



Belmont Trust

Agenda

Tuesday 21 February 2023

BELMONT
CITY OF OPPORTUNITY



Notice of Meeting

A Special Meeting of the **Belmont Trust** will be held in the Council Chamber of the **City of Belmont Civic Centre**, 215 Wright Street, Cloverdale, on **Tuesday 21 February 2023**, commencing at 6.30pm.

John Christie
Chief Executive Officer

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CITY OF BELMONT

Belmont Trust

Agenda

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Attachments Index

Attachment 6.1.1– Item 6.1 refers

Attachment 6.2.1– Item 6.1 refers

Attachment 6.3.1– Item 6.1 refers

Purpose of the Belmont Trust

The City of Belmont as part of a Trust Deed is the sole trustee who holds property for the purpose of public recreation and enjoyment. As the trustee the Council can only make decisions on behalf of the City of Belmont in accordance with the Local Government Act 1995, Trustees Act 1962 and the City of Belmont Standing Orders.

I Official Opening

The Presiding Member will read aloud the Acknowledgement of Country.

Acknowledgement of Country

Before I begin, I would like to acknowledge the Whadjuk Noongar people as the Traditional Owners of this land and pay my respects to Elders past, present and emerging.

I further acknowledge their cultural heritage, beliefs, connection and relationship with this land which continues today.

2 Apologies and leave of absence

Cr G Sekulla (leave of absence) West Ward

3 Declarations of interest that might cause a conflict

Councillors/Staff are reminded of the requirements of s5.65 of the *Local Government Act 1995*, to disclose any interest during the meeting when the matter is discussed, and also of the requirement to disclose an interest affecting impartiality under the City's Code of Conduct.

3.1 Financial interests

A declaration under this section requires that the nature of the interest must be disclosed. Consequently, a member who has made a declaration must not preside, participate in, or be present during any discussion or decision-making procedure relating to the matter the subject of the declaration.

Other members may allow participation of the declarant if the member further discloses the extent of the interest and the other members decide that the interest is trivial or insignificant or is common to a significant number of electors or ratepayers.

Name	Item No and Title	Nature of Interest (and extent, where appropriate)

3.2 Disclosure of interest that may affect impartiality

Councillors and staff are required (Code of Conduct), in addition to declaring any financial interest, to declare any interest that might cause a conflict. The member/employee is also encouraged to disclose the nature of the interest. The member/employee must consider the nature and extent of the interest and whether it will affect their impartiality. If the member/employee declares that their impartiality will not be affected then they may participate in the decision-making process.

Name	Item No and Title	Nature of Interest (and extent, where appropriate)

4 Confirmation of Minutes

4.1 Special Belmont Trust Meeting held 21 June 2022

Officer Recommendation
That the Minutes of the Special Belmont Trust Meeting held on 21 June 2022 be confirmed as a true and accurate record.

5 Public question time

5.1 Responses to questions taken on notice

5.2 Questions from members of the public

6 General business

6.1 2022 Community Engagement Reports - Belmont Trust Land

Attachment details

Attachment No and title	
1.	2022 August - Belmont Trust Land - Summary Community Engagement Report [6.1.1 - 17 pages]
2.	2022 Belmont Trust Land Panel Report - Deliberative Panel [6.1.2 - 15 pages]
3.	2022 Belmont Trust Land Final Report - Aha! Consulting [6.1.3 - 36 pages]

Voting Requirement	:	Simple Majority
Subject Index	:	132/002 - Belmont Trust Administrative
Location/Property Index	:	Lot 5 Stoneham Street, Lot 642 Great Eastern Highway
Application Index	:	N/A
Disclosure of any Interest	:	Nil
Previous Items	:	6.1 Special Belmont Trust Meeting 29 Nov 2021
Applicant	:	N/A
Owner	:	City of Belmont
Responsible Division	:	Corporate and Governance

Trust role

- Trust** In addition to its role as local government, the City has duties to act as Trustee of the Trust property in relation to the Belmont Trust. When making decisions in relation to the Trust property the City must be mindful of its duties as Trustee of the Belmont Trust.

Purpose of report

For the Trustees of the Belmont Trust Land to receive the reports from the Belmont Trust Land Community Engagement completed in 2022.

Summary and key issues

The Belmont Trust engaged Aha! Consulting to undertake consultation with the community and other stakeholders to inform the Belmont Trust of the community aspirations for the future of the Belmont Trust Land.

The reports from the community consultation are presented for the Trustees to receive and to note that the recommendations contained within the reports will inform the Belmont Trust Land Strategic Plan.

Location

The Belmont Trust Land is a parcel of land adjacent to the Swan River of approximately 14ha. It is bounded to the north by the 'Ascot Waters' land development, to the south by residential development, to the east by Great Eastern Highway and Stoneham Street, and the west by the Swan River. The parcel of land includes a section of the southern end of Black Swan Island, a nature reserve joined to the mainland by a road bridge.



Consultation

The consultation is outlined within the attached community consultation reports.

Strategic Community Plan implications

In accordance with the 2020 – 2040 Strategic Community Plan:

Goal 5: Responsible Belmont

Strategy: 5.1 Support collaboration and partnerships to deliver key outcomes for our City

Strategy: 5.2 Manage the City's assets and financial resources in a responsible manner and provide the best possible services for the community

Strategy: 5.5 Engage and consult the community in decision-making

Strategy: 5.6 Deliver effective, fair and transparent leadership and decision-making, reflective of community needs and aspirations

Policy implications

There are no policy implications associated with this report.

Statutory environment

Under WA law, a trust for recreation is regarded as a charitable trust and therefore subject to the strict statutory controls of the *Charitable Trusts Act 1962*.

Background

The City of Belmont Councillors are the Trustees of the Belmont Trust and that land (“the Trust Land”) is to be used for recreational purposes in accordance with the Declaration of Trust, established under the *Charitable Trusts Act 1962*.

Council, when deliberating matters relevant to the Belmont Trust, must be cognisant that it is not meeting in its capacity as the Council with responsibility for the good governance of the district. It is meeting in its capacity as the trustee of the Trust Land. On this basis, Councillors are not attending these meetings to make decisions for the benefit of the City of Belmont, but instead for the beneficiaries of the Trust Land. That is why Belmont Trust meetings are separate to those of Ordinary Council meetings.

The Trust includes an Independent Advisory Trustee, who was engaged on the community consultation prior to the Request for Quote process to engage a consultant. This is an impartial person, suitably qualified, and appointed to provide guidance to the Belmont Trust on matters deemed necessary by either the Trust or Attorney General.

For the Belmont Trust to better understand community stakeholder perspectives in relation to any development of the Trust land, City officers requested quotes for a consultant to design and implement a comprehensive and effective community engagement plan to articulate the vision and aspirations of the community.

At its Special Meeting of the Belmont Trust on 17 June 2021, the Trustees considered the process undertaken to invite quotations and evaluate the responses received and awarded the contract for consultancy services and approved to appoint Aha! Consulting. A Belmont Trust Land Engagement and Communication Plan was developed and approved by the Belmont Trust, along with additional funding to include elements requested by Trustees and the approval of the Belmont Trust website at a Special Belmont Trust Meeting on 29 November 2021.

Throughout the process to date there have been delays inhibiting the consultation including the Electoral Caretaker Period delaying the consideration of the draft engagement plan by Trustees in November 2021, COVID-19 restrictions extending the community engagement and City staff resource shortages delaying the progress on the activities following the community engagement.

Officer comment

The community consultation project was launched on Saturday, 5 February 2022 with a traditional smoking ceremony on the Belmont Trust site. Further consultation was carried out including:

- Meetings with the Aboriginal Advisory Group
- Community Workshops
- Pop up stalls
- School Workshop
- Online Survey
- Online interactive map
- Phone interviews; and
- Submissions.

The project was promoted via multiple City of Belmont communication channels to promote participation across as many community members as possible.

A deliberative panel of 40 members was also established bringing together a broad and representative mix of the community to provide recommendations and rationale for the use of the Belmont Trust Land. The panel met for an orientation session on 30 April 2022, and following two full day workshop sessions, concluded on 25 June 2022 with a presentation of the draft report to the Trustees.

The final report was provided to the City on 11 August 2022.

Over the following five months, the City, like many other industries, has seen a shift in labour market conditions, which has hindered the City's ability to attract and retain skilled employees. This coupled with the recent directives from the State Government with regard to the Local Government Reform Agenda, has seen staff being redirected to ensure the City meets the strict timeframes set by the Minister for Local Government,

As a result of the above there was a need to review current priorities and workloads across the organisation and the Belmont Trust Land project was placed on hold while staff progressed other competing priorities. It is anticipated that the challenges with the labour market conditions are set to continue for at least another 12 months, therefore, the Belmont Trust Land project will continue to be placed on hold. Further consideration to progressing the next stage of the project will be considered in early 2024.

Financial implications

There are no financial implications evident at this time.

Environmental implications

There are no environmental implications associated with this report.

Social implications

There are no social implications associated with this report.

Officer Recommendation

That the Belmont Trust:

1. Note and receive the:
 - a. Belmont Trust Community Engagement Summary Report (Attachment 6.1.1)
 - b. Report of the Belmont Trust Land – Future Vision Panel (Attachment 6.1.2)
 - c. Final Report – Belmont Trust Land – Future Vision (Attachment 6.1.3)
2. Note that further planning and consideration for the Belmont Trust Strategic Plan and related activities on the land will be progressed in 2024 to ensure appropriate resources are applied for the best outcomes for the Belmont Trust Land based on the recommendations from the community consultation.



Belmont Trust

Community Engagement Summary Report

August 2022

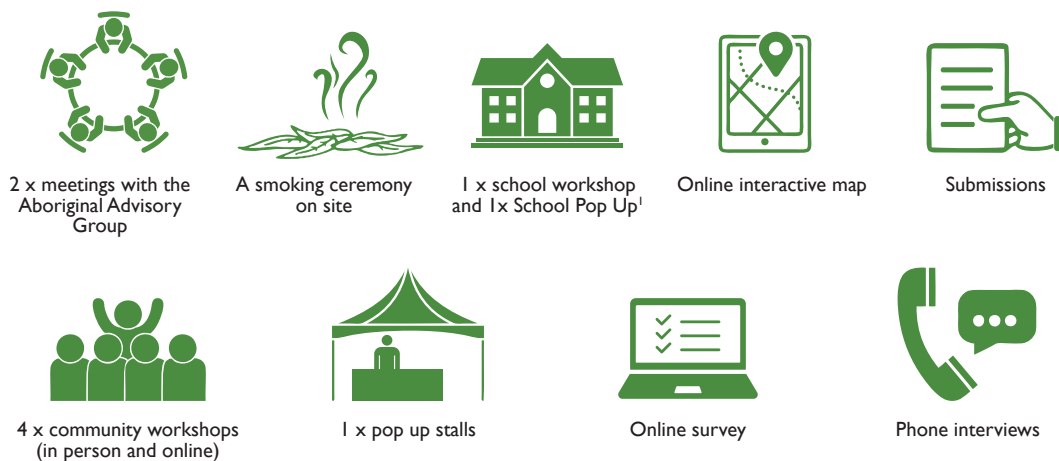


I. Introduction

Located on the Swan River foreshore, the Belmont Trust land is situated in Ascot, near the historic Ascot Kilns and the Ascot Waters Marina. The land is owned by the City of Belmont but held in Trust, which only permits it to be used for recreational purposes, providing benefit to the public. The *Belmont Trust Land – Future Vision Project* had the goals of providing recommendations for the future use of the land, and the best way to fund the installation and maintenance of any facilities.

The engagement was designed in two phases:

- 1. Broad community engagement:** The broad engagement was undertaken from 5 February to 13 March 2022 and used a range of approaches:



The communication for the broad engagement reached at least 30,000 people and the engagement methods gathered input from 397 people on their aspirations for the use of the site and preferences for a funding approach for the installation of any infrastructure and maintenance of the area.

- 2. Deliberative community panel:** The broad engagement was followed by a randomly selected representative sample of the City of Belmont community. This panel of 40 community members undertook the following process:

- Reviewed a technical briefing pack on the history of the land
- Reviewed the broader consultation findings and other documentation
- Participated in 3 workshops between April and June 2022
- Accessed an online portal for panel members to share information and discuss between workshops

This document outlines the key findings from the engagement and the next steps in this process.

¹ Access to School during COVID, meant that the school pop up and workshop was conducted after the broader consultation was closed. A report from this work was provided to the panel.

