CITY OF VINCENT

ENHANCED ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY

2025 – 2030


Pimelea ferruginea

CONTENTS

ABBREVIATION LIST

CPTED	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CTAP	Climate Transition Action Plan
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
EES	Enhanced Environment Strategy
GL	Gigalitre
HSISS	Housing Supply and Infrastructure Servicing Study
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
kL	Kilolitre
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
SCP	Strategic Community Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SVF	Sustainable Vincent Framework
Vincent	City of Vincent
WSUD	Water Sensitive Urban Design

MAYOR'S MESSAGE

Perth is experiencing a changing climate. We are feeling shifts in temperature, rainfall and water availability.

Vincent's new Enhanced Environment Strategy is our guide to a greener, cleaner and more sustainable future over the next five years.

It will sit alongside an action plan and be strengthened by the forthcoming Climate Transition Action Plan, ensuring that our response to climate change is coordinated, ambitious and effective. Together, these strategies reflect our commitment to environmental leadership.

This strategy addresses the themes of water, greening and waste, and sets targets for 2030 that will make a real impact on our operations and neighbourhoods.

It builds on the momentum of our previous Sustainable Environment Strategy 2019-2024.

Among our biggest achievements in the past five years is reaching a 42 per cent reduction in landfill waste. The successful Food Organics and Garden Organics bin roll-out and education programs have contributed to this.

Our Parks team also delivered a 21.1 per cent increase in the number of street trees.

Increasing tree canopy remains one of our biggest long-term priorities. We will be looking to increase our coverage on public land to 25 per cent and 12 per cent on private properties by 2030.

Planting more trees in our local streets and parks will not only create more aesthetic spaces but will also reduce the urban heat island effect and have positive impacts on our increasingly dry climate.

We will also be planting more trees as part of our Underground Power program, which will see greener streets with no overhead powerlines.

We are striving to strengthen existing incentives for developers who retain significant trees as part of new homes, apartments, mixed-use buildings and commercial properties.

This will help tackle the ongoing challenges of retention of mature trees on private land.

It is important that we continue to recover from the loss of trees due to the polyphagous shot-hole borer infestation which has taken a toll on our parks and private properties.

We will also be smarter and more efficient with our water use, both as an organisation and a community.

As a Gold Waterwise Council, we already have many water-saving initiatives in place.

These include using water-efficient taps and fittings in our buildings, daily monitoring of usage at Beatty Park, and converting underutilised turfed areas in parks into native gardens.

We will also prioritise water sensitive urban design principles in projects such as drainage and carpark renewals.

Among our other key scheme water usage targets, we're setting a 10 per cent reduction in scheme water use per household along with 5 per cent across our operations and 10 per cent per patron at Beatty Park.

We'll also work hard to reduce groundwater consumption by 10 per cent across operations, given that we are allocated a limited amount from the Department of Water and Environment Regulation each year.

As an inner-city council, we also recognise the critical role we play in curbing urban sprawl. By supporting well-designed density, we can help reduce the environmental impacts of continued metropolitan expansion while creating vibrant, sustainable neighbourhoods close to where people work, live and play.

Through our targets, Vincent is fully committed to climate action and creating a greener, healthier, more liveable Vincent for generations to come.

I'd like to thank the community for providing their important input in what environmental issues matter most to them and contributing to the formation of this strategy.

We will do everything we can to reduce our carbon footprint and water use, increase tree canopy and encourage sustainable design as part of public and private developments.

Alison Xamon

Alison Xamon

MAYOR

CEO'S MESSAGE

Our organisation has a responsibility to respond to global issues that are impacting our community.

Perth, like many other cities, is feeling the heat of the current climate emergency.

Here at the City of Vincent, we have taken the initiative to address the environmental, social, health and financial impacts of climate change on our natural and built environments over the past two decades.

It is our ongoing goal to embed sustainability across our operations and work towards achieving net zero emissions by 2030.

We are committed to ensuring we are adopting best practice principles in the fields of water, greening, waste and resource conservation through this Enhanced Environment Strategy.

The new strategy not only sets out targets for Vincent and the community for the next five years, but it also fulfills the Enhanced Environment priority in our Strategic Community Plan.

There is a need for smarter and more sustainable approaches to resource and waste management.

As our population grows, unsustainable waste is piling up faster than we can recycle or manage.

We'll be embedding circular economy principles, such as effective reuse of resources, reduced running costs and reducing unnecessary waste to landfill, to help address this issue.

To support this, we aim to reduce waste to landfill by 85 per cent, increase material recovery within the community to 85 per cent and reduce waste generation by 10 per cent per household.

We will also embed circular economy principles into City operations and supply chains to reduce our environmental footprint and optimise resource use.

Water protection and conservation is another key issue for our organisation and community.

We will focus on clever management, capture and reuse of stormwater drainage and infiltration at our buildings, parks and assets.

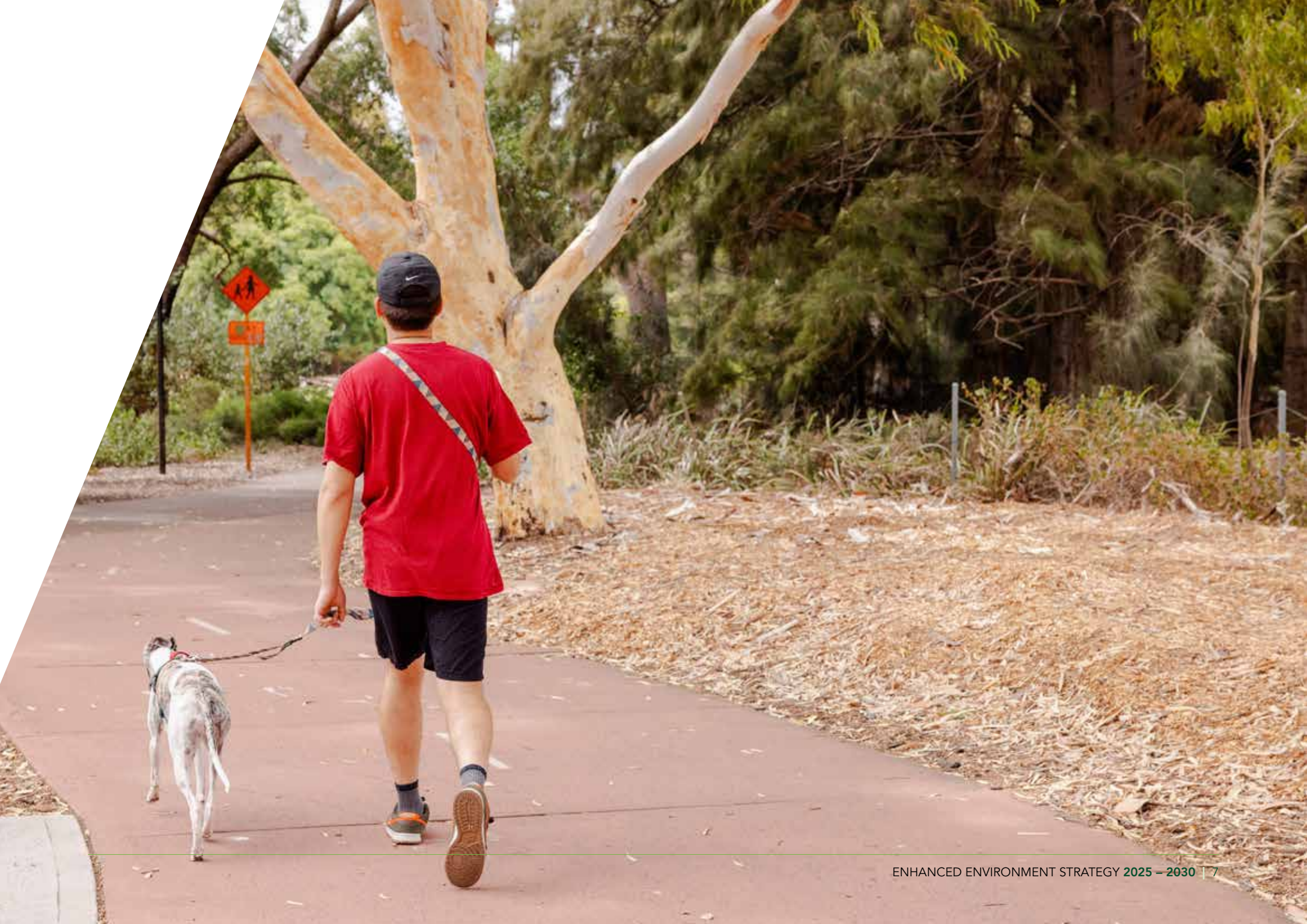
In terms external targets, we have tasked new private developments with an achievement of a 50 per cent reduction in scheme water use for residential and 25 per cent for commercial developments.

The more we see water sensitive urban design principles being put into practice, the better.

These play a key role in addressing the effects of our ever-drying climate.

Through the opportunities and targets in this strategy, we will work together collaboratively with community members to create a more sustainable, environmentally conscious and efficient Vincent.

DAVID MACLENNAN
CEO



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Vincent kaadatj Whadjuk Noongar moort Whadjuk Noongar boodja-k. Ngalak koordookayin Noongar Birdiya koora koora, yeyi wer boordakan.

Ngalak koodjir kaadatj bandang Aboriginal wer Torres Strait Islander Birdiya ali ngalang nakolak-kadak wer malayin-kadak.

Whadjuk Noongar moort kalyakoorl baalabang malayin wer nakolak yanginy. Ngalak kalyakoorl Birdiya-kadak waangkaniny.

Noongar boodja baal kaalykoorl Noongar moort boodja.

Vincent acknowledges the Traditional Owners of this land, the Whadjuk people of the Noongar Nation and pay our respects to the Elders past and present.

We recognise the unique and incomparable contribution the Whadjuk people have made, and continue to make, to our culture and in our community.

We would also like to acknowledge all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders for they hold the memories, the traditions, the culture and hopes of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australia. We will continue to seek the input of the Traditional Owners.

The land on which we live, meet and thrive as a community always was and always will be Noongar land.

Noongar is an oral language and, as such, words can be expressed and recorded in different ways. This means there are often multiple accepted spellings for the same word. Vincent acknowledges and respects these variations, recognising that they reflect the richness and diversity of Noongar language and culture.

AN ENHANCED ENVIRONMENT

OUR VISION

Vincent will continue to grow as a climate resilient and liveable community where people and the natural environment thrive together. The protection and conservation of water, a flourishing urban forest, and the operation of a circular community to support resource recovery will be prioritised, driving innovation and promoting environmental leadership.

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLES KNOWLEDGE

Vincent is deeply committed to ongoing consultation and collaboration with the Traditional Owners of the land, the Whadjuk people of the Noongar Nation. This commitment is reflected in Vincent's active efforts to build strong, respectful relationships with the Traditional Owners, ensuring their voices and perspectives are heard. Through regular engagement and cultural consultation, Vincent seeks to honour the Whadjuk people's enduring connection to the land and support the recognition of their cultural heritage.

The Whadjuk Aboriginal Corporation plays a crucial role in fostering the relationship between Vincent and the Whadjuk Noongar people by ensuring that the cultural, social, and economic rights of the Traditional Owners are respected and upheld. This corporation acts as a representative body for Whadjuk Noongar people, providing a platform for meaningful consultation and collaboration with Vincent on issues related to land use, heritage, and community development.

Vincent has developed a range of policy and strategic documents that reflect its commitment to recognise, respect and preserve Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures. These include:

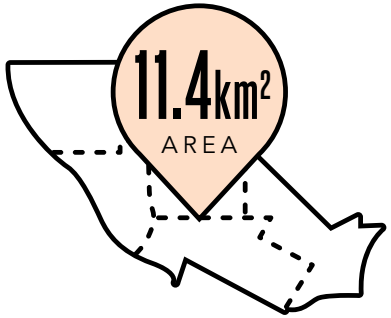
- The *Stretch Reconciliation Action Plan June 2025 – June 2028*, which outlines steps to foster meaningful relationships and opportunities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.
- The *Recognition of Noongar Boodjar Culture and History through Welcome to Country and Acknowledgement of Country Policy* that provides guidance and direction to individuals, groups and organisations who are planning and facilitating a Welcome to Country or an Acknowledgment of Country.

These documents are a few ways Vincent demonstrates its dedication to promoting cultural understanding, enhancing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples representation, and to preserving the rich heritage of the land's Traditional Owners.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have a spiritual connection to the land, viewing it not just as a physical environment but as a source of identity, culture, and tradition. For many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, the land is deeply intertwined with their spiritual beliefs with each feature of the landscape, such as rivers, trees, and rocks, holding stories, history, and significance passed down through generations.

For Vincent, recognising and respecting this connection is vital in ensuring that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures are acknowledged, celebrated, and preserved for future generations.

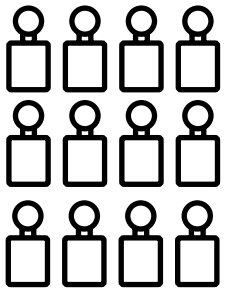
CITY OF VINCENT: NOW AND FUTURE



19,238
RATEABLE PROPERTIES (JULY 2021)
INCREASE OF 230 PROPERTIES SINCE 2018.

INCLUDING: North Perth, Leederville, Highgate, Mt Lawley, Mt Hawthorn, and parts of Perth, West Perth, East Perth, Coolbinia and Osborne Park.

POPULATION



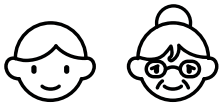
2024: **41,479**

This is an 11.9% increase on 2021.

Our current population density is 3638 persons per square kilometre. The 2046 projected population is 50,863 (a projected increase of 29.7% on 2025).

AGE DISTRIBUTION

COMPARED TO GREATER PERTH, PROPORTIONALLY THE CITY OF VINCENT HAS:

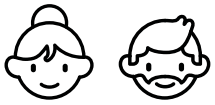


Fewer persons aged 0 – 19 and 50+

More persons aged 20 – 49

SINCE 2016, THE VINCENT COMMUNITY HAS CHANGED IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS:

Increase in all age groups except 24 – 34 year olds *(previously the fastest growing age group)*



The fastest growing age group is now 35 – 44 year olds

LAND

61% Privately owned land

39% Publicly owned land

Total area of parks & gardens
106.9ha

98.2%

of dwellings are in street blocks that are within 400m of any public open space (nature, conservation, coastline or riverbank, sport or recreation function spaces).

