

# City of Joondalup

Landscape Master Plan 2009 – 2019



## vision

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

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

## Index

1	Introduction	3
2	Planning Framework	4
3	Aim and Principles	5
4	Themes	6
5	Key Focus Areas	6
6	Timeframes	6
7	Glossary of Terms	7
8	Acronyms and Abbreviations	7
9	City of Joondalup Business and Services Units	7
10	<b>Key Focus Area 1: City-Wide Landscaping Image</b>	8
11	<b>Key Focus Area 2: Management and Development</b>	10
12	<b>Key Focus Area 3: Joondalup CBD</b>	13
13	<b>Key Focus Area 4: Parks</b>	15
14	<b>Key Focus Area 5: Verges and Medians</b>	17
15	<b>Key Focus Area 6: Community Buildings</b>	19

## 1 Introduction

For the past 30 years, the City of Joondalup (and its predecessor, the City of Wanneroo) has experienced a period of significant urban residential growth in which many styles of urban form and related open space have been established. The City of Joondalup's current rate of urban expansion is almost static; however, the legacy of these established spaces remains.

Some of the public open space (POS) areas within the City include: bush forever sites; conservation category wetlands; regional parks; areas of passive and active recreation; a wide range of purpose-built sporting grounds; and generous verges and medians.

For the purposes of this Plan, passive and active recreation areas, purpose-built sporting grounds, verges and medians are collectively referred to as CPOSVM (Created Public Open Space, Verges, and Medians). Natural landscape components of public open space such as bush forever sites, conservation category wetlands and regional parks are not within the scope of this document as they are not created landscapes and are managed via specific environmental strategies.

The City has recognised that there are a number of important external drivers that may have a profound impact on the future provision of CPOSVM. Chief among these is recognition that supplies of groundwater used to irrigate much of the CPOSVM are finite; in many instances fully allocated; and if current predictions of accelerated climate change over the southwest of WA become reality, water availability may significantly limit irrigation processes and the provision of CPOSVM.

In addition to water supply concerns, community expectations of POS provision also affect master landscape planning. The community currently expects a wide range of experiences from the City of Joondalup's POS. These include:

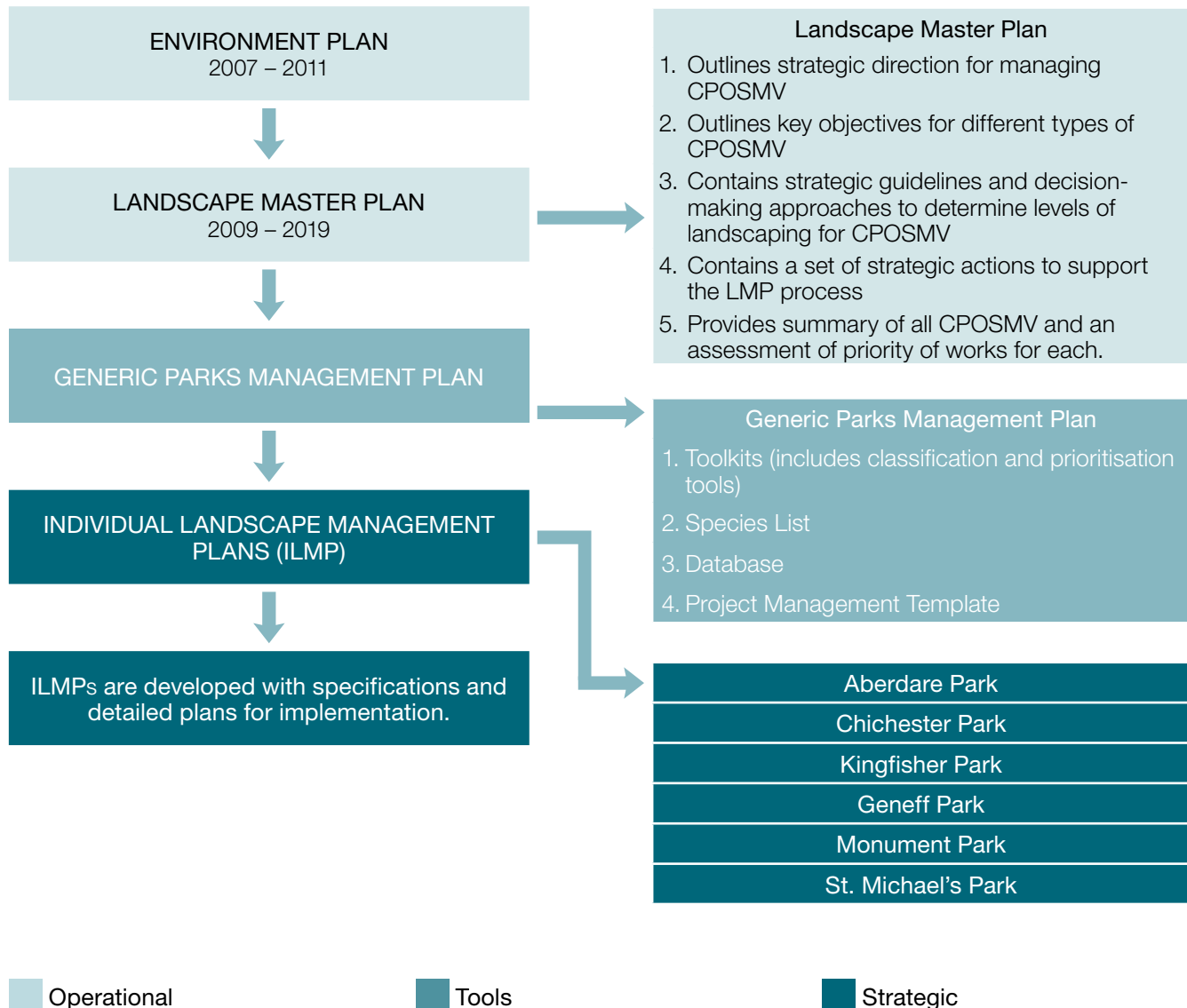
- The opportunity for passive recreational pursuits in 'natural' bush land ecosystems;
- Active and passive recreational opportunities within attractive and functional created landscapes incorporating expanses of irrigated turf, manicured garden beds and more natural areas;
- Attractive and functional streetscapes, i.e., verges and medians; and
- The provision of a wide range of purpose-built sporting grounds based mostly on areas of irrigated turf.

As well as balancing finite water resources against the community's expectations of POS experiences, local governments must also contend with a range of statutory obligations placed upon them by state and federal agencies. These include: protection; rehabilitation and management of areas of the conservation estate; assessment and reporting provisions for water usage; and a range of other sustainability reporting initiatives.

In July 2007, the Minister for Water Resources announced that the State Government would begin limiting the amount of water that local governments can extract from groundwater resources. The limit has been set at 7500 kilolitres per hectare per year, (although this amount can be aggregated across the whole local government area). To achieve this target, all local governments within the Perth Metropolitan Area must develop and implement a Water Conservation Plan (WCP) to indicate how they will reduce groundwater consumption directed at POS irrigation. The City lodged its WCP in July 2008 and has aligned initiatives contained within the WCP to also reflect the actions in this Landscape Master Plan.

This Plan presents a strategic framework for the City of Joondalup to evolve individual landscape plans over the next 20 years and allows the City to be well placed in adapting to the challenges and opportunities created by climate change.

## 2 Planning Framework – A strategic model for landscape management



All ILMPs, once produced, are entered into CPOSMV database and GIS, and then maintained when works are completed.

The City's Environment Plan 2007-2011 requires the development of a Landscape Master Plan. As the Landscape Master Plan is implemented, more detailed individual landscape management plans will be subsequently developed to reflect the principles contained within the Plan and to guide the implementation of on ground works within individually prioritised CPOSMV and building surrounds.