2. Broader Engagement

The broad engagement was launched on Saturday 5 February 2022 with a traditional smoking ceremony undertaken at the site. The ceremony, which was conducted by Whadjuk Noongar Traditional Owner Nigel Wilkes, saw 36 people come together to mark the commencement of the community engagement process. Information about the land and the project was shared with attendees, who were also provided with details of how to get involved and have a say on the future vision of the site. Attendees were invited to walk the site and provide feedback in the online interactive map.

The broad engagement phase consisted of:

- 2 x meetings with the Aboriginal Advisory Group
- A smoking ceremony on site
- 4 x community workshops (in person and online)
- 7 x pop up stalls
- 1 x school workshop and pop up
- Online survey
- Online interactive map
- Phone interviews
- Submissions

Participation at engagement activities



Smoking Ceremony
36



Four Workshops
46



Seven Pop Ups
106



Survey
147



Online Map
7



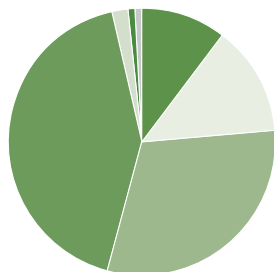
Phone Interviews
3



Submissions
2



School workshop and Pop Up
50



Total: 397



Preferred Facilities

Overall, the key theme that emerged throughout the broad engagement phase is the **natural environment** and the retainment and enjoyment of it. People acknowledged the importance of this to the community's health and wellbeing, the local birds and other wildlife and protecting local public open space. Regardless of what other types of uses or facilities were supported, the community feels that any future development on site must still ensure protection and enhancement of the natural vegetation and trees.

Across all engagement activities, the types of recreation supported are of a 'lighter touch' approach, suggesting **walking, picnics** and the **enjoyment of nature** as suitable uses.

Also supported is the provision of space for things such as **community events, casual markets** and **food/coffee**. However, these had less support in the survey (less than 50%).



High level of support to retain natural environment for community use



Support for walking trails, picnic areas and enhancement of natural vegetation



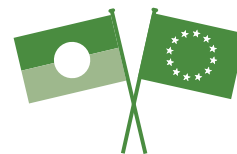
Support for community events, casual markets and food and coffee options at the site



Support for play spaces and dog exercise areas



Support for public art



Support for recognition of Aboriginal and European history of the site

Other facilities received a good level of support from some participants, however, there was some variation across the different engagement methods.

- In the pop ups and survey, **play spaces** and **dog exercise areas** were strongly supported, while these didn't get much support in the workshops
- **Public art** was well supported in the workshops and survey but didn't feature much in the pop ups

These elements should be further explored but treated with care.

Other key themes expressed in the engagement focused on acknowledging the history of the area, Aboriginal culture and the desire to ensure the area is accessible and well maintained.

A suggested Nyoongar name for the site was "**Dabakan Koorling**", which means 'to walk slowly'.

2. Funding Options

In terms of funding, the primary desire was to seek funding from external sources for the installation and maintenance of any facilities.

There was low support for increasing rates, with people suggesting that the density of residents within the Ascot area should provide sufficient funds.

There was also very little support for selling a portion of the land for funding, with people suggesting that the increasing density in the area makes open and green space rarer and thus more important for community wellbeing and environmental health.

It should be noted that several people suggested that, given the desired 'light touch' approach, no additional funding would be necessary and the site could be included in the City of Belmont's Budget alongside other open space and funding allocated on merit.



Seek funding from external sources



Low support to increase in rates



Low support to sell portion of land for funding



Other ideas: Commercialisation and corporate sponsorship

Other suggestions included:

- Some degree of commercialisation of the site could provide funding, as would corporate sponsorship. These suggestions centred around the use of the community and input from locals to be part of the development and maintenance to reduce costs.
- Exploring a superannuation style model, where the interest from the funds currently held in trust are used to contribute to the site maintenance and the City funds and/or sources grants for the initial development of the site.

3. Panel Recruitment

The purpose of a deliberative panel is to bring a broad and representative mix of the community together. Panels are typically a randomly selected but representative group of the community. The stratification for representativeness and the size of the panel are determined on a project-by-project basis. This 40-person panel was to be made up of people who meet the follow criteria:

Qualifying Criteria

- Available for all dates and commitments of a panellist
- A resident, rate payer or business owner within the City of Belmont
- No known conflicts of interest in their involvement in the process
- Meets one or more of the primary demographic criteria below
- Sign a confidentiality agreement
- Proof of vaccination

Primary Demographic Criteria (matched to ABS data)

- Age range and gender balance
- Representation across the suburbs within the City of Belmont
- Cultural diversity
- Disability

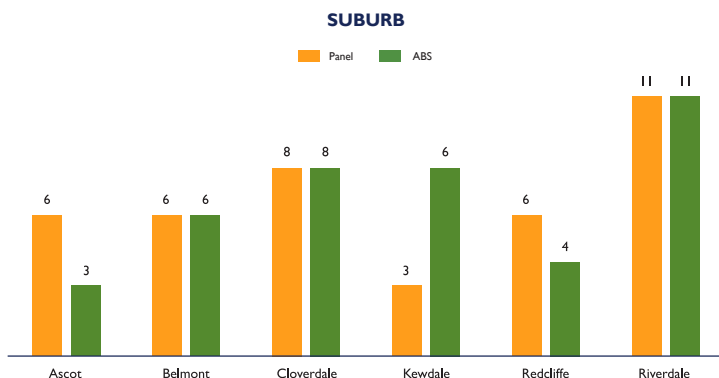
Secondary Demographic Criteria

- Housing type
- Occupation/education level

Selection Process

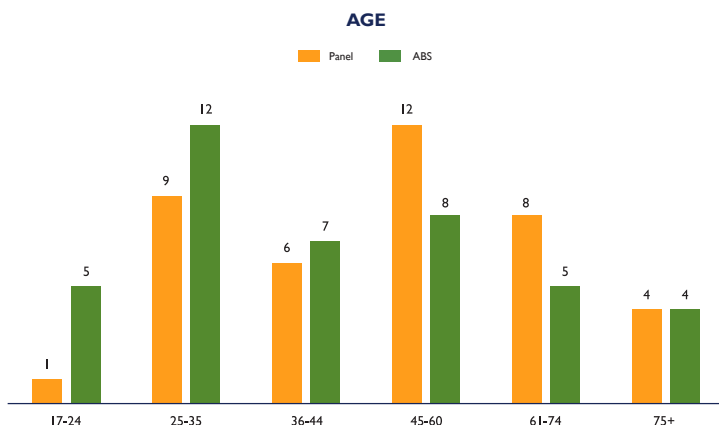
- The panellists were selected from two main data sources:
- 35% (n14) of the panel was filled through an expression of interest (EOI) process that was promoted as part of the broader community engagement run between 5 February to 13 March 2022.
- 55% (n22) of the panel was filled through direct emails and calls made by Thinkfield Research Solutions.
- 10% (n4) of the panel were invited (Three from the City's Aboriginal Advisory Group and one from Ascot Kilns and Parry Fields Action Group).

Panel Sample

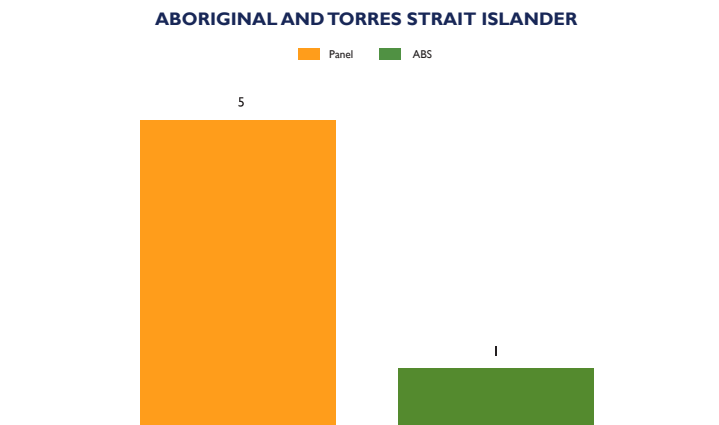


There was a strong correlation between City suburbs and panel members, with the one outlier of Kewdale.

Additional spots from Ascot Waters helped improve the other representation demographics and allowed for more people from the EOI list to be considered.



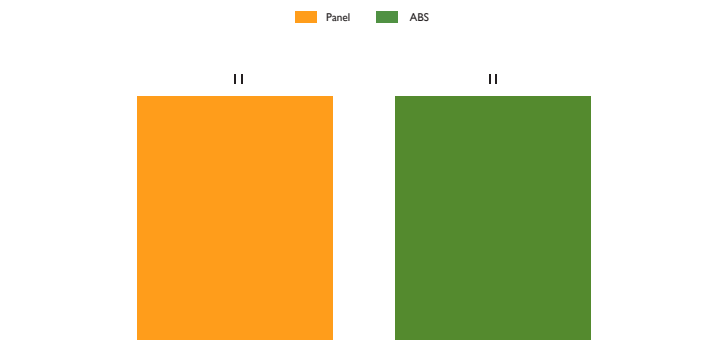
There is a strong correlation between age ranges of people within the City and panel members.



In recognition of the importance of this site to Aboriginal people, the panel delivered five times the ABS requirement for representatives of the Aboriginal community.

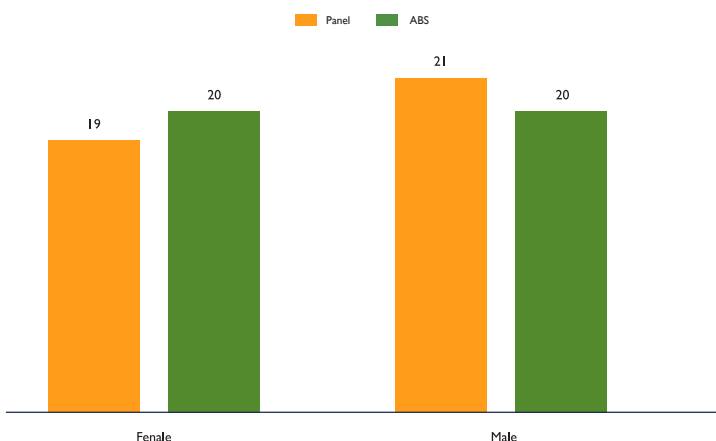


NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING BACKGROUNDS



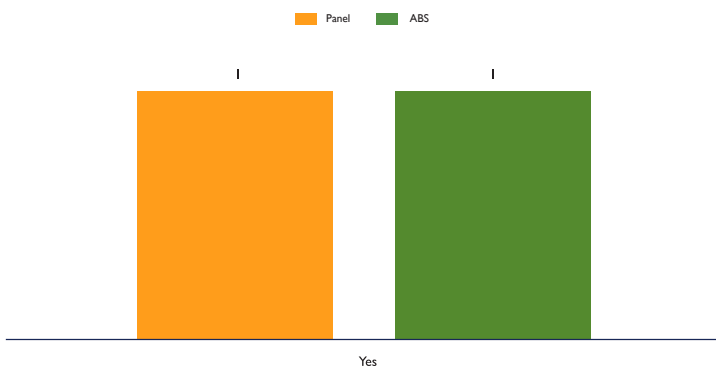
The panel comprised nine people from non-English speaking backgrounds, including seven who were not born in Australia.

GENDER



An exact gender balance was sacrificed for improving CALD representation.

DISABILITY



There were five prospective candidates who each respectively withdrew from the panel. The City promoted the opportunity through their Access and Inclusion Network and more widely throughout the disability sector. COVID was a factor for many candidates in deciding not to participate.

4. Summary of the Panel Findings

Process overview

The task of the panel was to deliberate on the following remit and come to a view which represented agreement by at least 80% of the panel.

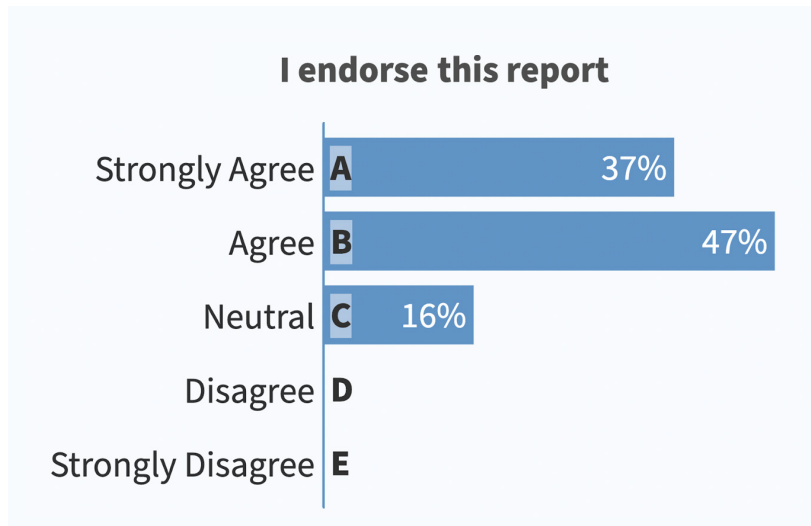
“Provide recommendations and rationale for the use of the Belmont Trust Land, that will deliver optimal community benefit, in a manner that is financially affordable and sustainable into the future.”