PEOPLE WHO LIVE AND WORK IN VINCENT

Of the **24,265** people who work in the City of Vincent,

3336

or

13.7%

also live locally.

Vincent has the second highest proportion of people who live and work within their local government area compared to 38 other local governments.

THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

The world is warming, but what exactly does that mean for Vincent? To help us understand this, let's take a closer look at the climate change science.

Since the industrial revolution, human activities have increased the release of greenhouse gases (namely carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide) into the atmosphere. These gases trap infrared radiation in the atmosphere, causing temperatures to rise.

The term climate specifically refers to the long-term trends in the weather, generally averaged out over a 30-year timeframe. With climate change, there will still be day-to-day fluctuations in the weather (as shown in Figure 1), however, the long-term temperature average will increase and there will be more extremely hot days and less extremely cold days.

The CSIRO and the Bureau of Meteorology[1] have reported that since records began in 1910, Australia's climate has warmed by 1.51°C. Climate scientists have further projected that, under a high-emissions scenario, temperatures could rise by up to 2.4°C by 2030, leading to severe and widespread consequences for ecosystems, human health, and socio-economic stability.

These climate trends are reflected in recent temperature records. The warmest year on record in Western Australia was 2019, and eight of the nine hottest years have occurred since 2013. This pattern is shown in Figure 2.

Australia is the driest inhabited continent, and a warming climate is intensifying this challenge due to increasing evaporation, an intensifying water cycle, reducing surface water flows, and limiting groundwater recharge. These impacts have far-reaching effects on our natural assets, including trees, waterways and biodiversity, and contribute to rising urban heat levels.

In taking action on climate issues, effective waste management is also essential for transitioning to a circular economy, reducing environmental impact, conserving resources, protecting long term ecological integrity and supporting resilient and sustainable communities.

[1] State of the Climate - CSIRO

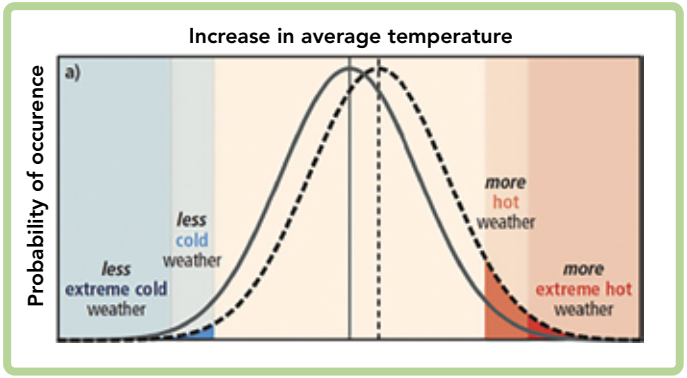


Figure 1: Temperature bell curve shift with climate change

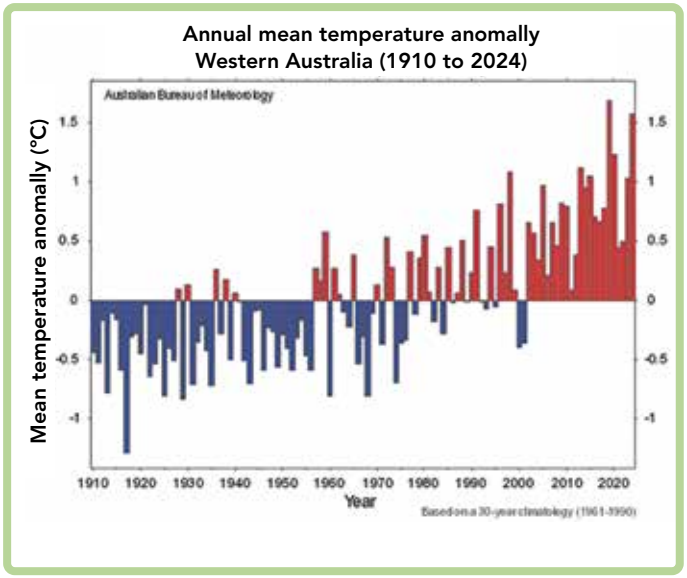


Figure 2: Australian climate variability and change - time series graph

GLOBAL PRIORITIES

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations in 2015. They provide a global framework for ending poverty, protecting the planet, and ensuring peace and prosperity for all. These goals are deeply interconnected, reinforcing the need to balance social, economic and environmental sustainability. Progress in one area inevitably influences outcomes in others.

The EES aligns with the following SDGs:

- SDG 3 - Good health and well-being
- SDG 6 - Clean water and sanitation
- SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and communities
- SDG 12 - Responsible consumption and production
- SDG 13 - Climate action
- SDG 14 - Life below water
- SDG 15 - Life on land
- SDG 17 - Partnerships for the goals

While the EES focuses on the environmental impacts of water, greening and resource conservation, the interconnected socio-economic factors will be addressed in Vincent's future Climate Transition Action Plan (CTAP). Our Sustainable Vincent Framework (SVF) also explores the relevance of the SDGs to our work, ensuring a holistic and integrated approach to sustainability across Vincent.

VINCENT'S CHANGING CLIMATE

Like much of Boorloo (Perth), Vincent has already experienced a changing climate. This will continue to intensify in the next 20 to 50 years with shifts in temperature, rainfall and water availability affecting both the natural and built environment. While these changes present challenges, thoughtful planning and adaptation can help build resilience and protect Vincent, its inhabitants, its ecosystems and associated biodiversity. Key climate considerations for the area include[2]:

Rising temperatures and urban heat
More frequent and intense hot days, along with an increase in extreme heatwaves, are expected. This will increase water demand and contribute to higher evaporation rates.

Reduced water availability
Rainfall decline (particularly in the cooler months) will lead to longer dry periods and drought conditions.

Oceans and sea level rise
Sea level rise will impact estuarine and river environments, leading to erosion, habitat loss, and saltwater intrusion into freshwater systems.

Impact on local water bodies
Declining rainfall and rising temperatures will affect wetlands, rivers and groundwater systems, and lead to reduced streamflow, drier wetlands, elevated nutrient levels, and increased pressure on aquatic ecosystems.

Flood risk from extreme rainfall
Although overall rainfall is decreasing, intense storm events are becoming more frequent. This will heighten flood risk in vulnerable areas.

Biodiversity and ecosystem health
Changing rainfall patterns and higher temperatures will put pressure on local flora and fauna, particularly in wetlands and remnant bushland.

Community health and wellbeing outcomes
Poorer health outcomes, economic strain and human impacts from extreme weather events and water scarcity are all linked to climate change.

Bushfire risk and landscape resilience
While Vincent is not at high risk for bushfires, the extended fire season and harsher conditions due to longer, drier summers still require careful consideration for preparedness and resilience.

While these climate trends present challenges, they also provide opportunities to enhance sustainability and resilience through innovative urban planning, water conservation, and biodiversity protection. By integrating climate-responsive strategies into policy and community initiatives, Vincent can adapt to a changing climate while maintaining a thriving and liveable environment for residents.

[2] Climate adaptation strategy.pdf

WHAT DOES THIS STRATEGY DO?

The EES was developed in recognition of the urgent need to protect the valuable and vulnerable ecosystems within Vincent. It reflects a commitment to a sustainable future, decisive action and collective effort.

The EES addresses three key environmental focus areas:

1. **Greening and Urban Canopy** - enhancing tree cover, biodiversity and green spaces.
2. **Water Protection** - safeguarding water resources and improving efficiency in water use.
3. **Waste/Resource Conservation** - moving toward a circular economy and promoting sustainable consumption.

The EES structure comprises **11 objectives** and **21 targets** across these focus areas to set measurable goals and drive meaningful change. An internal action plan has been developed to monitor and track progress that outline specific steps to achieve the targets and objectives. Vincent will monitor performance against targets and actions annually, with biennial reviews for select targets.

A formal review in 2027/28 will evaluate overall progress, communicate achievements and identify focus areas for improvement.

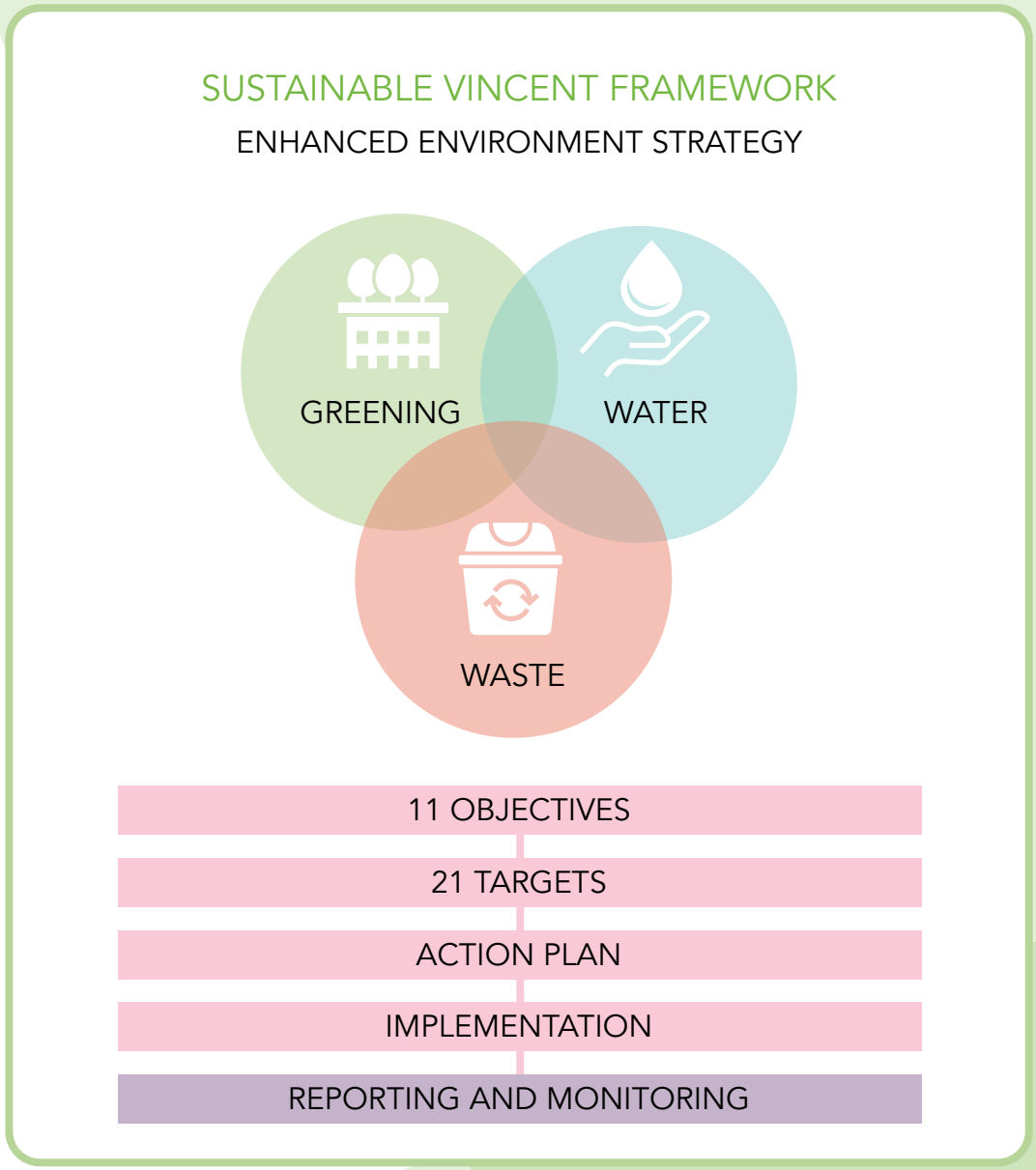


Figure 3: Document hierarchy

CONNECTING DOCUMENTS

Vincent's strategic community plan 2022-2032 (SCP) places a strong emphasis on environmental sustainability.

As shown in Figure 5, the SCP has an Enhanced Environment priority area which will be informed by the EES. This priority area states that, 'the natural environment contributes greatly to our inner-city community. We want to protect and enhance it, making best use of our natural resources for the benefit of current and future generations.'

The EES forms part of a suite of documents which map out Vincent's pathway to a sustainable future, including the SVF and the CTAP.

The SVF will sit alongside the SCP to reflect its overarching importance as it embeds sustainability across the organisation, by clearly assigning roles and responsibilities to internal teams.

The EES and CTAP will sit under the SVF and will delineate themes as per Figure 4.

