

Environment and Sustainability Strategy 2025-2035

Delivering on Goal 2: A Sustainable City

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Executive Summary

The City of Wanneroo's Environment and Sustainability Strategy 2025–2035 (ESS) sets out a 10-year roadmap to balance rapid urban growth with environmental responsibility. It supports Goal 2 of the Council Plan: A Sustainable City and focuses on the three priority areas identified.

1. Greener Cooler Communities
2. Clean Energy Transition
3. Innovative Waste Practices

The ESS builds upon the City's 2019 Local Environment Strategy (LES) by expanding its scope to incorporate broader principles of sustainability; integrating climate change adaptation, emissions reduction, biodiversity protection, water conservation, urban forest and circular economy principles. The ESS is intended to address some of our local challenges including hotter summers, declining rainfall, diminishing water supplies, increasing urban heat, and biodiversity loss.

During the review process it was identified that the addition of sustainability to the LES presented an opportunity to consolidate Environmental and Sustainability related strategies in the City. The ESS will now function as the guiding strategy with the second-tier strategies being converted to Strategic Action Plans.

Figure 1 displays the cascade of documents from the Council Plan through to the Action Plans. This change in approach aims to promote stronger collaboration and a more outcome-oriented focus moving forward.

The ESS has been developed through a process of reviewing the LES, examination of and alignment with the Council Plan goals and internal consultation including staff surveys and workshops. Potential pilot projects have been identified as suggestions intended to demonstrate the possibilities within the City by expanding on existing initiatives. These pilot projects have been based on feedback gathered from internal workshops and could serve as test cases which could be replicated and implemented across the City.

Document Structure

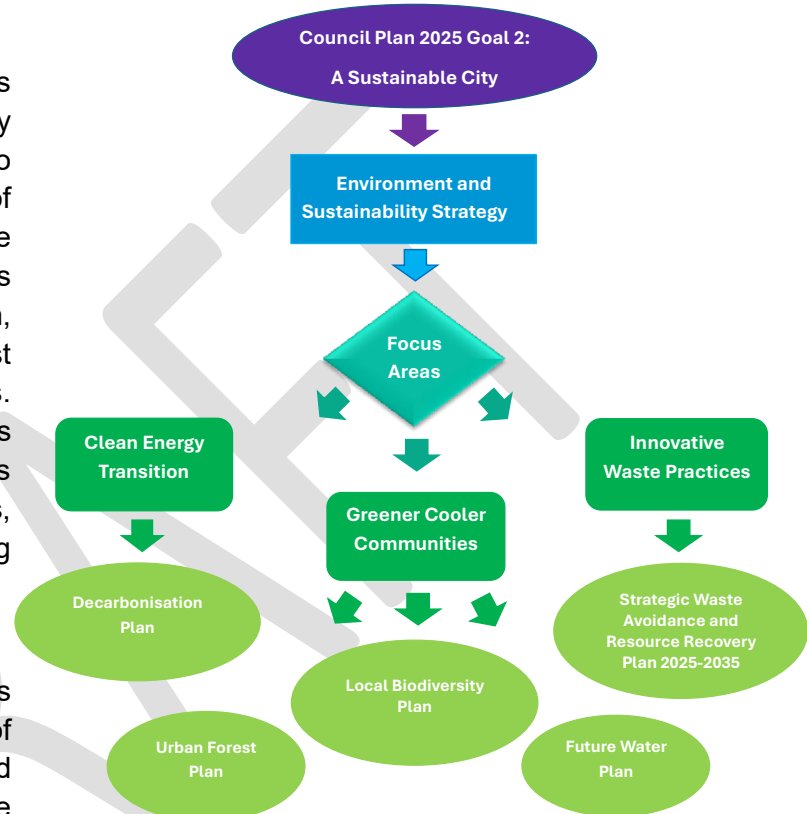


Figure 1. New document hierarchy, demonstrating the conversion of lower order strategies to plans

Acknowledgment of Country

The City of Wanneroo acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the land we are working on, the Whadjuk people. We would like to pay respect to the Elders of the Noongar nation past, present and future, who have walked and cared for the land and we acknowledge and respect their continuing culture and the contributions made to the life of this City and this region.

