2009-2014 MANAGEMENT PLAN

An extensive range of activities were undertaken through an adaptive management process during the period 2009-2014 in an effort to conserve and enhance the biodiversity of Kings Park bushland.

The ecological restoration program was guided by a five year plan that identified priority restoration sites and invasive weed species requiring control. The occurrence of an unplanned bushfire in January 2009 that burnt 44 hectares of bushland prompted a review of restoration priorities to enable a focus on this area, particularly to reduce weed invasion and promote native plant regeneration. Other priority restoration sites included the Bushland Nature Trail and areas of extensive woody weed removal.



Over 100,000 native plants were planted, representing over 80 local native plant species that were propagated from locally-sourced seed and cuttings. A significant weed management program over the five year period included 350 ha of perennial veld grass herbicide control, 80 ha of manual woody weed removal, and the removal of a range of highly invasive weed species in over 300 confined locations to prevent their subsequent proliferation. Restoration activities were undertaken with the support of many committed volunteers, particularly the Friends of Kings Park Bushland Carers.

A range of surveys were completed, including flora and reptile monitoring and fungi and bat inventories, to build knowledge of the biodiversity and guide ongoing management. A new plant species, *Poranthera moorokatta*, was discovered in Kings Park bushland, formally described and named by a BGPA research botanist. A revised edition of the popular field guide *Perth Plants* was produced, incorporating updated information on the plant species located in the bushlands of Kings Park and Bold Park.

A remnant jewel, a natural legacy



KINGS PARK AND BOTANIC GARDEN MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014–2019

Areas of scientific research included: impacts of additives for fire control on biodiversity; physiology and ecology of banksia tree mortality; taxonomy of the sedge genus *Lepidosperma*; genetic studies of *Banksia ilicifolia* and tuart; the chemistry and ecology of the active chemical in smoke (karrikinolide); seed biology of environmental weeds; connectivity of reptile populations in urban bushland; and plant propagation techniques for vulnerable and recalcitrant species.

An external review of the BGPA's fire management guidelines and practices was completed in 2010, followed by a Comprehensive Bushfire Risk Analysis in 2011. These reports provided valuable information for bushfire related risk management in the park and most funded recommendations have been implemented. A new position of Fire Ecologist was created to progress research specifically related to Kings Park and Botanic Garden to inform future fire management practices.

Two pedestrian trails were upgraded through the bushland to enhance visitor access and experience. This included a raised boardwalk along the Nature Trail and sealing of Crawley Path following irreparable damage during the major fire in 2009.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION

The BGPA aspires to manage the Kings Park bushland with the community to ensure that native biological diversity is conserved and enhanced, that public risk is well managed, and that passive recreation, education and scientific activities consistent with conservation are facilitated.



Photo: T. Scalzo



Photo: R. Glowacki

The strategic direction for the bushland is informed by internal planning documents including the inaugural Kings Park Bushland Management Plan, the Bushland Restoration Plan, the Fire Management and Response Plan and the Landslide Management and Response Plan. Current and future priorities relate to one or more of the following objectives for the Kings Park bushland:

- To conserve the local native biological diversity and manage threatening processes such as weeds, pests, diseases, fire, erosion and other disturbances to minimise their impact.
- To reinstate representative, species-rich, self-sustaining native ecological communities through ecological restoration activities underpinned by scientific research, including replacing invasive weeds with appropriate provenance native plant species.
- To inspire bushland conservation, understanding and appreciation through best practice management, community involvement, education and interpretation.
- To encourage biodiversity-friendly passive recreation and deliver an urban wilderness experience for visitors.
- To improve public safety and enhance the protection of natural and built assets through appropriate risk management, including risks associated with rockfalls, fire and bushland trees.

The BGPA acknowledges that the achievement of these goals is constrained by a range of complexities and uncertainties associated with urban bushland management and, accordingly, adopts an adaptive management process underpinned by scientific research, monitoring, review and communication.