The strategic model shown above depicts the relationship between each level of implementation and the tools required to achieve the successful completion of actions. The model also highlights the strategic nature of the Landscape Master Plan as an overarching instrument used to provide direction for all subsequent individual landscaping plans.



### 3 Aim and Principles

The aim of landscape master planning is to clarify and develop City policy and planning for landscaping within the City's jurisdiction.

The following principles will underpin all future planning of initiatives relating to landscapes within the City, while also addressing the key drivers for change.

These principles include:

- Provide an image for the City in its CBD and entry points of high visibility that demonstrate the use of colour and indigenous species that exemplify the biodiversity of Joondalup;
- Provide more opportunities for passive recreational pursuits in public open space and 'natural' bushland ecosystems;
- Increase active and passive recreational opportunities within attractive and functional landscapes incorporating expanses of irrigated turf, maintained native garden beds and rehabilitating more natural bushland areas;
- Provide an effective response to the issue of climate change through reducing overall water consumption patterns across the City where appropriate;
- Provide attractive created landscapes and maintained native garden beds around key community facilities;
- Provide a wide range of purpose built sporting grounds based mostly on areas of irrigated turf where community utilisation can be maximised;
- Provide attractive and functional streetscapes i.e. verges and medians;
- Ensure that the City's Town Planning Scheme and development plans for commercial and residential development reflect the principles of landscape master planning; and
- Ensure community awareness and engagement occurs during planning and implementation processes'.

## 4 Themes

The City of Joondalup's Strategic Asset Management Framework, in support of the planning framework, High-level themes are drawn from the adopted principles that will resonate within actions:

- promotion of biodiversity
- reduction of water use
- provision of diverse and high-quality recreational and sporting opportunities
- representing the City via a consistent and iconic landscape image
- utilising community consultation and education opportunities

## 5 Key Focus Areas

The Landscape Master Plan comprises six Key Focus Areas which contain actions for the implementation of a City wide landscaping program. The Key Focus Areas have been determined by classifying types of public open spaces subject to landscaping activities by the City and also considering overarching generic requirements for undertaking a City wide landscaping program that will apply to all the classified areas. Each Key Focus Area (KFA) will contain outcomes, objectives and actions.

The Six Key Focus Areas are:

**KFA 1** - A City-Wide Landscaping Image

**KFA 2** - Management and Development

**KFA 3** - Joondalup CBD

**KFA 4** - Parks

**KFA 5** - Verges and Medians

**KFA 6** - Community Buildings Surrounds

## 6 Timeframes

<b>Ongoing</b>	Actions that underpin the implementation process and are incorporated into annual planning and budget processes.
<b>Short</b>	1 – 3 years: Actions are to be completed during 2009-2011.
<b>Medium</b>	4 – 6 years: Actions are to be completed during 2012-2015.
<b>Long</b>	7 – 10 years: Actions are to be completed during 2016-2019.

## 7 Glossary of Terms

<b>Hydrozone</b>	Application of different amounts of irrigation water to various zones, according to need, e.g. active turf requirements compared with that of passive turf.
<b>Ecozone</b>	Area where native (local) plants are used to reduce irrigation water applications.
<b>Active turf</b>	High-maintenance turf with a durable, high quality surface condition suitable for the requirements of active sporting pursuits, such as first class sports grounds.
<b>Passive turf</b>	Low-maintenance turf with a medium quality surface condition suitable for low-wear applications such as recreational parks and reserves.

## 8 Acronyms and Abbreviations

<b>LMP</b>	Landscape Master Plan
<b>ILMP</b>	Individual Landscape Management Plan (for parks, verges, median or building surrounds)
<b>POS</b>	Public Open Space
<b>CPOSVM</b>	Created Public Open Space Verges and Mediums
<b>WCP</b>	Water Conservation Plan
<b>KFA</b>	Key Focus Area
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information System
<b>CBD</b>	Central Business District

## 9 City of Joondalup Business and Services Units

<b>APES</b>	Approvals, Planning and Environmental Services
<b>LS</b>	Leisure Services
<b>HR</b>	Human Resources
<b>IS</b>	Infrastructure Services
<b>IT</b>	Information Technology
<b>SD</b>	Strategic Development





## 10 Key Focus Area 1: City-Wide Landscaping Image

The City of Joondalup's goal in landscape design is to create high quality, aesthetically pleasing and health-promoting local surroundings which balance the needs and values of the community with preservation of the natural ecology of the City.