A Sustainable City of Wanneroo

This strategy will help create a sustainable City that meets today's needs while protecting the environment, economy, and community for future generations. Through collaboration, innovation, and leadership, we can build a more resilient city through urban greening, clean energy, and innovative waste practices.

Guiding Principles

The following Guiding Principles represent best practice approaches that underpin this strategy and its associated plans. They provide a foundation for decision-making and action, ensuring that sustainability is embedded across all aspects of the City's operations. These principles are essential because they promote integrated thinking, proactive risk management, and equitable outcomes, while fostering collaboration and accountability. By adopting these principles, the aim is to deliver long-term environmental, social, and economic benefits for our community and future generations.

- **Whole-of-system thinking** – Sustainability challenges are incredibly interconnected. Integrating climate, water, energy, biodiversity, and waste considerations into service planning and delivery ensures that actions are coordinated, efficient, address multiple factors and avoid unintended consequences.
- **Precautionary and proactive** – Acting early to reduce risk and build resilience is critical in the face of uncertainty. A proactive approach helps prevent environmental degradation and costly future interventions.
- **Equity** – Sustainability benefits must be shared fairly across all areas of the City and socio-economic groups. This principle strives to ensure that no community is neglected and that actions contribute to social inclusion and wellbeing.
- **Partnerships** – Complex challenges require collective solutions. Working with State and Federal agencies, industry, Traditional Custodians, and local community groups strengthens capacity, knowledge, and resources to achieve shared goals.
- **Transparency** – Measuring and reporting progress annually builds trust and accountability. Transparent processes allow the community to see how decisions are made and how outcomes align with stated commitments.

Introduction

As one of Australia's fastest-growing local government areas, the City of Wanneroo is expected to grow from 243,000 residents in 2025 to over 437,000 by 2046 equating to approximately 75,000 new dwellings. This growth brings environmental pressures such as loss of biodiversity, increased waste, urban heat, and climate-related risks including bushfires and impacts on coastal assets. The ESS outlines the steps for a coordinated response to these challenges, aiming to protect the City's natural assets and improve environmental outcomes for all.

Under the *Local Government Act 1995* (WA), councils are required to consider climate risks as part of their responsibility to ensure good governance and sustainable development. In alignment with this obligation, the ESS facilitates embedding sustainability across the City's operations, it aims to enable decisions that support long-term environmental health, liveability and community well-being.

Liveability, which reflects the quality of life experienced by residents, is inextricably linked to sustainable development and good environmental outcomes. In 2024, a community survey of over 14,600 residents revealed that 72% identified the natural environment as a top priority for their ideal neighbourhood. This highlights the strong connection between environmental quality and personal well-being.

Natural spaces such as parks, wetlands, bushland, and coastal areas play a vital role in supporting physical and mental health, fostering social connection, and strengthening community identity. The City's commitment to protecting these areas enhances both environmental sustainability and social cohesion.

By valuing nature, heritage, and community connection, the City of Wanneroo is shaping a future that is resilient, inclusive, and environmentally responsible contributing to a high quality of life for current and future generations.

GREENER COOLER SPACES

Council Plan Strategic Priority 2.1: Cool our places with more trees and greenery

Cooler, greener communities that improve urban liveability, reduce heat, and enhance biodiversity and resilience to climate change.

The health and resilience of our natural environment are fundamental to the wellbeing of communities across the City of Wanneroo. Biodiversity, urban greening, and sustainable water management are deeply interconnected as they support clean air, fresh water, cooler neighbourhoods, and thriving ecosystems.

As climate change intensifies and population growth continues, protecting native species, restoring natural areas, creating green spaces, and securing water resources are now critical priorities. Biodiversity loss, declining groundwater levels, and reduced canopy cover all pose risks to liveability, environmental quality, and long-term resilience.

Biodiversity

Biodiversity is essential to the health of ecosystems and human well-being. It supports clean air, fresh water, fertile soil, and food security. Yet, human activity remains the leading cause of species decline, impacting nearly 98% of species that are considered threatened globally.

Loss of biodiversity weakens ecosystems, making them more vulnerable to disease, invasive species, and climate stress. This can lead to food insecurity, reduced water quality, and diminished resilience to climate change.

The City of Wanneroo is home to rich and varied ecosystems; many protected within conservation reserves and open spaces. The Local Biodiversity Plan helps identify and protect areas of remnant native vegetation, which provide vital services like pollination, water filtration, and carbon storage.

