

City of Joondalup

Draft City Water Plan 2012-2015



Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
PART 1 – INTRODUCTION.....	4
1.0 Purpose	4
1.1 Structure of the Plan.....	4
1.2 Targets	5
2.0 Background.....	5
2.1 Water Management in the City of Joondalup	5
2.1.1 Water Demand and Population	6
2.1.2 Water Campaign	6
2.1.3 Water Conservation Plan	6
2.1.4 Water Sources	7
2.1.4.1 Scheme Water	7
2.1.4.2 Groundwater	7
2.1.4.3 Wastewater.....	7
2.1.4.4 Stormwater.....	7
2.1.4.5 Surface Water	8
2.1.5 Climate Change	8
3.0 Strategic Context.....	10
3.1 Local.....	10
3.2 State	11
3.2.1 Legislative Water Reform.....	11
3.2.2 Regulation.....	11
3.3 National	12
3.4 Achievements.....	12
PART 2 - CITY OF JOONDALUP WATER PROFILE.....	13
4.0 Water Consumption.....	13
4.1 Groundwater.....	13
4.1.1 City of Joondalup Groundwater Use	14
4.1.2 Community Groundwater Use.....	16
4.2 Scheme Water.....	17
4.2.1 Corporate Scheme Water use.....	17
4.2.2 Community Scheme Water Use.....	18
5.0 Water Quality.....	20
6.0 Water Management Targets.....	21
7.0 Key issues and opportunities.....	22
PART 3 – CITY OF JOONDALUP WATER PLAN.....	24
8.0 Water Management Project Areas and Objectives	24
9.0 Project Descriptions.....	25
10.0 Monitoring and Review	60
10.1 Water Indicators	60
11.0 References	61

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Joondalup recognises the importance of the sustainable use of water within its operations and facilities, and the need to promote water conservation and water efficiency within the community. Sustainable water management is an important issue for the City of Joondalup and the need to balance provision of water services for the community with the protection of water resources is becoming even more vital in a drying climate.

As a Local Government, the City relies heavily on both scheme and groundwater resources. Scheme water is used within the City's buildings and facilities whilst groundwater is utilised for the irrigation of parks and reserves managed by the City.

The City of Joondalup has demonstrated a commitment to sustainable water management by joining the ICLEI- Local Governments for Sustainability, Water Campaign Program in 2008. In 2010 the City joined the Waterwise Council Program to further increase the capacity of the City to use and manage water resources in a more efficient way.

The City Water Plan 2012-2015 has been developed to provide strategic direction for the delivery of water conservation and water quality improvement initiatives within the City. The Plan presents key projects to be implemented, in a staged approach, between 2012 and 2015. Projects aim to improve water management practices through education and awareness-raising within the City and the community; introduction of water efficient devices within City buildings; implementation of water efficient practices in open space management; and the development and implementation of policies and guidelines that support water conservation and water quality improvement.

Implementation of the City Water Plan goes beyond regulatory requirements for water management and demonstrates the City's commitment and proactive approach to holistic water management.

PART 1 – INTRODUCTION

1.0 Purpose

The City Water Plan 2012 – 2015 (City Water Plan) provides a coordinated approach for the City to sustainably manage water resources within City operations and the community. The Plan identifies the main water related issues impacting the City and sets objectives for scheme and groundwater water conservation and water quality improvement.

The implementation of the City Water Plan approach will allow the City to demonstrate leadership in meeting its water conservation and water quality improvement targets and create community awareness regarding the need to manage water resources for the future.

1.1 Structure of the Plan

The City Water Plan will utilise a project based implementation framework and includes the development of specific water related projects that will be implemented over the life of the Plan to achieve its stated objectives.

The Project Based Framework addresses both water conservation and water quality within City operations and the community sector. Part 1 of the City Water Plan provides context to the water management issues facing the City, including future threats and impacts.

Part 2 is an overview of water consumption by the City and the community and details operational barriers to water management and the City's strategic water management targets.

Part 3 of the City Water Plan includes key projects that will be implemented over the life of the Water Plan to achieve the City's water conservation and water quality improvement targets within the following areas:

- Water Monitoring and Reporting.
- Built Environment.
- Management of Natural Areas and Public Open Space.
- Water Sensitive Urban Design.
- Contracts and Purchasing.
- Staff Education and Participation.
- Community Education and Participation.
- Partnerships and Policy.

The City Water Plan will be continually monitored and reviewed on an annual basis, against a set of indicators for water conservation and water quality improvement. This will assist the City to track progress towards the water management targets.

1.2 Targets

The aim of the City Water Plan is to ensure the City manages water resources, for both water quantity and water quality, in an ecologically sustainable way. This will be achieved through City operations and policies, and through interaction with the community, to achieve the following targets:

- Reduce corporate groundwater use by 10 per cent per capita below 2010/11 consumption by 2014/15.
- Reduce corporate scheme water use by 5 per cent per capita below 2010/11 consumption by 2014/15.
- Reduce community scheme water use by 5 per cent per capita below 2010/11 consumption by 2014/15.
- Implement water quality improvement projects through best practice City operations, procedures and policy in at least three Water Management Areas per year by 2014/15.
- Implement water quality improvement projects that encourage community responsibility and promote partnerships for water quality improvement in at least two Water Management Areas per year by 2014/15.

2.0 Background

Western Australian local governments are estimated to use three per cent of the State's water budget through irrigation of public open space¹. Irrigation is the highest water use category for the City and accounts for over 98 per cent of the total water use.

The need to balance the provision of services for the community with the protection of water resources is an increasing challenge for the City. However, as a water user, facility manager, land-use planning authority and community educator, the City is well placed to demonstrate leadership and contribute to sustainable water management.

The City has also recognised the need to minimise impacts to local water bodies and to create awareness in the community of local water quality management issues.

2.1 Water Management in the City of Joondalup

The City has demonstrated its ongoing commitment to sustainable water management through the delivery of projects, program and strategies that aim to improve water efficiency and water quality. Nestled between the Indian Ocean in the west and Yellagonga Regional Park in the east, the City is also situated on the Gnangara Mound, a resource that is currently under increasing pressure from extraction and the impacts of climate change. The City has demonstrated its ongoing commitment to balancing its own use of water resources and encouraging the community to do the same.

¹Department of Water. (n.d). *Water Reform made simple*. [Fact Sheet]. Retrieved from <http://www.water.wa.gov.au/PublicationStore/first/76923.pdf>

2.1.1 Water Demand and Population

The City of Joondalup encompasses an area of 97 square kilometres comprising of an urban centre surrounded by residential, commercial and retail land uses. The City contains a diverse number of natural assets which includes 17 kilometres of coastline, a chain of wetlands and a variety of bushland ecosystems.

The City's population has increased by five per cent in the past ten years. The growing population has increased demand for services and facilities within the City. With an expected increase in population across the Perth-Peel Region from 1.65 million to 2.2 million by 2031², demand for water resources is set to increase considerably. As water availability decreases and demand increases it is essential that the City takes steps to use water resources in a responsible manner while delivering services and facilities for the community.

2.1.2 Water Campaign

The Water Campaign™ is an international freshwater management program that aims to build the capacity of local government to reduce water consumption and improve local water quality. The Program is run by the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) and provides direct assistance to local governments to identify, manage and report on the management of water resources and implement actions to improve holistic water management.

The City has been a participant of the ICLEI Water Campaign™ since 2007 and has completed all five milestones of the Program in the corporate and community sector. The City Water Plan replaces the ICLEI Water Campaign as the City's major strategic commitment to sustainable water management.

2.1.3 Water Conservation Plan

The development of Water Conservation Plans is a licensing requirement for Local Governments extracting groundwater. The aim of Water Conservation Plans is to encourage Local Governments to manage water allocations effectively and implement strategies to conserve groundwater, while retaining quality public open spaces for the community. The City has three groundwater licences, issued by the Department of Water, for an allocation of 7,500 kilolitres per hectare.

The objectives of the City's Water Conservation Plan 2009-2010 have been incorporated into the City Water Plan 2012-2015. The development of this Water Plan meets the intent of the Department of Water *Operational Policy on Water Conservation/Efficiency plans*³ and will take the place of future Water Conservation Plans. The Department of Water was consulted during the development of the Water Plan.

² Department of Planning & Western Australian Planning Commission. (2010). *Directions 2031 and Beyond: Metropolitan planning beyond the horizon*. Retrieved from the Department of Planning website http://www.planning.wa.gov.au/dop_pub_pdf/plan_directions2031_part1.pdf

³ Department of Water. (2009a). *Operational policy no 1.02 Policy on water conservation/efficiency plans*. Retrieved from: <http://www.water.wa.gov.au/PublicationStore/first/92867.pdf>

2.1.4 Water Sources

The City relies on both scheme and groundwater resources. Scheme water is used within community buildings and facilities and administrative buildings. Groundwater is used to irrigate the City's parks and open spaces. Both scheme and groundwater resources are under pressure from a drying climate and are both sourced from the Gnangara Groundwater System. The use of alternative water sources, to substitute scheme and groundwater, will be investigated by the City as it adapts to a drying climate. Maintaining water quality is also important as wetlands provide important local amenity and ecological values.

2.1.4.1 Scheme Water

Scheme water used by the City and the community is sourced from the Gnangara Groundwater System via the Integrated Water Supply Scheme (IWSS). The IWSS consists of three sources: dams (surface water), groundwater (Gnangara and Jandakot aquifers) and desalination (sea water). Currently, 35 – 50 per cent of water sourced for the IWSS is from groundwater.

2.1.4.2 Groundwater

The City uses groundwater from superficial (shallow) aquifers in the Gnangara Groundwater System to irrigate public open space. The *Draft Gnangara Sustainability Strategy*⁴ noted that due to water table decline in the superficial aquifer, a number of wetlands would have to be managed for a transition to terrestrial ecosystems. Some high value groundwater-dependent ecosystems are now also being managed artificially through the pumping and transfer of water. Groundwater is extracted from the system for public water supply, agriculture, industry, public open space irrigation and domestic irrigation.

2.1.4.3 Wastewater

The majority of wastewater produced in the City of Joondalup is treated at Beenyup Wastewater Treatment Plant, from which 45 gigalitres of treated wastewater is pumped to the ocean annually. The Water Corporation is undertaking a Groundwater Replenishment Trial at the plant, with the aim of recharging the Leederville Aquifer with drinking-water-quality recycled water, to be used as a potential future public water supply source. As of October 2011, 0.998 gigalitres of recycled water had been recharged as part of the Trial.

2.1.4.4 Stormwater

The City manages stormwater through its drainage network. Stormwater systems traditionally collected and conveyed stormwater to water bodies, including to groundwater, without any treatment. The City has incorporated the principles of water sensitive urban design into stormwater management to protect local waterways from contaminants and other pollutants. The City also recharges the superficial aquifer by directing stormwater to infiltration basins. This system is not officially recognised as 'managed aquifer recharge' by the Department of Water and therefore does not contribute to the City's groundwater allocation.

⁴ Gnangara Coordinating Committee. (2009). *Gnangara Sustainability Strategy (draft for public comment)*. Perth, Australia: Government of Western Australia.

2.1.4.5 Surface Water

The interface between surface and groundwater in the City means that water quality management is an important issue for all landholders and visitors to the City. The City impacts water quality through its drainage network, maintenance works (including street sweeping), and management of waterways, public open space and natural areas. The community impacts water quality through its application of fertilisers and other chemicals, waste management, vehicle use and interaction with waterways. Industrial areas also have a significant impact, particularly when they are un-sewered or have inappropriate wash-down or maintenance procedures.

2.1.5 Climate Change

The City of Joondalup is located in the Southwest of Western Australia, an area that will be impacted considerably by the effects of climate change. The drying climate will reduce the availability of water resources across the region. The City is facing a future with less water, increased evaporation rates and more hot days.

Adaptation to the drying climate is critical, particularly as the impacts of climate change are already being experienced. Rainfall in the Perth-Peel region has decreased by over 10 per cent since the 1970s and much of this region, and the Southwest, experienced its driest year on record in 2010/11. Figure 1, below shows the variable rainfall pattern for this period across the state.