Panellists received a briefing pack with background information on the consultation process, the Belmont Trust Land and were encouraged to visit the site to familiarise themselves with the area. Panellists were provided with a walk-through video for those unable to be physically on site.

The panellists used a closed online platform to share information and ideas throughout the process and met for a half day orientation session on 30 April 2022. The first full-day workshop was held on 7 May 2022. The second full-day workshop was held on 25 June 2022.

Report Endorsement

The Panel developed their own report that was endorsed based on the following results:



Vision for the trust land

The panel explored the desired VISION for the trust land and agreed on the following:

Danjoo Darbakan Koorliny

(walking together & talking quietly)

- **Accessible, Safe, Meeting place:** An accessible, safe space that connects people with nature that the community is proud of: a place that brings people together from the City of Belmont and beyond.
- **Education:** A space that recognises both the Noongar Wadjuk land use and City of Belmont pioneer use of the land. A space to learn about the past, present and future. A space to learn about the local habitat.
- **Environment:** A space that restores the habitat and increases biodiversity through native planting and understory revegetation, with consideration of climate change and the six Noongar seasons.
- **Wellbeing:** A space where people can build connections; where people can relax, heal, restore, exercise and recreate.
- **Enduring:** This vision is maintained, preserved and protected for today and future generations.

The panel made a series of detailed recommendations on how to best achieve the different elements of this vision.

²“Danjoo Koorliny is standing together, and the causes are varied. They vary from environmental, cultural, social, arts, but the most important part of the common collective is that it's for a common good for all of us – people, plant, animal and place.” Dr. Richard Walley OAM

Summary Recommendation

The following summary of recommendation made by the panel were accompanied by a detail rationale.

The essential features to achieve:

Accessible, Safe, Meeting Place: A space that connects people with nature that the community is proud of. A place that brings people together from the City of Belmont and beyond.

Identifying Feature

Signage, Map or Significant Tree.
Message Stick on entrance way
Emergency services identifying

Access for All (Everybody is Welcome)

Car & Bus Parking, Public Transport
Interactive Signage (QR Coded)
Amenities

Multi-Purpose Paths

Throughout all zones

Lighting and safety

Explore soft, solar-powered lighting
Have safety markers e.g. QR codes identifying locations (example was Central Park New York)
Random Ranger Visits for personal safety

The essential features to achieve:

Education: A space that recognises both the Noongar Wadjuk land use and the City of Belmont pioneer use of the land. A space to learn about the past, present and future. A space to learn about the local habitat.

Education and Informational Spaces

Shelter and seating - Areas for Classes with Students (built with natural materials and complements the natural environment)

Talks for people – young & old (yarning circles)

Amphitheatre style with stone steps for seating.

A place where the education programs discussed below would be put into place.

Directional Signage – Overall Map, Other

Example – Signage / panels along walkways, on buildings etc.

Interactive Educational Signage – QR Codes, Button Pressing, Audio Stories.

What was there, Historical and Native Planting, education on Noongar history, culture and heritage

Example – what endemic plants would have been used for, use of the river and its significance

Walking Trail/Nature Trail

Purposely created to highlight areas on the land that was useful historically and how it was taken care of in the past.

For example: use as seasonal foods, descriptions of flora, fauna.

Public Art

To collaborate with groups to provide and maintain educational programs

Develop the audio/visual

QR Codes

Educational Resources for Schools

Booking Spaces

Events for Speakers

Link with other places with similar resources

The essential features to achieve:

Environment: A space that restores the habitat and increases biodiversity through native planting and understory revegetation, with consideration of climate change and the six Noongar seasons.

Native plants

Waterwise

Wildlife habitat

The essential features to achieve:

Wellbeing: A space where people can build connections; where people can relax, heal, restore, exercise and recreate.

Seating – including benches

Gazebos – well designed

Parking – This needs to be accessible and not cause stress to those accessing the parking

Paths

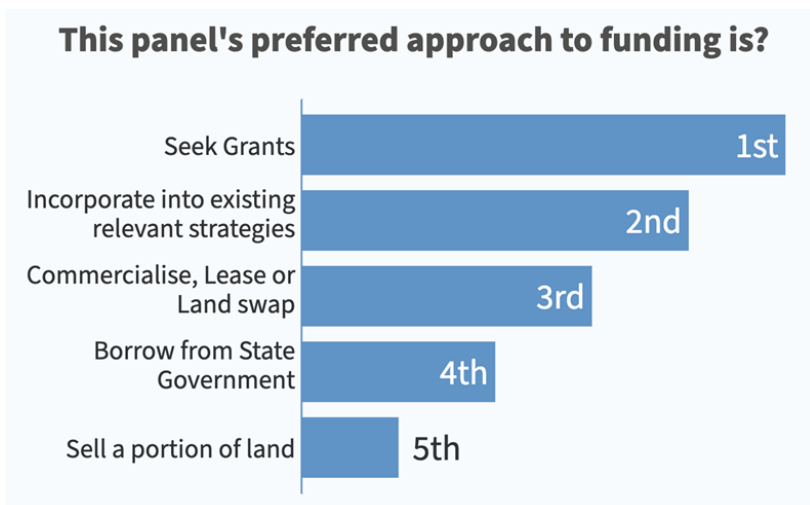
These paths need to be multi-purpose (including for those on bicycles, walking, using prams and wheelchairs). Suggested to make these calibrated (marked with distances like at Forster Park)

Food/Refreshments

Including the availability and access to cafes and food trucks

Water – Includes water fountains

Toilets



Preferred revenue streams funding model	Panel rationale for this recommendation
Grants/Sponsorship	<p>The priority for revenue would be grants as this would lessen the burden to ratepayers, the council budget and help the area become self-sustaining.</p> <p>Suitable for facilities Reduces rates/\$ burden State Government grants Federal Government grants Mens Shed funding Sponsors, local business and Lotteries West etc.</p>
Incorporate into existing relevant strategies and funding from city capital works budget	<p>The land is owned by the Council anyway and should be considered as part of the City's assets.</p> <p>Incorporating into the existing plans and strategies would lessen the burden on ratepayers, provide existing structures and plans.</p> <p>This removes the separation between trust/council by embedding a commitment to the Trust Land into the existing strategies and funding. There could be some kind of perpetual agreement established to allow this to occur.</p> <p>This would be more suited to ongoing maintenance.</p>



<p>Signage, Map or Significant Tree. Message Stick on entrance way Emergency services identifying</p>	<p>Maintains control of the land while delivering income that is self-sustainable, predictable.</p> <p>Could be a way to raise capital for initial development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lease amenities e.g. kayak facilities etc. • Commercialise cafe facilities as lease of amenities <p>Consider some of the GEH-facing land as this has low environmental impact and amenity as open space.</p> <p>Transfer some of the GEH land that is of a lower value as park and nature reserve and use this to get more land from Kuljak, as this is more in keeping with the whole area.</p>
<p>Signage, Map or Significant Tree. Message Stick on entrance way Emergency services identifying</p>	<p>This could be an option for one off development, yet there is a question as to how it gets paid back. If some of the GEH-facing land is used for commercial purposes, this may provide revenue to pay back the loan.</p>
<p>Ongoing Maintenance costs</p>	<p>Needs to be funded by City of Belmont. This would be a staged and long-term vision.</p>
<p>Selling Part of the Trust land</p>	<p>Not supported by the wider community, nor the panel, to be used as last option to funding.</p>

Conclusion

With the consultation now complete the supporting documents now being passed to the City and the Trustees to determine the next step in the future of the Belmont Trust Land.

From here the City will:

- Receive the Report
- Consider the findings and recommendations
- Convene a Belmont Trust Meeting
- Consult with the Attorney General, if required
- Prepare an Implementation Plan / Strategic Plan

Appendix One – Supporting Documents

- 2022 Belmont Trust Land FINAL REPORT v0.2
- 2022 Belmont Trust Land Broad Engagement Report v1.2
- 2022 April BTL- Panel Recruitment Report V0.2



Belmont Trust

Contact details

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🌐 belmonttrust.squarespace.com

Engagement Process developed
and conducted by

Aha! Consulting

www.ahaconsulting.net.au

Belmont Trust Land - Future Vision Panel

June 2022

The following report was developed and approved by the members of the Belmont Future Vision Panel on the final day of the panel. Post panel there was some light editing by two panel members and panellists who where not able to make the final day due to the date change, we are able to contribute to the report, both prior to and after the final day of deliberation.

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Introduction

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The consultation process included community workshops, pop up consultation booths, school workshops, a survey and a smoking ceremony. This consultation then fed into this deliberative panel process. Panel members were drawn randomly from a statistically derived representative group of members of the City of Belmont community. The results of the panel selection process delivered a panel whose composition nearly exactly matched that of the community, based on Suburb, Age, Gender, Cultural Representation and Disability.

The panel acknowledges Rosi Freeman, a member of the panel who passed away during this process.

Panel Purpose and Remit

The panel was given the following remit:

"Provide recommendations and rationale for the use of the Belmont Trust Land, that will deliver optimal community benefit, in a manner that is financially affordable and sustainable into the future."

The task of the panel was to deliberate on the remit and come to a view which represented agreement by at least 80% of the panel.

Zones used by the panel

The Trust Land area was broken into 5 arbitrary zones by the facilitators to support the clarity of discussion and specificity of recommendations. These zones will be referred to throughout the report. The panellists don't recommend continuing use of these zones, rather they were used for the purpose of this panel only.



Process

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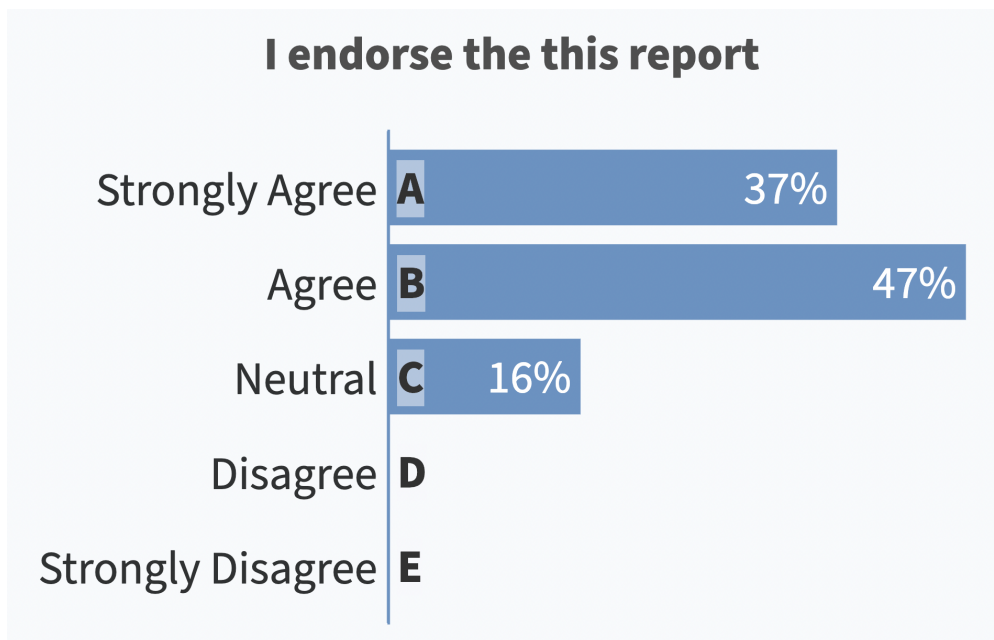
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On Day 2 the panellists discussed potential funding options, refined the vision and compiled the recommendations in this report.

Endorsement

This report has been endorsed by the panel based on the following results..



Vision for the trust land

The panel explored the desired VISION for the trust land and agreed on the following:

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- **Accessible, Safe, Meeting place:** An accessible, safe space that connects people with nature that the community is proud of: a place that brings people together from Belmont and beyond together.
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- **Environment:** A space that restores the habitat and increases biodiversity through native planting and understory revegetation, with consideration of climate change and the 6 Noongar seasons.
- **Wellbeing:** A space where people can build connections; where people can relax, heal, restore, exercise and recreate.
- **Enduring:** This vision is maintained, preserved and protected for today and future generations

The recommendations that follow explore how to best achieve the different elements of this vision.