Preserving remnant vegetation is especially important, as it contains complex ecological structures and genetically diverse plant populations that cannot be replicated. These areas are critical to maintaining long-term environmental resilience. The City faces challenges including land use change and habitat loss, invasive species, altered hydrology leading to wetland degradation and disrupted fire regimes.

Urban Greening

Urban greening integrates nature into everyday spaces, through street trees, parks, verge gardens, and green corridors. These elements improve liveability by offering shade, recreation, habitat for wildlife, and cooling effects that reduce urban heat.

Vegetation helps regulate temperature via evapotranspiration, functioning as a natural air conditioner by creating microclimates. It also supports the water cycle by slowing runoff

and enhancing groundwater recharge, reducing erosion and supporting aquatic ecosystems.

Research shows that urban canopy can lower local temperatures by several degrees, improving comfort and climate resilience. Greening also supports mental health, biodiversity, and community connection.

The City's Urban Forest Strategy 2022 set a canopy cover target of 20% by 2040, which the City has been working towards. With the new Council Plan 2025-2035 this target has been increased to 30% by aligning it with the Western Australian Government targets. Current levels are below optimal and have been declining recently; to address this, the Urban Forest Strategy will be converted to an Urban Forest Plan going forward. Reduction in canopy cover intensifies the Urban Heat Island effect which is created when built surfaces absorb heat and then slowly release it. This is largely due to an increase in exposed hard surfaces, reduced vegetation and a lack of ventilation. Expanding green infrastructure in both new and established areas is key to creating cooler, healthier, more sustainable communities.

Water

Water is one of our most precious natural resources, yet only a small fraction is accessible freshwater. Climate change is intensifying global water stress; melting glaciers, rising sea levels, and increasing saline intrusion are reducing freshwater availability worldwide.

Australia, the driest inhabited continent, faces growing pressure on its water systems due to declining rainfall, rising temperatures, and increasing demand. In the Perth region, groundwater levels have dropped around three meters (and up to 10 meters in some areas) since the 1970s, impacting ecosystems, agriculture, and community water supplies.

The City of Wanneroo relies heavily on groundwater, particularly from the Gnangara Mound, which supports drinking water, agriculture, and biodiversity. However, reduced rainfall and overuse have led to drying wetlands, threatening ecosystems and water quality through saltwater intrusion and acidification.

Climate change has shifted rainfall patterns, reduced groundwater recharge and increased evaporation. These conditions highlight the need for integrated water management, including conservation, sustainable greening, and protection of vital ecosystems.

By prioritising green infrastructure and water sustainability, the City of Wanneroo is working to ensure a resilient future where communities, nature, and local industries can thrive together.

Strategic Targets

- By 2040 there will have been a progressive increase in total tree canopy cover for the City to 30%.
- By 2035 there will be an increase to 40% of the amount of protected, restored and conserved natural areas, as well as additional urban greening, to support biodiversity.

10-Year Initiatives

- **Implement the Local Biodiversity Plan.**

The Local Biodiversity Plan will protect and enhance local ecosystems, ensuring native flora and fauna remain despite urban growth. It will identify priority natural areas for conservation, identify and manage threats to biodiversity such as invasive species, and restore degraded habitats. This plan will support ecological corridors, which will strengthen vegetation systems and allow wildlife movement, and integrate biodiversity considerations into urban development planning. Over time, it will strengthen resilience against climate change and help maintain the natural character that residents value.

- **Review and convert the current Urban Forest Strategy into an Urban Forest Plan.**

An Urban Forest Plan will provide a structured approach to increasing tree canopy, improving biodiversity, and reducing urban heat across the City. This initiative will focus on planting and maintaining trees in streetscapes, parks, and public spaces while protecting existing vegetation. Expanding the urban forest will deliver multiple benefits: cooler microclimates, improved air quality, carbon sequestration, and enhanced community wellbeing. Over 10 years, developing and then implementing the plan will guide delivery on set canopy targets by identifying priority suburbs, and integrating tree planting into all new developments.