As evidence of climate change grows, so does the community's expectations for the City to deliver environmentally responsible landscape management practices whilst, at the same time, continuing to deliver attractive and functional public open space amenities. Landscape designs within the City will project a strong, positive and consistent image of the City as an outstanding place in which to live, work and play. Features used to create this image will seek to balance the community's demands for high quality recreational facilities with the need for reduced water consumption and protection of biodiversity.

These imperatives will be most strikingly demonstrated in the landscaping treatments of major arterial roads within the City. The verges and medians of these roads will feature water sensitive designs that showcase the progression of local native flora from the ocean in the west to the wetlands in the east. This will create a unique image for the City in highly visible and utilised areas by creatively using attractive indigenous species. The incorporation of local native plant species will permit maximum water efficiency, and these created habitats will support ecosystems that sustain native fauna.

The distinctive 'brand' image created in these iconic arterial road projects will be carried through to neighbouring landscaped community buildings and public open spaces through the use of similar plants, hardstand treatments, and artwork. Innovative water saving approaches such as the hydro-zoning and eco-zoning of City parks, verges and medians will complement the image and will be communicated to the public through educational campaigns which highlight these examples of responsible environmental stewardship.

Joondalup's Central Business District will have a distinctly higher profile streetscape treatment that defines the character of the inner city as an inviting meeting place and functional district with its own style and purpose. A unique sense of place will be achieved in the CBD through the application of theme plantings including exotic trees and shrubs, as well as uniquely branded hardstand features such as outdoor furniture, paving, lighting infrastructure and artwork.

## Objectives:

- To ensure that the City’s public landscape incorporates high quality feature spaces which benefit the community and create a sense of identity and ownership for the residents who live in or visit the City.
- To ensure that high standards of amenity in City landscaping treatments will be maintained whilst also achieving water conservation objectives.
- To ensure that a consistent City landscaping image is created via a suite of landscaping elements which combine to brand the City of Joondalup as unique and inviting.

## Actions:

Action Number	Action	Responsible Business Unit	Timeframe for completion
1.1	Develop concepts for landscaping elements that will create a unique image for the City of Joondalup and will be incorporated into various public open spaces. This will include water-wise concepts, feature plants, hard-stand artwork and built forms.	SD and IS	Short
1.2	Develop and implement a community awareness strategy that promotes and provides a source of ongoing information about the City Landscape Master Plan initiatives.	SD and Marketing	Ongoing
1.3	Investigate opportunities for the City’s landscaping image to be integrated with other City branding mechanisms.	SD and Marketing	Short
1.4	Develop and implement a community feedback mechanism to gauge and monitor community reaction as landscape projects are implemented.	SD	Ongoing
1.5	Develop guidelines and a toolkit to assist Officers implementing community consultation processes for individual landscaping projects.	SD and IS	Short
1.6	Measure and report on total water usage in accordance with the City’s Water Conservation Plan and the City’s commitment to the ICLEI water campaign.	SD	Ongoing



## 11 Key Focus Area 2: Management and Development

### 2.1 Plant Species Management and Supply

Plant species selected for inclusion in the City's landscaping works will preferentially be local provenance varieties where their use is feasible. In certain landscape circumstances, other native species or exotic plants may be selected. In any case, the timely provision of sufficient reproductive propagating resources such as in the form of seeds, cuttings, rhizomes, etc, in sufficient quantity and quality will be vital to the success of individual landscape projects. The City will take steps to ensure the adequate supply of propagating materials for its landscape projects, with particular focus on local provenance species.

