



City of Nedlands

# Technical Services Reports

Committee Consideration – 7 December 2021  
Council Resolution – 14 December 2021

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<b>TS12.21</b>	<b>Introduction of Food Organic Green Organic (FOGO) bin service for Residential Properties</b>
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<b>Committee</b>	7 December 2021
<b>Council</b>	14 December 2021
<b>Applicant</b>	City of Nedlands
<b>Employee Disclosure under section 5.70 Local Government Act 1995</b>	Nil.
<b>Director</b>	Andrew Melville – A/Director Technical Services
<b>Attachments</b>	1. Adopted City of Nedlands Waste Plan 2. Endorsement Letter from Department of Water and Environmental Regulation dated 9 March 2021
<b>Confidential Attachments</b>	Nil.

## Executive Summary

Western Australia's Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 (WARRS) commits to a consistent three bin kerbside collection system, which includes separation of food organics and garden organics from other waste categories. It has been requested by the State Government that all local government authorities implement FOGO by 2025. This proposal aligns with the City's Waste Plan framework which was adopted on the 24 November 2020.

Implementation of the FOGO bin service will require residents to dispose of kitchen organics into their existing greenwaste bin. The greenwaste bin collection will change from fortnightly to weekly and the general waste bin collection will change from weekly to fortnightly. The City will deliver an extensive education program ensuring residents understand the required changes to their waste disposal, and the key objectives of the program are achieved.

The introduction of a weekly FOGO bin service would come at a net capital cost of \$34.93 per dwelling within the implementation year. This increase will be covered by the State Government "Better Bins Plus" funding grant.

The City will apply for the grant which will cover the change to red lids on residential waste bins and the supply and delivery of kitchen caddies and bin liners to dwellings.

The City's Waste Management Reserve Fund will be accessed to cover the shortfall to ensure that the introduction of the FOGO bin service is not expected to result in an annual residential waste charge increase for the first year.

Diverting organic materials from landfill will ensure that the financial burden of increased landfill levy costs is minimised, in addition to encouraging environmentally responsible disposal of food and green organics.

The introduction of the FOGO bin service will be implemented under the City's current waste services contract.

## **Recommendation to Committee**

### **Council:**

- 1. approves the change to a weekly FOGO bin service and alternate fortnightly waste and recycling bin collection service from 7 November 2022;**
- 2. approves the bin lid changeover for residential waste bins to comply with the State Government's Better Bins Plus funding grant conditions; and**
- 3. agrees to include funding for bin stock replacement or any other related infrastructure/service changes relating to the FOGO bin service implementation within the upcoming 2022/23 Annual Budget.**

## **Voting Requirement**

Simple Majority.

## **Discussion/Overview**

This report recommends upgrading the current Garden Organics (GO) waste service into a Food Organics Garden Organics (FOGO) service. The Introduction of FOGO will reduce the amount of waste the City sends to landfill by approximately 1,603 tonnes, and is expected to reduce costs for the City as Landfill levies are expected to continue to rise in the future.

This initiative aligns with the City's Waste Plan which was adopted on the 24 November 2020 framework under section 40 (2) of the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007.

The FOGO bin service model demonstrates that the best landfill diversion rates are achieved through the implementation of a weekly FOGO kerbside collection accompanied by alternating fortnightly waste and recycling kerbside collection.

Approximately 4,600 tonnes of waste was collected during the 2019-2020 financial year. It is anticipated that the amount of waste collected from the City's kerbside collection service will continue to increase each year as the City's population grows.

The introduction of a FOGO bin service will reduce waste to landfill. It is estimated that the average household kerbside general waste bin contains approximately 50-52% organic matter comprised mostly of food and garden waste (total of approximately 1,603 tonnes).

Further, when organic waste is deposited in landfill it decomposes without oxygen. This process produces odorous gases and methane, which has a global warming potential 25 times greater than carbon dioxide.

Organic waste disposed in landfill also produces leachate, a liquid that is created as materials decompose. Leachates must be carefully managed as it contains harmful substances that can pollute groundwater and waterways if not contained. Therefore, by removing food organics from the kerbside waste bins also assists in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and odour and leachate production in landfill.

In accordance with the State Government's Better practice FOGO kerbside collection guidelines the following LGA's has successfully implemented the FOGO bin collection service.

- City of Bunbury
- Shire of Collie
- Shire of Capel
- Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup
- Shire of Harvey
- Shire of Augusta-Margaret River
- City of Melville
- City of Fremantle
- Town of East Fremantle
- Town of Bassendean
- City of Bayswater
- City of Albany
- Shire of Dardanup
- City of Vincent

All residential properties within the City are provided with a kerbside waste collection service. The standard kerbside collection service currently consists of a 120L waste bin (dark green lid) collected weekly, a 240L recycling bin (yellow lid) and a 240L greenwaste bin (lime lid) collection on alternate fortnights. Under this system, the City currently has a 47-48% overall diversion rate from landfill.