- **Create and implement a Future Water Plan.**

Water security is critical in a drying climate. A Future Water Plan will outline strategies for efficient water use to ensure the maintenance and viability of the City's green spaces. This may include bespoke location specific solutions such as, stormwater harvesting, living streams, stormwater asset conversion, permeable surfaces and recycled water systems. This plan will work in conjunction with the Water Corporation's Waterwise Councils Action Plan that predominantly focuses on potable water consumption reduction.

- **Focus on nature-based solutions.**

Nature-based solutions use ecosystems to address environmental challenges such as heat, flooding, and biodiversity loss. Examples include green roofs, vegetated swales, wetland restoration, and coastal dune rehabilitation. These solutions are cost-effective, provide habitat for wildlife, and improve resilience to climate change impacts like extreme heat and stormwater runoff. Incorporating nature-based design into planning and infrastructure projects will ensure sustainable outcomes while reducing reliance on engineered systems.

- **Incorporate nature based alternative revenue streams.**

Exploring alternative revenue streams such as participation in the Nature Repair Market and supporting and promoting eco-tourism opportunities can generate income and support our diverse and resilient economy while supporting environmental goals. The Nature Repair Market would allow the City to earn credits for restoring ecosystems, which can be sold to businesses seeking to offset their impacts. Eco-tourism initiatives such as guided nature walks, birdwatching trails, and cultural heritage experiences can attract visitors, create jobs, and promote conservation awareness.

CLEAN ENERGY TRANSITION

Council Plan Priority 2.2: Power our future with clean energy

A clean energy transition that reduces operational costs, lowers carbon emissions, and aligns with national climate goals.

Climate change is a global challenge with local consequences. Rising temperatures, reduced rainfall, and more frequent extreme weather events, resulting in more intense bushfires and coastal erosion are already impacting communities across Western Australia, including the City of Wanneroo. To limit global warming to 1.5°C, global emissions must reach net zero by the early 2050s. Australia has committed to this target under the Climate Change Act 2022, and Western Australia supports it through the State Climate Policy and Climate Adaptation Strategy.

Transitioning to clean energy is essential for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, lowering operational costs, and building resilience against climate risks. The City of Wanneroo has significant opportunities to harness renewable energy sources and integrate innovative technologies across its operations and expand community infrastructure.

Solar photovoltaic (PV) systems combined with battery storage on all suitable City-owned buildings and community facilities would reduce reliance on grid electricity, stabilise energy costs, and provide backup power during peak demand or outages. Additionally, expanding solar generation to major carparks through solar shade structures can provide energy production while creating shaded parking and enabling electric vehicle (EV) charging hubs.

The City can also explore community-scale solar microgrids in growth areas where practicable. These localised energy networks could improve resilience by reducing dependence on centralised power supply and would allow residents to benefit from shared renewable energy systems.

Complementing solar, wind energy presents an additional opportunity, particularly in coastal areas where wind conditions are favourable. Small-scale or sculptural wind turbines can generate clean power while serving as visible symbols of innovation and sustainability. In the longer term, tidal energy pilots could be assessed as part of research and innovation trials, leveraging City's coastal resources.

Beyond generation, improving energy efficiency is critical. A transition to streetlights that are run by LED smart-controlled systems would reduce electricity consumption and maintenance costs. Retrofitting existing buildings with upgraded HVAC systems, insulation, glazing, and smart controls would further cut energy demand. For new developments, advocating for passive design principles and cool-roof standards ensures that buildings are designed to minimise heat gain and therefore energy use from the outset.

Decarbonising the City's fleet, plant and equipment is another key step in the clean energy transition. This includes transitioning to low and zero-emission technologies such as electric vehicles, hydrogen-ready or renewable-fuelled equipment, and other emerging alternatives that support operational efficiency. Investing in solar and battery infrastructure

at the Operations Centre provides the opportunity to further reduce emissions associated with transport and core business operations. Expanding public EV charging stations across civic precincts, coastal tourism nodes, and town centres would encourage broader community uptake of low-emission vehicles, while the City continues to explore a diverse range of clean -energy transport solutions.

These opportunities will be explored through the creation of the City's Decarbonisation Plan, which will provide a roadmap towards achieving emissions reductions and thereby aligning with national and state climate commitments to net-zero.

By investing in clean energy production and efficiency measures, the City will reduce its carbon footprint, lower long-term energy costs, and improve energy security for critical assets. These actions would also demonstrate leadership, enabling residents and businesses to follow suit and accelerating the transition to a sustainable future for the entire community.