Nursery facilities will be identified for producing the necessary tube stock and advanced plants based on their capacity to reliably supply high quality local provenance and other necessary plants in the required quantities and timeframes. The City recognises the crucial role of horticultural hygiene practices as a foundation for preventing the spread of major plant diseases through planting programs; thus the City will develop purchasing guidelines, to be applied to all nursery plant stock and at-risk landscaping materials, aimed at minimising the risk from plant pathogens.

#### Objectives:

- To ensure that the City both adequately resources and adopts a long-term commitment to achieving the objectives of the Landscape Master Plan.
- To establish long-term procurement arrangements for the supply of local provenance and other plant nursery stock required for landscaping projects.
- To ensure that the risk of exposing the City's public open spaces to plant pathogens is minimised.
- To ensure the community is provided with relevant information to encourage understanding and acceptance of the City's Landscape Master Plan.

## Actions:

Action Number	Action	Responsible Business Unit	Timeframe for completion
2.1.1	Conduct a pilot program to determine methods for the establishment of local plant species from seed and cuttings.	IS	Short
2.1.2	Investigate and make recommendations on the merits of expanding the City's plant nursery facilities to grow a significant proportion of plants required for the seven iconic road landscaping projects and other City landscaping projects, compared with contracting this function to an external provider(s).	IS	Short
2.1.3	Establish long-term supply arrangements in respect of establishing and maintaining seed bank resources and the provision of nursery plant stock.	IS	Short
2.1.4	Develop and implement a City of Joondalup standard to be applied to all of the City's suppliers of nursery plant stock and at-risk landscaping materials designed to minimise the risk of spreading plant pathogens.	SD and IS	Short
2.1.5	Develop a succession planning strategy to ensure the City's ongoing horticultural knowledge and skill base into the future.	HR and IS	Medium
2.1.6	Investigate opportunities for securing Plant Breeders' Rights over eligible plant varieties propagated by the City.	IS	Ongoing
2.1.7	Develop guidelines for species selection that prioritise plants with greater longevity, low maintenance requirements, low water consumption and high biodiversity value.	SD and IS	Short

## 2.2 Maintenance

The City of Joondalup provides an array of maintenance services for its landscaped assets including the upkeep of irrigation systems, weed spraying, pruning of trees and bedding plants, turfed areas and drainage facilities which ensure the ongoing attractiveness, functionality, safety and efficient operation of the City's public open spaces, medians and verges.

To facilitate the most effective use of maintenance resources the future maintenance requirements of City landscape projects will be considered at the project design stage. Aspects of landscape design that impact on maintenance, such as plant species selection, irrigation system design and the choice of materials will be chosen with a view to practical and cost-effective ongoing maintenance.

## Objectives:

- To ensure that, for all landscape treatments, the planning and budgetary processes of the City consider and allow for adequate ongoing maintenance requirements and incorporate high quality designs which reduce maintenance requirements.
- To ensure that the City has the maintenance capacity to sustain the implementation of and ongoing maintenance requirements of landscaping treatments.
- To develop appropriate systems and processes required to support the on-going maintenance of works under the Landscape Master Plan.

## Actions:

Action Number	Action	Responsible Business Unit	Timeframe for completion
<b>Irrigation Systems</b>			
2.2.1	Undertake an audit of all current irrigation system assets and map these on the City's GIS, including design, specification, and maintenance records.	IS and IT	Medium
2.2.2	Establish a program to benchmark the performance of all City irrigation systems against Best Practice standards and establish an ongoing program for regular performance assessment. Record the results graphically on GIS.	IS and IT	Ongoing
2.2.3	Devise and implement a scheme for the City's irrigation operators to become accredited under Irrigation Australia's Certification Program, or a suitable alternative.	IS and HR	Long
2.2.4	Investigate solutions to ameliorate problems caused by dissolved iron in groundwater.	IS and SD	Long
<b>Other</b>			
2.2.5	Modify the current Generic Parks Management Plan to include tree and plant selection criteria based on low maintenance requirements.	SD	Short
2.2.6	Implement the practice whereby new City landscape works projects will use the modified Generic Parks Management Plan as a mandatory planning tool.	SD and IS	Short
2.2.7	Investigate Best Practice for weed control methods and management of associated chemicals, and then develop a weed management strategy and guidelines.	SD	Medium
2.2.8	Prior to undertaking landscaping works ensure that existing vegetation will be assessed for preservation and inclusion in the landscaping design.	IS	Ongoing
2.2.9	Develop and implement a maintenance plan for street verge trees including, wherever feasible, the replacement of dead or damaged trees with equivalent specimens.	IS	Long