Commercial bin service (red lid) is not included within this proposal, as the funding and state guidelines recommend implementation for single and multiple unit dwellings at this stage.

The City's waste bin service comprises of the following service numbers.

**Table 1**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Service numbers</b>	<b>Lid colour</b>
120L waste bins	6632	Dark Green
240L waste bins	1324	White
<b>Total bin services</b>	<b>7,956</b>	

**Note – The above numbers are inclusive of inside services and multi dwellings.**

## Introducing FOGO

For a FOGO bin service to be effective and efficient, the City needs to make it user friendly for residents. This will be achieved by providing residents with kitchen caddies, compostable bags and changes to the current waste bin lid colour.

1. By providing kitchen caddies it will make it easy to collect food waste in the kitchen. The kitchen caddies are easy to clean and come with a handle for the convenient transfer to the FOGO bin. The caddies will be provided free of charge.
2. By providing a supply of compostable bags, residents will be able to commence the service immediately and avoid contamination by using non recommended bags (single use bags). The compostable bags will be provided free of charge. Additional bags will be provided to residents for pickup from City facilities.

Six months prior to the commencement of the FOGO bin service, the City will provide residents with a clear and consistent message about how, why and when the service will be introduced.

The proposed collection structure and collection frequency is outlined below:-

**Table 2**

Waste Stream	Bin Size	Collection frequency	Existing Lid Colour	New Lid Colour
FOGO(currently GO bin)	240L	Weekly	Lime Green	Lime Green
Waste	120L/240L	Fortnightly	Dark Green / White	Red
Recycling	240L	Fortnightly	Yellow	Yellow

Due to the inclusion of food waste in the FOGO bin, it will be necessary to empty this bin weekly to mitigate odour issues. Therefore, the new pickup cycle will be for FOGO bins will be weekly, and waste bins will be collected fortnightly. The recycling bin remains a fortnightly collection. This means that there is the same number of bin collections overall and with minimal additional collection costs. This structure aligns with the State Government guidelines.

### Perception of reduced bin volume

Reducing the size of the general waste bin may generate discussions about the lack of volume available for waste disposal. It is important to note that a better practice FOGO system provides more weekly disposal capacity (420 litres per week) than the current bin collection system (360 litres per week) as set out in the table below:

Service	Equivalent collection volume per week
Current 3 bin collection service	<b>360 litres</b> weekly volume, consisting of ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 120 litres waste bin (120L bin collected weekly)</li> <li>• 120 litres co-mingled recycling (240L bin collected fortnightly)</li> <li>• 120 litre greenwaste (240L bin collected fortnightly)</li> </ul>

Better practice FOGO bin collection service	<p><b>420 litres</b> weekly volume, consisting of ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60 litres waste (120L bin collected fortnightly )</li> <li>• 120 litres co-mingled (240L bin collected fortnightly )</li> <li>• 240 litres FOGO (240L bin collected weekly)</li> </ul>
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A better practice FOGO bin collection service also provides proportionally more capacity for recycling, and proportionally less capacity for general waste.

Further the City’s waste audits confirmed the current residential waste bin comprised of approximately 29 per cent recyclables and 50 per cent organic materials respectively.

Therefore, the total capacity provided by a better practice FOGO system should be sufficient for most households if materials are disposed of in the correct bin.

However, some sections of the community will have difficulty adjusting to separating more waste and learning to adapt to less space in the waste bin, especially people with medical conditions will be essential.

These concerns can be dealt with through an internal policy to consider a cost exception which will be assessed on an individual basis.

### **Contractual arrangements FOGO bin service.**

Ordinary Meeting of Council 27 October 2020, CPS 29.20 (Excerpt)

“Council:

1. approves the award of the contract for Waste Management Services to SUEZ Pty Ltd in accordance with the City’s Request for Tender number RFT 2020-21.02 and comprising of that request, the City’s Conditions of Contract, the SUEZ tender submissions inclusive of the Schedule of Rates and all post tender clarifications and negotiations;
2. instruct the CEO to arrange for a letter of Acceptance and a Contract document to be sent to SUEZ Pty to be executed; and
3. instruct the CEO to arrange for all other tender respondents to be advised of the tender outcome.”

Introduction of the FOGO bin service will be implemented under the City’s current Waste Management Services Contract 2020-21.02 which was executed on 15 December 2020. The City has entered a long term contract arrangement for the collection and processing of FOGO until the 3 December 2025 with the option to extend the contract to the 3 December 2027. The City is confident that the current waste management service contract provides competitive rates.