Recommendations to achieve an **Accessible, Safe, Meeting Place**

Accessible, Safe, Meeting Place: A space that connects people with nature that the community is proud of. A place that brings people together from Belmont and beyond.

The essential features* required to achieve this	This feature is best suited to this zone/s	Our rationale for this recommendation
Identifying Feature Signage, Map or Significant Tree. Message Stick on entrance way Emergency services identifying	Zones 1 and 4	Easy for all people to identify with. Both local and out of the area. As well as Emergency Services. Written in Noongar and English.
Access for All (Everybody is Welcome) Car & Bus Parking, Public Transport Interactive Signage (QR Coded) Amenities	All Zones to be considered	Consideration for All persons and abilities i.e. vision, hearing, Mobility and Age, to name but a few.
Multi Purpose Paths Throughout all zones	All Zones	Paths should be calibrated (with distances). Cycling and Pedestrian (walkers, wheelies and prams) both have separate paths enabling accessibility to all areas.
Lighting and safety Explore soft, solar powered lighting Have safety markers eg. QR codes identifying locations. (Example was Central Park New York) Random Ranger Visits for personal safety	All Zones along pathways and relevant areas and Car Park	Aligns with Safety for All persons and allows for usage in shorter daylight times. Solar powered lighting encourages sustainability.
Seating and Shelter Meeting Places	Seating in All zones Gazebos in zones 1 and 4	A Meeting place for All Enable use throughout the year. Shelter from the elements.

Additional comments

Bridge link to Black Swan (Kuljak) Island

Discussed by panel but the Belmont CEO told the panel it is not feasible nor is it affordable.

Recommendations to achieve a space for Education

Education: A space that recognizes both the Noongar Wadjuk land use and Belmont pioneer use of the land. A space to learn about the past, present and future. A space to learn about the local habitat.

The essential features* required to achieve this (one feature per row)	Our rationale for this recommendation
Education and Informational Spaces Shelter and seating - Areas for Classes with Students (built with natural materials and complements the natural environment) Talks for people - young & old (yarning circles) Amphitheatre Style with stone steps for seating. A place where the education programs discussed below would be put into place.	Brings people to the area Available for multi-use (not only education)
Directional Signage - Overall Map, Other Example - Signage / panels along walkways, on buildings etc	Provide Cultural Context to the Land Helps people get around
Interactive Educational Signage - QR Codes, Button Pressing, Audio Stories. What was there, Historial and Native Planting, education on Noongar history, culture and heritage Example - what endemic plants would have been used for, use of the river and its significance	Allows for additional information with minimal impact.
Walking Trail/Nature Trail Purposely created to highlight areas on the land that was useful historically and how it was taken care of in the past. For example: use as seasonal foods, descriptions of flora, fauna.	
Public Art	Passive Education through making people thinking about Art

<p>To collaborate with groups to provide and maintain educational programs</p> <p>Develop the audio/visual QR Codes Educational Resources for Schools Booking Spaces Events for Speakers Link with other places with similar resources</p>	<p>We want people to come, all the time to this place, to see examples of the ancient past along with examples of the recent past. With people here all the time, modern day conveniences like coffee shops, etc will have a chance to be sustainable. An off site venue for primary/secondary/tertiary study that is visibly connected with the history it purports to represent Opportunities to partner with Departments such as Education, Museum, Conservation, Kings Park Board.</p>
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<p>Additional Comments:</p>	
<p>Built Structure for Education and Information Centre</p>	<p>Discussed but didn't receive majority support due to feasibility</p>
<p>Naming of Zones for the Noongar Seasons</p>	<p>Discussed but didn't receive majority support because the zones were used for discussion purposes only.</p>

Recommendations to achieve a space that is sensitive to the **Environment**

Environment: A space that restores the habitat and increases biodiversity through native planting and understory revegetation, with consideration of climate change and the 6 Noongar seasons.

The essential features* required to achieve this	This feature is best suited to this zone/s	Our rationale for this recommendation
Native plants	Zones 2, 3, 4 & 5	As well as expanding on existing flora additional endemic species will be introduced that will thrive in the environment. Consideration will be given to new species that encourage bird-life. Bush-tucker gardens will encourage and sustain existing and new species of wildlife.
Waterwise	All zones	Priority given to preventing salinisation in this area known for high salt content in the river. Consequences of climate change and with the thought of future generations in mind drive us to create a waterwise environment that is sustainable.
Wildlife habitat	Zones 2, 3, 4 & 5	A healthy environment will encourage new species to the area. The number one priority will be the flora that will then invite and sustain the fauna.

Additional comments		
Healthy Streams	Zones 1, 3 & 4	The existing stormwater drain to the river will be transformed into a biological healthy habitat. However this needs to be environmentally feasible and economically viable.
Bird Observation Deck	Zone 5	Bring vision elements together with education. Again, minimal environmental impact must be considered.
Minimal clearing or disruption to local flora and fauna	All zones	Priority will be given to facilities that limit environmental impact in the redevelopment of this area.

Recommendations to achieve a space that contributes to people's **Well-being**

Wellbeing: A space where people can build connections; where people can relax, heal, restore, exercise and recreate.

The essential features* required to achieve this	This feature is best suited to this zone/s	Our rationale for this recommendation
Seating - including benches	Zone 4	Seating needs to be strategically placed
Gazebos - well designed	Zone 4	Like in the Town of Victoria Park (e.g. G.O Edwards Park and the redesigned Lathlain precinct).
Parking This needs to be accessible and not cause stress to those accessing the parking	Zone 1 (possibly Zone 3)	This links to the accessible component of the vision and could make use of existing infrastructure.
Paths These paths need to be multi-purpose (including for those on bicycles, walking, using prams and wheelchairs). Suggested to make these calibrated (marked with distances like at Forster Park)	All	This is important so that everyone can access and enjoy the precinct safely. Calibration of paths is very popular to assist people stay active. This encourages more people to come and exercise whilst learning about the native history.
Food/Refreshments Including the availability and access to cafes and food trucks	Zones 1 & 2	This is good for socialising and well being and brings people into the area.
Water Includes water fountains	Zones 1 & 3	Hydration for dogs, exercising, visitors of all ages.
Toilets	Where there is accessible water	

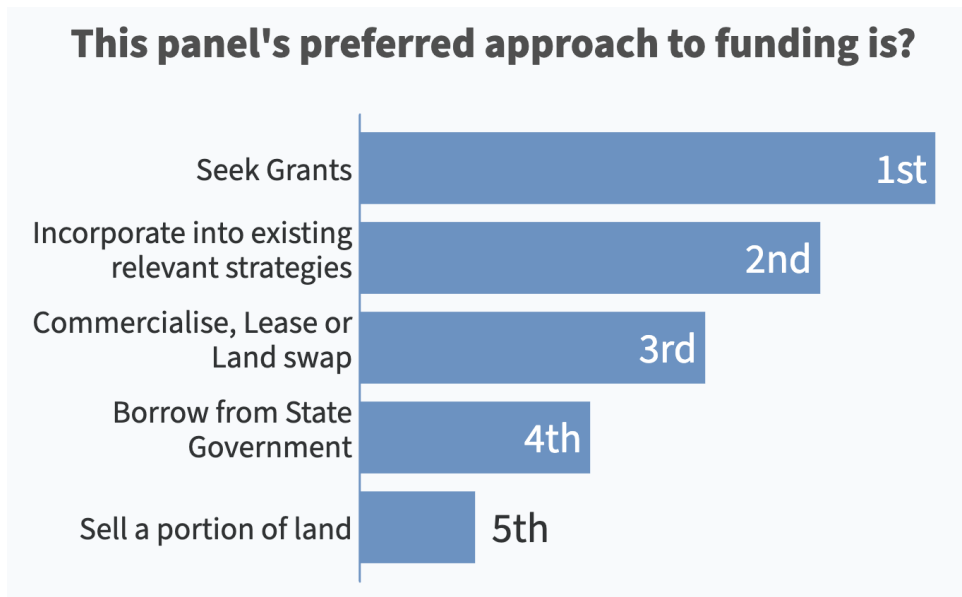
Additional comments	
Focus on nature	The school groups made comments of the area having a focus on nature. This aligns with the visions and focus of the group

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Dog exercise area	A dog exercise area was suggested but didn't reach the 80% consensus mark
Kayak facilities	Are these are already three nearby facilities, this suggestion did not reach 80% consensus. It was discussed by the group that instead of kayak facilities, the focus should be on exploring ways to improve water access for the area e.g. canoeing, paddle boarding etc.

Recommendations to achieve a space that is **Enduring**

Enduring: This vision is maintained, preserved and protected for today and future generations



Preferred revenue streams funding model	Our rationale for this recommendation
Grants/Sponsorship	<p>The priority for revenue would be grants as this would lessen the burden to ratepayers, the council budget and help the area become self sustaining.</p> <p>Suitable for facilities Reduces rates/\$burden State Government Grants Federal Government Grants Mens Shed funding Sponsors, Local Business and Lotteries West etc</p>
Incorporate into existing relevant strategies and funding from city capital works budget	<p>The land is owned by the Council anyway and should be considered as part of the City's assets.</p> <p>Incorporating into the existing plans and strategies would lessen the burden on ratepayers, provide existing structures and plans.</p> <p>This removes the separation between trust/council by embedding a commitment to the Trust Land into the existing</p>

	<p>strategies and funding. There could be some kind of perpetual agreement established to allow this to occur.</p> <p>This would be more suited to ongoing maintenance</p>
Commercialise leasing or land swap	<p>Maintains control of the land while delivering income that is self sustainable, predictable</p> <p>Could be a way to raise capital for initial development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lease amenities eg kayak facilities etc • Commercialise cafe facilities as lease of amenities <p>Consider some of the GEH-facing land as this has low environmental and amenity as open space.</p> <p>Transfer some of the GEH land that is of a lower value as park and nature reserve and use this to get more land from Kuljak, as this is more in keeping with the whole area.</p>
Borrow from State Government	<p>This could be an option for one off development, yet there is a question as to how it gets paid back.</p> <p>If some of the GEH-facing land is used for commercial purposes, this may provide revenue to pay back the loan</p>
Ongoing Maintenance costs	<p>Needs to be funded by City Of Belmont.</p> <p>This would be a staged and long term vision</p>
Selling Part of the Trust land	<p>Not supported by the wider community, nor the panel, to be used as last option to funding.</p>

Additional comments	
Reason for community to retain the trust land as open space	<p>Growing population in the Belmont/Ascot area needs more green spaces.</p> <p>Proximity to river and Belmont Hub area Close to Ascot Kilns, Racecourse, proposed Golden Gateway Ongoing Education programs for the area And maintaining traditional Noongar Culture and Pioneer Settlement of the area. Natural and Green environment and recreation spaces</p>
Rezone from mixed use zone to recreational only (original purpose of land)	<p>Ensure that the land meets the Belmont Trust Group vision for current and future generations. Consider the impact on commercialisation if this is done.</p>
Maintaining River Area and preserving	<p>Water retention/climate change</p>

Conclusion

The panel was asked to provide recommendations and rationale for the use of the Belmont Trust Land, that will deliver optimal community benefit, in a manner that is financially affordable and sustainable into the future.

The Belmont Trust Land is uniquely positioned as a gateway to Perth.

The panel recognises its importance as an open space for the Belmont community providing recreation and educational opportunities to foster and heal multicultural relationships.

Over the course of the workshops the panel explored various ideas and models for the use of the Trust Land. Every effort has been made to identify self-sustaining and educational options that we encourage the Trustees to explore on behalf of the whole Belmont community.

We hope the vision we have presented in this report captures the ideas and wishes of all the community, both today and tomorrow.

Aha! Consulting

When will you have your next Aha! moment?

FINAL REPORT

PROJECT | Belmont Trust Land – Future Vision

CLIENT | Belmont Trust / City of Belmont

DATE | July 2022

VERSION | 1.1

PROJECT	Trust Land Future Vision	DATE	July 2022
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Acknowledgments

We would like to acknowledge the traditional lands on which this consultation was conducted and pay respects to the Noongar Wadjuk Community of Western Australia and their Elders past, present and emerging.

