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# Landscape Master Planning: A Strategic Framework for Adapting to Climate Change

Streetscape Advisory Committee . 7 October 2009

# Discussion

- ” Context of the project
- ” Threats to Public Open Space
- ” Project Approach and Outcomes
  - ” Strategic Framework Development
  - ” Key Focus Areas
  - ” Pilot Projects
  - ” Iconic Roads
- ” Ground Water Allocation and Consumption

# Acknowledgements

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8/10/2009

Martyn Glover – IPWEA Conference,  
Melbourne – September 2009

# Swan Coastal Plain

- " SW Western Australia
- " 20-30 km wide
- " 150 km long
- " Coastal Belt
  - " Calcareous dunes
  - " Siliceous dunes
- " Bassendean Sands
  - " Quartzose dunes
- " Annual Rainfall
  - " 500mm (N)
  - " 1200mm (S)

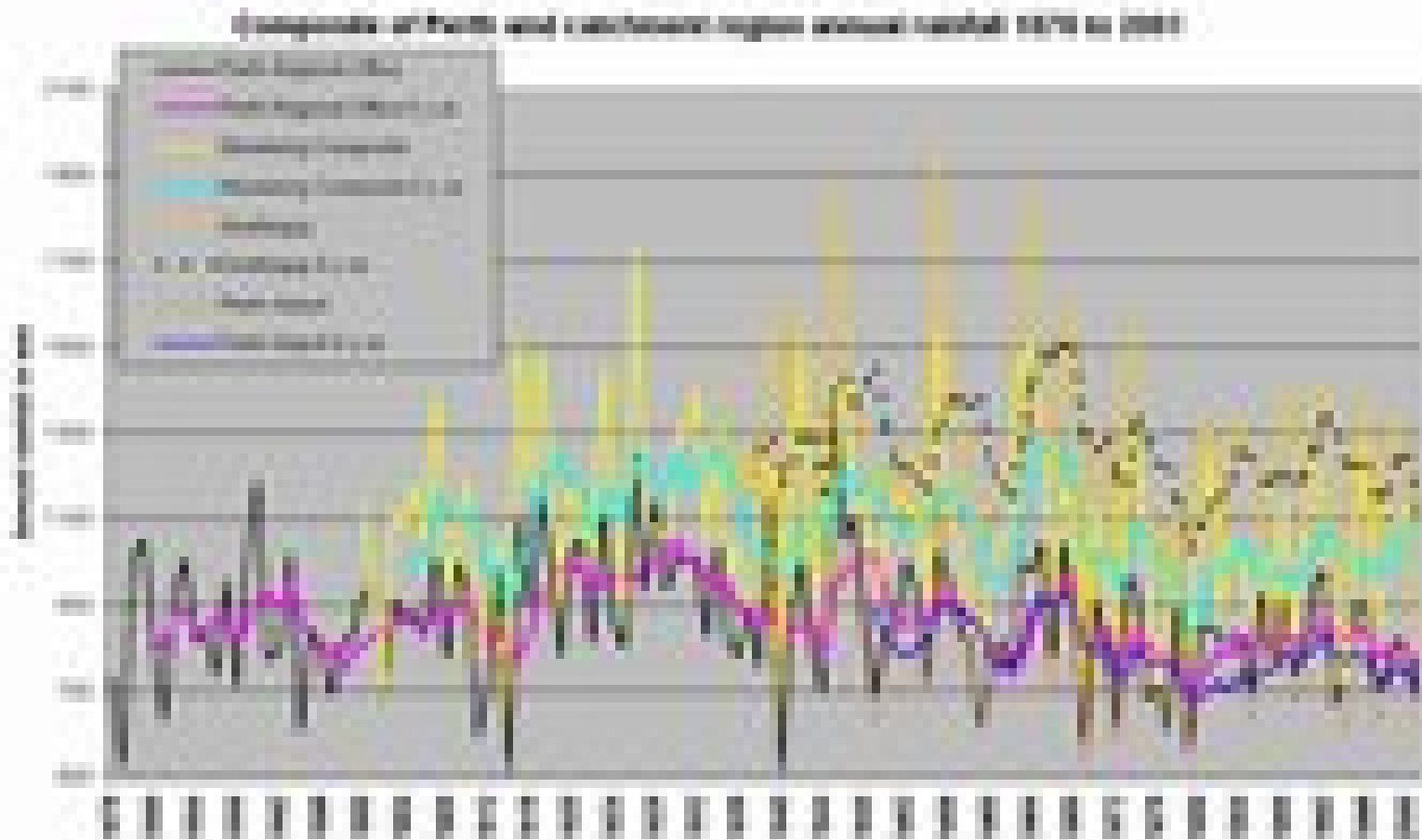


# Aquifers

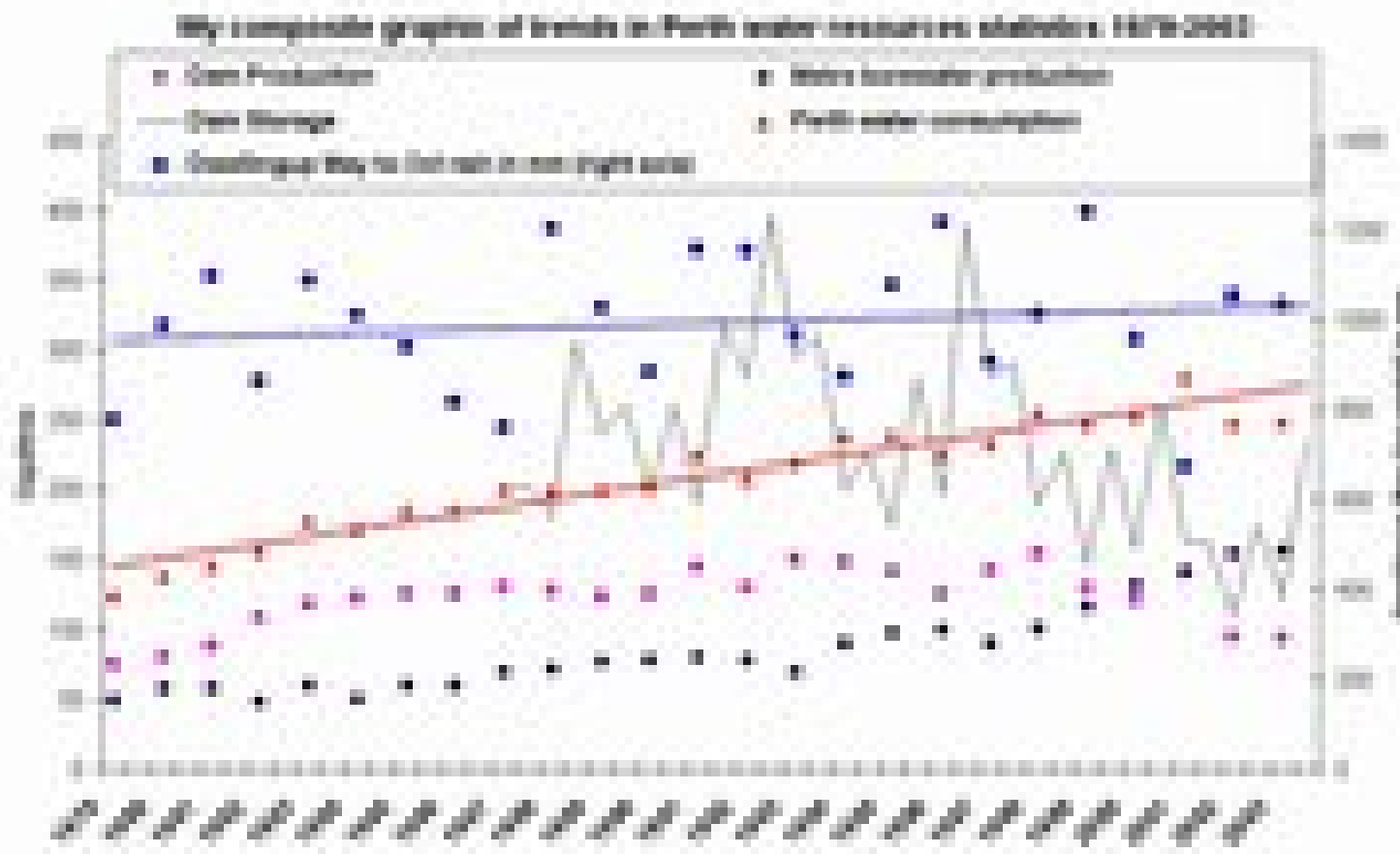
- “ Unconfined aquifer
  - “ Gnangara mound
  - “ City of Joondalup
  - “ Jandakot mound
- “ Confined aquifers
  - “ Leederville (650m)
  - “ Yarragadee (3000m)
    - “ Recharge to coast 30,000 years