Strategic Target

- By 2030 there will be a reduction in corporate emissions of 80% compared to 2020 levels.

10-Year Initiatives

- **Expand solar and battery systems at City facilities.**
Scaling rooftop solar PV and adding battery storage across civic buildings (libraries, community centres, operations centre, leisure facilities) would lower electricity bills, reduce peak demand charges, and cut operational emissions. Batteries would enable the City to store daytime solar for evening use, provide backup power for critical services (e.g., emergency centres), and participate in load management and demand response programs that can further reduce costs. Over ten years, a staged program could prioritise high-consumption sites first, then roll out to medium and smaller facilities as procurement and installation costs continue to fall. This initiative would also create visible, local examples that build community confidence in transitioning to clean energy.
- **Electrify the City's light fleet and install EV charging stations.**
Electrifying light vehicle fleet, utility vehicles and (as technology matures) selected plant and equipment would deliver measurable emission reductions and other savings such as lower fuel and maintenance costs. Installing EV charging infrastructure with solar-battery support (if suitable) at the operations centre would ensure reliable operations and shield the City from future fuel price volatility. A staged approach would be required to ensure adequate infrastructure is put in place first, to support transition, as well as incorporating hybrid and plug-in hybrid technology to assist the City to successfully transition to full EV light fleet. Installation of public EV charging at civic precincts, coastal nodes, and town centres would encourage private uptake, support tourism, and position the City as EV-friendly. Over ten years, procurement guidelines could be strengthened to specify suitable EV replacements, while through research

and trials the City could consider heavier duty vehicles (e.g., parks equipment, compact sweepers) as fit-for-purpose models become available.

- **Phase out gas in public buildings.**

Progressively replacing gas (space and water) heating with high-efficiency electric heat pumps and heat-recovery systems would lower emissions and simplify maintenance. When paired with onsite solar and smart controls, all-electric buildings can achieve significant operational savings and increase resilience. A gas phaseout would also future-proof the City against potential carbon pricing or supply risks. Sequencing would be key in achieving this: beginning with no new gas connections when designing and building (allowing some flexibility in certain facilities/situations where gas-based technology might to be necessary such as manufacturing precincts), followed by end-of-life replacements, then accelerating proactive retrofits at high-use facilities to maximise impact.

- **Develop and implement a city-wide Decarbonisation Plan.**

A Decarbonisation Plan will be the strategic backbone that ties all clean-energy and efficiency projects into one accountable roadmap. It will identify major emission sources (electricity, fleet, buildings, waste), set progressive and practical reduction targets, prioritise investments by cost/benefit, and define governance for delivery and reporting. Embedding annual milestones, risk management, community engagement, and a reporting cycle will ensure sustained momentum and trust. Critically, the plan will integrate nature-based solutions (urban canopy, biodiversity corridors) with energy measures, delivering co-benefits: cooler streets, health and amenity gains, and ecosystem resilience.

- **Support green industries in Neerabup.**

The Neerabup industrial area can become a regional hub for clean energy services and circular manufacturing such as solar carport fabrication, battery assembly and refurbishment, EV maintenance, recycled materials and smart lighting systems manufacturing. The City can support this by streamlining approvals, offering green industry attraction packages, enabling shared infrastructure (e.g., precinct microgrid, renewable heat), and partnering with TAFE/universities for workforce pipelines. Encouraging eco-innovation clusters would boost local jobs, diversify the economy, and shorten supply chains for the City's own transition (e.g., sourcing solar structures or chargers locally). Furthermore, this location would be greatly complemented by the existing Australian Automation and Robotics Precinct (AARP) in Neerabup, which is a collaborative innovation hub and Australia's largest test and development site supporting the advancement of automation, robotics, remote operations and zero emissions technologies globally.

INNOVATIVE WASTE PRACTICES

Council Plan Priority 2.3: Turn waste into community value

Implementation of innovative waste practices that promote circular economy principles, reduce landfill reliance, improve community education on sustainability, and position the City as a leader in resource recovery and environmental stewardship.

As the City of Wanneroo continues to grow, so too does the need to manage resources wisely and reduce environmental impact. A circular economy offers a powerful solution by shifting away from wasteful, linear systems toward a model that keeps materials in use for as long as possible.