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1 Introduction

Located on the Swan River foreshore, the Belmont Trust land is situated in Ascot, near the historic Ascot kilns and the Ascot Waters Marina. The land is owned by the City of Belmont but held in trust, which only permits it to be used for recreational purposes, providing benefit to the public. The *Belmont Trust Land – Future Vision* project had the goals of providing recommendations for the future use of the land and the best way to fund the installation and maintenance of any facilities. The engagement was designed in two phases:

(1) **Broad community engagement:** The broad engagement was undertaken from 5 February to 13 March 2022 and used a range of approaches:

- 2 x meetings with the Aboriginal Advisory Group
- A smoking ceremony on site
- 1 x school workshop
- 1 x school pop up
- Online interactive map
- 4 x community workshops (in person and online)
- 7 x pop up stalls
- Online survey
- Phone interviews
- Submissions

The communication for the broad engagement reached at least 30,000 people and the engagement methods gathered input from 397 people on their aspirations for the use of the site and preferences for a funding approach for the installation of any infrastructure and maintenance of the area. A summary of outcomes of this broad engagement can be found in Appendix One of this report, with the full report available on the Belmont Trust website.

(2) **Deliberative community panel:** The broad engagement was followed by a randomly selected representative sample of the Belmont community. This panel of 40 community members undertook the following process:

- Review of a technical briefing pack on the history of the land
- Review of the broader consultation findings and other documentation
- Attendance of a series of workshops between April and June 2022
 - Workshop 1: 30th April (half day)
 - Workshop 2: 7th May (full day)
 - Workshop 3: 25th June (full day)
- Access to an online portal for panel members to share information and discuss between workshops

A summary of the panel selection process can be found in Appendix Two of this report, with the full report available on the Belmont Trust website.

This report focuses on the output of the panel process and the pre and post evaluation conducted with the panellists.

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2 What Is a Deliberative Panel Process?

A deliberative panel is a process that has many different names – Community Panel, Citizen Deliberation, Citizen Jury, etc. Regardless of the name, they are an engagement process that is deliberative in nature, meaning it has the following key characteristics:

- **Independent** – The process is run in collaboration with the organisation but at arm’s length, so that participants have the freedom to come to their own conclusions without coercion or undue influence.
- **Representative** – Panel members are randomly recruited to match an agreed demographic profile of the communities impacted by the decision.
- **Informed** – Panel members are given access to information, staff and experts that can help to ensure that they understand the range of perspectives and views. They are also given time to digest, reflect and deliberate on this information.
- **Focused** – The panel is given a clear ‘remit’ to respond to. The panel is asked to provide the organisation with a written response to the remit and a clear rationale for this response.
- **Consensus** – Any recommendations included in the panel’s response must meet a super majority where 80% of panellists agree to a position. Where there is less than 80% consensus, the views can be captured as a minority view.

The purpose of a deliberative panel is to bring a broad and representative mix of the community together. Panels are typically a randomly selected but representative group of the community. The stratification for representativeness and the size of the panel are determined on a project-by-project basis.

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The panel undertook the following process between April and June 2022:

Preparation	<p>During the preparation panellists were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invited to join a closed online portal, a dedicated site to introduce themselves to each other, share information and begin to prepare for the deliberative workshops • Invited to complete the pre-process evaluation • Provided with the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A briefing pack about the process - An information pack about the Trust land - The broader consultation report
Day One 30th April (half day)	<p>Panellists participated in a half-day workshop focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forming the group • Setting context, exploring the information provided and scoping additional information desired/required
Online Reflection and Information Sharing	<p>Panellists were free to share other documents, information and views via the online portal</p>
Day Two 7th May (full day)	<p>Panellists participated in a full-day workshop (9:00-4:30)which focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring the history of the site • Defining a vision • Forming early thinking about possible design • Profiling funding options • At the end of day one, panellists shaped some early thinking on the focus question
Online Reflection and Council Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The early thinking was written up and shared with the panellists and the Council • The Council was invited to develop a response document to assist the panel to further expand and/or clarify their recommendations
Day Three 25th June (full day)	<p>Panellists participated in a full-day workshop (9:00-6:00) focused on finalising recommendations and rationale on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A vision for the site • Key design elements • Commentary on funding options <p>Panellists were also tasked with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the report embedded in this document • Presenting the report to the CEO and elected members <p>An 80% consensus model was used and no recommendations were made unless they achieved at least 80% of the panellists' approval. The comments section of the report allows for views to be provided that either did not have 80% consensus or there was not enough time to refine the panel's position.</p> <p>Note: This date was delayed by one month due to illness.</p>
Report Validation and Closing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The final report underwent light editing by two volunteer panellists for continuity, and was circulated to panellists for final sign off • Panellists were invited to complete the post-process evaluation

What follows is the panel report, written by the panel during the process.

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3 Panel Report

Belmont Trust Land - Future Vision Panel Report June 2022

The following report was developed and approved by the members of the Belmont Future Vision Panel on the final day of the panel. Post panel there was some light editing by two panel members and panellists who were not able to make the final day due to the date change, were able to contribute to the report, both prior to and after the final day of deliberation.

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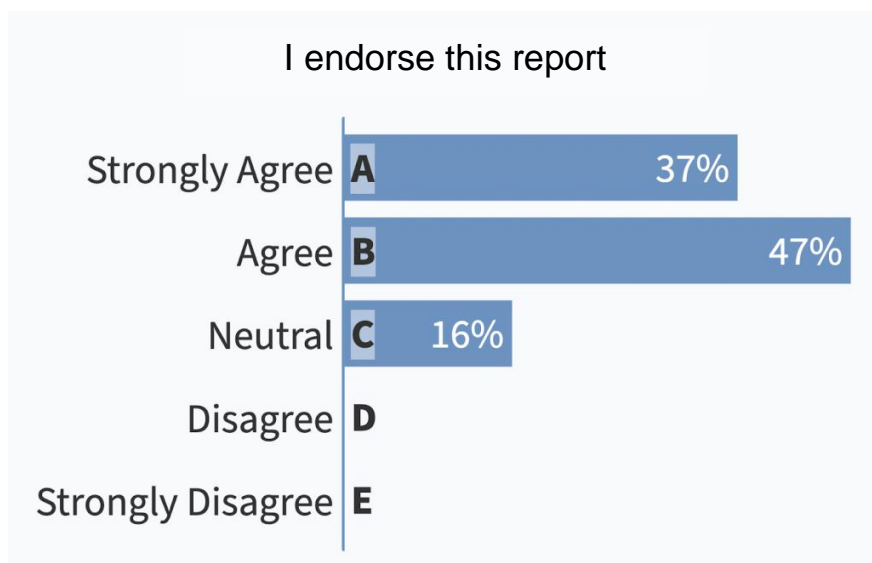
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Recommendations to achieve an Accessible, Safe, Meeting Place

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The essential features* required to achieve this	This feature is best suited to this zone/s	Our rationale for this recommendation
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Access for All (Everybody is Welcome) Car & Bus Parking, Public Transport Interactive Signage (QR Coded) Amenities	All zones to be considered	Consideration for All persons and abilities i.e., vision, hearing, mobility and age, to name but a few.
Multi-Purpose Paths Throughout all zones	All zones	Paths should be calibrated (with distances). Cycling and pedestrian (walkers, wheelies and prams) both have separate paths enabling accessibility to all areas.
Lighting and safety Explore soft, solar-powered lighting Have safety markers e.g. QR codes identifying locations (example was Central Park New York) Random Ranger Visits for personal safety	All zones along pathways and relevant areas and car park	Aligns with Safety for All persons and allows for usage in shorter daylight times. Solar-powered lighting encourages sustainability.
Seating and Shelter Meeting Places	Seating in all zones Gazebos in zones 1 and 4	A meeting place for All. Enable use throughout the year. Shelter from the elements.
Additional comments		
Bridge link to Black Swan (Kuljak) Island	Discussed by panel but the Belmont CEO told the panel it is not feasible nor is it affordable.	

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Recommendations to achieve a space for Education

Education: A space that recognises both the Noongar Wadjuk land use and Belmont pioneer use of the land. A space to learn about the past, present and future. A space to learn about the local habitat.

The essential features* required to achieve this	Our rationale for this recommendation
Education and Informational Spaces Shelter and seating - Areas for Classes with Students (built with natural materials and complements the natural environment) Talks for people – young & old (yarning circles) Amphitheatre style with stone steps for seating. A place where the education programs discussed below would be put into place.	Brings people to the area. Available for multi-use (not only education).
Directional Signage – Overall Map, Other Example – Signage / panels along walkways, on buildings etc.	Provide cultural context to the land. Helps people get around.
Interactive Educational Signage – QR Codes, Button Pressing, Audio Stories. What was there, Historical and Native Planting, education on Noongar history, culture and heritage Example – what endemic plants would have been used for, use of the river and its significance	Allows for additional information with minimal impact.
Walking Trail/Nature Trail Purposely created to highlight areas on the land that was useful historically and how it was taken care of in the past. For example: use as seasonal foods, descriptions of flora, fauna.	
Public Art	Passive education through making people think about art.
To collaborate with groups to provide and maintain educational programs Develop the audio/visual QR Codes Educational Resources for Schools Booking Spaces Events for Speakers Link with other places with similar resources	We want people to come all the time to this place, to see examples of the ancient past along with examples of the recent past. With people here all the time, modern day conveniences like coffee shops, etc. will have a chance to be sustainable. An off-site venue for primary/secondary/tertiary study that is visibly connected with the history it purports to represent. Opportunities to partner with departments such as Education, Museum, Conservation, Kings Park Board.

Please note - the 'Zones' column has been removed from this section, as the group did not specify zones for the recommended features.

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Additional Comments:	
Built Structure for Education and Information Centre	Discussed but didn't receive majority support due to feasibility.
Naming of Zones for the Noongar Seasons	Discussed but didn't receive majority support because the zones were used for discussion purposes only.

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Recommendations to achieve a space that is sensitive to the Environment

Environment: A space that restores the habitat and increases biodiversity through native planting and understory revegetation, with consideration of climate change and the six Noongar seasons.

The essential features* required to achieve this	This feature is best suited to this zone/s	Our rationale for this recommendation
Native plants	Zones 2, 3, 4 & 5	As well as expanding on existing flora, additional endemic species will be introduced that will thrive in the environment. Consideration will be given to new species that encourage birdlife. Bush-tucker gardens will encourage and sustain existing and new species of wildlife.
Waterwise	All zones	Priority given to preventing salinisation in this area known for high salt content in the river. Consequences of climate change and with the thought of future generations in mind drive us to create a waterwise environment that is sustainable.
Wildlife habitat	Zones 2, 3, 4 & 5	A healthy environment will encourage new species to the area. The number one priority will be the flora that will then invite and sustain the fauna.

Additional comments		
Healthy Streams	Zones 1, 3 & 4	The existing stormwater drain to the river will be transformed into a biological healthy habitat. However, this needs to be environmentally feasible and economically viable.
Bird Observation Deck	Zone 5	Bring vision elements together with education. Again, minimal environmental impact must be considered.
Minimal clearing or disruption to local flora and fauna	All zones	Priority will be given to facilities that limit environmental impact in the redevelopment of this area.

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Recommendations to achieve a space that contributes to people's Wellbeing

Wellbeing: A space where people can build connections; where people can relax, heal, restore, exercise and recreate.

The essential features* required to achieve this	This feature is best suited to this zone/s	Our rationale for this recommendation
Seating – including benches	Zone 4	Seating needs to be strategically placed
Gazebos – well designed	Zone 4	Like in the Town of Victoria Park (e.g. G.O Edwards Park and the redesigned Lathlain precinct).
Parking This needs to be accessible and not cause stress to those accessing the parking	Zone 1 (possibly zone 3)	This links to the accessible component of the vision and could make use of existing infrastructure.
Paths These paths need to be multi-purpose (including for those on bicycles, walking, using prams and wheelchairs). Suggested to make these calibrated (marked with distances like at Forster Park)	All	This is important so that everyone can access and enjoy the precinct safely. Calibration of paths is very popular to assist people stay active. This encourages more people to come and exercise whilst learning about the native history.
Food/Refreshments Including the availability and access to cafes and food trucks	Zones 1 & 2	This is good for socialising and wellbeing and brings people into the area.
Water Includes water fountains	Zones 1 & 3	Hydration for dogs, exercising, visitors of all ages.
Toilets	Where there is accessible water	

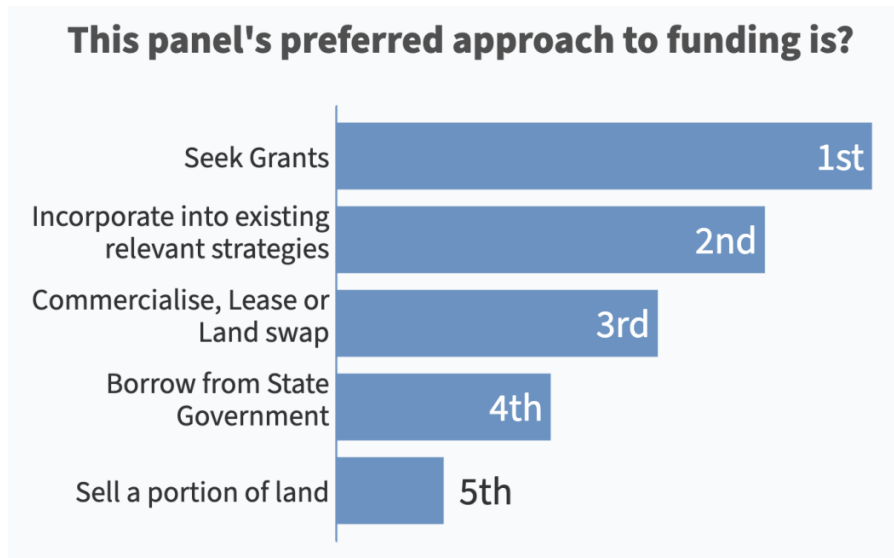
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Additional comments	
Focus on nature	The school groups made comments of the area having a focus on nature. This aligns with the visions and focus of the group.
Dog exercise area	A dog exercise area was suggested but didn't reach the 80% consensus mark.
Kayak facilities	As this need is already accommodated by three nearby facilities, this suggestion did not reach 80% consensus. It was discussed by the group that instead of kayak facilities, the focus should be on exploring ways to improve water access for the area e.g., canoeing, paddle boarding etc.