Adaptive management in action



PRIORITIES 2014-2019

1. Continue to research, monitor and manage the local native biodiversity, including the impacts of unplanned events such as fire and storms, to expand knowledge and achieve bushland management objectives.
2. Using current research and monitoring outcomes and existing management documents, develop a Bushland Conservation Plan to inform ongoing bushland management activities.
3. Conduct ecological restoration activities incorporating volunteer involvement where appropriate, to conserve and enhance local native biodiversity, including removal of woody weeds, control of invasive herbaceous weeds, local seed collection, revegetation planting and pest animal control.
4. Expand existing ecological information on local flora, fauna, fungi and their ecological functions through survey, research and literature review to build a comprehensive ecological record for the bushland.
5. Plan and implement a fire ecology research program to improve integration of fire and biodiversity management practices in Kings Park.
6. Progress fire related risk management in the areas of stakeholder consultation and preparedness in accordance with the recent review of the BGPA's fire management practices.
7. Maintain routine inspections of Mount Eliza escarpment by geotechnical engineers and BGPA staff to identify and remediate erosion and rock fall risk.
8. Collaborate with the Princess Margaret Hospital Foundation on the design and construction of a pedestrian link bridge over Winthrop Avenue from the new Perth Children's Hospital to Kings Park and Botanic Garden, to ensure minimal impact on Kings Park bushland and provide safe access to the park for patients and their visitors.
9. Continue to refurbish bushland paths to improve visitor safety and aesthetics, and investigate additional entry statements at key locations to raise the profile of the bushland to visitors.
10. Develop interpretive and education opportunities to raise the profile of the bushland and improve community appreciation of its function and its conservation values.
11. Develop a strategy to improve the bushland interface with internal precincts and external boundaries.