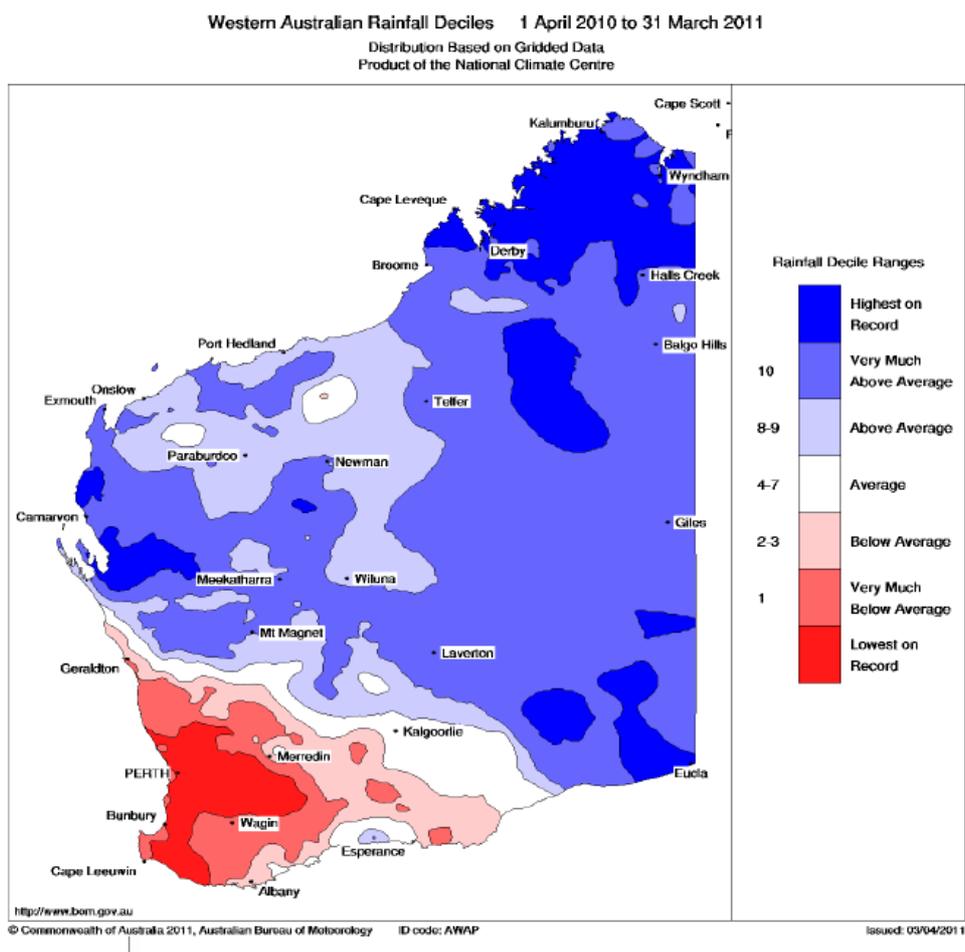


Figure 1: Western Australian Rainfall Deciles 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Rainfall decline in the Southwest has reduced stream flow to surface water bodies and dams by 70 per cent⁵. Dams were once relied upon for the majority of the region's drinking water. Reduced stream flow has also dramatically reduced recharge to groundwater aquifers. Water levels in the Gnangara Groundwater System, where competition and demand for water resources is also high, have been declining dramatically, and were the lowest on record before the winter rainfall of 2011.

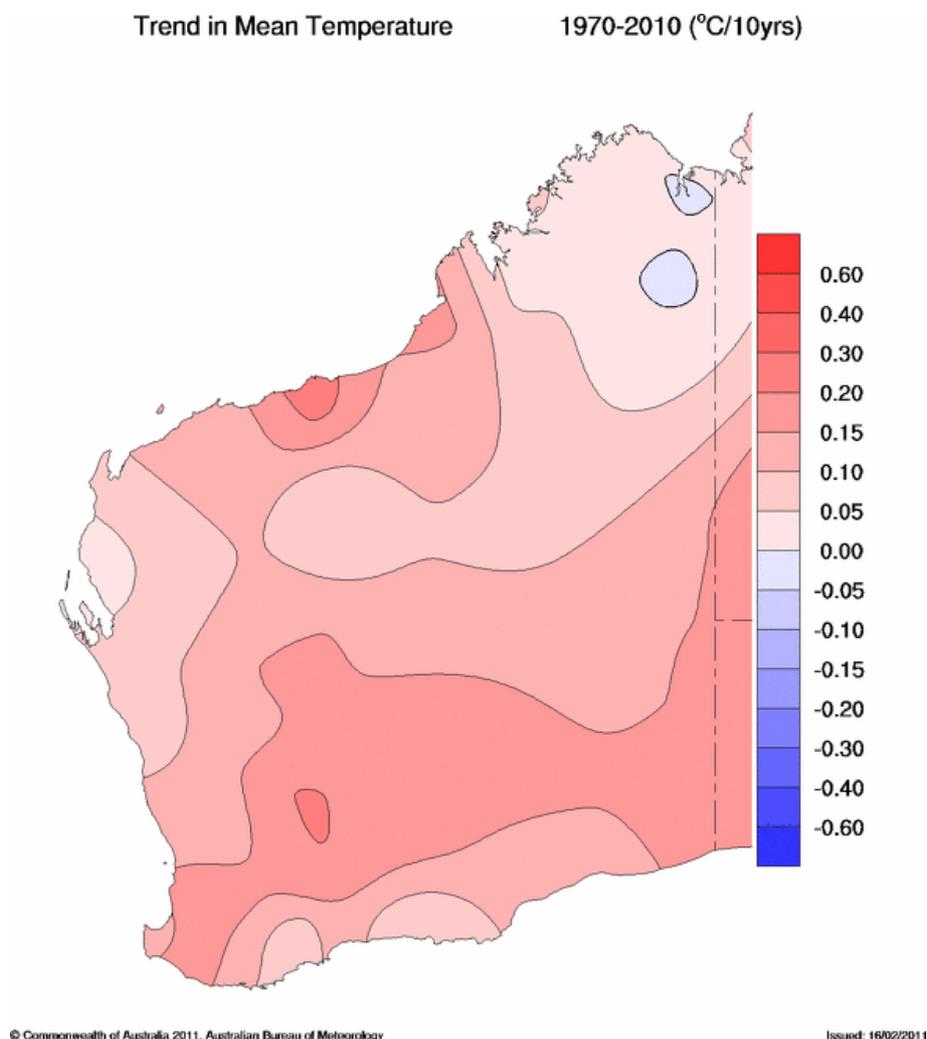


Figure 2: Trend in WA mean temperature 1970 – 2010

Climate change is likely to increase temperatures and the number of days over 30 degrees in the Southwest, and will subsequently increase evaporation rates from surface water bodies and soil. By 2030, the annual average number of days over 35°C in Perth could grow from the current 27 to 29-38 days⁶. More extreme weather events are also predicted, including more frequent and severe droughts. The City's future management of water resources will need to be considered in the context of a changing climate.

⁵ Water Corporation. (2008). *Water Forever Sustainability Assessment*. Retrieved from [http://www.thinking50.com.au/files/Water_Forever_-_Sustainability_Assessment_Report_\(Low_Res\)2.pdf](http://www.thinking50.com.au/files/Water_Forever_-_Sustainability_Assessment_Report_(Low_Res)2.pdf)

⁶ South Western Australia (Climate Change). [n.d.]. Retrieved from the WALGA website: <http://www.walgaclimatechange.com.au/south-western-australia.htm>

3.0 Strategic Context

A decline in water availability has prompted action at the national, state and local level. Water management has shifted from purely an operational issue for water service providers and water managers to one that is now embedded in strategic policy for all spheres of government.

The decline in the availability of water sources has led to the introduction of strong national and state legislation, regulation and restrictions. The key strategic documents and initiatives undertaken to improve water management across government are outlined below.

3.1 Local

The City’s Strategic Plan 2008 - 2011 provides direction for the management and protection of the natural environment, including water. The natural environment is a key focus area of the Plan and aims to achieve the following outcomes:

- The City’s natural environmental assets are preserved for future generations.
- The City establishes new, or maintains existing networks and partnerships in relation to the preservation of its natural environmental assets.

Note: The City is currently developing the Strategic Community Plan 2012 – 2022. Key Focus Areas and Outcomes will be reviewed as part of the process.

The City has also developed environmental plans and strategies, as outlined in Figure 3, to improve its environmental performance. A number of these target sustainable water management, including:

- *Landscape Master Plan 2009 – 2019*
- *Yellagonga Integrated Catchment Management Plan 2009 - 2014*
- *Environment Plan 2008 – 2011 (Under review)*



Figure 3: Strategic Environmental Framework

* Under review

** Currently in development

3.2 State

Western Australia has implemented a range of initiatives to deal with water availability and water use across the State. Water restrictions were first introduced in the 1970s and were again implemented in 2001. Since 2001, many successful community education campaigns have been run by both State and Local Government. The State's major water utility, the Water Corporation, has recognised the water supply challenge for the State and need for adaptation. Two desalination plants have been built that now provide 30 per cent of water supplied to the Integrated Water Supply Scheme.

The Government of Western Australia has implemented a number of plans and strategies to improve water management. These include:

- *Water Forever: Towards Climate Resilience, 2009.*
- *Better Urban Water Management, 2008.*
- *State Water Plan, 2007.*
- *State Water Strategy, 2003.*
- *State Planning Policy 2.9: Water Resources.*
- *Stormwater Management Manual.*
-

3.2.1 Legislative Water Reform

The State Government, through the Department of Water, is currently undertaking extensive legislative water reform. The objectives of this reform are to:

- Implement the Water Reform Program and the National Water Initiative in Western Australia;
- Modernise and consolidate water resource management and water service delivery legislation; and
- Optimise operational efficiency and streamline processes where possible.

The outcome of this process will be the development of a *Water Services Act*, a *Water Resources Management Act* and the *Water Corporations Act* (following amendments to the *Water Corporation Act*).

3.2.2 Regulation

The Western Australian State Government has introduced a number of measures in recent years to ensure that Local Government takes action to reduce water consumption. Measures include regulation, capacity building programs and education initiatives. Local government is subject to daytime and winter sprinkler bans, and monitoring of groundwater use. All Perth Metropolitan local governments are also required to develop Water Conservation Plans for groundwater licences. Local governments with licences for extracting large amounts of groundwater are also required to develop Operating Strategies.

3.3 National

The National Water Initiative (NWI) was developed in 2004 as the blueprint for national water reform in Australia. It is a shared government commitment to increase water efficiency for the benefit of the Australian people, economy and the environment⁷. The NWI has contributed to the water reform agenda in Western Australia through the following:

- Intergovernmental Agreement on a National Water Initiative - signed by COAG 25 June 2004.
- Western Australia became a signatory in April 2006.
- Western Australia NWI Implementation Plan developed in 2007 and includes:
 - Improved water management planning;
 - Review of water access processes; and
 - Legislative water reform.

3.4 Achievements

In 2007, the City demonstrated its commitment to sustainable water management by joining the ICLEI- Local Governments for Sustainability Water Campaign™ Program. Since that time, the City has completed all five milestones of the Milestone Framework in the corporate and community sector.

In 2010, the City became an accredited Waterwise Council under the Waterwise Council Program. The City received the Waterwise Council category award at the 2011 WA Water Awards for its contribution towards sustainable water management.

In 2011, the City was named the most liveable city at the International Awards for Liveable Communities (LivCom), winning the category for cities with populations of between 150,001 and 400,000. Environmental performance and management of natural resources is a key component in the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) endorsed awards.

⁷ Overview (National Water Initiative). [n.d.]. Retrieved from the National Water Commission Web site: <http://www.nwc.gov.au/www/html/117-national-water-initiative.asp>

PART 2 - CITY OF JOONDALUP WATER PROFILE

4.0 Water Consumption

In order to track the City's performance, water consumption is continually monitored. Scheme water use by the City and the community is measured on a regular basis. The City utilises the services of Planet Footprint to monitor its scheme water use, as well as other utilities. Community scheme water data is sourced from the Water Corporation. The City has been manually monitoring its groundwater use by means of water meters since 2007; however, groundwater usage data is not available for the community sector.

4.1 Groundwater

The City of Joondalup is located on the Gngangara Groundwater System, comprising four main aquifers: superficial (shallow, unconfined), Mirrabooka (deeper, semi-confined), Leederville (deep, mostly confined) and the Yarragadee (deep, mostly confined). The Gngangara Mound refers to the Superficial aquifer where the water table creates a mound shape⁸.

Groundwater levels in the superficial aquifer have been declining over recent years; however, the high rainfall experienced in the winter of 2011 has increased water levels above what they were at the same time in 2010.

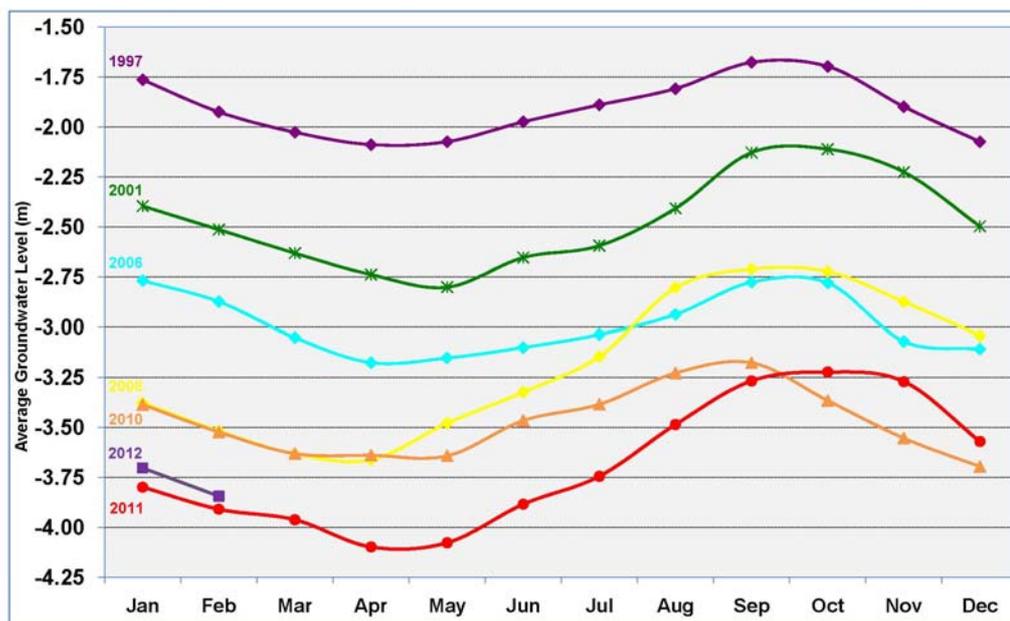


Figure 4: Average groundwater level in the Gngangara Mound (courtesy of Department of Water)

⁸ Gngangara Groundwater System. [n.d.]. Retrieved from the Department of Water Web site: <http://www.water.wa.gov.au/Understanding+water/Groundwater/Gngangara+Mound/default.aspx>

4.1.1 City of Joondalup Groundwater Use

Groundwater accounts for over 98 per cent of the City of Joondalup's corporate water use. The City has three groundwater licenses (GWL 155515, GWL 155582 and GWL 155510) for irrigating public open space. The GWLs cover two groundwater subareas: Whitfords and Quinns. GWL 155510 is in the Quinns subarea, which is located north of Burns Beach Road and consists of newer parks and sporting fields. The remaining two GWLs cover the Whitfords subarea, from Beach Road to Burns Beach Road. This area consists predominantly of established parks and sporting ovals with older infrastructure and design elements. The licence areas for the City's GWLs are displayed in Figure 5.