## 12 Key Focus Area 3: Joondalup CBD

A key focus of the City of Joondalup Landscape Master Plan is to enhance the welcoming, pleasing environment of the Joondalup CBD with significant improvements to its aesthetic and functional appeal. In particular, this will be achieved through the development of a structured approach to streetscape tree and shrub planting, which will establish a verdant, shady and inviting signature statement and identity for the CBD.

Street trees and shrubs used in CBD landscape designs will mesh harmoniously with other aspects of the streetscape such as buildings, awnings and public seating as well as providing shade to alfresco diners and car park facilities. Amenity in the CBD will be further enhanced through the strategic inclusion of hardstand elements, such as seating and artwork, which will incorporate exclusive identifying features in their design so as to permit branding opportunities for the CBD.

Whilst the Landscape Master Plan demonstrates a general preference for the use of local native tree and shrub species it also recognises that within certain landscaping situations, particularly in the CBD, exotic species may be an appropriate choice for a range of reasons, such as passive solar designs, visual impact and the capacity to thrive in confined and highly urbanised areas.

### Objectives:

- To develop and implement functional, attractive and water-wise streetscape treatments in the Joondalup CBD, featuring theme plants (including non-invasive exotic species) that are used in the CBD and not in other landscaped areas in the City.
- To educate the public on the City's application of water wise concepts in its CBD landscaping works.
- To improve recreational opportunities within the Joondalup CBD through enhanced landscaping.
- To retain, maintain, rehabilitate and integrate existing natural bushland areas within the Joondalup CBD to complement landscaping works.

## Actions:

Action Number	Action	Responsible Business Unit	Timeframe for completion
3.1	Develop a strategic landscaping plan for the CBD which delivers a water-wise, welcoming, shaded and functional identity centered on tactical street tree planting and complementary shrubbery which may include exotic species.	SD, APES and IS	Short
3.2	Investigate suitable non-invasive tree and shrub species for the CBD, including appropriate establishment and maintenance practices and protection from vandalism.	SD and IS	Short
3.3	Develop a strategy that aims to educate the public on water wise concepts employed within the CBD landscape.	SD and Marketing	Medium
3.4	Identify and implement an innovative waterwise garden to showcase within the CBD.	SD and IS	Medium
3.5	Investigate appropriate landscape elements, such as pathways, seating, signage, and shelters, within natural bushland areas in the Joondalup CBD that will encourage passive recreational activities.	SD and IS	Long



## 13 Key Focus Area 4: Parks

It is increasingly recognised that the availability of quality open green spaces is fundamental to the health and well being of the community. These facilities allow for a range of recreational and social activities that promote active lifestyles and contact with the natural environment. The City of Joondalup has a wide variety of small and large sporting and recreational parks and the City is committed to further enhancing these facilities. However, the threat of climate change poses a major challenge for the City of Joondalup in both maintaining the biodiversity of its natural areas and maintaining the current availability and amenity of public open space facilities.

The City of Joondalup will continue to provide first-class sporting and recreational open spaces whilst working to improve water use efficiency by employing specific tools and techniques, including:

- Optimising irrigation systems for maximum water-use efficiency;
- Hydro-zoning of park turf surfaces;
- Eco-zoning of vegetated areas in parks surrounding turfed surfaces as well as road verges and medians.