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Recommendations to achieve a space that is Enduring

Enduring: This vision is maintained, preserved, and protected for today and future generations.



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Preferred revenue streams funding model	Our rationale for this recommendation
Grants/Sponsorship	<p>The priority for revenue would be grants as this would lessen the burden to ratepayers, the council budget and help the area become self-sustaining.</p> <p>Suitable for facilities Reduces rates/\$ burden State Government grants Federal Government grants Mens Shed funding Sponsors, local business and Lotteries West etc.</p>
Incorporate into existing relevant strategies and funding from city capital works budget	<p>The land is owned by the Council anyway and should be considered as part of the City's assets.</p> <p>Incorporating into the existing plans and strategies would lessen the burden on ratepayers, provide existing structures and plans.</p> <p>This removes the separation between trust/council by embedding a commitment to the Trust Land into the existing strategies and funding. There could be some kind of perpetual agreement established to allow this to occur.</p> <p>This would be more suited to ongoing maintenance.</p>
Commercialise leasing or land swap	<p>Maintains control of the land while delivering income that is self-sustainable, predictable.</p> <p>Could be a way to raise capital for initial development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lease amenities e.g. kayak facilities etc. • Commercialise cafe facilities as lease of amenities <p>Consider some of the GEH-facing land as this has low environmental impact and amenity as open space.</p> <p>Transfer some of the GEH land that is of a lower value as park and nature reserve and use this to get more land from Kuljak, as this is more in keeping with the whole area.</p>
Borrow from State Government	<p>This could be an option for one off development, yet there is a question as to how it gets paid back. If some of the GEH-facing land is used for commercial purposes, this may provide revenue to pay back the loan.</p>
Ongoing Maintenance costs	<p>Needs to be funded by City of Belmont. This would be a staged and long-term vision.</p>
Selling Part of the Trust land	<p>Not supported by the wider community, nor the panel, to be used as last option to funding.</p>

Additional comments	
Reason for community to retain the trust land as open space	<p>Growing population in the Belmont/Ascot area needs more green spaces.</p> <p>Proximity to river and Belmont Hub area.</p> <p>Close to Ascot Kilns, Racecourse, proposed Golden Gateway.</p>

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	Ongoing education programs for the area. And maintaining traditional Noongar Culture and pioneer settlement of the area. Natural and green environment and recreation spaces.
Rezone from mixed use zone to recreational only (original purpose of land)	Ensure that the land meets the Belmont Trust Group vision for current and future generations. Consider the feasibility of commercialisation if this is done.
Maintaining River Area and preserving	Water retention/climate change.
Dedicated support	It was mentioned to have a part time resource to focus on seeking grants/sponsorships specifically for the BTL. This might be paid for by the BTL reserve fund.

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Conclusion

The panel was asked to provide recommendations and rationale for the use of the Belmont Trust Land that will deliver optimal community benefit, in a manner that is financially affordable and sustainable into the future.

The Belmont Trust Land is uniquely positioned as a gateway to Perth.

The panel recognises its importance as an open space for the Belmont community, providing recreation and educational opportunities to foster and heal multicultural relationships.

Over the course of the workshops the panel explored various ideas and models for the use of the Trust Land. Every effort has been made to identify self-sustaining and educational options that we encourage the Trustees to explore on behalf of the whole Belmont community.

We hope the vision we have presented in this report captures the ideas and wishes of all the community, both today and tomorrow.

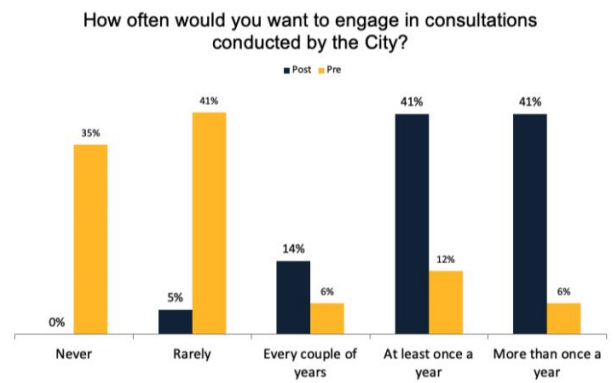
– END OF PANEL REPORT –

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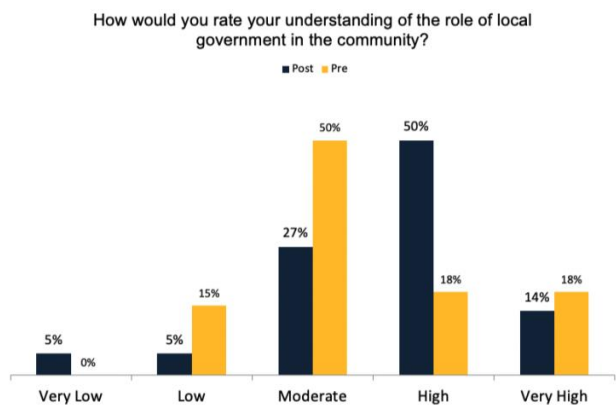
4 Panel Pre and Post Evaluation

As part of the process, the panellists completed a pre and post survey.

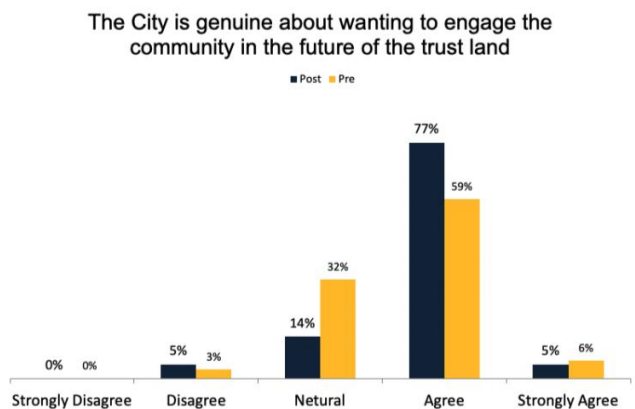
As can be seen, the selection process was successful in attracting to the process people who do normally not participate in engagement run by the city. For the deliberative process this is important, as it helps to demonstrate that we have reached the 'silent majority'.



Likewise, the process has also served to increase participants' understanding of the role of local government.



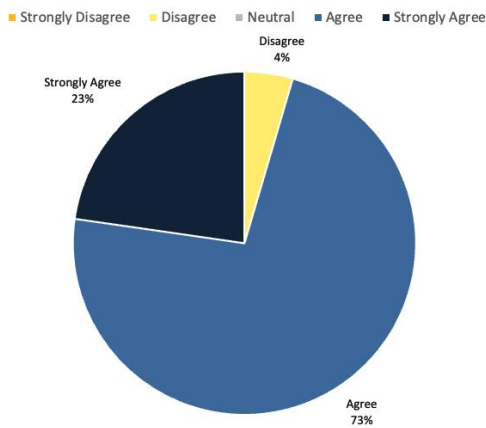
This result is relatively typical of a deliberative process, in that there has been an increase in positive sentiment and its transparent nature can mean that people start the process with a more positive outlook.



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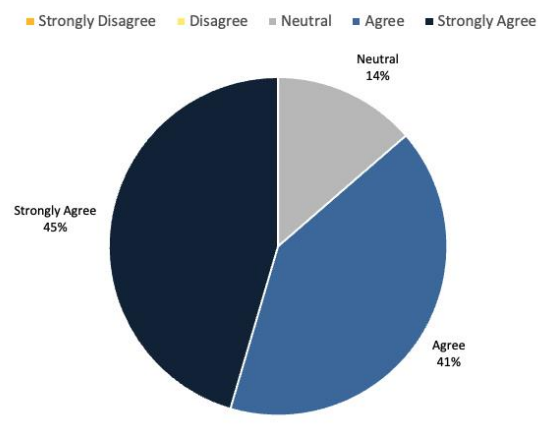
Process Feedback (n22)

I had sufficient information to support my decision making



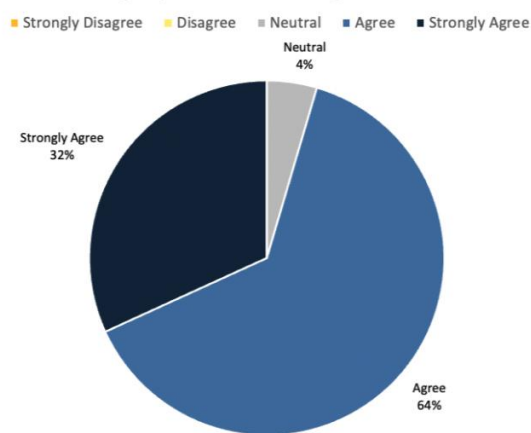
96% of respondents said that they had sufficient information to support their decision making, with 73% (n16) agreeing with this statement and 23% (n5) strongly agreeing. 4% (n1) disagreed.

I had sufficient opportunity to contribute my views in this process



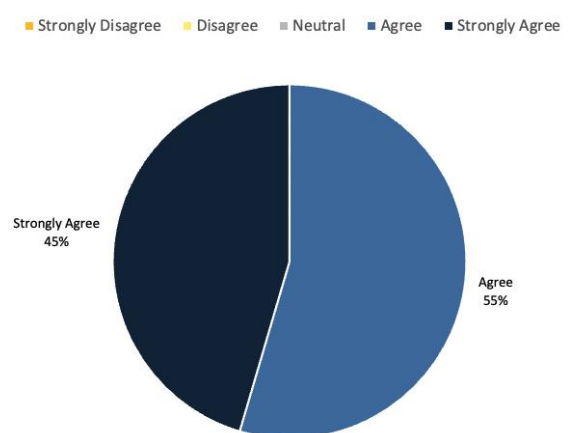
86% of respondents said that they had sufficient opportunity to contribute their views, with 45% (n10) strongly agreeing with this statement, 41% (n9) agreed and 14% (n3) were neutral.

I believe the group has made meaningful recommendations



96% of respondents said that they had made meaningful recommendations, with 64% (n14) agreeing with this statement, 32% (n7) strongly agreeing and 4% (n1) were neutral.

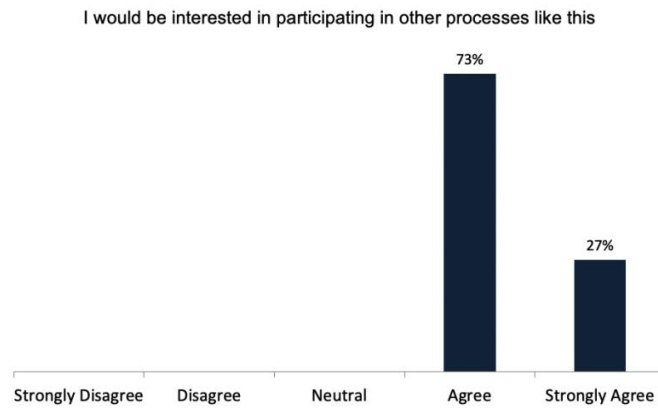
The facilitation supported the group decision making



100% of respondents said that the facilitation supported group decision making with 45% (n10) strongly agreeing and 55% (n12) agreeing with this statement.

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100% of respondents said that they would be interested in participating in other processes like this, with 73% (n16) agreeing with this statement and 27% (n6) strongly agreeing.



Best part about the process?