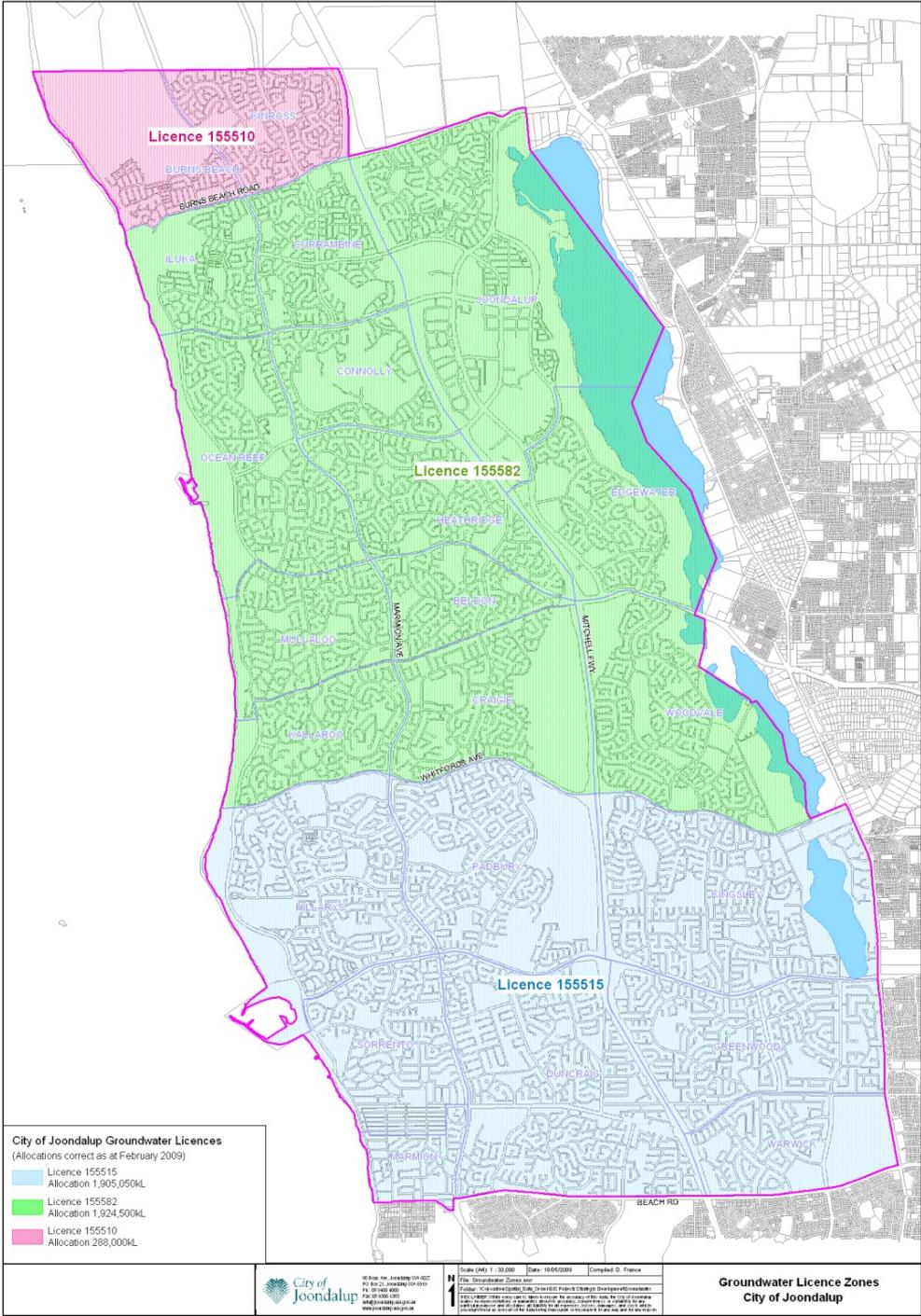


Figure 5: Groundwater Licence Zones - City of Joondalup

The City recently amended its licence conditions and now provides extraction data for each groundwater subarea. Previously the City reported on extraction data for each groundwater licence. Groundwater subareas represent separate aquifers and are used to determine license allocations. Management within a groundwater subarea allows for more flexibility to reduce or increase water use when needed and provides for holistic, sustainable management of groundwater resources.

Groundwater consumption data has been collected since 2007/08; however, meters were not installed on all bores until 2008/09. Estimates were therefore used to determine the baseline groundwater consumption for 2007/08, as this was chosen as the baseline year for the City’s ICLEI Water Campaign™ and for the Water Conservation Plan goals. Groundwater data from 2008/09 onwards has been displayed in Figure 6, below, because it provides greater accuracy.

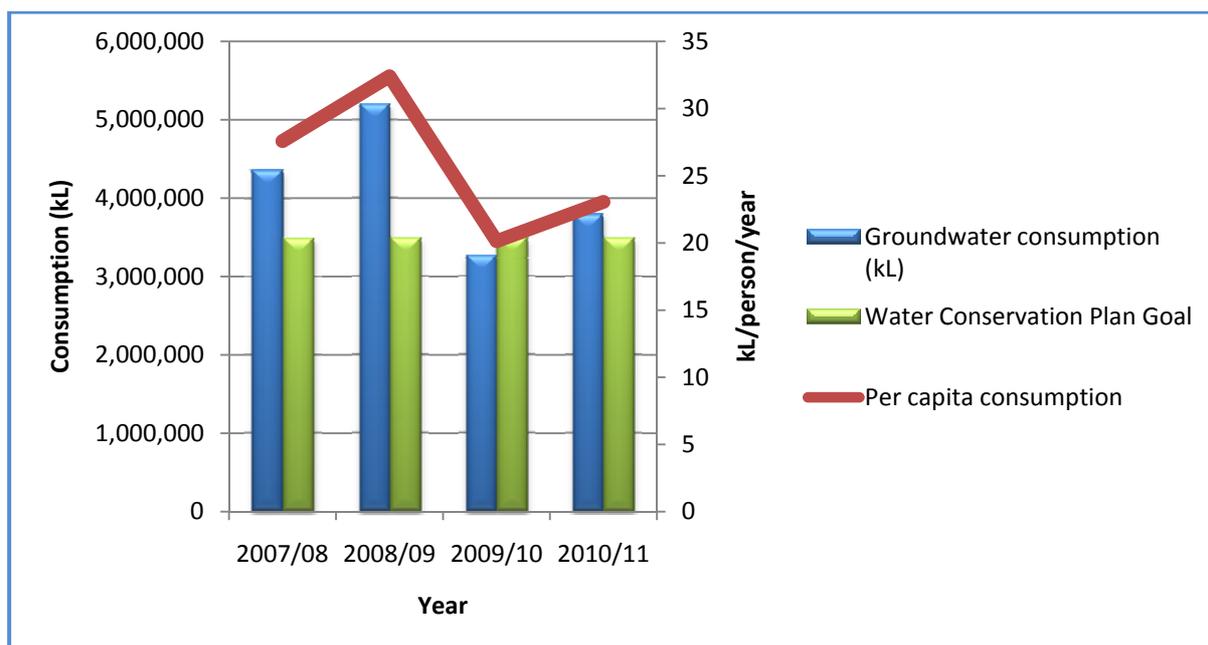


Figure 6: Groundwater consumption 2008/09 – 2010/11

Groundwater use was highest in 2008/09, coinciding with the implementation of meter readings for all City bores. Low rainfall was also experienced in the winter of 2008/09. Since 2008/09, groundwater use has reduced significantly at an average rate of 1,671,389 kilolitres per year.

The increase in groundwater consumption in 2010/11 can be attributed to Perth experiencing one of the driest years on record. Groundwater consumption in 2010/11 was 27 per cent less than 2008/09 consumption and 29 per cent less per capita.

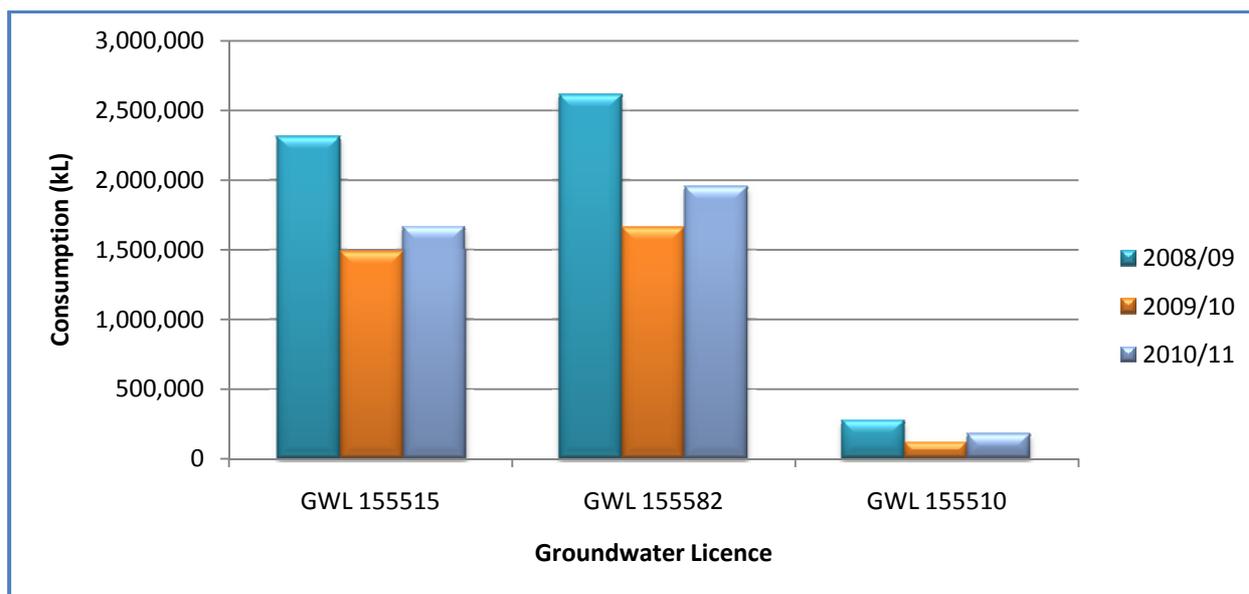


Figure 7: Groundwater use for each licence 2008/09 to 2010/11

Figure 7 demonstrates that the trends in groundwater consumption are relatively consistent across the three groundwater licences.

Groundwater Sub-Area	Whitfords	Quinns
Water use (kL/yr)	3,617,412	174,277
Allocation (kL/yr)	3,829,550	280,000
Over/under % (amount)	-6%	-38%
Irrigated area (ha)	561.59	24
Average water use/ha irrigated (kL/ha/yr)	6429.5	7261
# bores	187	10
# irrigated parks & reserves	228	15

Figure 8: Groundwater use for groundwater subareas 2010/11

The City is moving towards a reporting regime based on groundwater subareas, rather than groundwater licenses, as detailed in Figure 8. The Whitfords subarea is an amalgamation of GWL 155515 and GWL 155582. The Quinns subarea is GWL 155510.

4.1.2 Community Groundwater Use

There is no measured data on community groundwater consumption. It is estimated that there are 150,000 garden bores in the Perth Metropolitan Area⁹. Recent campaigns encouraging the use of garden bores to reduce demand for scheme water, along with increased land development, are increasing the number of bores in Perth.

⁹ Water Corporation. (2010a). *Garden Bores Information Sheet*. [Fact Sheet]. Retrieved from <http://www.thinking50.com.au/go/publications/information-sheets>

The Department of Water developed the Groundwater Atlas to map areas that are suitable for garden bores. Where an area is deemed unsuitable, this can be due to water quality concerns or potential impacts to waterways, groundwater dependent ecosystems or acid sulphate soils. Garden bores are encouraged by the State Government because they can reduce demand on scheme water resources.

4.2 Scheme Water

All scheme water supplied to the City of Joondalup via the Integrated Water Supply Scheme is from groundwater. This is treated at local groundwater treatment plants to drinking water quality. The residential sector accounts for 71 per cent of water consumption, 39 per cent of which is used for irrigation¹⁰.

4.2.1 Corporate Scheme Water use

The City uses scheme water in its community facilities, recreation centres, libraries and civic centres. Since joining the ICLEI Water Campaign™ in 2007, the City has made a concerted effort to reduce scheme water use. Corporate water consumption has reduced by 5 per cent since 2007/08. Population growth and new facilities, however, could increase the City's overall scheme water use.