The development of specific plans for the establishment or re-development of individual sporting and recreational parks within the City incorporate the above mentioned concepts and, depending on the particular location and circumstances, will be assessed on issues including:

- Community value/site prominence;
- Local demographics/needs analysis, after conducting a facilities audit and considering opportunities for facility sharing and scheduling of facility use;
- Alternative water source options, such as use of recycled water or storm water.

### Objectives:

- To ensure that City parks are managed to high levels of amenity to encourage increased physical activity in the City.
- To ensure that the City's water consumption complies with regulatory requirements.
- To develop skills among staff in the application of ecozoning and hydrozoning techniques through pilot projects.



## Actions:

Action Number	Action	Responsible Business Unit	Timeframe for completion
<b>Water Efficiency and Turf Management</b>			
4.1	Perform cost-benefit analysis to determine the most cost effective combination of ecozoning, hydrozoning and improvements to irrigation system performance to improve water use efficiency in individual parks.	SD and IS	Ongoing
4.2	Investigate and implement the use of soil moisture monitoring technology to assist in rational irrigation scheduling.	SD and IS	Short
4.3	Identify and implement irrigation industry best practice for new irrigation systems and system upgrades.	IS	Short
4.4	Development of new and redevelopment of existing open space turf sites to utilise kikuyu turf in the short term and consideration to be given to utilising superior turf varieties as they become available.	IS	Ongoing
4.5	Develop guidelines for evaluating and improving the suitability of soils in planting areas.	IS and SD	Medium
4.6	Investigate opportunities for using artificial turf in City landscaping.	SD and IS	Long
<b>Recreational Opportunities</b>			
4.7	Create a priority listing of parks within the City of Joondalup for which individual landscape plans will be developed.	SD	Short
4.8	Develop individual park landscaping plans that include all infrastructures requirements.	SD and IS	Ongoing
4.9	Develop and implement a process that analyses the current and forecast community needs, against availability, for sporting and recreational parks. This could involve engaging schools and sporting clubs.	IS and RS	Medium
4.10	Investigate opportunities for partnerships with relevant organisations to identify areas of public open space where trees can be planted to offset City carbon emissions and be integrated with recreational opportunities.	SD	Long
<b>Park Pilot Projects</b>			
4.11	Develop and conduct a research project which demonstrates and evaluates ecozoning and hydrozoning techniques at a pilot park location. At the conclusion of the research project, develop guidelines for future application of ecozoning and hydrozoning in the City.	SD and IS	Short-Medium
4.12	Develop and trial a communication strategy for Park Pilot Projects with local user groups (e.g. sporting clubs) to seek their input into landscaping treatments which will impact on active areas within the park.	SD and RS	Medium
4.13	Evaluate the communication process undertaken for Park Pilot Projects and develop a set of guidelines that can be applied to future park landscaping treatments.	SD	Long



## 14 Key Focus Area 5: Verges and Medians

The road network of the City of Joondalup has an assortment of hardscape and vegetation treatments in its verges and medians, which include irrigated turf and exotic plant species, formal and informal plantings of native vegetation, and undeveloped areas.

Iconic verge and median treatment designs will be prepared for the City's seven major east-west road arteries of Burns Beach Road, Hodges Drive, Shenton Avenue, Ocean Reef Road, Whitfords Avenue, Hepburn Avenue, and Warwick Road. The designs will feature water-wise plantings that replicate and showcase the local flora of the different east-west biodiversity zones of the City, and also facilitate the formation of habitat corridors for the support of native fauna.

Plant species will be chosen to maximise the effectiveness of these verges and medians acting as biodiversity linkages, facilitating the movement of pollen, seed and fauna species. To enhance this effect the community will be encouraged to plant complementary species on their own properties and verges.

Irrigation systems along verges and medians will be primarily used for the establishment of plants, after which the irrigation scheduling will be adjusted to provide supplementary water only in extreme conditions.

Concept designs for these iconic projects will provide a new look through the inclusion of structured plantings to allow commuters to recognise a progression of different local plant species from the coast in the west through to the wetlands in the east. The visual impact created in these designs will raise community awareness of local plant biodiversity and encourage residents to adopt similar water-wise, native designs in their own gardens and verges. Planting designs utilised in the iconic roads projects will be in harmony with the functional requirements of effective biodiversity linkages.