The following are panellists’ raw comments, grouped into themes. As such, each comment represents one panellist’s view.

The opportunity to be heard

- Being able to listen to those who have been in the community longer than I
- Hearing other community members POV
- Our opinions are wanted and heard
- All views were considered
- The peaceful, non-confrontational way in which the workshops/panels were able to deliberate on decisions
- Openness
- Everyone has a voice

The people in the room

- Involve all walks of demographic including council
- Community involvement
- Meeting like-minded people

The way the process was run

- Facilitators
- The facilitator did a good job of bringing the point back when people got off track
- The structure of the workshop
- The workshops and the way that it was run by Joel and Janelle was very professional, interesting and very organised
- Interact with other panellists on Mighty Networks. However, it was disappointing to have low participation.
- Community getting together to brainstorm options and the fact we came together as a team

The information provided

- Contextual information by officers, Q&A time made available to us and the fact that all trustees were there at the end to receive the report

The outcome

- Achieving an outcome that was well supported by participants
- Reaching a point where I was comfortable; I had contributed and had my views heard
- All of it

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How can we improve future processes like this?

The following are panellists' raw comments, grouped into themes. As such, each comment represents one panellist's view.

No change or unsure

- I'm not sure I feel the current way is good
- Can't say
- All very good
- I can't think of anything. I enjoyed the process.
- Not sure, Aha! did a great job so use them again
- Not sure

More small group work

- Before going into structured workshop, 1st workshoping session could be broken up into groups – more organic to hear people's thoughts
- Enable smaller interest groups during the process so that ideas can be collaborated and strengthened so that we are certain all ideas are put across for better understanding with the wider group

Clearer instruction and more information

- Early on roadmap for what the process will look like, how much time allocated for each section of the day
- Have good facilitation and information
- More technical information to be provided for more informed decision
- Think key stakeholders (e.g. CEO, mayor) should be given opening address, briefing first. I would have liked a tour of the site and highlight constraints/problems with the site during the 1/2 day introduction
- Open and honest about where the project will take shape and that money has been put aside to fund it ongoing

Process adjustments

- This was a lengthy and at times tiring task. The only real problem I have was that at times some participants were permitted to go a bit off topic.
- Giving lots of community members the chance to participate in different groups. Maybe making the days a bit shorter if possible.
- Seek out community expectations, a more narrow scope
- Engage panellists earlier in the community consultation process

Explore barriers to online portal engagement

- Perhaps feedback from people reluctant to use the platform can be collected via email and uploaded on MN

Other

- Only thing would be the date change, but these things happen

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Other comments

The following are panellists' raw comments, grouped into themes. As such, each comment represents one panellist's view.

Appreciation

- Thank you to the facilitators for such a great job and effort, a lot of hard work put into it
- Overall good process by organiser
- Thank you for inviting us along
- I enjoyed working in this facilitated format
- It was extremely tiring but I enjoyed it immensely
- Thank you City of Belmont for having community involvement. Well done to facilitators. Really enjoyed majority of the processes.

More information

- I was disappointed with the information provided by council presenters. They omitted relevant information to the Belmont Trust land such as the proposed number of dwellings for the Golden Gateway, important flora and fauna of the area (i.e. endangered as per the Golden Gateway environmental report) and funding presentation focused on low value sport grants but did not mention grants for the glasshouse or netball courts or Belmont hub which are all over 1.2 M). I am not confident that the City of Belmont drives the recommendations of the panel because the enhancement of this land is not a priority.
- I thought the talk on examples of what could be done on the land was too long, too many examples of overseas parks. We have just as good examples in Australia/Western Australia.

Follow through

- I hope the City of Belmont follows the recommendations and funding priorities as much as possible

Other

- Delete unsubstantial elements from comment

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Conclusion

This report and the supporting documents now pass to the City and the Trustees to determine the next step in the future of the trust land.

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Appendix One: Broader Engagement

The broad engagement was conducted from 5 February to 13 March inclusive and involved several engagement methods to facilitate participation from a broad cross-section of the City of Belmont community.

The project was launched on Saturday 5 February with a traditional smoking ceremony undertaken at the site. The ceremony, which was conducted by traditional owner Nigel Wilkes, saw 36 people come together to mark the commencement of the community engagement process. Information about the land and the project was shared with attendees, who were also provided with details of how to get involved and have a say on the future vision of the site. Attendees were invited to walk the site and provide feedback in the online interactive map.

The broad engagement phase engaged 397 people across the following activities:

- 2 x meetings with the Aboriginal Advisory Group
- A smoking ceremony on site
- 4 x community workshops (in person and online)
- 7 x pop up stalls
- 1 x school workshop and 1 x pop up
- Online survey
- Online interactive map
- Phone interviews
- Submissions



2 x meetings with the Aboriginal Advisory Group



A smoking ceremony on site



1 x school workshop and 1 x School Pop Up¹



Online interactive map



Submissions



4 x community workshops (in person and online)



1 x pop up stalls



Online survey



Phone interviews

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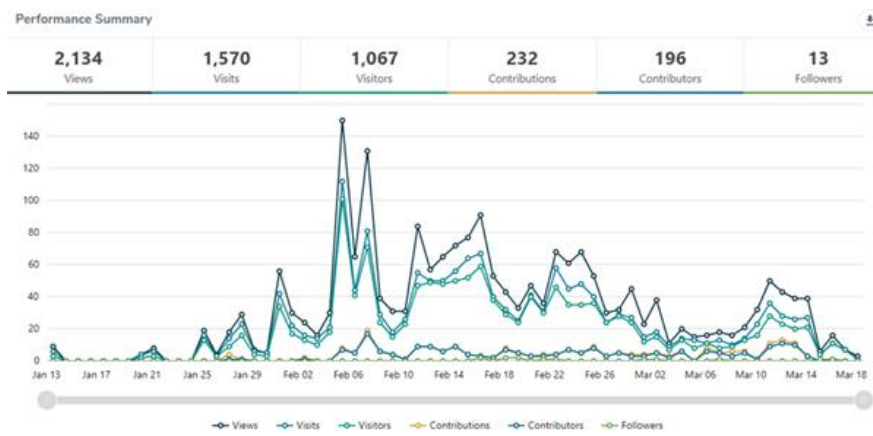
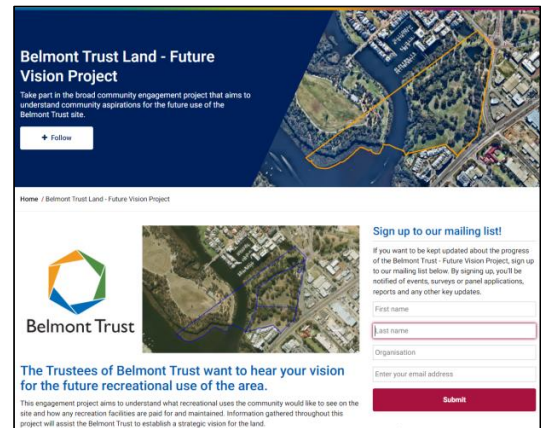
Communication and Promotion

The project was promoted via multiple City of Belmont communication channels to raise awareness and promote participation across a broad cross-section of the City of Belmont community, as follows:

- Facebook organic posts x 15 (with a total reach of 7,795 people)
- Facebook paid posts x 3 (with a total reach of 30,399 people)
- E-newsletters x 4
- On-site signage
- E-signage at City facilities
- Emails to stakeholders
- Newspaper article
- Belmont Bulletin articles

Communications and promotion directed people to the project page on the Belmont Connect website, which housed information about the project and enabled online participation via the survey and online map. The project page on Belmont Connect has received:

- **2,134 views** (a page view occurs whenever a browser loads your site. Therefore, one visitor can generate many page views)
- **1,570 visits from 1,067 individual visitors** (a visit occurs whenever someone arrives at your page from an external source, such as Google search results or another website)
- **232 contributions from 196 individuals**



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Preferred Facilities



High level of support to retain natural environment for community use



Support for walking trails, picnic areas and enhancement of natural vegetation



Support for community events, casual markets and food and coffee options at the site



Support for play spaces and dog exercise areas



Support for public art



Support for recognition of Aboriginal and European history of the site

Overall, the key theme that emerged throughout the broad engagement phase is the **natural environment** and the retainment and enjoyment of it. People acknowledged the importance of this to the community’s health and wellbeing, the local birds and other wildlife and protecting local public open space. Regardless of what other types of uses or facilities were supported, the community feels that any future development on site must still ensure protection and enhancement of the natural vegetation and trees.

Across all engagement activities, the types of recreation supported are of a ‘lighter touch’ approach, suggesting **walking, picnics** and the **enjoyment of nature** as suitable uses.

Also supported is the provision of space for things such as **community events, casual markets** and **food/coffee**. However, these had less support in the survey (less than 50%).

Other facilities received a good level of support from some participants, however, there was some variation across the different engagement methods.

- In the pop ups and survey, **play spaces** and **dog exercise areas** were strongly supported, while these didn’t get much support in the workshops
- **Public art** was well supported in the workshops and survey but didn’t feature much in the pop ups

These elements should be further explored but treated with care.

Other key themes expressed in the engagement focused on acknowledging the history of the area, Aboriginal culture and the desire to ensure the area is accessible and well maintained.

A suggested Nyoongar name for the site was **Dabakan Koorling**, which means ‘to walk slowly’.

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Funding Options



Seek funding from external sources



Low support to increase in rates



Low support to sell portion of land for funding



Other ideas: Commercialisation and corporate sponsorship

In terms of funding, the primary desire was to seek funding from external sources for the installation and maintenance of any facilities.

There was low support for increasing rates, with people suggesting that the density of residents within the Ascot area should provide sufficient funds.

There was also very little support for selling a portion of the land for funding, with people suggesting that the increasing density in the area makes open and green space rarer and thus more important for community wellbeing and environmental health.

It should be noted that several people suggested that, given the desired 'light touch' approach, no additional funding would be necessary and the site could be included in the City of Belmont's budget alongside other open space and funding allocated on merit.

Other suggestions included:

- Some degree of commercialisation of the site could provide funding, as would corporate sponsorship. These suggestions centred around the use of the community and input from locals to be part of the development and maintenance to reduce costs.
- Exploring a superannuation style model, where the interest from the funds currently held in trust are used to contribute to the site maintenance and the City funds and/or sources grants for the initial development of the site.

Of note, there is one suggestion that there may be a historical reconciliation to be done between the state government, the City and the Trust for access or sale of trust lands.

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Appendix Two: Panel Recruitment

A deliberative panel was created, consisting of members of the community of Belmont, to make recommendations on the future of the Belmont Trust Lands. This 40-person panel was to be made up of people who meet the follow criteria:

Qualifying Criteria

- Available for all dates and commitments of a panellist
- A resident, rate payer or business owner within the City of Belmont
- No known conflicts of interest in their involvement in the process
- Meets one or more of the primary demographic criteria below
- Sign a confidentiality agreement
- Proof of vaccination

Primary Demographic Criteria (matched to ABS data)

- Age range and gender balance
- Representation across the suburbs within the City of Belmont
- Cultural diversity
- Disability

Secondary Demographic Criteria

- Housing type
- Occupation/education level

The City of Belmont data was pulled from the available Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data to define the numeric targets for the panel.

Some variations to the ABS data can be seen when compared with the panel, for the following reasons:

- The stratification was positively weighted to include more people from the City that are Aboriginal and to achieve the target for people from culturally diverse backgrounds.
- Percentage comparison between the full population and a group of 40 people will not be equally presented, i.e. one person in a group of 40 represents 2.5%, where one person in the whole population will not register a rounded percentage difference.
- Recruiting across multiple stratification criteria narrows the pool of people you can approach. At times, balance in one criterion is sacrificed to balance in another.
- Due to COVID, the proposed workshop with the City's Access and Inclusion and CALD Advisory Groups did not occur (therefore we lost an opportunity to promote participation).
- COVID factored in some participants with disability who declined the offer to join the panel.

Note: There is a natural attrition through the panel process of usually four to five people, due to illness or other personal reasons. These places are not back filled unless they occur prior to commencement of the panel.

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Selection Process

The panellists were selected from two main data sources:

- 35% (n14) of the panel was filled through an expression of interest (EOI) process that was promoted as part of the broader community engagement run between 5 February to 13 March 2022.
 - The EOI was promoted through social media, the Belmont Bulletin, pop up engagement activities and at workshops
 - At the time of submitting an EOI, respondents were informed about the 20% quota that was to come from the EOI data but this was increased due to the number of responses received
 - A total of 65 applications were received and not all people approached from the EOI list were available for all dates
 - While there was a high number of EOI respondents from Ascot Waters, the ABS data required three panel spaces. We ended up allocating six positions on the panel to support meeting some of the other demographic criteria. Five of the six positions came from the EOI.
- 55% (n22) of the panel was filled through direct emails and calls made by Thinkfield Research Solutions.
 - 532 emails were sent to their database
 - 170 people were called
- 10% (n4) of the panel were invited
 - Three from the City's Aboriginal Advisory Group and one each from Ascot Kilns and Parry Field Action Group.