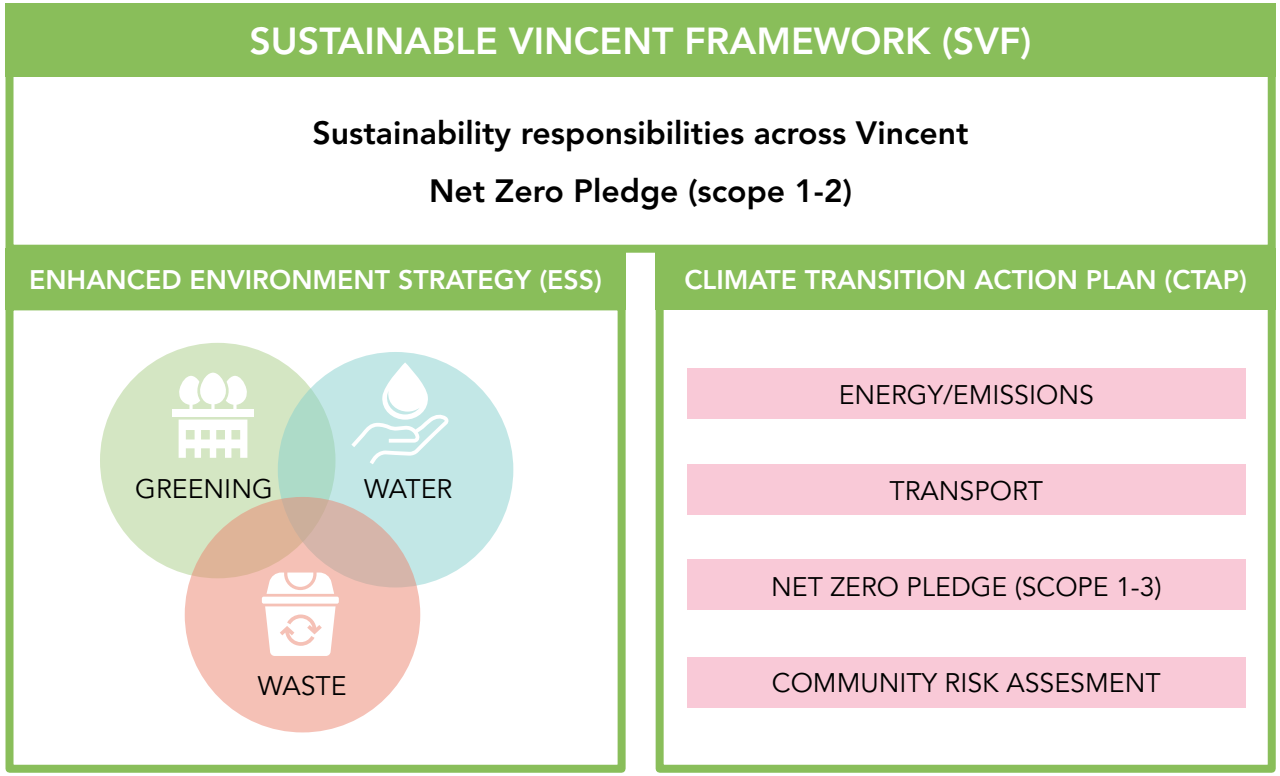


Figure 4: Relationship of documents

SUSTAINABLE VINCENT FRAMEWORK

STRATEGIC COMMUNITY PLAN

LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLAN

CORPORATE BUSINESS PLAN

ANNUAL BUDGET

ANNUAL REPORT

PRIORITY AREAS

ENHANCED ENVIRONMENT	ACCESSIBLE CITY	CONNECTED & HEALTHY	THRIVING PLACES	SENSITIVE DESIGN	INNOVATIVE & ACCOUNTABLE
					
INFORMING STRATEGIES					
ENHANCED ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY	ACCESSIBLE CITY STRATEGY	COMMUNITY & STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	THRIVING PLACES STRATEGY	LOCAL PLANNING STRATEGY	ASSET MANAGEMENT & SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY
INFORMING POLICIES & PLANS					
IMPLEMENTATION PLANS	IMPLEMENTATION PLANS	IMPLEMENTATION PLANS	IMPLEMENTATION PLANS	LOCAL PLANNING POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION PLANS
e.g. Street Tree Policy	e.g. Bike Plan	e.g. Reconciliation Action Plan	e.g. Arts Plan	e.g. Local Planning Schemes	e.g. Climate Transition Action Plan

Figure 5: Vincent's Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework

PRELIMINARY ENGAGEMENT

In March 2024, Vincent consulted the community through a survey to understand the environmental issues that matter most to them. We received 205 responses, which highlighted the key priorities shown in Figure 6.

An internal sustainability forum was also held in March 2024 to discuss and prioritise the next generation of sustainability themes and topics. Attendees included representatives from Sustainability, Strategic Planning, Engineering, City Buildings and Asset Management, Parks and Waste and Recycling teams. The outcomes of this forum have been incorporated into the EES.

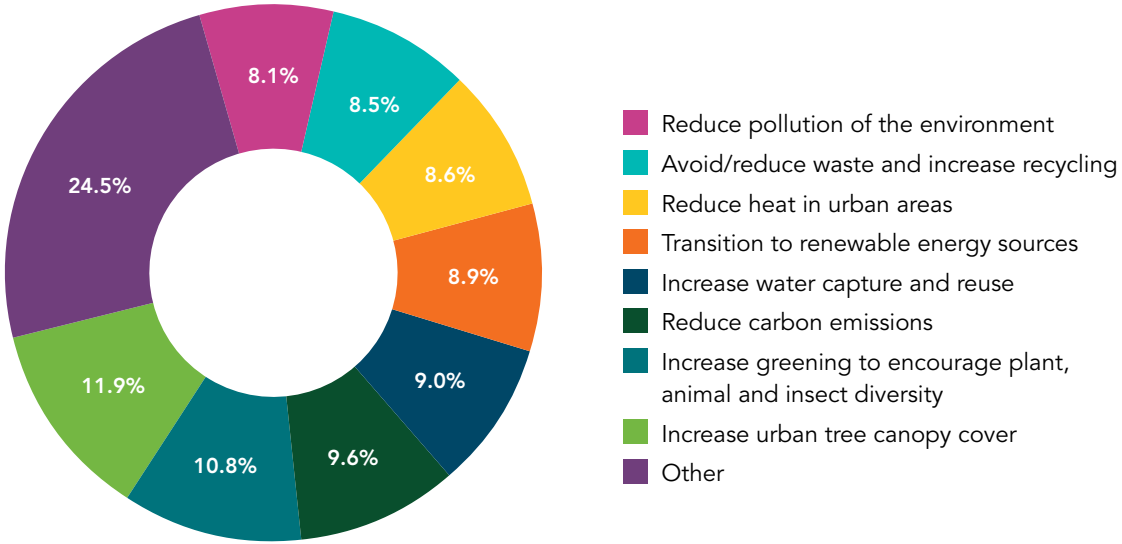


Figure 6: Preliminary engagement findings

INTERCONNECTED OBJECTIVES

Figure 7: Objectives

WATER CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT
A WATER SENSITIVE VINCENT

OUR WATER FUTURE

Water is essential to sustaining ecosystems, communities, people and economies.

The Gnangara Aquifer provides most of Vincent's groundwater, supporting both local water needs and surrounding ecosystems. However, it is increasingly under pressure from several factors:

- Reduced rainfall - since 1975, Boorloo's (Perth's) rainfall has decreased by 15 per cent, limiting the aquifer's ability to replenish.
- Reduced dam inflows - annual inflows have dropped from 420 GL in 1975 to just 25 GL.
- Population growth.
- Climate change impacts - rising temperatures are accelerating evaporation rates, while shifting seasonal patterns and more frequent extreme heat events further strain water availability.

In response, Boorloo (Perth) operates two desalination plants, with a third currently under construction. While desalination plays an important role in Perth's water security, it is energy intensive, and water conservation remains a critical strategy.

At the same time, more frequent and intense storms are increasing the risk of flooding in roads, buildings and river foreshores - reinforcing the need to design climate resilient built environments that can manage both water scarcity and excess.

TRADITIONAL OWNERS

The deep knowledge systems of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have long recognised water's natural cycles and its role in sustaining ecosystems and communities. By partnering with the Whadjuk Aboriginal Corporation and embedding their perspectives, we can develop more sustainable and responsive strategies that respect Country and support both ecosystems and communities.

A WATER-SENSITIVE VINCENT

Vincent aspires to be a water-sensitive city, where sustainable water management supports healthy ecosystems, enhances liveability and builds resilience. This approach encompasses every stage of the water cycle - rainfall, stormwater, groundwater, waterways, wetlands, water supply and wastewater.

Vincent takes a whole of organisation approach, ensuring our teams work together to deliver effective water solutions. Vincent leads by promoting responsible water use, water quality protection practices, educating and empowering residents and businesses to make water-conscious decisions that align with state targets and benefit our local environment.

The State Government's Kep Katitjin - Gabi Kaadadjan Waterwise Action Plan 3 (Kep Katitjin 3) guides Vincent's water management approach[3]. Kep Katitjin 3 outlines ambitious 2030 targets, focusing on water efficiency, conservation, and innovative technologies. Vincent is committed to not only meeting these targets but surpassing them wherever possible, by embedding best practices into our planning, operations and public spaces. This requires collaboration between all relevant stakeholders. Vincent works closely with:

- Water Corporation
- State Government agencies
- Industry leaders
- Community groups and residents

Figure 8: What is a water sensitive city? - CRC for water sensitive cities

[3] Kep Katitjin – Gabi Kaadadjan Waterwise action plan 3

WATERWISE COMMUNITY AND COUNCIL

OBJECTIVE 1

EVERY DROP HAS A STORY

When people understand the value of water and feel connected to their local water ecosystems, they are more likely to respect it, protect it and use it wisely.

Over the next five years, Vincent will take a leading role in educating staff, residents and children, in collaboration with key partners who will offer valuable guidance and expertise.

Increasing water literacy will empower both staff and residents to make informed decisions that support a sustainable future.

EVERY DROP COUNTS – RESIDENTIAL SCHEME WATER

Understanding our current scheme water use is key to tracking progress toward becoming a water-sensitive city. Currently 81 per cent of scheme water in Vincent is consumed by residents, 17 per cent by commercial premises and 2 per cent by Vincent's operations, as per Figure 9.

Water use per person in Vincent has ranged between 88 and 76kL per person per year since 2014, with a gradual downward trend, as per Figure 10. In 2024, the average was 80kL per person.

Vincent will aim for a 10 per cent reduction in use per resident. Further reductions would help conserve precious water resources and support long-term sustainability.

Analysis on a per property basis, shows that Vincent's residential properties consumed an average of 179kL of scheme water per year in 2023-24.

Whilst direct comparison to the Boorloo (Perth) average is challenging, due to considerations such as block size and the number of residents per property, Vincent performs well, with scheme water consumption significantly lower than the Boorloo (Perth) metro average of 241kL. Whilst Kep Katitjin 3 aims to achieve a static or decreasing trend in the average volume of residential water supplied per property, Vincent will work towards reducing scheme water use per property by 10 per cent to further position itself as a leader in sustainable water management.

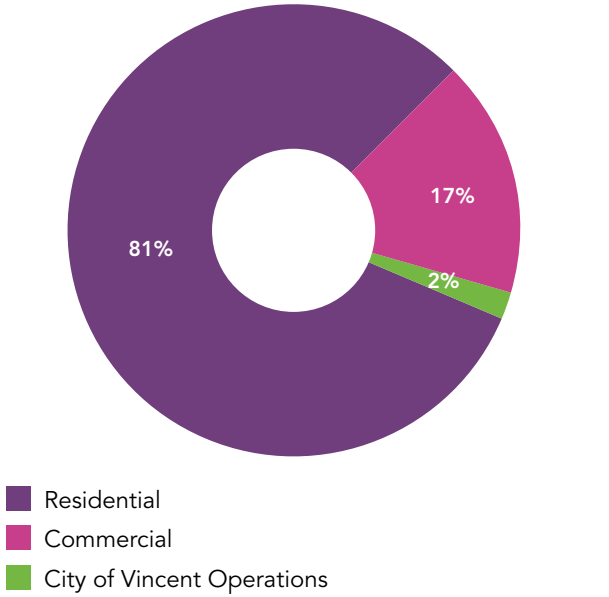


Figure 9: Vincent's 2024 scheme water use

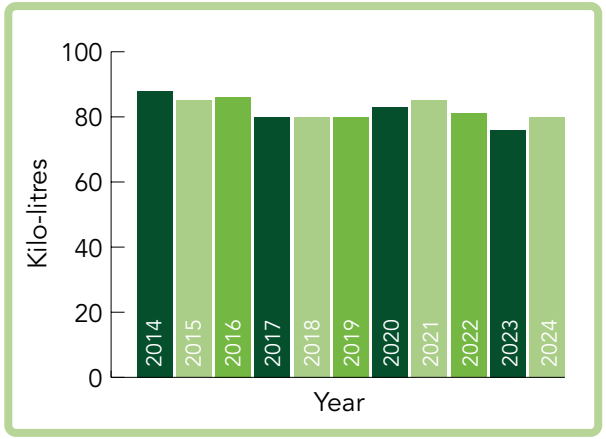


Figure 10: Scheme water use per person, per year in Vincent (in kL)

EVERY DROP COUNTS – RESIDENTIAL GROUNDWATER

Irrigation is one of the largest contributors to water consumption in Boorloo (Perth). The Water Corporation states that households use an average of 35.9 per cent of their scheme water outdoors, with 31.2 per cent allocated to sprinklers, irrigation, and hand watering. This underscores the importance of waterwise gardens in reducing demand on water resources, supporting biodiversity, improving stormwater infiltration through reduced hard surfaces, and lowering fertiliser use by incorporating locally adapted plants.

Since residential bores are not metered, a direct analysis of residential groundwater consumption is not possible. Vincent acknowledges our role in providing education and resources to support more sustainable water practices and greater awareness of water-wise planting. As a result, this has been identified as a key focus area and reinforces the importance of verge programs.

2030 TARGET

- **10 per cent reduction in water use per person, and per property.**

WATER EFFICIENT VINCENT

OBJECTIVE 2

Water efficiency is a key element of sustainable water management, and it is essential for reducing both demand on resources and operational costs. Vincent is committed to improving water efficiency across all operations, ensuring that every aspect of water use is carefully managed and conserved.

Vincent's current water challenges and considerations include:

- Exceptionally hot weather places additional pressure on groundwater resources to sustain turf and gardens (such as the 2023/24 summer).
- Vincent has an annual groundwater allocation of 646,110kL. With an increasing total area of public open space under management and enhancements to existing green spaces, this allocation must now be distributed more widely.
- Parks and reserves visitation has risen significantly, placing additional strain on public green spaces. For example, Charles Veryard Reserve experienced a 74 per cent increase in attendance in 2023/24 compared to the previous year. Higher foot traffic, increased sporting activities, and greater overall use contribute to more rapid wear and tear on grass and gardens. Subsequently, additional water is required to maintain turf quality and support plant health.
- Higher visitor numbers at sporting reserves have also increased scheme water consumption, particularly in showers, drinking fountains, and kitchen facilities.

To safeguard our water resources and ensure the sustainability of public green spaces, long-term, adaptive groundwater and scheme water management strategies will be implemented as a priority.