# Western Australian Rainfall



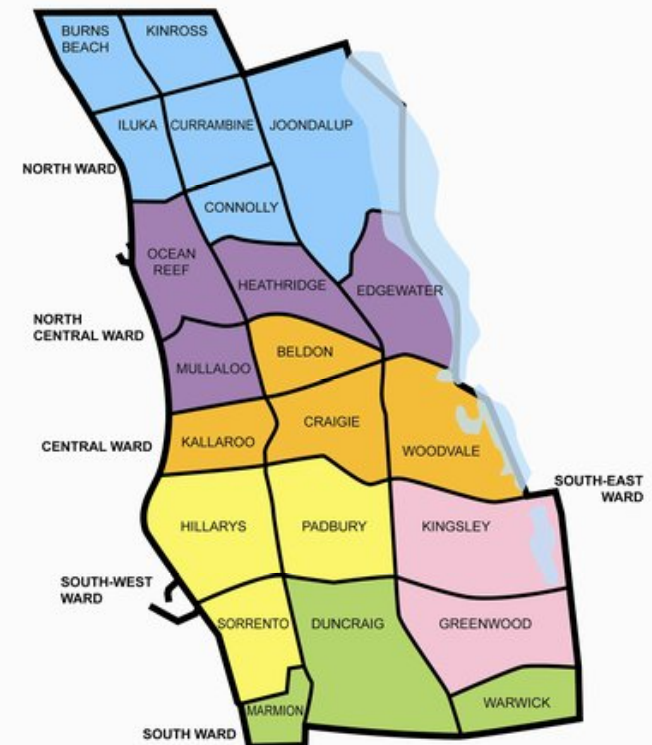
# Western Australian Rainfall





# City of Joondalup

- “ Originally part of Wanneroo . now 10 years old
- “ Population 160,000
- “ Area . 99 square kilometres
- “ Coast - 17 kilometres
- “ Number of Parks . 365 (POS)
- “ Number of irrigated parks . 241
- “ Number of bores . 192
- “ Natural bushland . 505 ha



# Threats to Provision of Open Space

- “ Climate change (hotter, dryer, intense weather, rising sea level)
- “ Socio-cultural (disruption to sport, higher costs, less service so higher demand)
- “ Water shortage (less quantity and quality, decreased vegetation)
- “ Competing Users (City vs schools, government, private sporting facilities)
- “ Community Expectations (why is my park brown?)

# Approach to Planning Process

- ” Stage 1: Benchmarking and Research
- ” Stage 2: Assessing Community Expectation
- ” Stage 3: Gaining Political Direction . the Vision
- ” Stage 4: A Strategic Framework
- ” Stage 5: Implementation
- ” Stage 6: Pilot Projects
- ” Stage 7: Iconic Road Projects

# Outcomes of Planning Process

- “ Stage 1: Benchmarking and Research
  - “ Desk top exercise
  - “ Public Open Space audit
  - “ Governance and management audit
  - “ Internal workshops
- “ Stage 2: Assessing Community Expectation
  - “ Edith Cowan University research project with Joondalup and neighbouring Wanneroo residents

## Outcomes of Planning Process

“ Stage 3: Gaining Political Direction . the Vision

*“Landscaping in the City of Joondalup will be innovative, distinctive, functional and appealing, and valued by residents and visitors and will evoke a sense of ownership and pride amongst its residents.*

*This vision will be achieved by the application of sustainable principles that will underpin all landscaping practices, with a focus on environmental best practice and the preservation, enhancement and showcasing of local natural biodiversity.”*