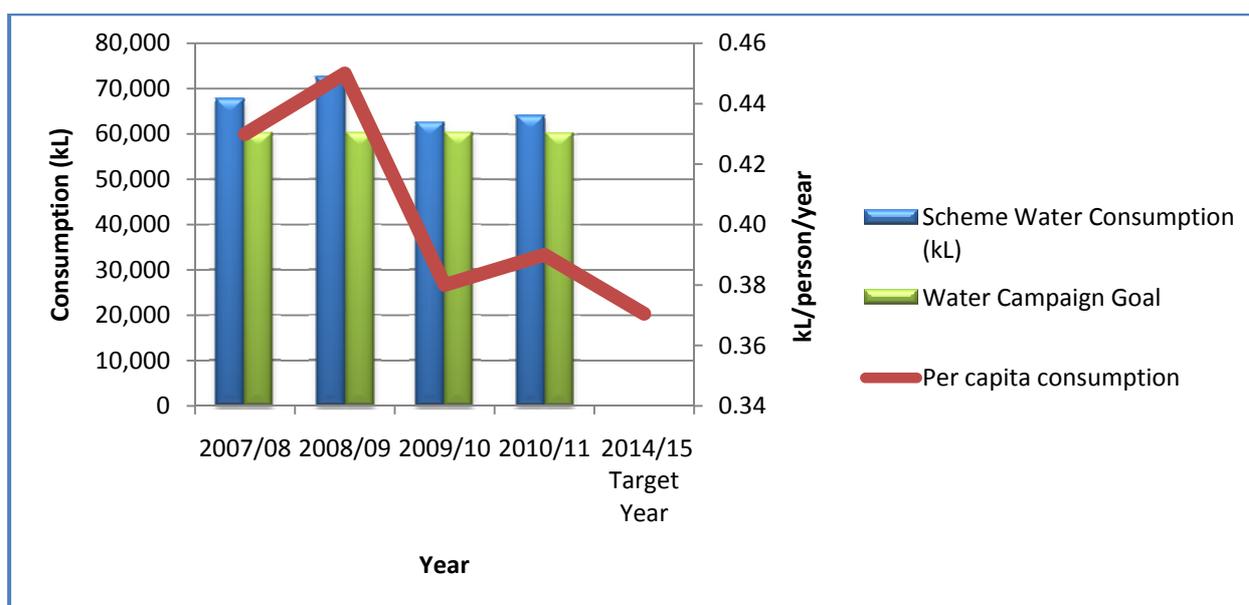


Figure 9: Corporate scheme water consumption 2007/08 to 2010/11

Figure 9 displays the City's scheme water consumption from 2007/08 to 2010/11. The City has reduced its scheme water use, however, this has not been a consistent decline since 2007/08. Scheme water use per capita has reduced by 9 per cent since 2007/08. The increase in scheme water use in 2008/09 could have been due to the low rainfall experienced in that year.

¹⁰ Water Corporation. (2010b). *Perth Residential Water Use Study 2008/09*. Perth, Australia: Water Corporation.

The water use trends for both groundwater and scheme water are very similar, indicating that climate may affect both indoor and outdoor corporate water consumption.

4.2.2 Community Scheme Water Use

Scheme water use in the community has reduced by over 5 per cent since 2007/08. The City's Water Campaign™ community water use reduction goal of 5 per cent below 2007/08 by 2015 was achieved in 2010/11.

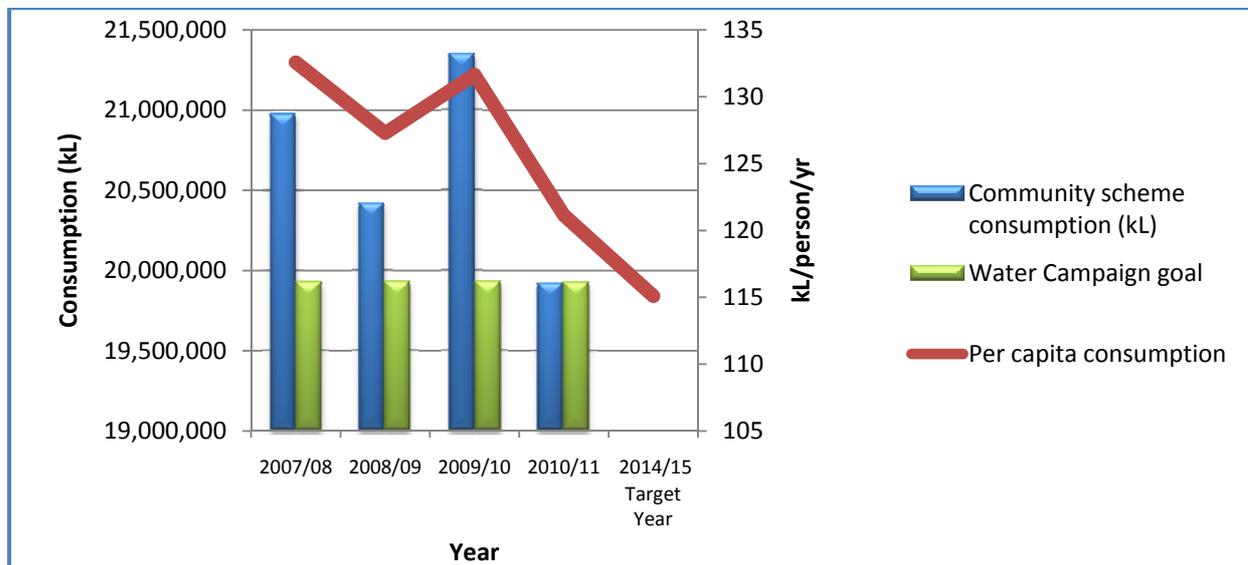


Figure 10: Community scheme water consumption 2007/08 to 2010/11

Figure 10 shows the water consumption trend for total scheme water use. This consumption includes residential, commercial and trade scheme water use. Water use has reduced at an average rate of 2 per cent below 2007/08 consumption. In 2009/10, consumption increased by 1.7 per cent compared to the previous year. Climate may have been a factor as 2010 was a record dry year in Perth. City corporate water was its lowest in 2009/10 compared to other years.

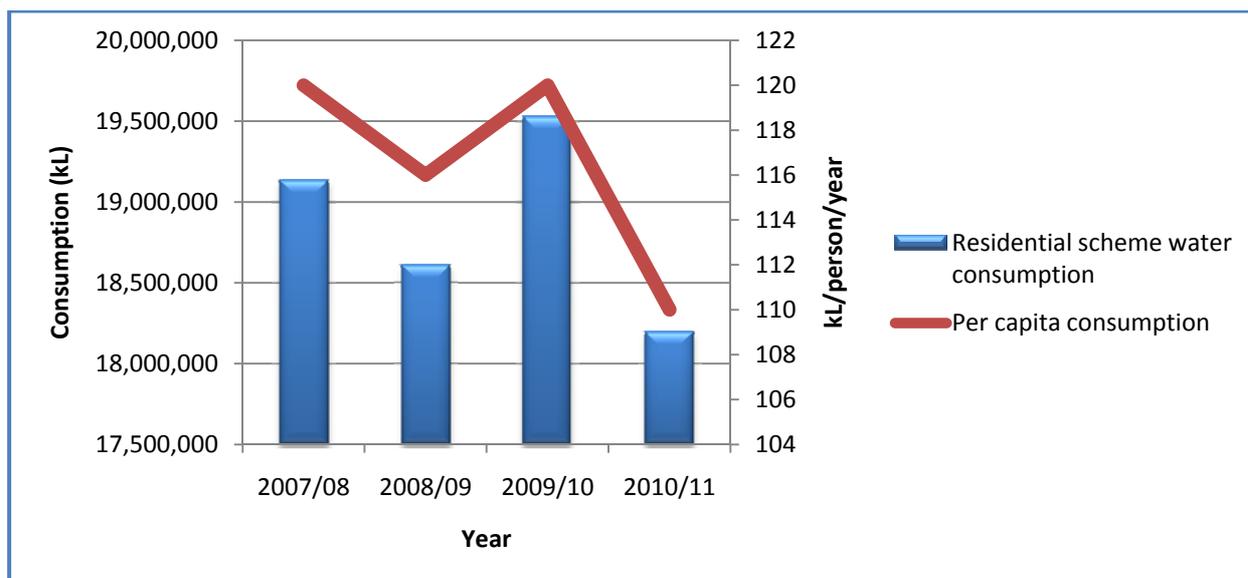


Figure 11: Residential scheme water consumption 2007/08 to 2010/11

Residential water consumption contributes to 91 per cent of the total community water use. Residential water use increased considerably in 2009/10 but reduced the following year. Water use has reduced by 5 per cent since 2007/08 and per capita water use has reduced by over 8 per cent.

The average water consumption for the Perth Metropolitan Area is 106 kilolitres per capita¹¹. In 2010/11, the City of Joondalup community had a per capita consumption of 110 kilolitres per capita, just over 3 per cent above the average. The *State Water Plan 2007* set a goal of 100kL per capita.

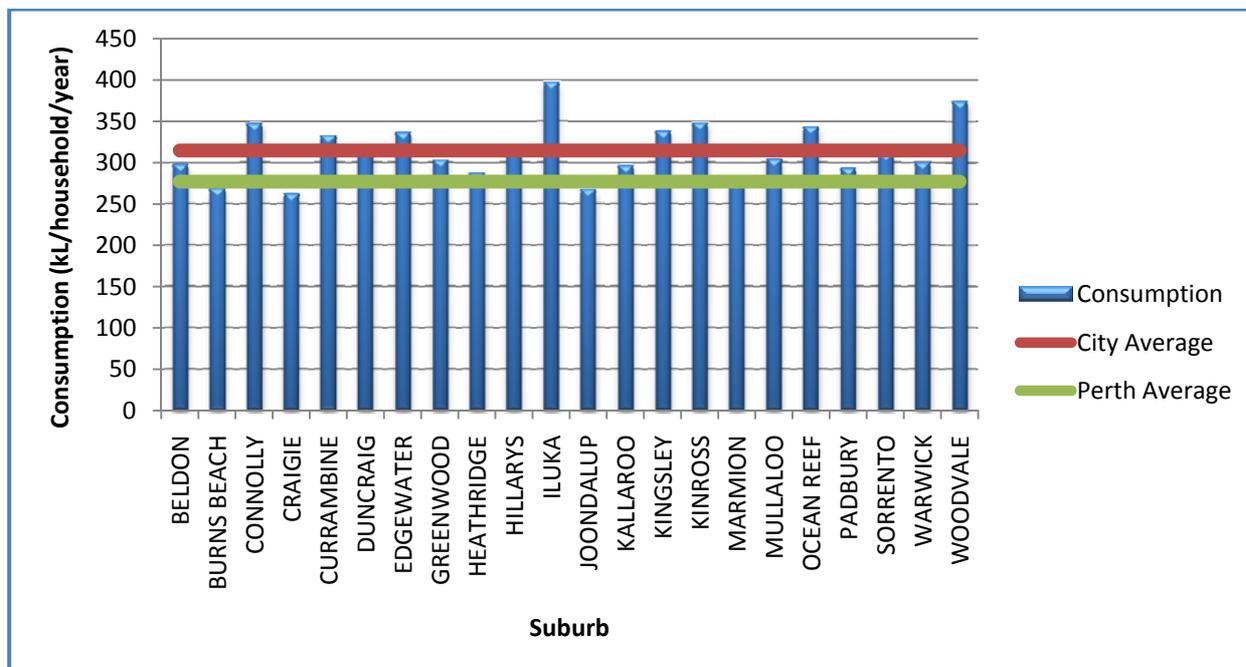


Figure 12: Household scheme water consumption by suburb for 2010/11

The average consumption per household is 314.62 kilolitres per year. Iluka had the highest annual consumption per unit of 397 kilolitres, followed by Woodvale and Connolly. Suburbs with a greater number of high density residential dwellings recorded less water use per unit. Analysis of residential water consumption by suburb assists the City to run targeted campaigns for water conservation.

The average household scheme water consumption for Perth is 277 kilolitres per year. The suburbs of Burns Beach, Craigie, Joondalup and Marmion were below this average in 2010/11.

¹¹ Water Corporation. (2010b). *Perth Residential Water Use Study 2008/09*. Perth, Australia: Water Corporation.

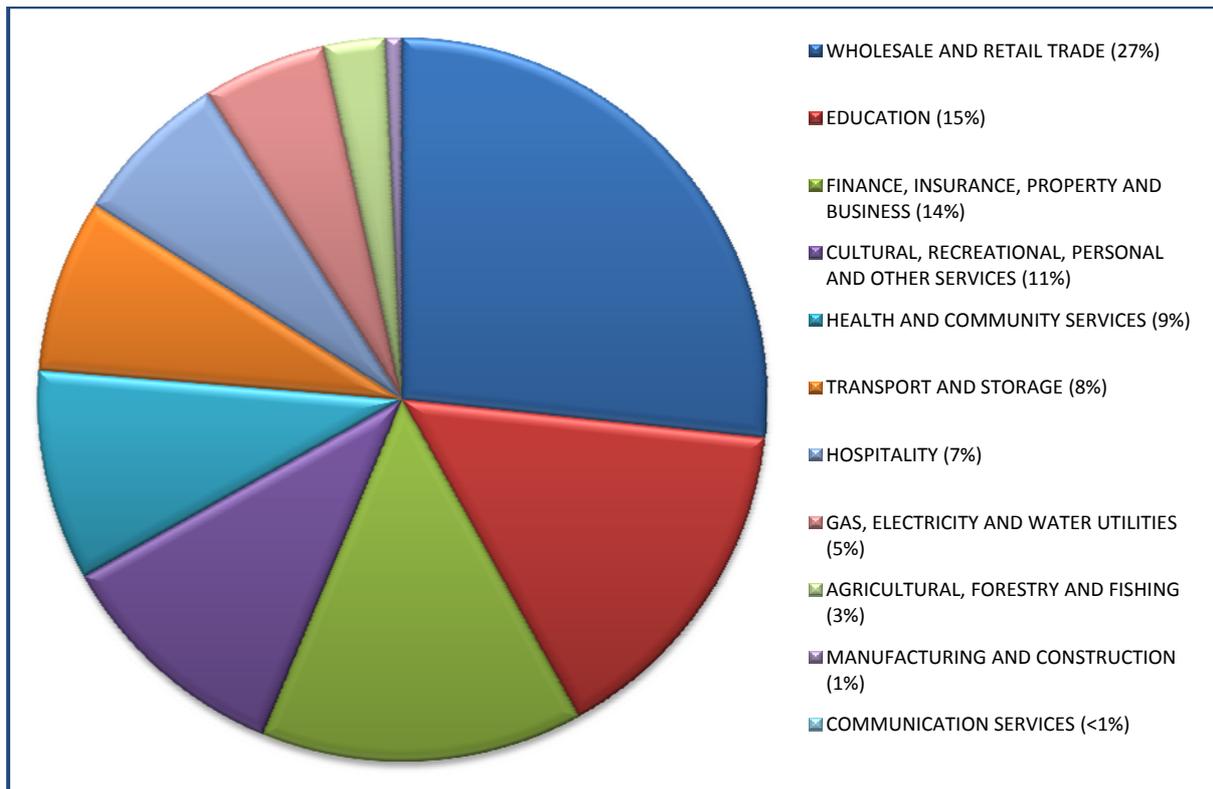


Figure 13: Non-residential community water use breakdown for 2010/11

The wholesale and retail trade category is the highest non-residential category water user. Education and the finance sector are also significant contributors to community water use. This type of comparison can assist the City to target its water conservation programs in specific sectors of the community.