GUARDING OUR GROUNDWATER

Groundwater irrigation accounts for approximately 90 per cent of Vincent's total operational water use, based on 2023/24 data, with our current use being shown in Figure 11. In line with the 2022 Gnangara Groundwater Allocation Plan[4], Vincent's groundwater allocation will be reduced by 10 per cent in 2028, necessitating proactive preparation.

The Parks team is proactively improving water efficiency through several key initiatives, including:

- An eco-zoning program which converts underutilised turfed areas into gardens with local or Australian plants to reduce water demand.
- A systematic irrigation renewal program to replace aging irrigation systems that are at the end of their lifecycle to enhance efficiency and ensure optimal water distribution.

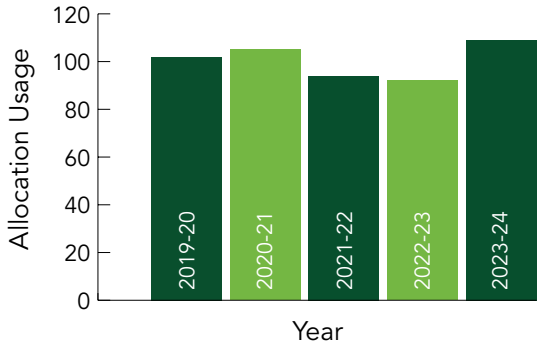


Figure 11: Vincent's operational groundwater use (100% being our full allocation)

- Installation of a central control irrigation system which allows water usage to be monitored in real time and ensure responsible management. It is supported by a weather station and soil moisture probes that were purchased from a Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) grant.
- An enhanced turf renovation program which improves the soil environment, helping turf grow stronger and able to absorb nutrients more effectively. This is complemented with a targeted fertiliser strategy, guided by site-specific testing, which ensures the precise application of fertiliser. Collectively, these approaches promote healthier, more resilient turf capable of withstanding intensive use, whilst optimising water and fertiliser efficiency.

[4] Gnangara groundwater allocation plan 2022.

TAPPING INTO SCHEME WATER

Vincent's operations (excluding Beatty Park) have maintained a relatively stable scheme water use of approximately 35,000-39,000kL per year since 2020, as per Figure 12. Existing scheme water efficiency measures have enabled Vincent to sustain this consistent usage despite a growing population.

Vincent remains committed to further improving water efficiency and will conduct a 2025 water audit and benchmarking workshop to be led by the Water Corporation which would inform the preparation and implementation of a targeted action plan.

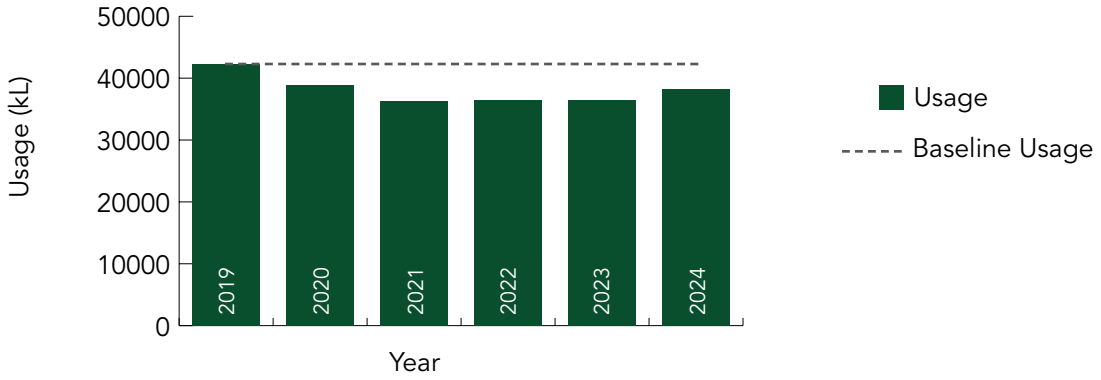


Figure 12: Vincent operation's scheme water usage (excluding Beatty Park)

BEATTY PARK

In 2024, Beatty Park Leisure Centre accounted for 52 per cent of Vincent's total scheme water usage. Between 2019 and 2024, annual patronage at Beatty Park increased by 45 per cent, reaching nearly 1.3 million visitors per year. Given this growth, assessing water use on a per-patron basis is essential for accurate reporting.

Since 2018-19, water consumption per patron has remained relatively stable (31 to 35L), as per Figure 13. Fluctuations mostly relate to operational needs, such as pool refills (following retiling) or facility upgrades.

As a high-consumption facility, using over 20,000kL of water annually, Beatty Park submits annual business water usage reports to the Water Corporation and complies with strict Department of Health hygiene regulations for aquatic facilities. This ensures water efficiency initiatives will continue to prioritise health and hygiene outcomes.

Water efficiency initiatives include:

- Daily monitoring and analysis of water use to identify anomalies and support timely responses.
- Ongoing staff training on waterwise practices integrated with hygiene protocols.
- Continual upgrades to water-efficient fittings and fixtures, including automatic shut-off taps and low-flow shower heads.
- Use of pressure cleaning in targeted areas, which has been assessed as effective without compromising sanitation standards.
- Clear signage and patron engagement to promote shared responsibility for water conservation.

REPURPOSING EVERY DROP

Vincent has been actively exploring innovative ways to reduce water consumption and received a grant from DWER in 2004 for a feasibility study on wastewater recycling options at Beatty Park. The study recommended repurposing pool backwash for irrigation, with implementation requiring at least $60,000 in equipment costs, plus additional installation expenses.

The next step to further this project would require a feasibility study (including a financial analysis, and a life cycle analysis).

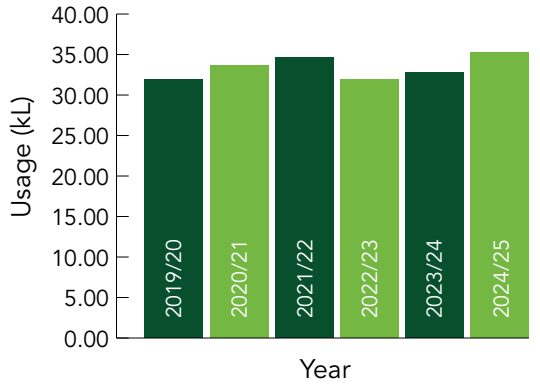


Figure 13: Scheme water consumption at Beatty Park

2030 TARGETS

- **5 per cent reduction in scheme water consumption across Vincent's operations (excluding Beatty Park) .**
- **10 per cent reduction in water usage, per patron, at Beatty Park.**
- **10 per cent reduction in ground water consumption across Vincent's operations.**

WATER SENSITIVE URBAN DESIGN

OBJECTIVE 3

WHERE WATER MEETS DESIGN

Vincent has made water sensitive urban design (WSUD) a core component of its sustainable water strategy and a key step to becoming a water-sensitive city. The Cooperative Research Centre for Water Sensitive Cities[5] defines WSUD as an approach to the planning, design and maintenance of urban landscapes that will deliver water sensitive cities through protecting and enhancing natural water systems and integrating the management of the total water cycle.

WSUD principles use nature-driven solutions that work with, rather than against, natural systems to protect and restore water ecosystems and manage water efficiently.

By embedding water management into urban planning, WSUD helps to:

- Reduce overall water consumption.
- Prevent water pollution and improve stormwater and groundwater quality.
- Improve waterway and wetland health.
- Enhance flood resilience and protect biodiversity.
- Support alternative water sources such as rainwater harvesting, greywater reuse and wastewater recycling.
- Improve urban amenity, enhance urban cooling and resilience to climate change.

Vincent currently uses practical WSUD solutions, such as:

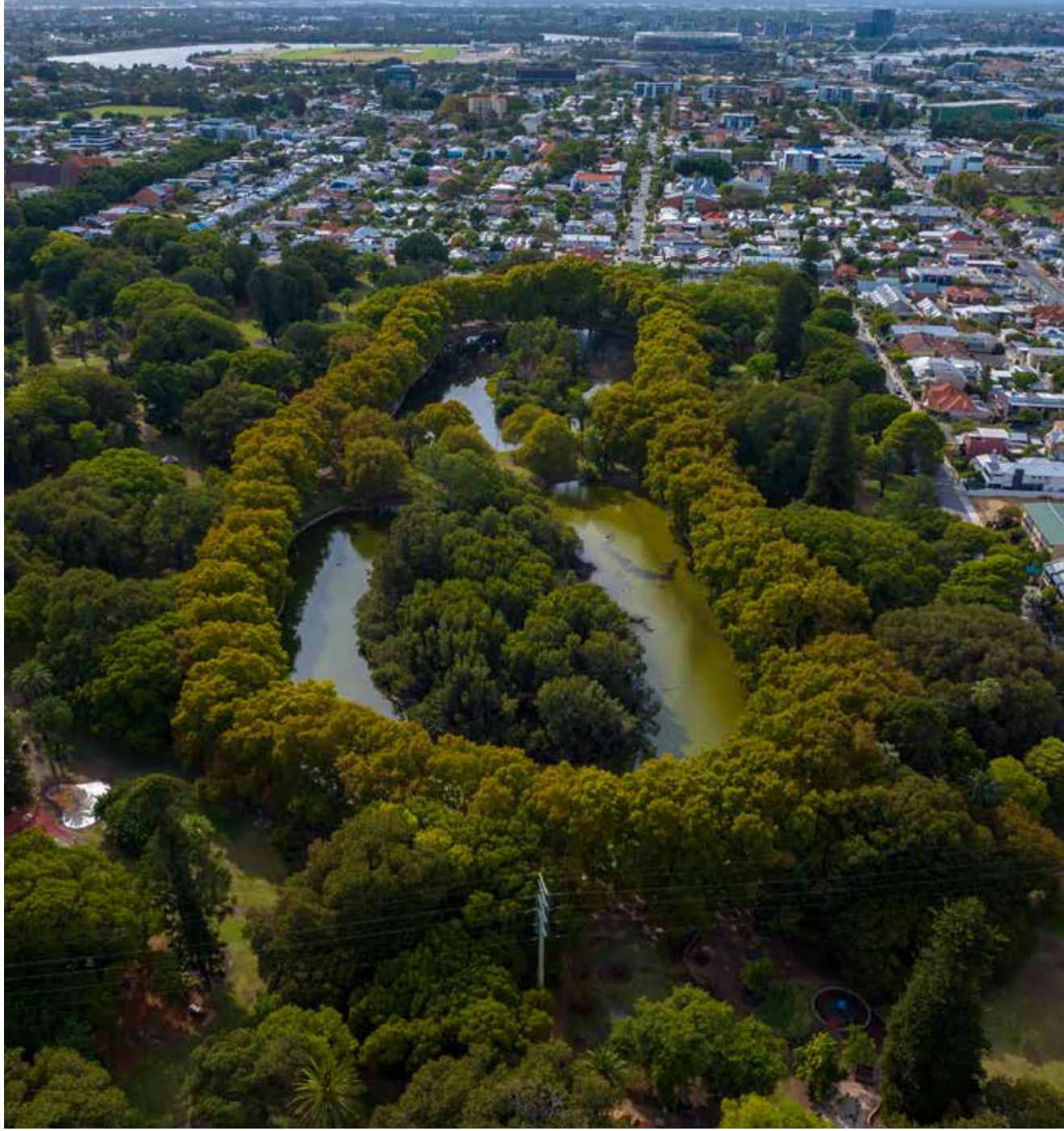
- De-paving and permeable pavements that allow rainwater to soak into the ground.
- Biofiltration systems that treat stormwater via plants and soils.
- Water-efficient landscaping that reduces irrigation needs.
- Investigating groundwater recharge options with drainage projects, with the aim to infiltrate at least 100m^3 of water per year.

- Internal design checklists which guide WSUD drainage designs by enabling the engineering team to review all projects early in the design process for opportunities to incorporate WSUD approaches. These checklists help identify typical scenarios suitable for WSUD, such as projects involving drainage with low water tables and sufficient space to allow infiltration. In cases where constraints exist (e.g. high water tables, or the need to upgrade stormwater infrastructure), the checklist encourages exploration of WSUD options.

Furthermore, Vincent supports residents to reduce water use by integrating WSUD into their planning framework, such as through encouraging new developments to carry out a life cycle assessment (LCA). This helps assess how design and construction choices affect long-term water consumption, making water efficiency a key consideration in development. Moving forward, Vincent will enhance its baseline data with more up-to-date information, replacing the current 2017 dataset.

Vincent has also developed its own certified stormwater calculator, which allows new developments and major renovations to calculate water storage volumes for use in the integrated WSUD process for stormwater drainage design. Through these initiatives, Vincent aims to reduce water consumption by 50 per cent for residential properties and 25 per cent for commercial properties compared to the average Boorloo (Perth) residence.

[5] Vision and Transition Strategy for a Water Sensitive Greater Perth - CRC for Water sensitive cities



SMART WATER, SUSTAINABLE SPACES

The Parks and Engineering teams play a crucial role in managing water within Vincent's operations and implementing WSUD principles in public open spaces. Recent projects demonstrate how these principles can be applied effectively:

- At Menzies Park, instead of capturing the water flow with pits and pipes and discharging it into Galup (Lake Monger), a WSUD design will infiltrate stormwater runoff into the ground to help replenish the groundwater levels. Construction commenced in March 2025. A permeable surface (called Geohex with a gravel infill) will be installed around the periphery of the park. This surface will enable additional parking for the community, while allowing stormwater runoff to be infiltrated through the pavement and further replenishing groundwater levels.
- The Macedonia Car Park upgrade features local and Australian plantings, permeable surfaces, and flush kerbing, enhancing water efficiency and improving stormwater quality and management.
- The turf renewal project at Sullivan Logistics Stadium (Leederville Oval) is designed to mitigate drainage issues and improve water efficiency and resilience, enhancing both the aesthetic and environmental sustainability of the space.
- The Robertson Park Stage 1B works (commencing April 2025) will see a series of raingardens constructed between the tennis courts. These will work in combination with subsoil drainage cells to capture and manage stormwater runoff, with capacity for 1-in-100-year rainfall events. Plants will work as biofilters to improve water quality as it moves down through the soil to recharge groundwater. The raingardens are designed for minimal ongoing maintenance, relatively self-sufficient plants, gravel mulch that doesn't break down quickly (like organic mulch), and supplementary drip-line irrigation for the warmer months.