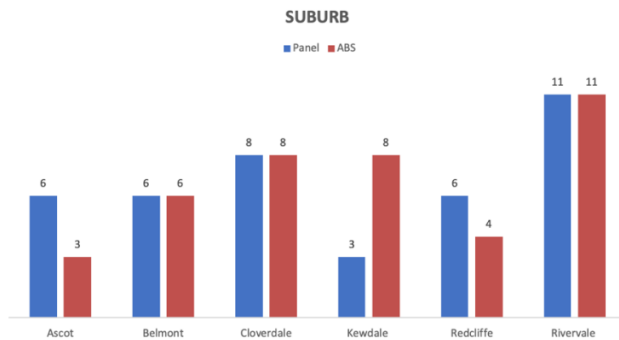
The stages of screening included:

1. Review EOI lists for age, gender and suburb (and other specifications) and places held for the maximum in relevant suburbs
2. Pre-screening occurs in the exchange that follows, based on stratification criteria
3. Respondents are then called based on the difficulty of filling a specific quota, i.e. ATSI spots first as they are the hardest to find and wanting them to have open quotas, then move to CALD and then younger respondents and so on
4. Respondents are screened over the phone. The full process is explained – number of workshops, requirements before and after and the specific times and dates
5. If the respondent agrees to the time commitment and dates and fits the required quotas, they are booked in
6. Prior to the first session, all participants are called again to confirm attendance and last minute replacements are made (which can sometimes skew the data a little more)

The City of Belmont was given the opportunity to review the list, with the understanding that candidates would only be changed if there were significant conflicts of interest (e.g. pending legal proceedings). This report confirms that no such requests were made.

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CLIENT	Belmont Land Trust / City of Belmont	VERSION	1.0

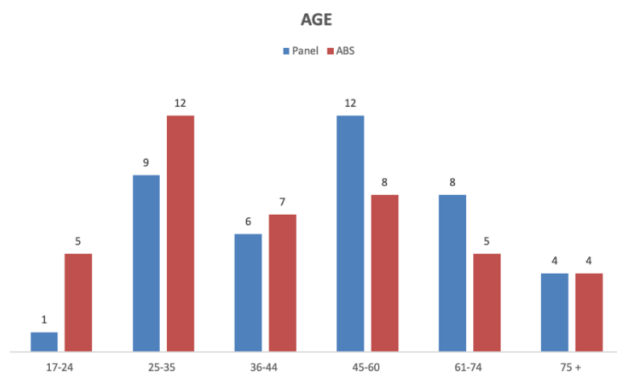
Panel Sample



There is a strong correlation between City suburbs and panel members, with the one outlier of Kewdale.

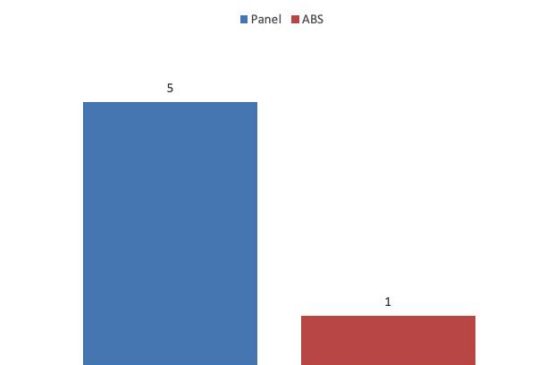
This is in part a difficulty in recruiting people during COVID, in part due to challenges with stratification. But if the opportunity presented to back fill a position, we would prioritise Kewdale.

Additional spots from Ascot Waters helped improve the other representation demographics and allowed for more people from the EOI list to be considered.



There is a strong correlation between age ranges of people within the City and panel members.

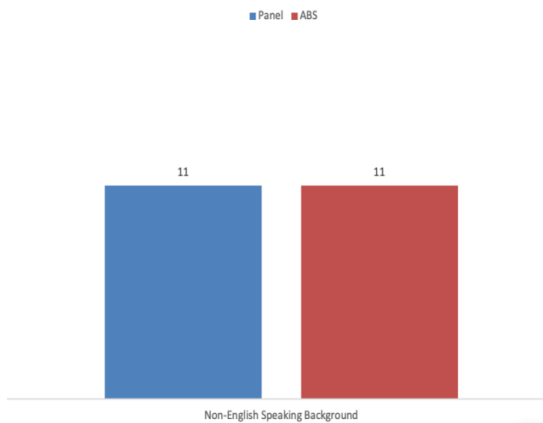
ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER



In recognition of the importance of this site to Aboriginal people, the panel delivered five times the ABS requirement for representatives of the Aboriginal community.

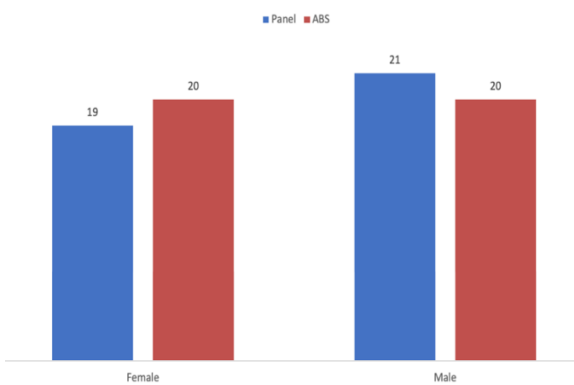
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Non-English Speaking Backgrounds



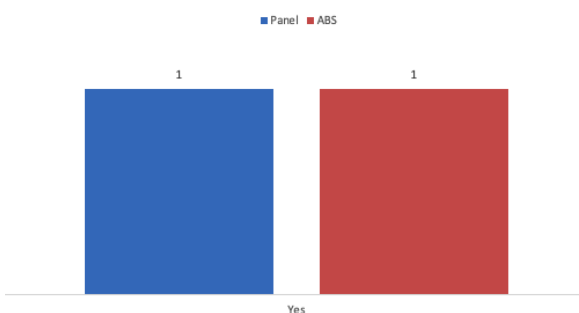
The panel comprised nine people from non-English speaking backgrounds, including seven who were not born in Australia.

GENDER



An exact gender balance was sacrificed for improving CALD representation.

DISABILITY



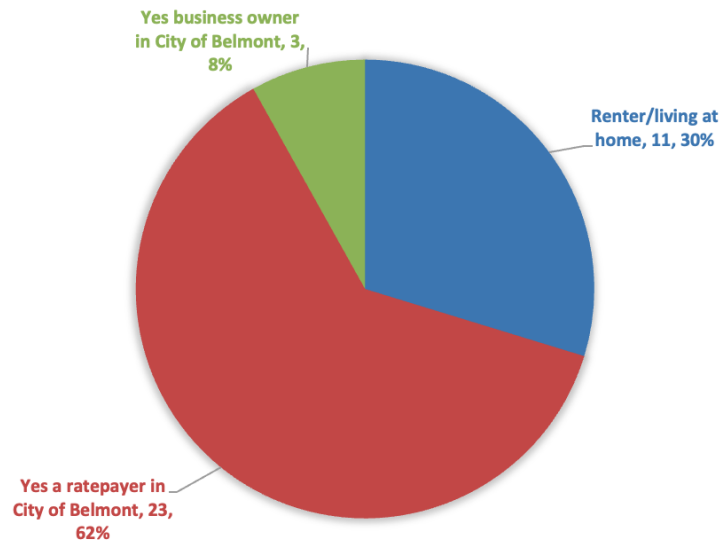
There were five prospective candidates who each respectively withdrew from the panel. The City promoted the opportunity through their Access and Inclusion Network and more widely throughout the disability sector. COVID was a factor for many candidates in deciding not to participate.

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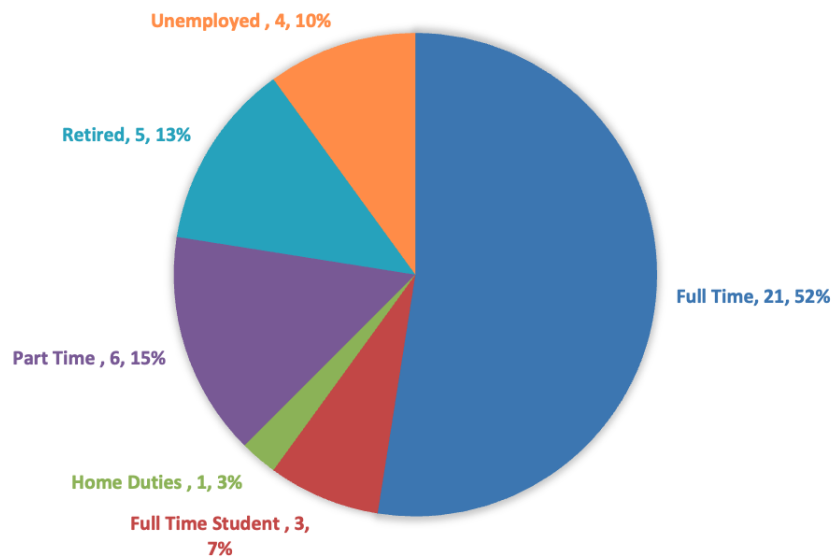
Additional Panel Insights

The following information was not matched against the ABS data but is provided to demonstrate the breadth of people represented by the panel.

RESIDENTS / RATEPAYERS / BUSINESS OWNERS

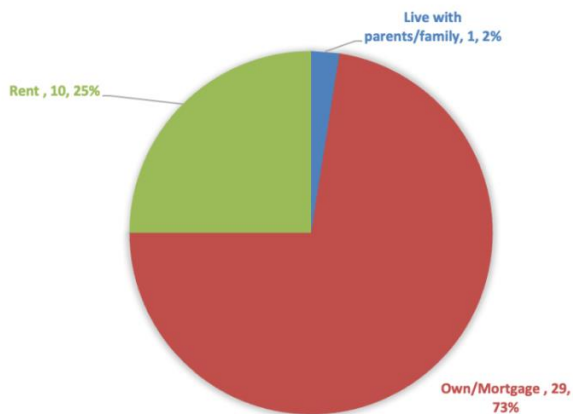


EMPLOYMENT STATUS

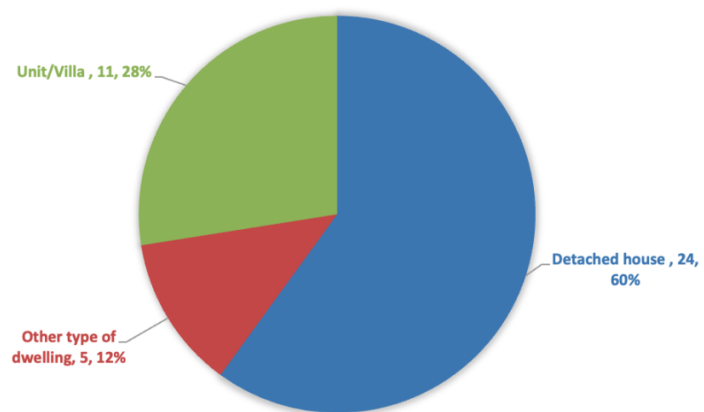


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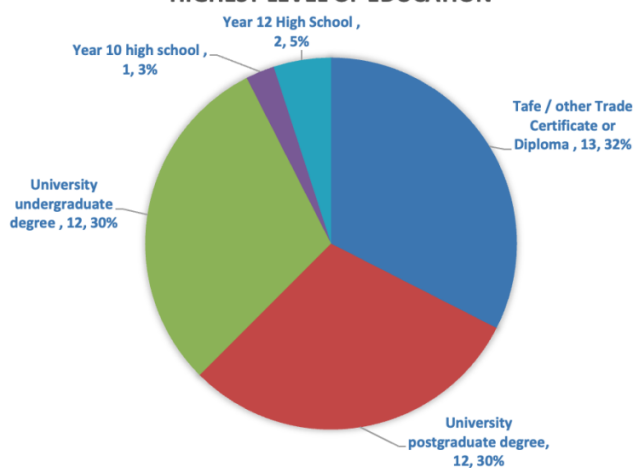
HOME OWNERSHIP



HOUSING TYPE



HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION



– END –

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7 Urgent business approved by the Chair or by decision

8 Closure