5.0 Water Quality

Water quality is monitored at Yellagonga Regional Park as part of the Yellagonga Monitoring and Mapping Project within the *Yellagonga Integrated Catchment Management Plan 2009 - 2014*. Groundwater quality monitoring is undertaken at various locations as the City works towards developing a more comprehensive data set for water quality to provide for improved monitoring of groundwater and surface water quality. The scope and costs associated with groundwater and surface water quality monitoring inhibit the City from developing a complete data set.

6.0 Water Management Targets

The Water Management Targets for the City were developed following a review of the Water Campaign and Water Conservation Plan goals. The proposed new targets were developed in consideration of the City's achievements since joining the ICLEI Water Campaign in 2007 and to promote continuous improvement in water management.

The review of the Water Management Targets enables the City to set a target year that is consistent for groundwater and scheme water use. Groundwater and scheme water have also been separated into two targets as they are managed separately by the City. Per capita, rather than total, water use reductions have been proposed to account for new facilities and services for a growing population.

The new baseline year, 2010/11, has been selected as it is the most recent water consumption data year. The proposed target year is 2014/15, as this is the final year of project implementation in the City Water Plan.

- **Corporate Groundwater**

Reduce corporate groundwater use by 10 per cent per capita below 2010/11 consumption by 2014/15.

The City's groundwater consumption in 2010/11 was 23.06 kL per capita. The City will need to reduce groundwater use to 20.75 kL per capita in 2014/15 in order to meet this target.

- **Corporate Scheme water**

Reduce corporate scheme water use by 5 per cent per capita below 2010/11 consumption by 2014/15.

The City's corporate scheme water consumption in 2010/11 was 0.39 kL per capita. The City will need to reduce corporate scheme water use to 0.37 in 2014/15 in order to meet this target.

- **Community Scheme water**

Reduce community scheme water use by 5 per cent per capita below 2010/11 consumption by 2014/15.

Community scheme water consumption in 2010/11 was 121.15 kL per capita. The City will need to work with the community to reduce scheme water use to 115.09 kL per capita in 2014/15 in order to meet this target.

- **Corporate Water Quality**

Implement water quality improvement projects through best practice City operations, procedures and policy in at least three Water Management Areas per year by 2014/15.

- **Community Water Quality**

Implement water quality improvement projects that encourage community responsibility and promote partnerships for water quality improvement in at least two Water Management Areas per year by 2014/15.

7.0 Key issues and opportunities

A number of water management issues have been identified as priorities for the City. These range from resource condition to operational barriers to sustainable water management.

Key issues, as well as opportunities to address these issues, are detailed below. Issues and opportunities have been categorised into Water Management Areas to ensure they are addressed appropriately for holistic water management.

Issue	Opportunity	Water Management Area(s)
Gaps in data for City scheme and groundwater consumption.	Improved data management to allow for accurate monitoring and measuring of water efficiency initiatives and anomalies.	Water Monitoring and Reporting
Monitoring and reporting systems for water consumption that are time consuming and prone to human error.	Use of technology to improve accuracy and staff efficiency in monitoring and reporting water consumption.	Water Monitoring and Reporting
Lack of accountability for variances in water use in City facilities.	Improved communication and reporting of water use anomalies in City facilities.	Water Monitoring and Reporting Built Environment
Gaps in water quality monitoring data.	Improved, consistent and ongoing water quality data monitoring program.	Water Monitoring and Reporting Partnerships and Policy
Financial constraints for infrastructure upgrades and building retrofits.	Upgrade and retrofit projects are integrated into existing works schedules. Funding opportunities for retrofit projects.	Built Environment Management of Natural Areas and Public Open Space Water Sensitive Urban Design
Incomplete data within Asset Management systems for scheme and groundwater assets.	Improved asset management and record keeping systems that inform works maintenance schedules and capital works.	Management of Natural Areas and Public Open Space

Issue	Opportunity	Water Management Area(s)
Manual operation of irrigation systems.	Use of technology to increase staff efficiency and allow for greater, centralised control of irrigation systems.	Management of Natural Areas and Public Open Space
City operations may have negative impact on local water quality.	Consideration of water quality impacts in all City operations and decision-making.	Management of Natural Areas and Public Open Space Water Sensitive Urban Design Staff Education and Participation
Continuing water quality decline in parts of Yellagonga Regional Park.	Improved management of wetland areas and increased education to prevent further water quality decline.	Management of Natural Areas and Public Open Space Staff Education and Participation Community Education and Participation Partnerships and Policy
Traditional stormwater conveyance systems which do not provide environmental and social benefits.	Incorporate principles of water sensitive urban design with City stormwater management.	Water Sensitive Urban Design
External contractors and suppliers that operate under different policies and procedures.	Integration of sustainable water management principles into City contracts and purchasing decisions.	Contracts and Purchasing
Community awareness of catchment issues and processes.	Increased community awareness of catchment issues to promote behaviour change.	Community Education and Participation
Community water consumption and behaviours.	Implementation of water efficiency measures in the wider community.	Community Education and Participation Partnerships and Policy
Gaps in research for new water technologies.	Formation of partnerships for collaborative new water technology research projects.	Partnerships and Policy
Coordination and collaboration with stakeholders.	Collaboration with stakeholders to achieve local and regional sustainable water management.	Partnerships and Policy

PART 3 – CITY OF JOONDALUP WATER PLAN

8.0 Water Management Project Areas and Objectives

Water Management Areas have been developed to address key water issues and opportunities. Implementation of Projects within these key focus areas will ensure that a multi-pronged approach to holistic water management is adopted. Objectives to improve water conservation and water quality management in the City have been developed for each Water Management Area and are provided below.

Water Management Area	Water Management Objective
Water Monitoring and Reporting	Collate and maintain accurate water consumption and water quality data that allows for consistent monitoring, review and reporting.
Built Environment	Create and maintain City assets that minimise the use of water and protect local water resources through appropriate design, construction and operation.
Management of Natural Areas and Public Open Space	Manage and protect local water resources through best practice management of the natural environment and public open space.
Water Sensitive Urban Design	Promote and implement stormwater management practices that improve local water quality and reduce water consumption.
Contracts and Purchasing	Minimise the consumption of, and impact to, water resources through the consideration of environmental criteria in City purchasing and tender decisions.
Staff Education and Participation	Improve the environmental performance of the organisation through the provision of information to staff regarding sustainable water management and water quality improvement.
Community Education and Participation	Provide opportunities for community education and participation in water efficiency and water quality improvement initiatives.
Partnerships and Policy	Develop partnerships with the State Government and external stakeholders to enhance water conservation and water quality improvement opportunities within the City.

9.0 Project Descriptions

WATER MANAGEMENT AREA: WATER MONITORING AND REPORTING

Objective: Collate and maintain accurate water consumption and water quality data that allows for consistent monitoring, review and reporting.

Environmental Building Audits

New Project

Project Description

Environmental auditing involves the identification of assets and processes that contribute to inefficiencies in water use within facilities and operations. Audits also enable the identification of opportunities for improvements which can reduce water consumption.

The City will carry out Environmental Building Audits of key facilities that utilise scheme water in order to identify opportunities for upgrades or improvements in water efficiency. Physical audits of nominated facilities will be conducted.

Property scheme water usage data, provided by Planet Footprint, will be used to inform the Audits. A report will be developed that will include recommendations to improve water use within the facilities. Recommended works will be incorporated into future Capital Works Programs and Maintenance Schedules.

Project Objectives

- Identify where water efficiencies can be made through the auditing of scheme water infrastructure in City facilities.
- Prioritise upgrades, retrofits and replacements for the City's Capital Works Program and Maintenance Schedules.

Deliverables

- Development of an audit schedule for City buildings identifying those that can be audited by City staff and those that require the skills of an external consultant.
- Environmental Building Audit and Report outlining findings for City facilities including:
 - Craigie Leisure Centre
 - Joondalup Administration Building
 - Works Operations Centre.

Approach

The initial focus of the Project will be to conduct Audits at the City's highest water consumption buildings. Consultants will be engaged to undertake Water Audits for larger City facilities. Audits requiring less investigation may be conducted by the City of Joondalup.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2012 – June 2014

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Unit

Asset Management

Irrigation Infrastructure Audits

New Project

Project Description

Auditing of irrigation infrastructure will identify assets that contribute to water use inefficiency and allow for the prioritisation of asset upgrades and replacements to reduce water consumption.

The City will carry out an Audit of irrigation infrastructure to identify where upgrades and maintenance is required. The Audit will assess the condition of irrigation assets and will identify where faulty or end-of-life infrastructure exists, as well as the efficiency of irrigation systems.

Research will also be undertaken to identify the latest water efficient technologies for irrigation infrastructure.

Project Objectives

- Increase the water efficiency of the City's irrigation infrastructure by identifying where improvements in technology can be made.

Deliverables

- Audit of the City's irrigation infrastructure including: lakes, liners, filters, bores, pumps and reticulation systems.
- Development of a Report detailing priority projects to improve water efficiency and ongoing maintenance schedules.
- Research and analysis into the latest water efficient technologies for irrigation infrastructure.

Approach

The auditing of irrigation infrastructure and development of priorities for the City's works and maintenance schedules will be implemented by the City of Joondalup.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2013 – June 2015

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Unit

Operation Services

Groundwater Monitoring and Data Management

New Project

Project Description

Consistent, automated and ongoing collection of groundwater consumption data will improve accuracy and allow for better informed irrigation scheduling and water efficiency outcomes within City parks.

This project will identify current technologies and software that could assist with water consumption data collection, entry and analysis. Specifically, technologies with automated meter reading will be researched. The City will investigate available centralised irrigation control systems and electronic metering systems, to inform effective decision making, and determine which system best meets the needs of the City.

An automated monitoring system will allow for more in-depth analysis of the City's groundwater use and significantly reduce officer time spent on collecting, analysing and reporting groundwater use data. An automated system will also reduce potential human error in recording meter readings.

Project Objectives

- Improve management of groundwater through informed decision-making based on accurate and reliable data.

Deliverables

- Investigation into the use of personal computing devices that digitally record meter readings and upload this information to a central database.
- Consultation with turf management agencies regarding fertiliser and water use, and implementation of ideas considered to be advantageous to the City's turf management program.
- Development of a Report into current technologies, including case studies from other turf management organisations and recommendations for improvements.

Approach

Research and implementation will be carried out by the City of Joondalup.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2012 – June 2015

Proposed Budget Source

Capital

Responsible Business Unit

Operation Services

Soil Moisture Monitoring

New Project

Project Description

Soil moisture monitoring allows the identification of moisture levels in the soil profile and the scheduling of irrigation regimes according to turf requirements. It also allows the City to promote deep root growth without causing stress to turf roots.

Following a trial of ten soil moisture sensors (lisometers) in active sporting ovals in 2011, the City developed a Case Study to detail the benefits of the technology. Soil moisture meters monitor moisture at four depths in the soil profile. This data is then automatically sent to a website where it can be viewed and analysed by City staff to inform irrigation regimes.

Soil moisture sensors will be installed and monitored each year with the goal of expanding the soil moisture monitoring program to include all active and high profile parks in four years.

The City will use soil moisture data to develop irrigation schedules based on turf needs. The sensors indicate moisture levels after rainfall events, preventing over-watering, and allow the City to manage turf on minimal irrigation without causing stress. Soil moisture sensors are used in combination with weather forecasts, evaporation rates and soil types to ensure the City adopts a science based approach to irrigation scheduling.

Project Objectives

- Ensure the City adopts a science-based approach to irrigation scheduling to increase water use efficiency.

Deliverables

- The establishment of a program for the installation of ten soil moisture meters each year.
- Development of irrigation schedules with consideration of soil moisture levels and turf requirements.

Approach

Research and implementation will be carried out by the City of Joondalup.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2013 – June 2015

Proposed Budget Source

Capital

Responsible Business Unit

Operation Services

Craigie Leisure Centre Automated Water Metering

New Project

Project Description

Craigie Leisure Centre is the City's flagship building for the demonstration of environmental initiatives. This building will continue to develop as the City's leading water conservation and efficiency site as it is a high water using building, has high patronage and is a prominent facility used to promote City projects. An electronic meter installed at Craigie Leisure Centre (CLC) will ensure the continual and reliable collection of water consumption data.

The installation of an automated, electronic meter will eliminate the need for manual data collection and will provide real time data to the building management system. This will allow for in-depth analysis of water use over a 24-hour period to determine when water is being used. The data provided by the meter will also allow for early detection of inefficiencies.

Project Objectives

- Reduce water consumption at Craigie Leisure Centre through improved data management systems.
- Increase capacity at Craigie Leisure Centre to measure outcomes of water efficiency projects and trends in water consumption.