- In 2022, the Engineering team completed a business case that identified efficiency and cost savings associated with bringing drainage maintenance in house. Purchased in 2025, the team uses its vacuum truck for cleaning Vincent's pits and pipes. This provides more frequent and cost effective services of cleaning pits and pipes, which ensures that flood-prone areas are well maintained.

MAKING WATER WORK SMARTER

Irrigation is one of the largest contributors to water use, so the greatest water benefits come from reducing irrigation demand. Beyond this, sustainable water management solutions, such as rainwater tanks and greywater reuse systems, are crucial in Boorloo (Perth) to support its water-stressed climate. Furthermore, the Vincent community has made it clear that water capture and reuse is a priority to them.

Currently residential greywater reuse in Vincent remains low, with only three applications for new systems submitted in the past ten years. Vincent will investigate this further to better understand the challenges and develop strategies to make greywater reuse more accessible and practical for residents.

Vincent will also explore opportunities to implement WSUD features, such as greywater reuse and rainwater harvesting, within its own buildings and facilities. By leading by example Vincent aims to demonstrate best practices in sustainable water management while supporting the broader community's efforts.

FUTURE-PROOFING OUR WATER

As Vincent works to make water use more efficient, future planning must also account for the city's ongoing growth. Higher-density development plays a crucial role in reducing per-property water consumption and supporting sustainable urban growth. Vincent's local planning framework facilitates infill development and promotes apartments and mixed-use housing that typically use less water per dwelling than traditional homes. By encouraging well designed urban infill, Vincent can:

- Optimise water efficiency through compact, resource-conscious development.
- Support state and local water reduction targets.
- Enhance liveability by integrating green infrastructure and water-sensitive urban design.

The Housing Supply and Infrastructure Servicing Study (HSISS) is an initiative aimed at understanding how population growth will impact future infrastructure demand. By examining potential flood risks and identifying areas that need future infrastructure upgrades, the HSISS will provide Vincent with the critical data needed to plan for a more sustainable future. This strategic approach ensures Vincent can continue to grow while sustainably minimising water demand and creating vibrant, well-connected communities.

Vincent is proactively addressing the future impacts of climate change and will include a risk assessment and community climate resilience plan within its future CTAP.

2030 TARGETS

- **Water Sensitive Urban Design approaches are incorporated into 100 per cent of future, major drainage road, car park, asset and building projects to improve the management of stormwater in relevant City buildings, parks and assets.**
- **50 per cent reduction in scheme water use for new residential developments and 25 per cent for new commercial developments compared to Boorloo's (Perth's) average.**
- **Investigate climate change impacts strengthen local resilience (through flood risk assessments and a community risk analysis) as part of the CTAP.**

HEALTHY WATERWAYS AND THRIVING ECOSYSTEMS

OBJECTIVE 4

NURTURING WATERWAYS AND WETLANDS AND PROTECTING ECOSYSTEMS

Vincent is committed to protecting its local waterways and wetlands by addressing key environmental issues while enhancing their social values for recreation, community connection, and the enjoyment of nature. Key waterways and wetlands include a small section of the Derbarl Yerrigan (Swan River), Hyde Park, Smiths Lake and Warndoolier (Banks Reserve), which are illustrated in Figure 14. Vincent is responsible for the water health in Hyde Park and up to the water line in Smiths Lake and Warndoolier, and partners with the authorities who manages the water in the latter two.

Despite Galup (Lake Monger) being in the Town of Cambridge's Local Government Area, Vincent shares the responsibility for its management as Vincent's drainage pipes discharge into a swale adjacent to the lake.

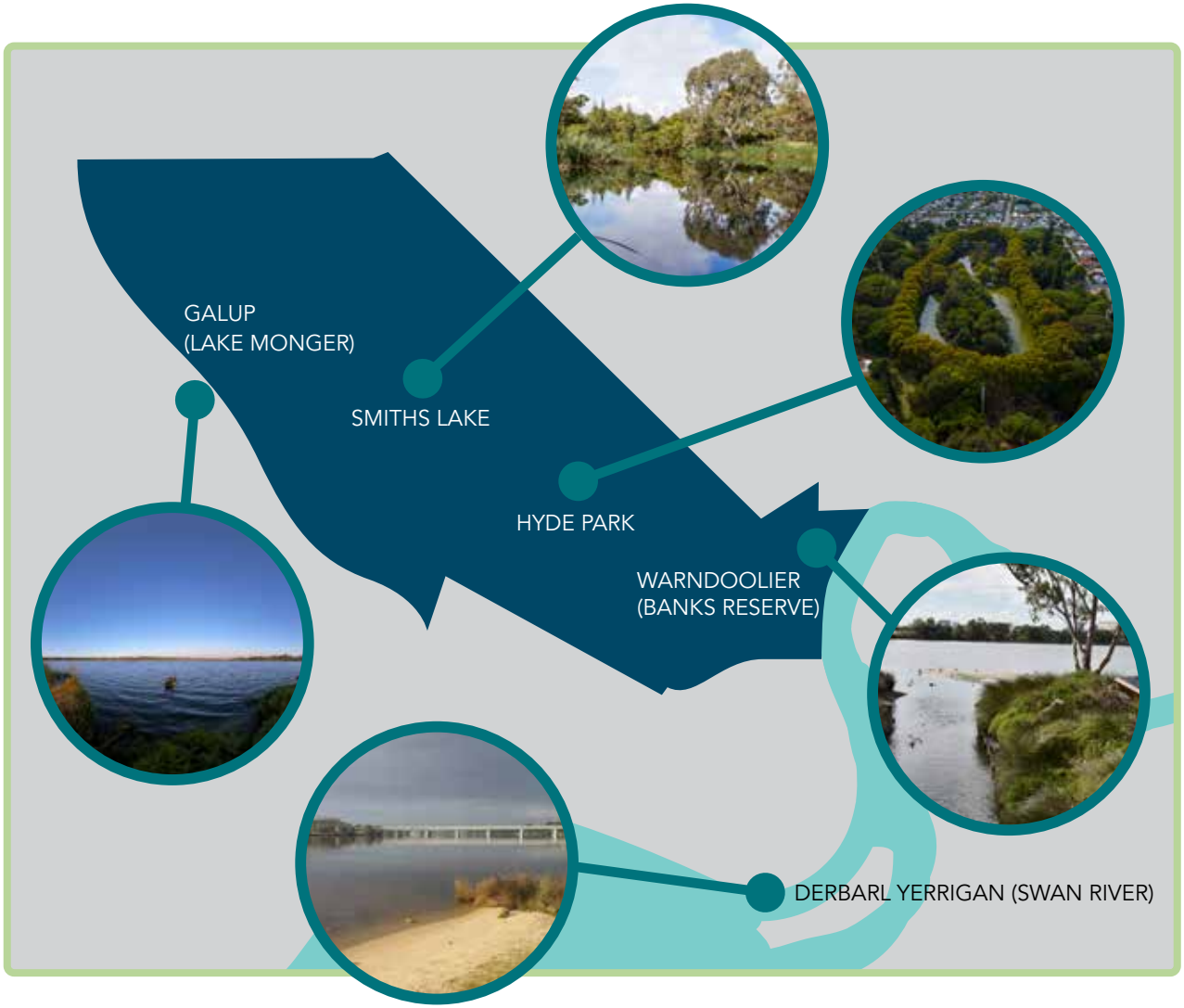


Figure 14. City of Vincent waterways and wetlands

Caring for our waterways and wetlands requires attention to various factors that can affect water quality and the health of the plants and animals that rely on these water ecosystems. For example:

- Fertilisers can enter water ecosystems and elevate nitrogen and phosphorus levels, harming water quality and promoting harmful algae growth.
- Stormwater runoff often carries pollution into water ecosystems.
- Industrial and household runoff can introduce harmful chemicals into waterways and wetlands.
- Human activities, such as removing vegetation along water edges, can lead to erosion, disrupt water filtration, and negatively impact plants and animals within and adjacent to water ecosystems.
- The urban heat island effect can raise water and air temperatures, decreasing oxygen levels within water ecosystems, increasing stress and death rates of aquatic and terrestrial plants, threatening biodiversity, as well as human health.

Vincent participates in the Nutrient Scorecard administered by the South East Regional Centre for Urban Landcare. This scorecard assesses multiple aspects of wetland and foreshore health, including nutrient levels, fertiliser application practices, nutrient management, water quality monitoring, development control, and community education. In 2024, Vincent achieved an above average overall best practice score, reflecting its ongoing commitment to effective waterbody and wetland management.

Vincent's Parks and Engineering teams play a vital role in protecting and enhancing local waterways and wetlands. The teams' ongoing efforts include:

- **Responsible fertiliser use** – keeping fertiliser away from water bodies to protect water quality.
- **Biodiversity monitoring** – collaborating with university and community groups to monitor biodiversity. Improved biodiversity monitoring is a key action for Vincent over the next 5 years.
- **Biofiltration systems** – these provide an effective and sustainable way to improve water quality by naturally filtering pollutants while also helping to manage stormwater and reduce flood risks. A biofiltration system was installed in Hyde Park in 2013 to ensure effective water quality treatment, water quantity management and helping to control floodwaters during storm events. The system uses sand, woodchips, local plant species, and a synthetic liner, to filter water and remove pollutants from stormwater.
- **Stormwater management** – investigating the installation of at-source stormwater management systems (e.g. permeable paving, tree pits, raingardens, vegetated swales, soak wells, and pollutant traps located within Vincent owned carparks and at major road intersections) to manage the quality and quantity of water runoff.
- **Collaboration with external stakeholders** – Stakeholders include Main Roads WA, Water Corporation and Town of Cambridge which share interest in water quality and catchment management of Galup (Lake Monger).
- **Innovation** – Investigating the retrofitting of drainage pipes and drains to improve the water quality this can include retrofitting drains and sumps/basins to living streams, vegetated swales and biofiltration systems.

2030 TARGETS

- **Collaborate with DBCA to develop and implement shared objectives for the Derbarl Yerrigan (Swan River) and foreshore, through the River Protection Strategy, Locality Plan, the Risk Management and Adaptation Plan, and any other advocacy opportunities.**
- **Achieve a best management practice overall score of above average (or greater) for all wetlands in the nutrient scorecard from the South East Regional Centre for Urban Landcare, for best management practices pertaining to wetland health.**

RESPECT FOR THE RIVER

The DBCA is the management authority for developments and activities affecting foreshore and river reserves within the Swan Canning Development Control Area. Vincent manages a small section of the Derbarl Yerrigan (Swan River) together with DBCA, who partners with several local governments to develop and implement a Locality Plan for the stretch of river extending from Windan Bridge upstream to Guildford. This policy document will work towards the objectives and principles of the Swan and Canning Rivers Management Act 2006, such as for ecological restoration and intergenerational equity, all while fostering a more respectful connection to the river. Vincent recognises DBCA's guidance as central to improving water quality, protecting and restoring vegetation and biodiversity, improving amenity and activating the foreshore area. Additionally, Vincent will collaborate with the DBCA and the Water Corporation to retrofit stormwater/drainage pipes, drains and sumps/basins that are located within or adjacent to the Swan Canning Riverpark to improve water quality, biodiversity and amenity.

The DBCA is also undertaking a foreshore risk identification and mapping project for the Swan Canning Riverpark. The project will identify erosion, inundation, and climate risks for the Riverpark, which includes the Derbarl Yerrigan (Swan River) and the Djarlgarro (Canning River). Risk mapping will illustrate anticipated foreshore hazards over a 100-year planning period. Understanding erosion and inundation risk across the Riverpark is essential for future foreshore planning and management in the context of a changing climate. Results from the project will be communicated to public foreshore land managers through a series of interactive workshops (at the end of 2025), for specific river reaches of the Riverpark. Their input will help to manage and mitigate current and future risks to Riverpark assets.

URBAN GREENING AND BIODIVERSITY
A GREENER VINCENT

PLANTING A NATURE BASED CITY

Canopy trees and vegetation are powerful and cost-effective tools for protecting against our changing climate. They cool our cities, clean our air, and create spaces where people and wildlife can thrive.

Research confirms that cities with 30-40 per cent canopy enjoy healthier communities and stronger ecosystems.

As of 2024, Vincent had just over 14 per cent canopy cover with 20 per cent on public land and 10 per cent on private. Increasing this requires shared responsibility across both sectors.

An urban forest of mature trees and understorey offers remarkable benefits to an urban environment, enhancing its vibrancy, liveability and environmental resilience in the face of climate change.

Trees and vegetation can lower the temperature of a space by shading it from direct sun and can also cool the air through the release of water vapour from their leaves, known as evapotranspiration. This cooling effect provides one of the most effective natural defences against summer heat, reducing temperatures in urban areas by up to 10^{C}.

Supporting this, damp soils also have a powerful ability to cool the surrounding air by up to 5 degrees, a useful tool in reversing the urban heat island effect. This is why we have committed to switch out at least 10 per cent of our existing hard surfaces for water permeable surfaces.

Trees and vegetation along with the rich soils that sustain them, serve as powerful carbon sinks[6], which will play a vital role in Vincent's journey towards net zero by 2030. Together, vegetation and soils create thriving habitats, offering refuge for wildlife and strengthening the biodiversity of our City through food, habitat and refuge. Every tree retained or gained, brings us closer to a resilient, thriving place.

CAN MONEY GROW ON TREES?