### Objectives:

- To ensure that the City's major transport links create a unique identity statement.
- To showcase the natural floral diversity of the City of Joondalup in major verges and medians and provide habitat corridors between coastal and lake zones.
- To improve water use efficiency in the City's irrigated verges and medians.

## Actions:

Action Number	Action	Responsible Business Unit	Timeframe for completion
5.1	Develop concept design for the iconic verge and median treatments.	SD and IS	Short
5.2	Develop detailed design and documentation for the iconic verge and median treatments.	IS	Short
5.3	Establish and implement guidelines for the development of verge and median treatments within the City of Joondalup that incorporate Best Practice in respect of species selection; planting strategies; soil preparation and testing; irrigation design and operation; maintenance; biodiversity; and the City's landscaping image.	IS	Short-Medium
5.4	Develop signage that visually identifies the progression of plant species used in the iconic verge and median treatments to assist in raising community awareness.	SD and Marketing	Short-Medium
5.5	Implement the Burns Beach Road iconic landscaping project and evaluate the project outcomes in light of recommendations for future iconic arterial roads projects.	SD and IS	Short - Medium
5.6	Develop and implement a program of works and schedule of costs for the remaining six iconic arterial road landscaping projects.	SD and IS	Short-Long
5.7	Develop a program for the provision of subsidised local provenance trees and shrubs to City residents to encourage increased biodiversity and fauna habitat, particularly in proximity to the iconic arterial road landscaping projects, so as to enhance the effectiveness of these biodiversity linkages.	SD and IS	Medium-Long
5.8	Develop an information package for residents wishing to re-landscape their gardens in a way that complements the biodiversity objectives of the iconic arterial road landscaping projects.	SD, IS and Marketing	Medium - Long
5.9	Identify key entry points to the City and develop landscaping projects that create an identity statement for the City utilising concepts from the suite of landscaping elements adopted in the Landscape Master Plan.	SD and IS	Medium - Long



## 15 Key Focus Area 6: Community Buildings

The City of Joondalup supports community recreation through the provision of a wide range of buildings, including libraries and leisure centres, hired community buildings such as clubrooms, halls and community centres, as well as toilet and change room facilities. The City is committed to developing and maintaining attractive and functional landscaping surrounds for these buildings that encourage community enjoyment, pride and utilisation of these facilities.

Community users are likely have a significant sense of connection with their local facilities and are therefore expected to take an active interest in the landscaping treatments applied to these amenities. Consequently, the City will pursue active consultation with facility users for new and re-developed landscaping around these community buildings.

Whilst the City generally will replicate the native provenance planting themes of the iconic road projects in landscaping works around community buildings, the use of exotic plants may be an appropriate choice depending on the individual landscaping designs. In all cases, the driving principles for landscape design will include water use efficiency, maintenance efficiency and the application of horticultural best practice.

### **Objectives:**

- To ensure the amenity of significant community buildings will be enhanced by landscaping.
- To ensure that water-wise concepts are applied to community building landscape projects.
- To incorporate public safety, building security, vandalism and fire concerns in the landscape design.

## Actions:

Action Number	Action	Responsible Business Unit	Timeframe for completion
6.1	Create a priority listing of community buildings within the City of Joondalup for which individual landscape plans will be developed.	SD	Short
6.2	Develop individual landscaping plans for prioritised City buildings.	SD and IS	Medium
6.3	Undertake community consultation with user groups of the prioritised community buildings to provide input into landscaping project designs.	SD and RS	Long







City of  
Joondalup

**T: 08 9400 4000**

**F: 08 9300 1383**

Boas Avenue Joondalup WA 6027

PO Box 21 Joondalup WA 6919

**[www.joondalup.wa.gov.au](http://www.joondalup.wa.gov.au)**

*This document is available in alternate formats upon request.*