Deliverables

- Installation of an automated, electronic meter at Craigie Leisure Centre.

Approach

The installation of the automated meter will be coordinated by the City of Joondalup.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2012 – June 2013

Proposed Budget Source

Capital

Responsible Business Unit

Leisure and Cultural Services

Planet Footprint

Existing Project

Project Description

The availability of consistent and accurate water consumption data assists in identifying anomalies and the outcomes of City water efficiency projects. Frequent monitoring and reporting of water consumption data is also important in tracking progress towards water management targets.

The City subscribes to Planet Footprint to measure the City's environmental performance, providing energy, water, waste, fleet and greenhouse performance including consumption, costs and greenhouse gas emissions data quarterly. This information is presented on the Planet Footprint website where the City has access to data and reports on environmental performance.

Planet Footprint monitors 29 of the City's buildings, as well as its overall water use, and has water consumption data for each property for the past five years. Planet Footprint also reports on anomalies and notifies the City of any significant increases in water consumption. The performance of City buildings is benchmarked against National and International properties in a similar category. Data from Planet Footprint will be used to inform the priorities for *Environmental Building Audits* as well as measure the consumption and cost benefits of changes the City makes as a result of the audits.

Project Objectives

- Enable consistent and ongoing monitoring of water consumption data to measure targets, and to identify trends and anomalies.
- Provision of qualitative data to inform City decisions, reports and strategic direction relating to water management.
- Provision of data to inform the development of environmental education programs relating to water conservation.

Deliverables

- Development of a priority list of high water using buildings.
- Development of water consumption and anomaly reports.
- Development of water use data module on the Corporate Dashboard.
- Establishment of a working group to investigate anomalies.

Approach

The City annually subscribes to Planet Footprint to collect and collate water use data; however the interpretation and reporting of data internally and externally is the responsibility of the City of Joondalup.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2012 – June 2015

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Unit

Strategic and Organisational Development

Water Quality Monitoring and Mapping Project

Existing Project

Project Description

Wetlands in Yellagonga Regional Park are surrounded by land uses that have the potential to contribute to declining water quality. Legacy water quality issues also impact receiving environments, including groundwater. A better understanding of water quality is needed so that remediation projects can be implemented to achieve water quality outcomes.

The Yellagonga Monitoring and Mapping Project is a project within the *Yellagonga Integrated Catchment Management Plan 2009-2014* (YICM Plan), which has been developed to provide a comprehensive and integrated approach in order to maintain and enhance the amenity, recreation, education, scientific, and conservation values of Yellagonga Regional Park, for present and future generations.

The YICM Plan represents a commitment by State and Local Governments, community and stakeholder groups to ensure the long-term health of Yellagonga Regional Park. The YICM Plan is jointly funded by the adjoining Cities of Joondalup and Wanneroo to provide for a holistic, strategic approach to managing natural resources within the Yellagonga catchment.

Project Objectives

- Establish the current state of surface water and groundwater quality within the Catchment Area.
- Improve water quality entering the Park's wetlands.
- Reduce pollution entering the Park from land use activities.
- Ensure land use activities avoid environmental degradation without compromising the ability for economic activity.

Deliverables

- Implementation of monitoring projects in partnership with Edith Cowan University, the City of Wanneroo and Department of Environment and Conservation.
- Installation of additional water quality monitoring bores and other infrastructure as needed.

Approach

This project will be coordinated by the City of Joondalup. Implementation of sub-projects will be the responsibility of the Cities of Joondalup and Wanneroo and external consultants and educational institutions will be engaged as needed.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2012 – June 2014

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Unit

Strategic and Organisational Development

Yellagonga Acid Sulphate Soils Project

New Project

Project Description

Disturbance of Acid Sulphate Soils (ASS) can lead to the acidification of surface waters, groundwater and soil, which can have a negative impact on the surrounding environment and infrastructure. As part of the *Yellagonga Integrated Catchment Management Plan 2009-2014* (YICM Plan), acid sulphate soils are being monitored and further mapping will be completed to identify the level of risk across the Yellagonga Catchment Area.

State-wide maps have been developed to identify risk of ASS based on geology, depth to groundwater and in situ investigations. These maps provide a broad-scale indication only; further mapping is needed in order for the City to prioritise management actions.

Project Objectives

- Identify the extent of disturbed acid sulphate soils in the Yellagonga Catchment.
- Develop management strategies to manage the impact of disturbed acid sulphate soils within the Yellagonga Catchment Area.

Deliverables

- Development of detailed maps identifying acid sulphate soil risk, with multiple risk categories, in the Yellagonga Catchment Area.
- Development of recommendations for remedial action for City-managed areas where acid sulphate soils are impacting upon Yellagonga Regional Park.

Approach

This project will be coordinated by the City of Joondalup. External consultants and research institutions will be engaged as needed.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2012 – June 2014

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Unit

Strategic and Organisational Development

WATER MANAGEMENT AREA: BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Objective: Create and maintain City assets that minimise the use of water and protect local water resources through appropriate design, construction and operation.

Building Sub-metering Project

New Project

Project Description

This project will involve the installation of sub-meters to assist the City to identify water consumption trends and provide greater accountability to water users. Many of the City's water accounts are for buildings with a number of different occupants or for combined indoor and outdoor uses. Sub-metering will help to separate water consumption and identify anomalies. Separate account information will also help the City to target its water education and awareness campaigns.

An investigation into the City's water accounts will be completed to identify where sub-metering is required. Meters will be installed according to a priority listing based on water consumption data and trends.

Project Objectives

- Identification of high water consuming uses within City facilities and buildings.
- Measurable reductions in water consumption at City owned and managed buildings.

Deliverables

- Development of a priority listing for buildings that require sub-metering as identified through water account investigations or through the *Environmental Building Audits* project.
- Installation of sub-meters in City facilities according to priority listing.
- Development and dissemination of separate accounting information where required.

Approach

Initial investigations and installation of sub-meters will be conducted by the City of Joondalup.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2012 – June 2014

Proposed Budget Source

Capital

Responsible Business Unit

Asset Management

Lessee Water Education Program

New Project

Project Description

A number of the City's buildings are leased to external organisations and groups. There is an opportunity to improve communication with lessees of City buildings to promote water efficiency and conservation. The provision of water use information and educational resources will create awareness regarding water conservation to users of City buildings. The City will provide educational materials to lessees to encourage the sustainable use of water within City facilities.

Project Objectives

- Increase awareness of water conservation to lessees of City buildings through the delivery of education initiatives and dissemination of water usage data.
- Achieve measurable reductions in the consumption of water at City owned buildings and facilities.

Deliverables

- Provision of 2011/12 water use data to lessees including individual water use and comparisons across the City.
- Development and implementation of a water education program for lessees of City-owned facilities.

Approach

Auditing and communication with lessees will be conducted by the City of Joondalup.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2013 – June 2014

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Unit

Strategic and Organisational Development

Craigie Leisure Centre Water Demonstration Project

New Project

Project Description

As Craigie Leisure Centre is the City's flagship building for implementing environmental initiatives, it presents an opportunity to demonstrate new technologies and water use efficiency to the community.

This project will promote existing water conservation technologies at Craigie Leisure Centre and new initiatives implemented over the life of the City Water Plan. Future projects may include greywater reuse, pool backwash recycling, rainwater harvesting and upgrading existing plumbing and taps to water efficient products. These innovations will be promoted to encourage waterwise behaviour in the community.

Project Objectives

- Promote water efficiency and water efficient technologies to the wider community.
- Increase water efficiency at Craigie Leisure Centre through community education and installation of new technologies.
- Demonstrate City leadership in environmental sustainability.

Deliverables

- Promotion of existing technologies and new projects resulting from Craigie Leisure Centre environmental audit.
- Development of a communications campaign in Craigie Leisure Centre to promote sustainable technologies and encourage sustainable behaviour in patrons.

Approach

This project will be managed by the City of Joondalup. External service providers will be engaged for the installation of water efficient technologies as required.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2013 – June 2015

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Unit

Leisure and Cultural Services

Green Stamp

New Project

Project Description

The Green Stamp Program is an environmental initiative that assists small to medium scale automotive businesses to improve their environmental performance. The Program was developed by the Motor Trade Association of WA, with funding assistance from the Western Australian Waste Management Recycling Fund.

Practices such as inappropriate storage and use of chemicals, wash down procedures, water wastage and waste disposal can affect local water quality. By incorporating environmental performance into processes and practices, the City can achieve Green Stamp accreditation. The accreditation process involves a baseline audit, audit report and secondary audit to determine the level of Green Stamp accreditation achieved.

Project Objectives

- Ensure the City's mechanical processes and practices do not have a detrimental impact on local water quality.
- Ensure water conservation and water quality improvement opportunities are harnessed at the City's mechanical workshop.
- Achieve a minimum Level 2 Green Stamp accreditation.

Deliverables

- Baseline Audit of the mechanical workshop to identify materials used, waste disposal and processes that potentially impact local water quality.
- Implementation of recommendations from the Green Stamp Baseline Audit Report.
- Secondary Audit of mechanical workshop to identify where improvements have been made and further opportunities to improve environmental performance.

Approach

This project will be organised and implemented by the City of Joondalup in conjunction with Green Stamp.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2013 – June 2014

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Unit

Operation Services

Review of Contaminant Disposal at Works Operations Centre

New Project

Project Description

A review of existing chemical and solvent disposal methods will identify where improvements can be made to protect local water quality. Contaminants including solvents used for cleaning, oils, other chemicals and hydrocarbons from vehicle use are used within the Works Operations Centre. If disposed in an inappropriate manner, these contaminants can leach into groundwater and impact on local water quality.

This project will identify where improvements can be made to existing processes and practices to reduce the impact of chemical use on water quality.

Project Objectives

- Improve local water quality through the identification of contaminant disposal practices that lead to its decline.
- Implement best practice safety and environmental practices for contaminant disposal.

Deliverables

- Implementation of an Audit of current contaminant use and disposal methods at the Works Operation Centre.
- Research into current best practice for contaminant disposal and opportunities for safe disposal that has a low environmental impact.
- Implementation of processes and practices that lead to improved water quality outcomes.
- Education to staff on new processes and practices.

Approach

The review of contaminant disposal will be carried out by the City of Joondalup.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2013 – June 2014

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Unit

Operation Services

WATER MANAGEMENT AREA: MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL AREAS AND PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

Objective: Manage and protect local water resources through best practice management of the natural environment and public open space.

Parks Asset Management Plan

New Project

Project Description

A Parks Asset Management Plan will assist to improve knowledge and management of City parks assets and also provide policy direction to improve service levels for these assets. As an initial step, the City has developed a Parks Classification System. An audit of all park assets will be conducted to ensure information is consistent and up to date. A consultant has been appointed to collect information, including GIS locations, of major irrigation assets. Once all relevant data has been collected, it will be integrated into a central database and linked to the City's GIS system.

Information including details of above-ground irrigation system components, vegetation types and infrastructure specifications, as well as associated infrastructure, will be collected to allow maintenance schedules to be developed appropriately and ensure they include all necessary upgrades and replacements.

Project Objectives

- Ensure that information on the City's parks and irrigation assets is up to date so that maintenance schedules can be implemented effectively.
- Centralising of parks asset data information so staff can access and amend data when needed.

Deliverables

- The collection of major irrigation system component data, gathered on-site and compared with existing plans maintained by the City's irrigation team, including geo-location of these assets.
- Development of a master list of park and asset names.
- Development of a central database for irrigation asset data to be used in the development of a GIS layer on the City's Intramaps system.
- Development of Parks Asset Management Plan to guide service levels and policy decisions associated with park assets.

Approach

Auditing of above-ground irrigation infrastructure will be coordinated by the City of Joondalup. External consultants will be engaged as needed.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2012 – June 2013

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Units

Infrastructure Management Services
Strategic and Organisational Development

Parks Assets GIS Layer

New Project

Project Description

A parks asset GIS layer would enable staff to view and update parks asset data in real time, reducing errors and inaccuracies in the City's parks assets data. This would allow for appropriate asset management and timely replacement and upgrades of infrastructure to the highest water efficiency standards.

Information on the City's parks assets will be collected as part of *the Parks Asset Data Management Plan* project. This information needs to be integrated into a digital format that can be updated regularly and that is accessible to all staff. This project will transfer all parks and irrigation asset data to a GIS layer to show the location of these assets and will incorporate additional information as required.

Project Objectives

- Ensure the City implements appropriate asset management practices to ensure water infrastructure upgrades and replacements are implemented in a timely manner to improve efficiency.
- Ensure that asset data is accessible to all staff and is updated in a central location to reduce errors and inaccuracies.

Deliverables

- Creation of a parks assets GIS layer on the City's Intramaps system.
- Provision of information to parks staff on appropriate processes for updating and accessing parks assets information.

Approach

The creation of the GIS layer will be carried out by the City of Joondalup.

Marketing and Promotion

Marketing and promotion will be carried out internally as required.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2014 – June 2015

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Unit

Information Technology

Bore Maintenance Program

New Project

Project Description

Iron build up in bores and irrigation systems is a significant problem which leads to blockages in the irrigation system and inefficient watering of City parks. A program for regular maintenance using a bore cleaning agent and air compressor will be implemented to reduce and prevent iron build up. This system reduces the need to remove pumps for repair.

Bores will also be fitted with recirculation valves to allow for filtration of bore water and injection of a bore cleaning product.

Project Objectives

- Implement routine maintenance of City bores to reduce the impact of iron build-up in order to improve water efficiency.

Deliverables

- Development and implementation of a Bore Maintenance Program that includes injection bore cleaning agent.
- Development of a Program to install recirculation valves in at least one bore each year.
- Ongoing implementation of the Pump and Bore Replacement Program through the Capital Works Budget.