Trees and vegetation provide a wide range of economic benefits to communities, businesses, and households. Here's how:

- **Lower energy costs** – trees provide shade in summer and act as windbreaks in winter, helping to reduce heating and cooling bills for homes and businesses.
- **Reduced stormwater infrastructure costs** – trees absorb rainfall and reduce runoff, easing pressure on drainage systems and lowering the need for costly infrastructure upgrades.
- **Boosted local business** – green, well-landscaped town centres attract people, encouraging them to stay longer and spend more in local shops and cafes.
- **Increased property values** – properties near mature trees or in leafy streetscapes can see a value increase of 5-15 per cent.
- **Public health savings** – access to green spaces is linked to better physical and mental health, which can reduce demand on healthcare services.
- **Urban heat reduction** – canopy cover helps cool entire suburbs, reducing energy use during heatwaves and easing demand on the power grid.
- **Extended lifespan of infrastructure** – trees shade roads and pavements, lowering surface temperatures and prolonging the life of public assets.
- **Tourism and civic appeal** – attractive, green streetscapes and parks support tourism, outdoor events and community pride.
- **Valuing trees with data** – tools now exist to assign a dollar value to individual trees based on size, species, health and services provided (e.g. carbon capture, air purification, aesthetic value).

[6] National Soil Strategy

TREES FOR MICROCLIMATE

A microclimate is the unique weather conditions in a small area, which can be different from the broader surrounding environment. Things like wind, sunlight, and water interact with the land to create these unique conditions. A microclimate is influenced by different factors, such as the shape of the land, the trees, plants and buildings around it.

Trees are the backbone of a stable microclimate. They act like natural air conditioners, keeping our homes cool by providing shade and reducing heat from the sun. Their thick canopies block harsh winds, making our surroundings more comfortable in winter.

When mature trees are removed, the microclimate of an area can change dramatically. Temperatures rise, winds become stronger, and the land becomes less able to handle extreme weather. Keeping trees in place helps maintain a steady and resilient environment, making sure our homes and neighbourhoods stay safe and comfortable.

Figure 15: Benefits of urban forests

MAXIMISING TREE AND VEGETATION BENEFITS IN AN URBAN AREA

More is better when it comes to canopy trees, however research shows that there are ways we can maximise the benefits of trees and vegetation within a constrained urban area.

SEVEN WAYS TO MAXIMISE TREE AND VEGETATION BENEFIT

1. Retain mature trees

Mature trees deliver far more benefits than young ones and require less water to survive. Since it takes 25-40 years for a new tree to provide the full range of ecosystem services, preserving existing mature trees is one of the most impactful actions we can take. Tree retention is a core focus of Vincent's urban forest strategy.

2. Apply the 3-30-300 Rule

The 3-30-300 rule is an evidence-based formula indicating the optimal pattern and concentration of trees to achieve peak benefit. Tree locations need to be considered at a granular scale rather than just a blanket percentage. This rule helps to ensure equal distribution of trees at the household and neighbourhood scale.

- 3 trees - visible from every home.
- 30 per cent - canopy cover over each neighbourhood precinct.
- 300m - to the nearest greenspace for all residents.

This approach ensures benefits are delivered at both the individual and community scale-not just by total canopy percentage, but through smart placement.

3. Support tree density

Benefits like cooling, air purification and habitat provision are greatest when trees are planted within communities, close to where people live and work. These benefits scale with tree density. The more trees in an area, the greater the cumulative impact on comfort, biodiversity and liveability.

4. Build and maintain healthy soils

Soil health underpins the health of the entire urban forest. Nutrient-rich, well-aerated soils with strong microbial activity improve water retention, disease resistance and root development and make trees stronger and more resilient in urban conditions.

5. Encourage species diversity

Using a wide variety of species along streets and in parks is crucial to biodiversity and resilience outcomes. Historic planting traditions tended towards the homogenous planting of European species for visual continuity along a streetscape. Vincent has moved away from this practice opting for great diversity and planting of a minimum of 75 per cent Australian native species with prioritisation of natural vegetation communities and exclusion of environmental weed species.

Figure 16: 3-30-300 rule

6. Create biodiversity corridors

Greening efforts are most effective when connected. Biodiversity corridors link patches of vegetation, enabling wildlife movement and breeding, and adaptation to urban and climate changes. They transform scattered greenery into thriving, functional ecosystems.

7. Design multi-use green spaces

In an urban setting, where space is at a premium, vegetation areas should allow for multi-use such as rewilded spaces. These also offer opportunities for children to play and explore.

These principles will be embedded in Vincent's approach to greening and project planning over the next five years and into the future.

URBAN REWILDING

Vincent has managed an eco-zoning program since 2012 and will continue to dedicate underutilised land to native vegetation in collaboration with the community.

Rewilding is the process of allowing native plants and ecosystems to grow and thrive in urban areas with minimal human intervention. Allowing these areas to grow wild as they would in nature can dramatically increase their biodiversity and habitat value. This approach allows nature to regenerate, with minimal maintenance, while offering opportunities for people, especially children, to engage with the environment in meaningful ways.

Between 2012 and 2024, Vincent has rewilded 133,369 m^2 of land such as on underutilised areas of turf or medians and verges which can't be used for recreation.

'Cues' such as an informative sign, a tree log lined pathway or a refuge platform for children to explore, can be introduced to a rewilded or eco-zoned area to show that vegetation is intentional, respected and cared for.

REWILDING FOR CHILDREN

Children who live in urban settings may be vulnerable to experiencing a deficit of nature. Exposure and interaction with nature has been shown to be highly beneficial for children's development. By enhancing our urban forest, we can provide children with opportunities to explore the natural world.

THE ROLE OF TREES IN A NET ZERO VINCENT

Enhancing Vincent's canopy will form an important part of our strategy to reach net zero. Retaining and increasing our canopy will support our pathway to net zero in the following ways:

- Tree-shaded houses are cooler, reducing reliance on auxiliary air conditioning.
- Tree-shaded streetscapes are cooler and more pleasant supporting walkability.
- Trees draw carbon from the atmosphere and store it in their trunk, roots and surrounding soil (sequestering). This helps to reduce carbon dioxide reaching the atmosphere.
- A single mature eucalypt can sequester between 50 to 100 kilograms of carbon per year or several tonnes of carbon over its lifetime.
- Planting of trees can be used to offset emissions.
- Retaining mature trees can also help to enhance the carbon storage potential of surrounding soils.

The removal or death of mature trees will release substantial amounts of carbon into the atmosphere that would otherwise be permanently stored. This will work against our net zero ambitions.

By integrating trees into climate strategies, we can enhance carbon sequestration, support biodiversity, and contribute to the broader goal of reaching net zero emissions.

GREENING OUR FOOD FUTURE

In alignment with sustainable food principles, such as those set by the Plant-Based Treaty,[7] Vincent will promote land uses that support community food growing and opportunities for urban agriculture. These initiatives will help to reduce the environmental footprint of food systems, increase green space in our urban environment and enhance local food resilience.

UNDERGROUND POWER PROJECT: AN OPPORTUNITY

Between 2025 and 2030, Vincent is undergrounding 90 per cent of its existing power lines. This project delivers some big opportunities for the growth of our urban forest and canopy:

- Trees can grow taller and wider. Less pruning to make way for powerlines means bigger canopy and more shade.
- More trees and larger species can be planted where they could not be before.
- Switching concrete for permeable surfacing through the undergrounding power works.

There are also challenges that will need to be carefully considered and managed during the construction phase of the project:

- Unintended damage to tree roots during works.
- Root competition with new underground power cables.

These potential challenges need to be carefully considered and planned out of the construction phase of this project.

THE CHALLENGES FOR GREENING

Vincent is an inner-city urban environment which faces unique challenges compared to less densely populated areas. These challenges increase as our areas densify, and our climate becomes hotter and drier.

Managing these competing priorities requires ongoing investment and commitment to adopting ambitious and innovative approaches.

- **Infrastructure conflicts** – competition between greening initiatives and essential services, such as power lines, underground utilities, and built structures, restricting root growth.
- **Soil compaction** – levelling, grading and compaction of a site through development limits root spread.
- **Degraded soil health** – urbanised soils can be poor in carbon which affect soil structure, water holding capacity, nutrient levels and soil biology.
- **Space constraints** – limited availability of land and air space for trees, particularly in high-density urban areas.
- **Water access** – balancing water conservation targets with the need to sustain trees and vegetation.
- **Hard surfaces** – extensive paving reduces water infiltration, increases root competition, and imposes clearance requirements.
- **Climate impacts** – rising temperatures and extreme weather events placing stress on vegetation.
- **Urban development** – loss of trees due to densification, infill and subdivision.
- **Regulatory limitations** – challenges in enforcing tree retention on private land.
- **Landscape preferences** – prevailing garden styles, such as lawns that are often unsuitable for WA's climate.
- **Economic undervaluation** – limited recognition of the financial and environmental benefits of mature trees.
- **Maintenance costs** – significant expenditure on tree management, including road closures for pruning.
- **Biosecurity threats** – increasing risks from pests and diseases, including the polyphagous shot-hole borer.

7. The Plant Based Treaty – Eat Plants, Plant Trees

SHADY SPACES AND PLACES

OBJECTIVE 5

We know that increasing canopy cover in Vincent is essential for enhancing biodiversity, mitigating urban heat, and improving community health. Based on the latest data, Vincent's total canopy has increased by 1 per cent owing to growth of our public canopy.

Much of Vincent's original canopy loss can be attributed to our historic relationship with Australian trees and vegetation. By the 1960s, over 99 per cent of our remnant vegetation and natural wetlands had been cleared, replaced with lawns, European-style gardens and non-native trees which require high water use.

Vincent is working to regenerate its urban forest and rebuild its community of Australian tree canopy, prioritising those that existed on the land prior to colonial settlement. It is also important to select species which are resilient to our future climate which often means considering Australian species which thrive in Western Australian climates further north of Boorloo (Perth).

As our climate warms and our rainfall decreases, it will be increasingly difficult for new and maturing trees to survive and thrive. Our changing climate will put enormous pressure on local governments to support the survivability of the urban forest.

It can take up to 40 years of growth for a new tree to provide its peak level of beneficial services including, shade, habitat for birds, insects and small mammals and carbon sequestration, and so it is vital that we protect the mature trees we have. Vincent is committed to ambitious targets growing an urban canopy that not only spans a greater area of our City but can withstand a hotter, drier future that is resilient, sustainable and able to thrive through the challenges ahead. This strategy sets the path forward.

Vincent's Urban Canopy

	2014 Canopy	2020 Canopy	% decrease	Target 2030	Target 2050
Whole of City	14.13 %	14%	-0.13	18.5%	27.5%
Public land	21.45 %	19%	-2.45	25%	35%

Figure 17: Canopy percentage by street block - 2020

Reference: Thriving Perth Portal 2025, The Thriving Perth Portal website, accessed April 2025. https://thrivingperthportal.com.au/

2030 TARGETS

- **Total tree canopy on City owned and managed land of:**
  - **– 25 per cent by 2030**
  - **– 30 per cent by 2040**

  With a focus on strategic locations including town centres, key pedestrian and cyclist corridors, and around schools and other neighbourhood infrastructure to support vulnerable members of our community.
- **90 per cent survivability rate for new trees planted.**
- **New planting to include 75 per cent Australian species (with a preference for Western Australian species) excluding environmental weeds.**

GREENER PRIVATE SPACES

OBJECTIVE 6

Between 2014 and 2024, Vincent's private land gained 3.19 per cent canopy cover.

The increase reflected above is a positive improvement on previous trends of a diminishing canopy. While this is good news, we know that 10 per cent canopy cover is not enough.

State government statistics show that the most meaningful urban canopy cover comes from trees in private backyards where roots and canopy have space to thrive. Approximately 66 per cent of land within Vincent is privately owned which means that we cannot achieve our set total canopy targets without help from the community.

Very large mature species are at great risk of loss on private land through infill development and subdivision as well as a widespread undervaluing of tree benefit.

Due to regulatory constraints, Vincent is not able to mandate the retention of mature canopy on private land. We will work with the community to support private landowners to retain their trees and plant new ones where they can't. Vincent will continue to raise awareness and explore opportunities and incentives for this.

Vincent's Urban Canopy

	2014	2020	% +	Target 2030	Target 2040
Private land	6.81	9	+2.19	12%	18%

TREES AND VEGETATION FOR SMART DESIGN

When done right, trees and landscaping can reduce home energy bills and hugely improve the comfort and enjoyment of our homes.

Trees and vegetation placed in the right spot within a lot, such as along the western and eastern elevations, can cool and shade the dwelling in summer and allow warming sun in winter. This can have a positive effect on a site's localised microclimate.

2030 TARGETS

- **Total canopy cover on private land increased to:**
  - **15 per cent total by 2030**
  - **20 per cent total by 2040**
- **Increase mature tree retention on residential land to achieve coverage of 5% by large mature tree canopy* by 2030 and 15% by 2040.**

***Mature tree canopy refers to canopy from trees 8+m in height.**

DIAL DOWN THE HEAT

OBJECTIVE 7

Extreme heat is the number one threat facing Boorloo (Perth) in the face of climate change.

The urban heat island effect is a rapidly growing problem and occurs when an area is built up with heat absorbing materials like concrete and asphalt. Concreted verges, long driveways servicing subdivisions and reduced landscaping all contribute to dramatically increased temperatures within our urban areas.

Concrete and other hard surfacing, particularly when dark coloured, is high in thermal mass which means that it attracts and stores heat through the day and then releases that heat into the night giving no reprieve. This can impact our population and is a big problem for our health, the environment, social engagement and economic activity.

HEAT - A HEALTH ISSUE FOR ALL OF US

Prolonged heat exposure can create physical stressors, and limit the ability for the vulnerable, like the elderly and those with young children, to leave their homes for much of the day. Hot streetscapes with limited canopy and lots of concrete can limit the ability for exercise, social interaction and economic activity. Unshaded concrete surfacing re-radiates heat into the street and our homes into the night, limiting capacity for sleep and respite from heat and leading to rising heating and cooling costs.

AREAS MOST AT RISK

- Carparks.
- Town centres.
- Roads and bitumen.
- Private land with large amounts of hard surfacing.
- Buildings with dark materials.
- Dense streets and suburbs with a high building to green space ratio.
- Streets with less trees.