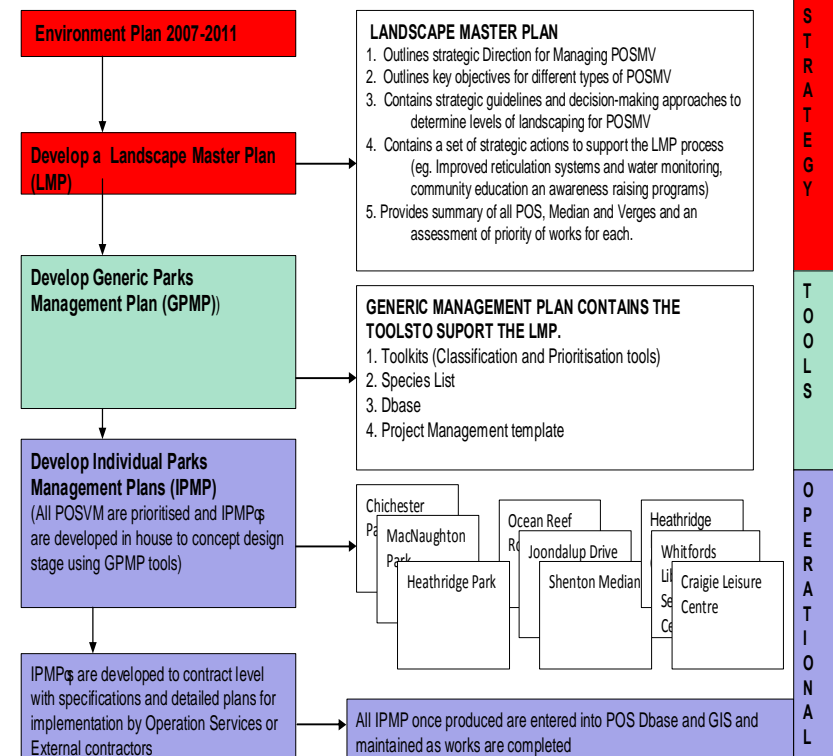
# Outcomes of Planning Process

## “ Stage 4: A Strategic Framework



### STRATEGIC MODEL FOR LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PLANNING

#### Planning Framework



# Outcomes of Planning Process

## “ Stage 5: Implementation (Key Focus Areas)

1. A City-Wide Landscaping Image
2. Management and Development
3. Joondalup City Centre
4. Parks
5. Verges and Medians
6. Community Buildings Surrounds



# Outcomes of Planning Process

## “ Stage 5: Implementation (Ecozones and Hydrozones)

Before

After



Zones	Ha
Rainfed	0.0
Passive	1.5
Passive plus	0.0
Active	3.5
Car park	0.2
Paths	0.1
Drainage basins	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.8</b>

Water use (kl/yr)	54,265
Water allocation (kl/ha/yr)	9,413
Maintenance/yr	\$70,000

Base case for scenario planning



Zones	Ha
Rainfed	1.3
Passive	0
Passive plus	2.2
Active	1.5
Car park	0.2
Paths	0.1
Drainage basins	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.8</b>

Water use (kl/yr)	31,535
Water allocation (kl/ha/yr)	5,470
Maintenance/yr	\$37,000
Capital cost of scenario	\$278,000

Low shrubs and groundcovers to maintain passive surveillance

Scenario 3: Improvements in irrigation, introduction of hydrozones, introduction of rain-fed ecozones.  
 Image showing green active areas of turf surrounded by yellowish passive areas and rain-fed gardens.





# Outcomes of Planning Process

- “ Stage 6: Pilot Projects
  - “ Ocean Reef Road Direct Seeding
  - “ Mullaloo Beach Waterwise Garden
  - “ Local Provenance Nursery



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# Outcomes of Planning Process

- “ Stage 6: Pilot Projects
  - “ Hydrozoning Heathridge Park and Elcar Park
  - “ Joondalup Drive Landscaping
  - “ Whitfords Avenue Landscaping



# Outcomes of Planning Process

- “ Stage 7: Iconic Road Projects
  - “ Seven east-west arterial roads
  - “ Unique image with indigenous species
  - “ Reduce water consumption
  - “ Re-introduce local provenance species
  - “ Awareness of local biodiversity
  - “ Create biodiversity corridors



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# Outcomes of Planning Process

- “ Burns Beach Iconic Road Project
  - “ Hard surfacing and local soils
  - “ Indigenous (provenance) species
  - “ Iconic plant contract
  - “ Whole of life costings
  - “ Temporary irrigation systems
  - “ Water allocation

# Ground Water Allocation and Consumption

- “ Department of Water (7,500 kL/ha/yr for 549ha)
- “ Meters on all 192 bores
- “ 241 reticulated parks (615ha)
- “ 26 dry parks
- “ New bores required
- “ New irrigation regime (evaporation rates)
  - “ Active reserves reduced from 80% to 70%
  - “ Passive reserves reduced from 60% to 40%

# Ground Water Allocation and Consumption

- “ City of Joondalup 2009/10 targets:
  - “ 6264 kL/ha/yr
  - “ 16% reduction on Department of Water allocation rate
  - “ 6% reduction on actual allocation
- “ Improved turf management (renovation and fertilisation)
- “ Commitment to 20% reduction or 6000 kL/ha/yr by 2030



# Thank you