Photo: D. Blumer



Photo: BGPA



Photo: D. Blumer

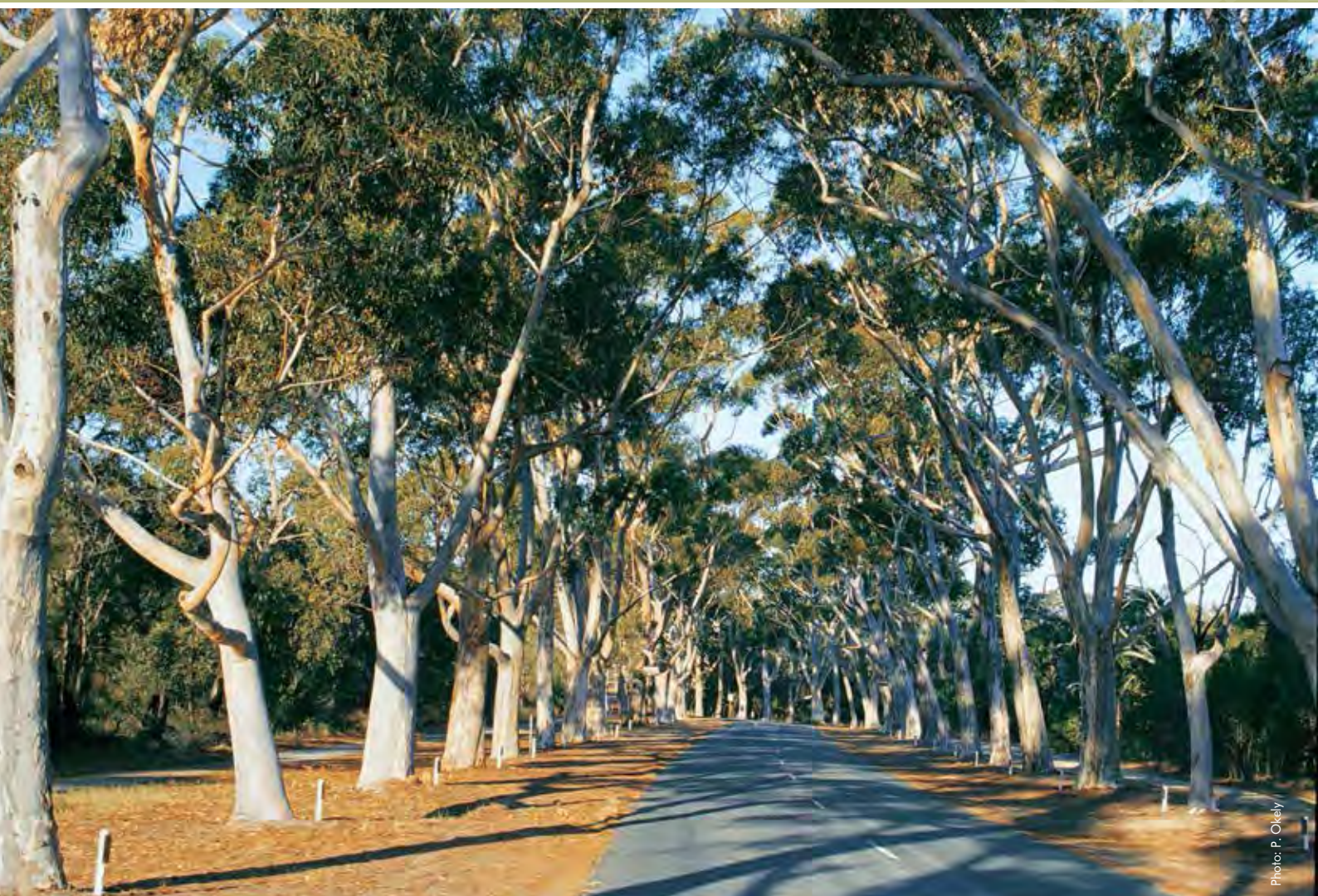


Photo: P. Ovelly

PARK-WIDE

DESCRIPTION

Management of the three distinct precincts in Kings Park and Botanic Garden has been addressed in the preceding sections. This section outlines functions and services that apply generally across the entire park or support the management of all three precincts. These include visitation and tourism, community engagement, risk management and scientific research, as well as parking and vehicle access, support infrastructure and utilities and other park-wide management initiatives. Importantly, all the services and facilities provided throughout the park ultimately play a role in connecting people with plants.

Key park-wide visitor services include: the Kings Park Education program; Aspects of Kings Park Gallery Shop; free guided walks and a visitor information centre as well as many publications, brochures and a wealth of information provided on the BGPA website www.bgpa.wa.gov.au. Many of these are supported by volunteer groups affiliated with Kings Park and Botanic Garden, including the Friends of Kings Park, Kings Park Volunteer Guides, Volunteer Master Gardeners, and the Honour Avenues Group. In addition, the BGPA manages leases and licences for commercial operators to conduct businesses within the park that deliver a range of services to visitors. These include cafes, tours, and an Aboriginal art gallery, as well as cultural events such as outdoor cinema, theatre and concerts.

Building and infrastructure that supports park-wide management and operations include: the Nursery and Works Depot, Biodiversity Conservation Centre,

Reference Herbarium; an Administration building; Kings Park Education building; and the Lodge for the volunteer organisations. In addition to these, the park contains an extensive network of roads and paths, a range of utilities infrastructure to service operations and a sophisticated and automated groundwater irrigation system that supplies water throughout the Botanic Garden and Parkland areas and a hydrant system for fire control.

Scientific research plays a key role in informing park-wide management, integrated across the disciplines of conservation genetics, restoration ecology and ecophysiology, conservation seed science and conservation biotechnology, as well as horticulture, plant development and arboriculture.

Identified existing and potential risks throughout Kings Park and Botanic Garden are actively evaluated, managed and monitored for the protection of people, the conservation and landscape values and its assets, earnings and reputation. Active risk management throughout the park is intended to provide a safer experience for all visitors, volunteers, staff, lease and licence holders and contractors as far as is possible in an urban bushland and parkland setting.

PROGRESS ON THE PRIORITIES IN THE 2009-2014 MANAGEMENT PLAN

Kings Park and Botanic Garden won the 2013 Sir David Brand Award for Tourism in Western Australia, the State's highest tourism award, in addition to gold awards for the major tourist attraction and in the festivals and events category for the Kings Park Festival, recognising high standards of management, presentation, visitor services and facilities.



Photo: J. D'Arcy



Photo: J. Stevens



KINGS PARK AND BOTANIC GARDEN MANAGEMENT PLAN 2014–2019



Over 20 new Kings Park Education programs were launched in 2012, which met the new Australian school curriculum outcomes. The program plays a key role in motivating children to appreciate and protect Western Australia's unique and fragile environment, through a hands-on experience of nature using the 'living classrooms' of Rio Tinto Naturescape Kings Park. It won the prestigious 25th Banksia Sustainability Award for education in 2013. A new Nyoongar storybook for Kings Park and Botanic Garden was also published by Kings Park Education in 2013.

Design was completed for an upgrade to the ageing nursery and works depot facilities, which will deliver separation of the nursery from the depot, a new access road and revised internal access and upgraded specialist facilities to meet current standards for workplace safety and nursery hygiene.

Design was also completed for an extension to the Biodiversity Conservation Centre within the depot compound to accommodate the restoration seed bank. This includes an upgrade to existing seed storage and processing facilities to meet international standards and development of expanded seed

research facilities. These projects were combined into a single construction contract for construction in 2014.