URBAN COOLING

Shaded streetscapes can reduce the experienced temperature for all living things by up to 10-15 degrees compared with a streetscape with no trees. The key solutions:

- Reduce water impermeable hardstand surfacing and concrete where possible across Vincent.
- Introduce permeable surfaced carparks with canopy tree planting in effective locations.
- Support private developers to reduce hardstand in new developments.
- Reduce use of dark coloured surfacing such as roofs and walls in new builds through planning regulation.
- Consider vertical surface planting where horizontal planting is not appropriate.
- Strategic placement of canopy trees and vegetation to shade footpaths and hard surfacing.
- Support soil health and moisture retention such as damp soil.

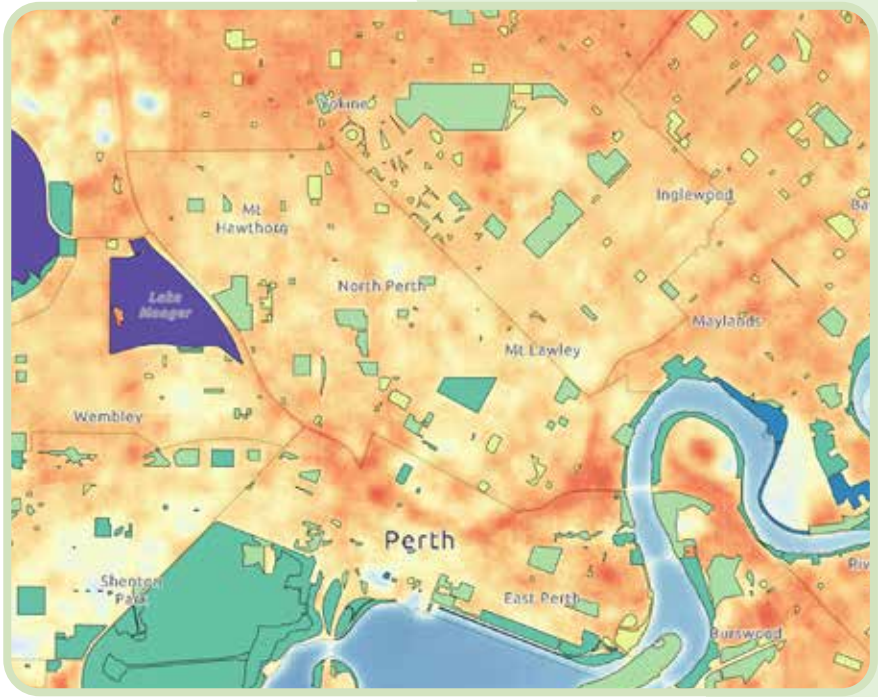


Figure 18: Urban heat map - City of Vincent.

Reference: Thriving Perth Portal 2025, The Thriving Perth Portal website, accessed March 2025. https://thrivingperthportal.com.au

2030 TARGETS

- **Reduce hardstand surfaces in the public realm by 10 per cent by 2035.**
- **Reduce urban heat island impacts through targeting the planting of new street trees along underground power routes.**

BOOST BIODIVERSITY

OBJECTIVE 8

SHAPING A BIODIVERSE VINCENT

Urban areas face significant challenges in supporting biodiversity, primarily due to habitat loss, fragmented habitats, degradation of soils, pollution affecting air and water quality, and the presence of invasive species that disrupt local ecosystems.

Vincent is home to a number of endangered species including the Black Cockatoo, the Western Ringtail Possum and several native bee species.

The Southwestern Snake-Necked Turtle is found at Hyde Park and is the only native freshwater turtle found throughout metropolitan and suburban Perth.

Perth contains a series of rich habitat areas such as Herdsman Lake, Galup (Lake Monger), Hyde Park Lake and Derbarl Yerrigan (Swan River) however urbanisation means that these areas are increasingly fragmented, and species are unable to move between habitats for breeding, food and seasonal migration. Urbanisation is increasingly reducing the size of remaining natural areas[8]. The smaller the natural area, the less diversity it can

[8]. *Urbanisation footprint mapping by Daniel Jan Martin, 2022.*
[9]. NatureLinks

support. Isolated protected natural areas act like islands, each island is separate from each other and the biodiversity supported is only as much as the individual island can support.

Supporting biodiversity within the City means focusing on species with limited mobility to facilitate their travel between habitat areas. Many native species can only travel up to 500m in search of food, water, or shelter, meaning disconnected patches of vegetation can become isolated and unusable. Even larger species like the Black Cockatoo, despite their size and strength, typically won't travel more than 1,500m without suitable habitat connections. By enhancing biodiversity corridors within Vincent – such as planting native trees and understorey, restoring verge habitats, and protecting key green links and ecological corridors – we can help ensure these species continue to thrive in our City.

The NatureLinks Perth initiative provides a research based approach to cohesive green networks across the city. By linking remnant bushland, street verges, and private gardens, these green corridors can support wildlife movement and enhance ecosystem resilience, ensuring that local fauna can continue to thrive in an increasingly urbanised landscape[9]. The proposed biodiversity corridor is supported by the Naturelinks research.

THE NEED TO SUPPORT OUR SOIL

Just like water, healthy soils are crucial to sustaining trees and vegetation and carry immense ecological value. Healthy soils are teeming with life and host one of the most diverse ecosystems on earth. Soils support vital microorganisms, fungi, and insects that help trees absorb nutrients, retain water, and resist disease. Mycorrhizal fungi, for example, enhance trees' nutrient uptake and resilience to stress, while healthy soils reduce erosion and improve drought resistance.

In urban areas, soils degrade over time due to the lack of natural regeneration processes like decomposing leaf litter and animal manure. As a result, nutrients are depleted, and soils no longer support the organisms that trees depend on.

Revitalising these soils is essential to maintaining a thriving urban canopy.

Soil biodiversity not only supports trees but also provides benefits to us all-from pollinators essential for food production to the joy of encountering wildlife like black cockatoos.

BENEFITS OF BIODIVERSITY

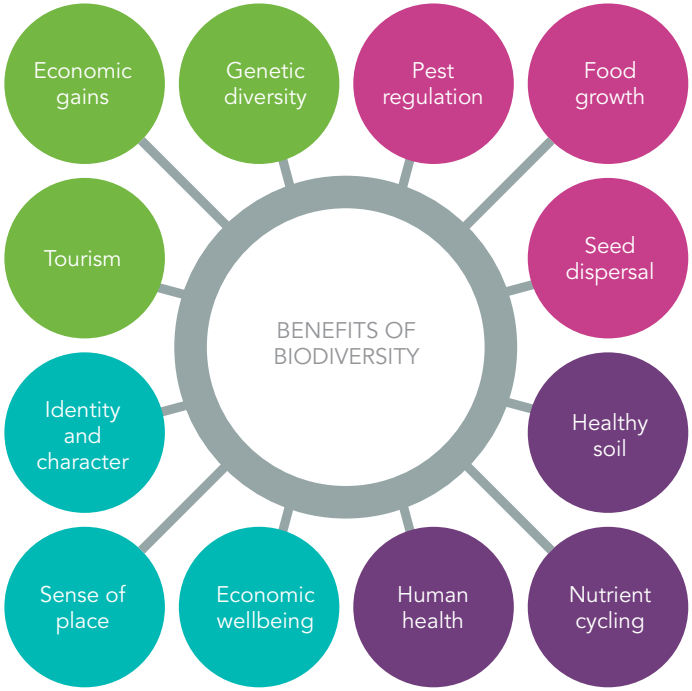


Figure 20: Vincent's biodiversity corridor.
Source: NatureLinks.

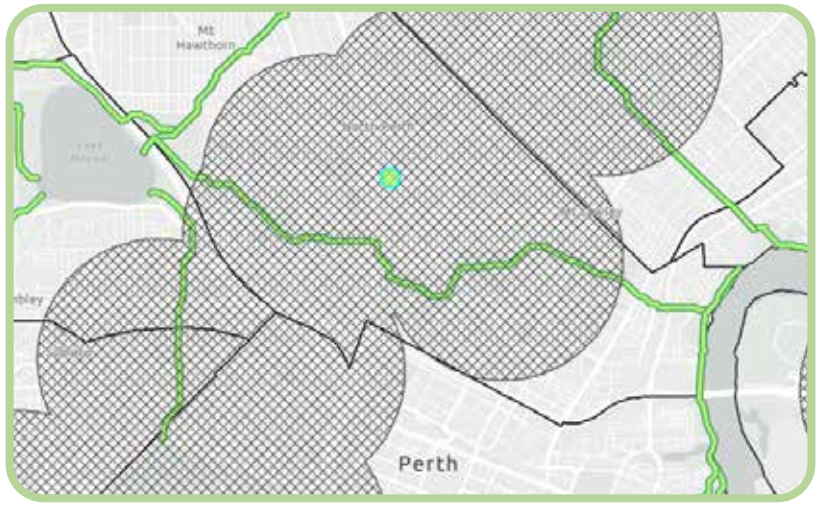


Figure 21: NatureLinks biodiversity corridor and black cockatoo buffer zones. Source: NatureLinks.

Steps to Support Vincent's Biodiversity

- Increased understorey vegetation planting, or biodiversity sensitive urban design in addition to tree canopy.
- Increased flora species complexity to benefit multiple species and provide varied habitat.
- Develop a biodiversity corridor to allow species to migrate and develop genetic diversity.
- Provide wildlife infrastructure such as cockatoo watering stations and nesting boxes.
- Regenerate our degraded soils through amendment and restoration.
- Allowing leaf litter, lawn clippings and natural plant debris where it falls which provides valuable habitat for beneficial bugs and insects.

Vincent will work together with its residents to develop a biodiversity corridor, as per Figure 20 and Figure 21, as one of the most effective steps we can take to enhance and support biodiversity in our locality.

While our data collection of understorey planting will improve through the actions of the EES it is estimated that our understorey provision has greatly increased across our public land. This has been achieved primarily through Vincent's commitment to eco-zoning projects which have seen 133,369m^2 of understorey planted over the past five years, enhancing our habitat provision considerably.

Vincent is committed to understanding its current biodiversity counts, focus species and the ways it can support greater species diversity through research, case studies and community involvement.

2030 TARGET

- **Improve the urban biodiversity corridor extending from Galup (Lake Monger) to the Derbarl Yerrigan (Swan River) to support the health and resilience of all living species, including plants, animals, insects and soils.**

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND WASTE
A CIRCULAR VINCENT

WHAT A WASTE

DEALING WITH OUR WASTE IS A COLLECTIVE ISSUE

When societies consume natural resources faster than they can regenerate and produce waste and pollutants at a rate quicker than they can be absorbed or recycled, they create unsustainable pressure on the environment.

If everyone lived like the average Australian does in 2025, it would take 4.5 planet earths to support the global population each year[10].

Our current demand on ecological resources greatly exceeds the supporting capabilities of our planet. This is only going to get worse.

Enhancing our environment means closing the loop on our economies, reducing our overall output of waste as a community. It also means increasing the proportion of product which goes to a recycling or Food Organics and Garden Organics facility, while dramatically decreasing the amount to landfill.

TOWARD CIRCULAR RESOURCE USE

Circularity refers to a system or process in which resources and materials are continuously reused and regenerated, rather than being wasted or discarded. Vincent is committed to embracing circularity within its operations and to guiding local businesses to join the transition.

A circular economy:

- Maximises the circulation of materials and energy, moving away from the traditional 'take-make-use-dispose' model, while fostering local recycling and reuse.
- Treats waste as a resource, prioritising waste avoidance through the waste hierarchy.
- Increases recycling and FOGO while reducing landfill. Disposing of items in landfill bypasses opportunities for repurposing, recycling or composting.
- Encourages repurposing, borrowing or buying second-hand before purchasing new.
- Promotes sharing with neighbours and repairing items rather than discarding. Slowing consumption and involving children can make a circular lifestyle more attainable.

Any time we choose to throw something in our red landfill bin we are bypassing the potential for that item to be repurposed, recycled, composted or rehomed.

As a community we can significantly reduce our environmental impact by cutting waste and limiting our consumption.

TAKE-MAKE-USE-DISPOSE

Materials are often undervalued when it comes to waste, with many items being treated as disposable without considering their environmental or economic value.

This mindset contributes to a throwaway culture, where materials like plastics, metals, and paper are discarded without a second thought. Disposal is the least desirable option in the waste hierarchy, as shown in Figure 22, since extracting, processing, and manufacturing these materials require substantial resources.

The great news is that this has decreased since the previous reporting period, with big reductions seen since the introduction of the FOGO Program (three bin system) in 2021. We have seen great successes at Vincent, but we still have a way to go to reduce our impact on the environment when it comes to waste.

While landfill is convenient for residents, it is not a long-term solution given a range of environmental and financial impacts. Landfill is a wasteful process and a very inefficient way to utilise global resources such as precious metals, plastics and paper.

10. Planetary boundaries - Stockholm Resilience Centre

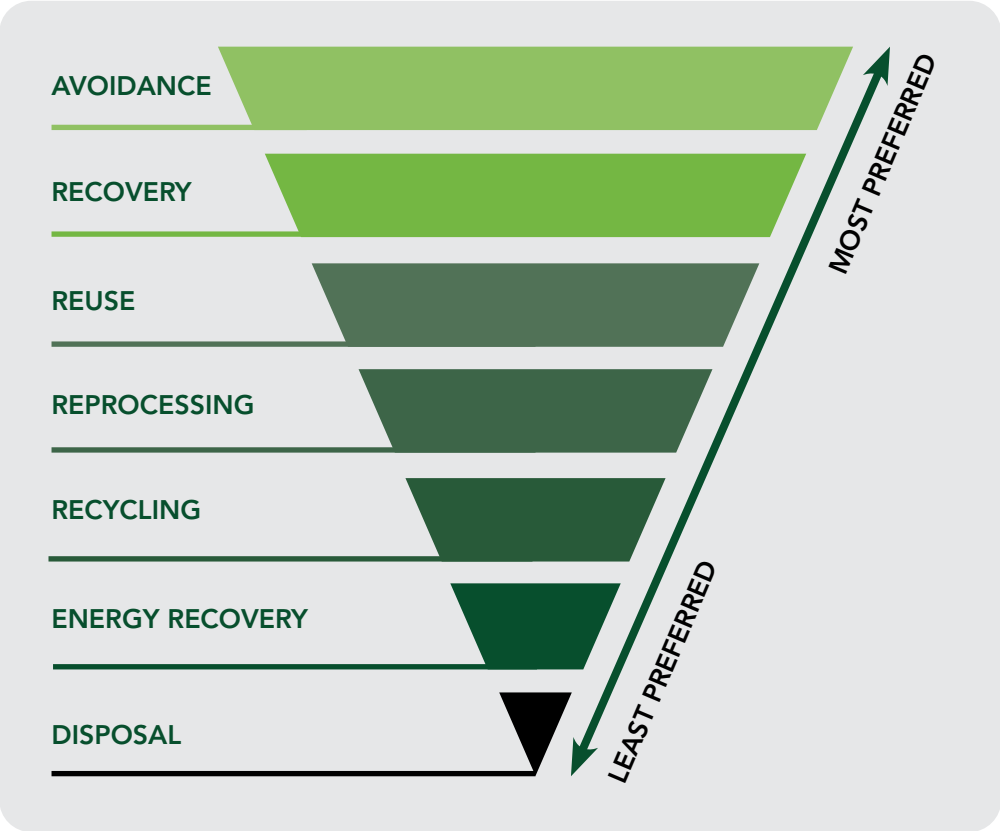


Figure 22: The waste hierarchy

Approximately 45 percent of Vincent's total waste goes into landfill.