Approach

Fitting of bore filters and implementation of the maintenance program will be carried out by the City of Joondalup.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2012 – June 2015

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Unit

Operation Services

Rain Sensor Program

New Project

Project Description

Rain sensors identify localised rain events and can be used to automatically turn off irrigation systems when rainfall is present. Rain sensors will be installed across all City parks to prevent water from being wasted.

Rain sensors will also improve staff efficiency by allowing for automatic shut down of irrigation systems in response to local weather conditions. Currently, staff need to turn irrigation systems off at individual sites or shut down the entire system across all parks from the Works Operation Centre.

Project Objectives

- Improve irrigation efficiency by utilising the best available local climate information.
- Improve community perception about the City's water management practices.

Deliverables

- The establishment of a program to install rain sensors in City parks, focusing initially on active and high profile parks, at a rate of 10 per year.

Approach

Rain sensors will be installed and managed by the City of Joondalup.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2012 – June 2015

Proposed Budget Source

Capital

Responsible Business Unit

Operation Services

Review of Herbicide Use Procedure Manual

New Project

Project Description

Herbicides, if used inappropriately, can have adverse water quality impacts. Herbicides are used to effectively manage weeds in the City's natural areas and parks. The City will undertake a review of its existing Pesticide Use Procedure Manual (to be renamed Herbicide Use Procedure Manual) to evaluate current procedures, identify alternative procedures, methods, or products to be used in the City's Weed Management Programs. Guidelines for chemical use near waterways and in sumps will be incorporated into the Manual to ensure these sensitive areas are managed appropriately.

Project Objectives

- Ensure the City uses herbicides in line with best management practice.
- Improve water quality of receiving water bodies by reducing the level of herbicide use within sensitive areas.

Deliverables

- Undertake a review the City's current Pesticide Use Procedure Manual to determine if environmentally sensitive procedures, methods or products can be utilised while retaining the same level of weed and pest management.
- The development of criteria for identifying environmentally sensitive areas to enhance the protection of receiving water bodies.
- The development of guidelines for the use of chemicals near environmentally sensitive areas to be incorporated into the revised Herbicide Use Procedure Manual.

Approach

The review of the *Herbicide Use Procedure Manual* and the development of guidelines for chemical use will be implemented by the City of Joondalup.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2012 – June 2013

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Unit

Operation Services

Review of Nutrient Management Practices

New Project

Project Description

A number of operational activities undertaken by the City have the potential to impact on local water quality. The City will review its nutrient management practices to see where improvements can be made to ensure that City operations have minimal impact on local water quality.

The Review will include an overview of:

- fertiliser use;
- lawn mowing;
- street sweeping;
- litter management;
- vehicle wash down procedures; and
- drainage system maintenance.

The South East Regional Centre for Urban Landcare (SERCUL) will be engaged to provide advice on best practice for Local Government as part of the Annual Nutrient Survey. The recommendations in the Annual Nutrient Survey will be used to develop potential procedures to improve the City's nutrient management practices.

The Review will make recommendations for improved nutrient management practices.

Project Objectives

- Ensure the implementation of best practice by determining where improvements can be made in the City's nutrient management practices.
- Protect local water quality by improving City operations and practices.

Deliverables

- Undertaking of a Review of all City practices that potentially impact on water quality.
- Development of a Report with recommendations to improve nutrient management practices in City operations.

Approach

The Review and actions arising from this project will be implemented by the City of Joondalup.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2014 – June 2015

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Unit

Strategic and Organisational Development

Artificial Wetlands Management Plan

New Project

Project Description

The City will develop an Artificial Wetlands Management Plan to ensure the implementation of best management practices for the City's artificial wetlands. The Artificial Wetlands Management Plan will ensure that hydrology, water quality, erosion and habitat protection are considered within the management of the City's constructed lakes and wetlands.

Water monitoring is conducted at wetland sites and this data will be used to inform the development of the Artificial Wetlands Management Plan.

Project Objectives

- Ensure City management of artificial wetlands considers hydrology, water quality, erosion and habitat protection to improve the ecological values of these wetlands.

Deliverables

- Completion of water quality monitoring and fauna/flora surveys at artificial wetlands.
- Development of an Artificial Wetlands Management Plan that covers all artificial water bodies in the City.

Approach

The Artificial Wetlands Management Plan will be developed and implemented by the City of Joondalup.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2012 – June 2013

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Unit

Infrastructure Management Services

Parks Redevelopment Program

Existing Project

Project Description

As part of the implementation of the Landscape Master Plan the City is implementing a Program of hydrozoning and ecozoning, and redesigning irrigation systems, to reduce groundwater use within its parks and open space areas. Hydrozoning is the grouping of plants with similar water requirements so that irrigation scheduling can be designed to ensure only required amounts of water are applied. Ecozoning is the exclusion of areas from irrigation because they do not require high quality turf or landscaping to support recreation, amenity or sporting activities.

As part of the project, amenity is also being improved to ensure community expectations are balanced with sustainable water management. The project has been successful in reducing groundwater use by up to 50 per cent in some parks.

Project Objectives

- Implement hydrozoning and ecozoning principles to reduce groundwater use in City parks.
- Increase the amenity and diversity of parks in the City.

Deliverables

- Development of detailed landscaping and irrigation design for identified parks to reduce irrigated areas.
- Implementation of redevelopment projects including: site preparation, reticulation removal and reconnection, turf removal, landscaping, installation of hard surfaces, mulching and provision of signage, at a rate of at least one park per year.
- Development of consultation strategies and provision of information to the local community on projects in their area.

Approach

The Parks Redevelopment Program will be implemented by the City of Joondalup and external contractors as required.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2012 – June 2015

Proposed Budget Source

Capital

Responsible Business Unit

Infrastructure Management Services

Operating Strategy for Groundwater Utilisation Review

Existing Project

Project Description

The development of an Operating Strategy is a licensing requirement for certain water users that addresses the operational management of groundwater and associated assets in order to improve water use efficiency.

The City developed its Operating Strategy in 2006 for its three groundwater licences (GWL 155582, 155515 and 155510) to operate and draw water from the Perth superficial aquifer. The Operating Strategy 2006-2016 supports the City's *Water Conservation Plan* and is in place for the 10 year duration of the City's licences. A mid-term review will ensure that the City's Operating Strategy is in line with current best practice.

The Operating Strategy describes the City's water use and abstraction regime, the water source being accessed and any relevant outcomes which need to be achieved to manage impacts on other users and the environment. The Strategy also includes a series of licensee's commitments that are incorporated into the licence conditions. These include clearly defining the licensee's responsibilities for managing and monitoring the impacts of taking the water and reporting requirements. The reviewed Operating Strategy will need to be approved by the Department of Water.

Project Objectives

- Ensure that the City's Operating Strategy is consistent with current best practice.
- Fulfil statutory licence conditions for the City's groundwater licences.

Deliverables

- A review of commitments in the Operating Strategy for Groundwater Utilisation.
- Submission of updated document to Department of Water for approval.

Approach

The Review will be conducted by the City of Joondalup under the guidance of the Department of Water.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2012 – June 2013

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Unit

Operation Services

WATER MANAGEMENT AREA: WATER SENSITIVE URBAN DESIGN

Objective: Promote and implement stormwater management practices that improve local water quality and reduce water consumption.

City of Joondalup Dual Density Code Policy

New Project

Project Description

The Dual Density Code Policy was developed as part of the City's Local Housing Strategy and encourages sustainable infill development to reduce water use and impacts to local water bodies. Through the Policy, the City will encourage and guide the implementation of water sensitive urban design (WSUD) in all new development and redevelopment. The Dual Density Code Policy has provisions for WSUD that protect local water quality from new and redevelopment occurring in the City.

Project Objectives

- Encourage redevelopment in the City that is water efficient and has minimal impact to local water bodies.
- Ensure new development optimises opportunities for harvesting and reuse of alternative water sources.

Deliverables

- Implementation of the Dual Density Code Policy through the City's planning process and through the provision of WSUD advice to developers.
- Achievement of WSUD principles within new and in-fill development within the City's Housing Opportunity Areas.

Approach

The implementation and policy review will be undertaken by the City of Joondalup. Collaborative projects with land developers will also be negotiated.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2014 – June 2015

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Unit

Planning Services

Stormwater Management Policy

New Project

Project Description

The City can improve water management through the implementation of water sensitive urban design in stormwater infrastructure maintenance. Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) is considered best practice because it considers the total water cycle, improves water quality and increases amenity.

The development and implementation of the Stormwater Management Policy will provide direction and guidance on the design and maintenance of drainage systems and the installation of infrastructure that facilitates infiltration and/or treatment. Flush kerbing, vegetated swales and soakwells will be used to protect property from flooding, with the added benefit of water quality and amenity improvement.

The adoption of best practice in new and redeveloped sites will also be ensured through the implementation of the Stormwater Management Policy and provision of advice on water sensitive urban design principles.

Project Objectives

- Ensure that City management of stormwater protects water quality of receiving environments and utilises opportunities for treatment, infiltration and reuse where possible.
- Improve amenity of stormwater infrastructure while retaining or improving flood management and treatment properties.
- Ensure best practice stormwater management is provided through planning and development.

Deliverables

- Development of the Stormwater Management Policy.
- WSUD is considered in land use planning process by the City's Planning Officers.
- WSUD is integrated into the City's management of stormwater and projects promoted to the community.

Approach

The development and implementation of the Stormwater Management Policy will be carried out by the City of Joondalup.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2012 – June 2015

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Unit

Infrastructure Management Services

City Sump Retrofit Program

Existing Project

Project Description

Drainage sumps are infiltration points for untreated stormwater and contribute to groundwater quality decline. Stormwater that is directed to sumps carries pollution such as fertilisers, pesticides and petrochemicals.

The City is implementing its City Sump Retrofit Program to increase the ecological and amenity values of its sumps. This 10-year Program has initially focused on sumps near Yellagonga Regional Park. Six sumps have been retrofitted, with the aim to expand the Program at a rate of two sumps per year.

The Retrofit Program focuses on the functionality of sumps to manage local flooding events. Biofiltration within sumps will also be maximised to ensure stormwater is treated before it infiltrates groundwater. Projects are limited by the depth, location and surrounding land uses, however, where possible, fencing will be removed to provide additional amenity benefit. Sump redevelopment is also an opportunity for underground storage of stormwater and allows for the improved utilisation of land for public open space.

Project Objectives

- Improve the water quality of local waterways, including groundwater, through the implementation of treatment measures in City sumps.
- Increase the amenity and functionality of drainage sumps in the City.

Deliverables

- Development of detailed engineering and landscape design for identified priority sumps to improve drainage function, treatment and amenity.
- Implementation of retrofit projects at a rate of two sumps per year.

Approach

The City Sump Retrofit Program will be implemented by the City of Joondalup. **Timeframe**

for Implementation

July 2012 – June 2015

Proposed Budget Source

Capital

Responsible Business Unit

Infrastructure Management Services

WATER MANAGEMENT AREA: CONTRACTS & PURCHASING

Objective: Minimise the consumption of, and impact to, water resources through the consideration of environmental criteria in City purchasing and tender decisions.

Green Purchasing Program

New Project

Project Description

The City can contribute to water conservation and water quality management through various purchasing mechanisms, which consider suppliers and products that are environmentally sustainable.

The City will develop a Green Purchasing Program that will integrate water criteria, as well as other environmental impacts, into purchasing decisions. This will ensure that the City purchases services and products that are environmentally sustainable.

Project Objectives

- Ensure that water use and water quality is considered in City purchasing decisions and formalised through the Green Purchasing Program.

Deliverables

- Development and integration of water criteria into the City's purchasing mechanisms.

Approach

This project will be implemented by the City of Joondalup.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2012 – June 2013

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Units

Strategic and Organisational Development

WATER MANAGEMENT AREA: STAFF EDUCATION AND PARTICIPATION

Objective: Provide staff with information regarding water consumption and water quality management that enables them to operate sustainably within the organisation.

Green Office 'Think Green' Program

Existing Project

Project Description

Staff education and awareness-raising is important in encouraging sustainable behaviour across the organisation. The Green Office 'Think Green' Program currently delivers water conservation education and awareness raising projects to City staff. The Program is focused on increasing participation by City staff in environmental projects and fostering behaviour change. There is opportunity to expand the Program to include more water related resources and activities and to review existing staff practices to improve sustainable water management.

The Program will be expanded to include:

- Regular reporting of scheme and groundwater use
- Water related resources and tips for staff
- Water quality improvement projects

Project Objectives

- Raise the awareness of the importance of water resources amongst City employees
- Ensure that staff utilise water resources in a sustainable manner during work activities.
- Ensure that City facilities and civic buildings have appropriate procedures, processes and infrastructure in place to achieve sustainable water management outcomes.

Deliverables

- Inclusion of water consumption data on the Corporate Dashboard of the City's Intranet.
- Development of waterwise and water quality management tips on the Intranet.
- Delivery of water related activities and events that provide opportunities for staff participation.

Approach

The Green Office 'Think Green' Program will be implemented by the City of Joondalup.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2012 – June 2015

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Unit

Strategic and Organisational Development

WATER MANAGEMENT AREA: COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND PARTICIPATION

Objective: Provide opportunities for community education and participation in water efficiency and water quality improvement initiatives.

Interactive Parks and Reserves Database

New Project

Project Description

Communication of the City's water management projects and assets could be improved through the development of a publicly accessible Parks and Reserve Database. The development of this feature on the City's website will allow for the integration of locally specific information on parks and reserves in the City to promote water conservation and water efficiency practices in the wider community. The project will also make the community more aware of the environmental issues at specific sites and encourage environmentally sensitive use of parks and reserves.