The BGPA continued to benefit from the support of committed volunteers, which was strengthened through a new volunteer engagement program and the establishment of Naturescaper volunteers, who assist within this new education facility. The Friends of Kings Park nursery facilities were upgraded and provision was made for a permanent point of sale for their regular plant sales. The BGPA website was upgraded to improve community information and feedback and to meet revised accessibility requirements.

The BGPA hosted the inaugural southern hemisphere World Conference on Ecological Restoration in 2009, which was highly successful and further highlighted the BGPA's international scientific reputation. In addition, a definitive manual on banksia woodland restoration and a seed atlas to guide the conservation and rehabilitation of the Pilbara region of Western Australia were well advanced.



Photo: D. Blumer



Photo: J. D'Arcy

Access and transport within the park was improved through intersection upgrades, resealing of some roads and carparks, enhanced traffic management strategies, new signage and the use of shuttle buses for busy event days. To assist cyclists, bike racks were installed at all major destinations and the cycle paths and associated map were reviewed. All new developments in the park incorporated universal access and facilities for people with disabilities, consistent with the BGPA's Disability Access and Inclusion Plan.

A range of waste, water and energy management initiatives were undertaken, including: an award winning green waste recycling facility that treats all park green waste for recycling on site as mulch; replacement and/or repair of water supply lines to reduce water loss through leakages; installation of a storm water harvesting system; use of recycled timbers in all major developments; and maintenance of an efficient irrigation system. Energy efficiency strategies included a 15kW solar panel array and other sustainable design features in the Kings Park Education building and the installation of low energy lighting with automated timers in visitor areas.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION

The Guiding Management section of this plan, particularly the legislative functions and Strategic Framework for the BGPA, provides the overall park-wide strategic direction (refer to pages 8–11). It includes reference to a range of internal planning documents and policies that are applicable here.



PRIORITIES 2014–2019

1. Plan and implement the next stage of the Biodiversity Conservation Centre, (the Restoration Seed Bank), incorporating seed storage and curation facilities to meet international standards, supported by seed science research facilities.
2. Develop a park-wide tree management strategy to manage public safety risks and conserve the living tree collection throughout Kings Park and Botanic Garden.
3. Plan and implement a research program into the causes and treatment of tree decline to inform ongoing management of parkland tree health and conservation.
4. Explore the expansion of the annual Kings Park Festival to become part of a city and state-wide celebration of wildflowers.
5. Develop new entry statements for each of the major entry roads into Kings Park and Botanic Garden to enhance the sense of arrival for visitors and the identity of the park.
6. Implement further improvements to internal traffic management, parking and transport alternatives to enhance visitor access, safety and experience, including an upgrade to the Wadjuk Carpark to a standard consistent with the arrival point at Western Australia's most visited tourist attraction.
7. Continue to provide appropriate visitor services and facilities to meet the demands of high visitation and improve public safety, visitor experience and learning.
8. Plan and implement a nursery upgrade and stage two of the depot upgrade to improve operational efficiencies and safety, with new infrastructure to enable sustainable management practices including improved water use efficiency.
9. Adopt environmentally sustainable design and practices where possible, particularly in water.
10. Collaborate with surrounding landowners and managers to achieve compatible and efficient boundary management and adjacent development.



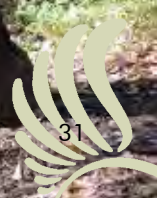
Photo: D. Blumer



Photo: D. Blumer



A place of inspiration, relaxation, recreation and wonder



REVIEW AND REVISION

The BGPA's Chief Executive Officer will annually review the implementation program for this Management Plan. Minor amendments to the plan may be required during the five-year term to allow for adaptive management. If major changes are proposed, an amendment to the plan will be progressed in accordance with Part 4 of the Botanic Gardens and Parks Authority Act 1998.

**This Plan is due for formal review on
1 July 2019.**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The BGPA would like to thank everyone who contributed to the development of this Management Plan through workshops, feedback forms and written submissions.

MORE INFORMATION

For further information regarding Kings Park and Botanic Garden, please visit the BGPA website at www.bgpa.wa.gov.au

For information regarding specific management or operational issues please contact Kings Park Administration on 9480 3600 or via enquiries@bgpa.wa.gov.au

(Below left) Boab flower (*Adansonia gregorii*): J. Thomas
(Below centre) Gija Jumulu, Boab: R. Tanner
(Below) Kingsmill's Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus kingsmillii*): R. Tanner