The materials placed in landfill will never return to the earth's ecosystems in the same valuable form in which they were taken. This means they lose their value not only to us, but also to the environment.

THE PROBLEMS WITH LANDFILL

2023/24 Waste Breakdown		% of total
Total landfill	5563.32 tonnes	45
Total recycled	2424.25 tonnes	20
Total composted	4420.24 tonnes	35
Total waste collected	**12407.81 tonnes**	**100**

Landfills create a number of environmental problems, including:

- **Greenhouse gas emissions** – producing significant amounts of methane and carbon dioxide that contribute to global warming.
- **Soil degradation** – causing severe and often irreversible damage to soil health.
- **Water contamination** – through leachate and nutrient runoff, which pollute waterways and disrupt ecosystems.
- **Toxic substance release** – from materials such as batteries or corrosives, which can leach hazardous chemicals.
- **Loss of valuable land** – with large areas of urban land occupied by landfill sites.

Beyond environmental harm, landfills also create a financial burden. Considerable time, labour, and resources go into producing goods that are ultimately discarded, representing a loss for both the economy and the environment.

MONEY IN THE BIN

Collecting and disposing of waste is a costly exercise. In 2023/24, waste collection and associated services cost Vincent well over $5.1 million. The financial costs of landfill include tipping fees, charged to the local government per tonne, waste collection and transport costs and worker costs. These costs will all continue to increase in time with population increases placing a far greater burden on state and local governments.

Landfill waste also reflects the increasingly common business practice of designing and manufacturing products which are cheap to purchase and are not designed to last.

UNDERSTANDING EMBODIED ENERGY - LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT

All products, from a disposable coffee cup to an apartment building have an embodied energy footprint.

Understanding this embodied energy footprint helps us to better evaluate the value of a product and its impact upon the environment.

Methods such as life cycle assessment (LCA) can help us to better assess what is referred to as the 'embodied' footprint. LCA measures the total energy and resources required to produce, use, and dispose of an item, revealing a more accurate footprint. This footprint includes all the energy required-from extracting raw materials to manufacturing, transportation, and stocking on store shelves-until the item reaches the end of its life. This full life cycle accounts for every stage.

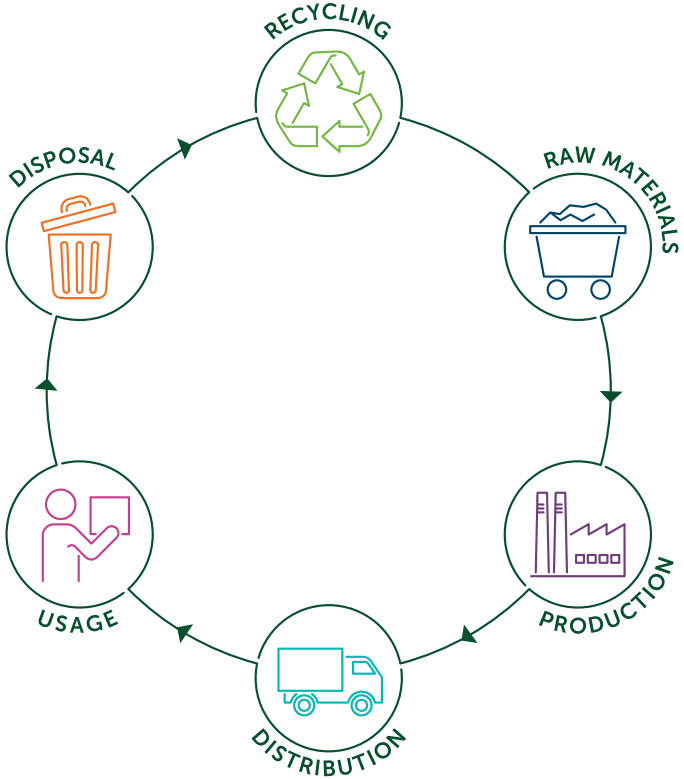


Figure 23: Life cycle of a product

Items made from post-consumer materials (such as second hand goods) or those that can be easily recycled typically have a much lower environmental impact than products made from raw materials that end up in landfill.

Understanding the embodied energy in a product can help us to make more informed purchasing decisions such as using reusable coffee cups, purchasing lower intensity products or purchasing goods second hand.

Figure 23 illustrates this concept using the life cycle of a single use item.

IS RECYCLING THE SOLUTION?

Recycling plays a vital role in waste management in Western Australia, but it alone is not a comprehensive solution. Recycling helps to reclaim some of that embodied energy to extend the life of the resources within a new product. In theory, recycling helps us to remove less resources from the ground and all the energy savings that go with that.

While recycling helps reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill, conserves resources and lowers environmental impact, it is just one part of a broader waste management strategy. Recycling efforts to address the growing volume of waste must be accompanied by greater efforts to progress to a more circular economy, which emphasises waste avoidance, material reuses,

innovative resource sharing and designing for longevity. Reducing single-use plastics, improving waste sorting, and boosting public awareness are also essential for effective waste management.

Resource recovery options help to reclaim value from materials, thereby offsetting some of the environmental impacts of extracting and processing raw materials.

WASTE TO ENERGY

Waste-to-energy (WTE) is a process that converts non-recyclable waste materials into usable forms of energy, such as electricity, heat, or fuel. It typically involves burning waste at high temperatures or using other technologies like gasification or anaerobic digestion. WTE can help to reduce landfill use and generate energy. Vincent is investigating the possibility of utilising a new WTE facility in Perth's south to dispose of the majority of its non-recyclable waste. It is hopeful that this will be formalised by 2030.

FOGO SUCCESS

Vincent's move to FOGO in 2021 has been a big success. It has resulted in a huge reduction in the amount of product sent to landfill which directly reduces our carbon dioxide and methane emissions. Vincent has collected over 10,000 tonnes of food and organic product which would otherwise have gone to landfill since the introduction of the program.

Reclaiming food and organic matter for processing through FOGO composting is a great strategy for reducing emissions when compared with landfill, given:

- **Carbon dioxide:** FOGO produces a very small amount of carbon dioxide when compared with landfill.
- **Methane:** unlike landfill which produces high volumes of methane, almost none is produced during composting. Methane is up to 87 times more potent than carbon dioxide when measured over a 20-year period.

FOGO is also a wonderful way to localise processes as it can be collected, processed and then reused very locally unlike even recycling can. The compost produced from FOGO material can be sold to farmers and industry, used in parks and gardens or for rehabilitating land.

SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

Vincent recognises the role of food systems in contributing to global greenhouse gas emissions, land degeneration, and resource use. In alignment with the principles of the Plant Based Treaty[11] and broader circular economy strategies, Vincent will promote sustainable food choices that reduce environmental impacts, support regenerative agriculture, and avoid unnecessary food waste. This will be achieved through community education, local partnerships, food rescue programs, and advocacy for policy change that supports healthy, low-impact food systems.

WASTE LESS

OBJECTIVE 9

Vincent is taking bold steps toward a waste-free future with new targets aimed at reducing all waste - including landfill and recycling. We will do this by embracing circular economy principles. As a community, we are committed to cutting overall waste production, encouraging reuse, repair, and sustainable consumption while phasing out the unnecessary product being discarded. By investing in innovative solutions, supporting businesses in waste reduction, and engaging the community in responsible waste management, we are paving the way for a cleaner, greener, and more sustainable future.

2030 TARGETS

- **10 per cent reduction in total waste generation per household compared to 2024 baseline.**
- **Total waste to landfill reduced by 85 per cent compared to 2024 baseline.**

11. The Plant Based –Treaty Eat Plants, Plant Trees

RECOVER MORE

OBJECTIVE 10

RECYCLE, REDISTRIBUTE AND REUSE

Vincent is committed to diverting valuable materials from landfill. This means more reuse, more to FOGO, recycling and processing facilities, and subsequently less to landfill.

FOCUS MATERIALS

The following materials have the greatest potential for reuse and recovery and will be a priority in Vincent's work and education within the community:

- **Construction and demolition materials:** concrete, asphalt, rubble, bricks, sand and clean fill.
- **Organics:** FOGO.
- **Metals:** steel, non-ferrous metals, packaging and containers.
- **Paper and cardboard:** office paper, newspaper and magazines.
- **Plastics:** packaging and containers.
- **Household hazardous waste:** i.e. precious metals and batteries.

2030 TARGET

- **Material recovery increased to 85 per cent.**

LEAD IN CIRCULARITY

OBJECTIVE 11

SUSTAINABLE AND RESPONSIBLE OPERATIONS

When we plan to minimise waste, we often look at the waste that we can see and that we feel we have direct control over, like the items we put into our kerbside bins. However, often unnecessary waste creation and irresponsible resource use is embedded into the manufacturing process of the items we purchase.

Sustainable procurement refers to the process of purchasing goods and services in a way that minimises environmental impact, promotes social responsibility, and supports economic viability. It involves considering the entire lifecycle of products, from sourcing raw materials to disposal, and opting for options that have lower carbon footprints, use fewer resources, and produce less waste. By integrating sustainability into procurement practices, organisations can contribute to reducing environmental degradation, supporting local communities, and encouraging businesses to adopt more sustainable and ethical practices. Ultimately, sustainable procurement helps to drive long-term value for both organisations and society.

Vincent will work hard to position itself as a leader in sustainable and ethical procurement. We will reduce our environmental footprint by considering resource conservation and waste minimisation throughout all our practices and operations.

2030 TARGET

- **100 per cent of City operations and projects embed circular economy principles and support sustainable supply chains.**

SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES & TARGETS

OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	
WATER CONSERVATION & MANAGEMENT – A WATER SENSITIVE VINCENT		
Waterwise Community and Council	1	10% reduction in water use per person, and per property.
Water Efficient Vincent	2	5% reduction in scheme water consumption across Vincent's operations (excluding Beatty Park).
	3	10% reduction in water usage, per patron, at Beatty Park.
	4	10% reduction in ground water consumption across Vincent's operations.
Water Sensitive Urban Design	5	Water Sensitive Urban Design approaches are incorporated into 100% of future major drainage, road, car park, asset and building projects to improve the management of stormwater in relevant City buildings, parks and assets.
	6	50% reduction in scheme water use for new residential developments and 25% for new commercial developments compared to Boorloo's (Perth's) average.
	7	Investigate climate change impacts and strengthen local resilience (through flood risk assessments and a community risk analysis) as part of the CTAP.
Healthy Waterways and Thriving Ecosystems	8	Collaborate with DBCA to develop and implement shared objectives for the Derbarl Yerrigan (Swan River) and foreshore, through the River Protection Strategy, Locality Plan, the Risk Management and Adaptation Plan; and any other advocacy opportunities.
	9	Achieve a best management practice overall score of above average (or greater) for all wetlands in the nutrient scorecard from the South East Regional Centre for Urban Landcare, for best management practices pertaining to wetland health.
URBAN GREENING & BIODIVERSITY – A GREENER VINCENT		
Shady Spaces and Places	10	Total tree canopy on City owned and managed land increased to: • 25% by 2030; and • 30% by 2040 with a focus on strategic locations including town centres, key pedestrian and cyclist corridors, and around schools and other neighbourhood infrastructure to support vulnerable members of our community.

OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	
URBAN GREENING & BIODIVERSITY – A GREENER VINCENT		
Shady Spaces and Places	11	90% survivability rate for new trees planted.
	12	New planting to include 75% Australian species (with a preference for Western Australian species) and no environmental weed species.
Greener Private Spaces	13	Total canopy cover on private land of: • 15% by 2030; and • 20% by 2040.
	14	Increase mature tree retention on residential land to achieve coverage of 5% by large mature tree canopy* by 2030 and 15% by 2040. • *mature tree *canopy* refers to *canopy* from trees *8m⁺ in height*.
Dial Down the Heat	15	Reduce hardstand surfaces in the public realm by 10% by 2035.
	16	Reduce urban heat island impacts through targeting the planting of new street trees along underground power routes.
Boost Biodiversity	17	Improve the urban biodiversity corridor extending from Galup (Lake Monger) to the Derbarl Yerrigan (Swan River) to support the health and resilience of all living species, including plants, animals, insects and soils.
RESOURCE CONSERVATION & WASTE – A CIRCULAR VINCENT		
Waste Less	18	10% reduction in total waste generation per household compared to 2024 baseline.
	19	Total waste to landfill reduced by 85% compared to 2024 baseline.
Recover More	20	Material recovery increased to 85%.
Lead in Circularity	21	100% of City operations and projects embed circular economy principles and support sustainable supply chains.

Clever
We always choose the simplest, quickest and most cost-effective way to deliver our service

Creative
We find new and different approaches to get better outcomes for the City and our community

Courageous
We understand and manage the risks in being clever and creative but we still take action

STAY IN TOUCH

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