Project Objectives

- Provide information to City residents relating to location of parks and reserves, environmental condition, infrastructure, facilities and water management projects.
- Promote City water conservation and water quality projects to the wider community.
- Encourage appropriate use of the City's parks and reserves and associated assets.
- Foster a greater community appreciation for the City's parks and reserves.

Deliverables

- Development of information on key focus areas, including water, biodiversity, facilities, for each park and reserve to be displayed on the interactive database.
- Development of an interactive database on the City's website.
- Promotion of database to the community.

Approach

This Project will be developed by the City of Joondalup.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2013 – June 2014

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Unit

Governance and Marketing

Environmental Education Program

Existing Project

Project Description

Community education is vital in influencing behaviour change and this fosters improved environmental management in the community. The City has developed a coordinated program of environmental education activities through its Environmental Education Program (EEP). Water management activities and resources will be incorporated into the existing Program, under the banner of *Think Green – Water*, to promote water conservation and water quality improvement practices. Some of the activities that will be implemented as part of this project include those targeting households, schools and businesses.

The Environmental Education Program includes the development of:

- Water related education resources
- Water conservation and efficiency information in community newspapers, other publications and the City's website
- Waterwise workshops and other water education events

Project Objectives

- Promote behaviour change in the community through the provision of water conservation information and resources.
- Awareness-raising in the community about water quality management.
- Interaction with the City of Joondalup community to achieve sustainable water management across the City.

Deliverables

- Development of water related resources for the community.
- Development and delivery of water related workshops and events.

Approach

This Program will be developed by the City of Joondalup, although external experts will be engaged as required.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2012 – June 2015

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Unit

Strategic and Organisational Development

Yellagonga Community Awareness Project

Existing Project

Project Description

The Yellagonga Community Awareness Project addresses key behaviours that have a negative impact on water quality in Yellagonga Regional Park. Some of these behaviours include bird-feeding, littering, irresponsible pet ownership, inappropriate access to foreshore areas and practices in the home and garden.

The Project aims to create awareness about impacts on the wetland environment and empower the community to change their behaviour and contribute to improved water quality management. Some of the sub-projects being implemented include:

- Green Frog Stencilling Program
- Prevention of Hand-feeding Wildlife Campaign
- Feral Animal Awareness Campaign
- Responsible Pet Ownership Campaign
- Turtle Awareness Campaign

Project Objectives

- Increase environmental awareness of the Yellagonga Catchment amongst the local community.
- Reduce negative impacts in Yellagonga Regional Park caused by misunderstanding in the community.
- Encourage volunteer involvement in park management.

Deliverables

- Implementation of the Green Frog Stencilling Program near stormwater drains.
- Development of resources that promote appropriate behaviour in Yellagonga Regional Park.
- Provision of information to the community regarding Yellagonga Regional Park and current projects.

Approach

This project will be implemented by the City of Joondalup, although external experts will be engaged as required.

Marketing and Promotion

Marketing and promotion of this project will be carried out as per the Yellagonga Community Awareness Project Plan.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2012 – June 2014

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Unit

Strategic and Organisational Development

ECOSTAR

Existing Project

Project Description

ECOSTAR is a community awareness initiative developed by the City of Newcastle, that uses a star rating system to show improvements in both water and energy efficiency. ECOSTAR ratings are used in City of Joondalup facilities to promote retrofitting projects and to encourage the community to improve water and energy efficiency in their homes.

The Program utilises the ECOSTAR plaque which is a passive communication tool that demonstrates to the community the progress of each site towards achieving a six star energy and water efficiency rating. This communication helps to build greater trust in the community of sustainable technologies.

Project Objectives

- Improve the City's environmental performance through systematically upgrading the City's community facilities with water saving technologies.
- Raise the community's awareness of environmental technologies through the demonstration and promotion of technologies within City facilities.
- Communicate the progress of the City's environmental improvement initiatives through the placement of ECOSTAR plaques and completed stars.

Deliverables

- Installation of water efficient technologies in City facilities.
- Evaluation and rating of City facilities using the ECOSTAR rating framework.
- Promotion of ECOSTAR rated facilities to the community through ECOSTAR plaques and on the City's website.

Approach

This project will be implemented by the City of Joondalup, although external experts will be engaged as required.

Marketing and Promotion

Marketing and promotion of this project will be carried out at sites utilising the ECOSTAR rating system and promoted on the City's website.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2012 – June 2015

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Unit

Strategic and Organisational Development

WATER MANAGEMENT AREA: PARTNERSHIPS AND POLICY

Objective: Develop partnerships with the State Government and external stakeholders to enhance water conservation and water quality improvement opportunities within the City.

Water Recycling Feasibility Study

New Project

Project Description

Wastewater has traditionally been viewed as a waste product; however with declining water availability, is now recognised as a valuable resource. The City will investigate the feasibility of reusing wastewater from Beenyup Wastewater Treatment Plant and other water recycling opportunities in the City. The City will liaise with the Water Corporation and other stakeholders to investigate partnership opportunities.

This project supports the WA Water Recycling Target of 30 per cent by 2030 and could potentially reduce the 45 gigalitres of wastewater that is discharged from Beenyup Wastewater Treatment Facility each year.

Potential water recycling opportunities from City owned facilities will also be investigated and could include utilising pool backwash at Craigie Leisure Centre or small scale greywater reuse schemes.

A feasibility study investigating water recycling opportunities will be produced detailing the feasibility in terms of economic, social and environmental considerations.

Project Objectives

- Determine the feasibility, in consideration of economic, social and environmental implications and benefits, of using recycled water for irrigation purposes.

Deliverables

- Development of a Feasibility Study into water recycling opportunities from Beenyup Wastewater Treatment Plant and other water recycling opportunities areas in the City.

Approach

Initial investigations will be carried out by the City of Joondalup. Stakeholders may be engaged if the project progresses.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2013 – June 2014

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Units

Infrastructure Management Services

Cities as Water Supply Catchments Research Program

New Project

Project Description

Cities as Water Supply Catchments (CWSC) is a national research program that was expanded to include WA in 2011. Its vision is to harness the potential of stormwater to overcome water shortages, reduce urban temperatures, and improve waterway health and the landscape of Australian cities. CWSC has eight separate but interlinked research projects. Its integrated demonstration and communications strategies address key issues which have so far restricted the on-site capture and use of stormwater.

The WA Research hub is located at the University of Western Australia and the newly formed WA Consortium includes the Department of Water, Swan River Trust, Water Corporation and ten WA Local Governments. A WA Research hub was established to ensure that stormwater harvesting research, which has traditionally been undertaken in the eastern states, considers the climatic and hydro geological conditions in WA. The Program is scheduled to end in 2013/14 after which it will become the Water Sensitive Cities Cooperative Research Centre and look at water management more holistically.

Project Objectives

- Collaborate with leading research organisations and other Local Governments to ensure that research into stormwater harvesting is WA specific.
- Ensure the City has access to the best available science on stormwater harvesting and peripheral research into institutional barriers, land use planning, capacity building and adaptive governance.

Deliverables

- Recognition of the City as a financial partner of the consortium as identified in promotional material.
- City attendance and participation in workshops and training opportunities.
- City participation in research, workshop and resource development opportunities.

Approach

The City of Joondalup will be involved in the Program as part of the WA Consortium.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2012 – June 2015

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Unit

Infrastructure Management Services

Waterwise Council Program

Existing Project

Project Description

The Waterwise Council Program is a joint initiative between the Water Corporation and Department of Water, with support from ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability. The aim of the Program is to build a co-operative working relationship with Local Governments to improve water use efficiency.

The City joined the Waterwise Council Program in 2009 and was officially endorsed as a Waterwise Council in the same year. Criteria for Waterwise endorsement included implementation of water projects identified in the City's Local Water Action Plan and Waterwise training for staff in the areas of: Internal water auditing; External water auditing; and Waterwise irrigation. The City is required to demonstrate an ongoing commitment to water conservation and is assessed against criteria, set annually by the Water Corporation, to retain Waterwise endorsement

Project Objectives

- Demonstrate leadership in water conservation through the gaining of knowledge and new skills regarding best practice water conservation.
- Foster partnerships with the State's Water Utility, Water Corporation and the State's Water Management Agency, Department of Water.
- Leverage opportunities for staff training, access to resources and promotion.
- Promote the City's water performance through the use of Waterwise branding.

Deliverables

- Implementation of projects that achieve Waterwise criteria on an annual basis to retain Waterwise status.
- Development and submission of the City's annual review detailing water use data and status of water conservation projects to the Water Corporation.

Approach

The Waterwise Council Program is implemented by the City of Joondalup in liaison with the Water Corporation and Department of Water.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2012 – June 2015

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Unit

Strategic and Organisational Development

Midge Steering Group

Existing Project

Project Description

Midge populations in and around the City's wetlands are closely linked to water quality. Improvements to water quality are therefore likely to reduce midge populations and the overall health of receiving water bodies.

The City of Joondalup has had a formal agreement with the City of Wanneroo and Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) for managing midge within the wetlands of the Yellagonga Regional Park since 1999. This partnership was established as it was considered that the midge issue emanates from the surrounding catchment areas and that midge management requires the expertise and resources of the three agencies to be integrated.

The main objective of the Midge Management Strategy Partnership Agreement 2010-2015 is to encourage an effective and sustainable partnership for the purposes of managing nuisance midge within wetlands of the Yellagonga Regional Park. This is achieved through improving cooperation, communication and collaboration between the two spheres of government.

Project Objectives

- For control and management of nuisance midge within the wetland system of the Yellagonga Regional Park, through funding midge larval and water monitoring, nuisance reduction using pesticide application when required, other intervention strategies, research projects in an effort to better understand the factors contributing to the seasonal midge plagues and public information and education.
- To arrange for the allocation, management and administration of funds for the strategy.

Deliverables

- Development and implementation of a larval and water quality monitoring program.
- Application of chemical treatment as required in line with current DEC regulations.
- Undertaking of research into midge populations and their environment.
- Implementation of a Midge Education Program to inform local residents about water quality and midge management.
- Development of a Report on the *Midge Management Strategy Implementation Plan* (2010 – 2015).

Approach

The Midge Steering Group is a partnership project with the City of Wanneroo and DEC. The City of Joondalup participates in the Steering Group and implement projects as required.

Timeframe for Implementation

July 2012 – June 2015

Proposed Budget Source

Operational

Responsible Business Unit

Compliance and Regulatory Services

10.0 Monitoring and Review

In line with the City's Project Management Framework, the City Water Plan 2012 – 2015 will be reviewed on an annual basis. The review will include an assessment of the status of each Water Management Project with an update being provided for each project.

10.1 Water Indicators

Water indicators have been developed to allow for appropriate reporting and evaluation of the City Water Plan 2012 - 2015. These indicators will be reported on during the annual review process.

Indicator	Sector	Goal
Annual corporate groundwater consumption per capita Number of parks redeveloped for water conservation outcomes per year	Corporate – water conservation (groundwater)	Reduce corporate groundwater use by 10 per cent per capita below 2010/11 consumption by 2014/15
Annual corporate scheme water consumption per capita Number of upgrades to water fittings in City buildings per year	Corporate – water conservation (scheme)	Reduce corporate scheme water use by 5 per cent per capita below 2010/11 consumption by 2014/15
Annual community scheme water consumption per capita Number of community education resources/workshops developed per year	Community – water conservation (total scheme)	Reduce community scheme water use by 5 per cent per capita below 2010/11 consumption by 2014/15
Number of sumps retrofitted for water quality outcomes per year Number of staff education programs implemented per year	Corporate – water quality	Implement water quality improvement projects through best practice City operations, procedures and policy that target: Water Monitoring and Reporting; Built Environment; Management of Natural Areas and Public Open Space; and Staff Education and Participation
Number of community education initiatives implemented per year Number of community resources/workshops developed per year	Community – water quality	Implement water quality improvement projects that encourage community responsibility for water quality improvement through: Water Sensitive Urban Design, Community Education and Participation; and Partnerships and Policy

11.0 References

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Draft City Water Plan Community Consultation and Communication Plan

Purpose of the Consultation

- To obtain feedback on the City of Joondalup Draft City Water Plan.

Who will be consulted?

- The wider City of Joondalup community.
- Interest groups including the City of Joondalup Friends Groups.
- Key external stakeholders including the Department of Water, the Water Corporation and the Department of Environment and Conservation.

How will they be consulted?

Interest Groups and key external stakeholders will receive:

- A personally addressed letter explaining the purpose and objectives of the Draft City Water Plan;
- A Feedback Form;
- Hard copy of the Draft City Water Plan; and
- Reply-paid envelope.

The wider City of Joondalup community will receive:

- Information via a Community Newspaper advert, information of the City's website and through a Media Release.
- The option to complete an online Feedback Form.

Anonymity

It will be a requirement for respondents to include their name and address in order for the Feedback Form to be accepted as a valid response. This will be stated on the Feedback Form.

Date of Commencement and Duration of Consultation

- Following endorsement by Council for public advertising, advertisements and media releases will commence in the next available edition of the local newspapers.
- The mail-out to interest groups and key external stakeholders will commence 20 April 2012.
- Length of advertising period will be 21 days commencing Monday, 23 April 2012.

Communication Methods to be used

Local Newspapers/Media Opportunities

- Quarter page advertisement;
- Articles in the local newspapers; and
- Media statement and advertisement and instructions on timing.

Website

Information of the City's website with to include:

- Electronic Copy of Draft City Water Plan; and
- Online Feedback Form.

Summary of Documents Required for the Consultation

- Hard copy of Draft City Water Plan;
- Covering letters to interest groups and key external stakeholders;
- Electronic copy of the Draft City Water Plan;
- Hard copy Feedback Form;
- Online Feedback Form; and
- Reply-paid envelopes.