This approach focuses on repair, reuse, recycling, and regeneration, reducing the need for virgin materials and minimising waste. It supports climate action by lowering emissions, conserving resources, and building long-term resilience.

The Australian Government's *Circular Economy Framework (2024)* and WA's *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030* guide this transition, aiming to double national circularity and reduce landfill reliance.

While challenges such as cost and technical capacity remain, the benefits are clear: reduced emissions, lower waste, economic opportunities, and more liveable communities.

By embracing circular economy principles, the City of Wanneroo is working toward a future where growth and sustainability go hand in hand.

Strategic Targets

- By 2030 there will be a reduction in waste generation per capita by 10 per cent (in comparison to 2019/20 levels).
- By 2030 there will be an increase in recycling rate to 70 per cent.

10-Year Initiatives

- **Revise the Waste Plan to include greater emphasis on circular economy.**
A renewed Strategic Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Plan will build on the circular economy principles already embedded in the City's existing Waste Plan, expanding their scope and application. The current plan has focused primarily on improving waste collection, segregation, and recycling systems. The updated strategic plan will place greater emphasis on actions higher in the waste hierarchy, such as avoiding, reducing, reusing, repairing, sharing, and borrowing. This broader circular focus will guide the City toward designing more waste out of the system before it is created, while still strengthening essential recovery services. Over the next ten years, the plan will establish targets, actions and partnerships that support material circularity, encourage community behaviour change, and stimulate local reuse and repair opportunities. By keeping resources in use for longer and reducing overall waste

generation, the City can cut emissions, lower costs, and create long-term environmental and economic benefits.

- **Establish the Neerabup Resource Recovery Precinct.**

The Neerabup industrial area offers a strategic location for a dedicated Resource Recovery Precinct. This hub could house advanced recycling facilities, composting operations, and businesses specialising in material recovery and remanufacturing. Co-locating these services would reduce transport emissions, improve economies of scale, and position City of Wanneroo as a leader in sustainable industry. Over time, the precinct could expand on the existing AARP's collaborative innovation hub to include other innovation labs and training programs, supporting local jobs and attracting investment in green/circular technologies.

- **Expand composting and material reuse programs.**

Organic waste is a major contributor to landfill emissions. Expanding composting programs in alignment with the State Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy and the three-bin system, both at the community level and through large-scale facilities, would divert food and garden waste from landfill and therefore reduce emissions. This would produce valuable organic/soil amendment products that could be used in parks, on verges and for local agriculture. Similarly, material reuse programs for construction and demolition waste can significantly reduce resource consumption and costs. Over ten years, these programs could evolve into a city-wide network of drop-off points, community hubs, and partnerships with builders and landscapers to ensure materials are recovered and repurposed.

- **Support local repair and upcycling businesses.**

Repair and upcycling businesses extend the life of products, reduce waste, and foster a culture of sustainability. Supporting enterprises and volunteer-based activations through grants, low-cost leases in community hubs, and promotional campaigns the City can influence the adoption of circular economy principles across the wider community. The City can play a role in improving access to resources and education to build community and business capacity to achieve sustainability outcomes. Over time community-based programs like repair cafés, tool libraries, and maker spaces can become integral parts of local neighbourhoods, offering residents practical alternatives to disposal. This initiative not only reduces environmental impact but also builds social connections and skills within the community.

Multi-Dimensional Climate Actions

Achieving tangible maintainable environmental and sustainability outcomes requires sustained widespread integration across the City including:

- **Climate risk assessments in the planning process.**
Integrating more robust climate risk assessments into different levels of the planning process with an aim to create new developments that are resilient to future climate conditions such as heatwaves, flooding, coastal erosion, and bushfire risk. This initiative would help reduce long-term costs for both the City and developers by avoiding infrastructure damage and retrofits. Over the next decade, this initiative could advocate for climate adaptation to be embedded into statutory planning processes, requiring developers to demonstrate how their projects mitigate risks and protect community assets. This aligns with state and national climate policies and it would position the City as a leader in sustainable urban development.
- **Expansion of sustainability criteria in procurement.**
Increasing the infiltration and weighting sustainability criteria into procurement policies ensures that goods and services purchased by the City meet environmental and social standards. This includes prioritising low-carbon materials, energy-efficient equipment, and suppliers with strong sustainability credentials. Over ten years, this initiative will transform the City's supply chain, reduce lifecycle emissions, and stimulate demand for green products and services. By leveraging its purchasing power, the City can influence market behaviour, support local sustainable businesses, and deliver cost savings through resource efficiency.
- **Community and internal education and engagement.**
Education and engagement are critical to achieving long-term sustainability goals. For the community, programs will focus on practical actions such as waterwise gardening, waste reduction, and energy efficiency. Internally, staff training will ensure that sustainability principles are embedded in daily operations and decision-making. Over the next decade, this initiative will build a culture of sustainability across the City, empowering residents and employees to contribute to climate action. Engagement campaigns, workshops, and digital resources will foster shared responsibility and accelerate adoption of sustainable practices.
- **Supporting climate outcomes through a place-based approach.**
The Place Strategy strengthens opportunities for cross-collaboration across the City's teams to deliver positive environmental and climate outcomes. Guided by location-specific Neighbourhood Sense of Place Statements (NSOPS), the Place Strategy promotes an integrated approach to planning that supports the creation of sustainable, environmentally responsible and community focused places.
- **Promote compact, transit-oriented, and mixed-use development.**
Direct growth to high-access areas to reduce private car dependence. Use planning schemes to encourage higher density around activity centres and along major transit

corridors. Facilitate mixed-use developments that place housing, services, and employment closer together reducing transport emissions.

- **Implement urban greening and heat-island reduction through planning controls.** Increase the provision of tree canopy in commercial and industrial areas through the new Local Planning Scheme No. 3 to reduce urban heat island effect. Advocate for State-imposed planning controls to be amended to include wider road reserves and greater setbacks for single houses to allow for more room for additional trees and vegetation. Protect existing mature trees through structure plans. Increase minimum soft landscaping requirements for non-residential developments in the new Local Planning Scheme No. 3 including deep soil areas to allow for more planting.

Governance and Delivery

This strategy will be delivered through:

- Urban Forest Strategy (2022-2026) and future Urban Forest Plan.
- Local Biodiversity Plan (2026-2030)
- Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy (2021-2026) to be incorporated into the Decarbonisation Plan (future)
- Future Water Plan (future)
- Strategic Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Plan (future)

Annual reporting facilitated by the Environmental Management System ensures transparency and accountability.

Consultation and Potential Projects

Following the consultation process including two workshops with staff, feedback and suggestions were collated and synthesised into potential pilot projects listed below.

1. **Roadside Urban Greening** (for example along Clarkson – Neerabup Road): Delivers a shaded, biodiverse corridor that increases urban canopy, reduces heat, improves walkability, and demonstrates scalable climate-resilient street design.
2. **Waterwise Verge Demonstration** (for example at the Wanneroo Town Centre): Showcases water-efficient verge and streetscape treatments that reduce irrigation demand, enhance amenity and cooling, and drive broader community uptake of waterwise landscaping.
3. **Low Carbon Fleet and Smart Operations Hub**: Reduces operational emissions and resource use through fleet electrification, onsite renewables, improved waste systems and digitalisation, providing a model for low-carbon municipal operations.
4. **Wanneroo Civic Precinct Decarbonisation**: Transforms major civic facilities into a high-performance, low-carbon precinct through renewable energy, smart technologies and waste-reduction systems.

- 5. Circular Economy Neighbourhood:** Embeds circular economy practices at neighbourhood scale by increasing composting, repair and reuse, reducing landfill waste and strengthening local participation.
- 6. City-Wide Corporate Circular Resource Hub:** Standardises circular resource practices across City facilities to significantly cut paper use and landfill waste while making sustainable behaviours the default for staff.

These pilots demonstrate practical opportunities to deliver the Environment and Sustainability Strategy and, if successful, provide proven models that can be confidently replicated across the City. Together they would act as high-visibility exemplars spanning urban greening, waterwise design, decarbonised operations and circular economy systems, delivering measurable environmental outcomes while building community and organisational capability. Setting up these projects with clear performance measures and scalable approaches, would enable the City to test, refine and expand initiatives that would support continuous improvement and Council Plan objectives. It should be noted that these performance measures and required timeframes for implementation, if supported, would be identified and set during the life of the respective plans developed under the ESS.