## Community Education Campaign

The City acknowledges the service change will require widespread behavioural change in order to succeed. It is expected that with effective communication, community education and engagement the community will transition to the new FOGO waste service.

The City is to provide a clear message on why the City is implementing the FOGO bin service:

1. reducing waste to landfill;
2. reducing environmental impacts for future generations;
3. landfill levy savings.
4. Aligned with the WARRS 2030
5. Implementation of a best practice collection system for City's residents

The City has identified key communication strategies for successful FOGO implementation.

- a) One to one community interaction – provide opportunities for discussions and education through personal interaction between the community and Administration.
- b) Accessible information – simple and clear communication and shared across multiple media channels and locations.

This report presents a timeline for implementation, demonstrating key stages providing a summary of major tasks/scope required for each stage (see below):

**Table 3**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
<b>Council approval of implementation timeline</b>	<b>December 2021</b>
Government Grant Funding Application	<b>Feb- Mar 2022</b>
Community Education	<b>April - November 2022</b>
Lids/kitchen caddies and bin liner rollout	<b>October - November 2022</b>
Proposed Commencement of FOGO bin service	<b>Monday, 7 November 2022</b>

## State Government Funding and Condition

The Better Bins Plus guidelines provide details about better practice three-bin kerbside collection services which include a separate service for food organics and garden organics (FOGO).


There will be opportunities to apply for funding from the State Government for the implementation of the FOGO bin service. Under Better Bins Plus funding the City is eligible to receive \$174,300 (calculation is based on 8,300 dwellings x \$21 per dwelling).

This funding model is structured where it is allocated via a sliding scale, set on a per household basis, reducing each year to encourage early adoption, i.e. the funding was originally as high as \$30 per household, but this was reduced to \$23 per household in 2021/22, \$21 per household in 22/23 etc. This funding program was designed to make the FOGO waste service model more financially attractive to local governments.

To be eligible for the Better Bins Plus funding, the City’s 120L/240L waste bin service must have a red lid, to be consistent with funding guidelines (refer to table 4). Therefore, the current dark green/white lid waste bins are required to be replaced with a red lid. The City’s greenwaste bin lid (lime green) complies with the Better Bins Plus funding guidelines, therefore, no lid change is required. This also assists residents with having a consistent and identifiable waste service across all local governments, enabling a more familiar and effective system.

The next round of applications for this grant are due to open on the first week of February 2022, closing 31 March 2022.

Minimum service requirement – Better Bin Plus



	Mobile Garbage Bins		
	Residual / General waste Red lid	Co-mingled recycling Yellow lid	FOGO Lime Green lid
Preferred bin volume	80, 120 or 140 litres	240 or 360 litres	240 litres
Preferred collection frequency	Fortnightly	Fortnightly	Weekly
Equivalent collection volume per week	Maximum 70 litres	Minimum 120 litres	Minimum 240 litres
Kitchen asset and consumables			
Kitchen caddies	5 to 8 litres		
Kitchen caddie liners	AS4736-2006 for compostable and biodegradable plastics		

**Key Relevant Previous Council Decisions:**

Ordinary meeting of Council 26 March 2019, TS03.19 (Excerpt)

“Council notes the following;

- 2) notes that the city will commence the community consultation for the introduction of a FOGO service in mid-2019.”

Ordinary Meeting of Council 31 March 2020, TS03.20 (Excerpt)

“Council deferred to the April round of meetings for consideration of costs and benefits of FOGO.”

Ordinary Meeting of Council of 24 November 2020, TS19.20 (Excerpt)

“Council approves the City of Nedlands Waste Plan for submission to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.”

**Consultation**

Effective community engagement is essential to the success of a new collection service. For example, encouraging households to divert food waste is a significant behaviour change for most people. Some residents may initially feel that they do not need a FOGO bin service because “they don’t produce enough food waste” or compost everything at home.



However, other LGAs have found that once the FOGO bin service is introduced it is supported by majority of the community. For those people already home composting a FOGO bin can be viewed as an extension of the good work they are already doing and a means to take the pressure off their home compost or worm farm. The FOGO bin service can accept compost items and food items that worms don't like to eat such as citrus, meat, bones, fish, dairy, bread and pasta.

The desire for a FOGO bin service featured in the community consultation for the introduction of a FOGO bin service conducted in November 2019. The survey results demonstrated that the community places a high value on protecting the environment by reducing waste to landfill. This value is reinforced by the positive response to FOGO bin service implementation.

## **Strategic Implications**

### **How well does it fit with our strategic direction?**

The City of Nedlands Waste Plan framework aligns with the targets and action plan detailed in the Strategic Community Plan 2018-2028 which was adopted by Council on 22 May 2018 and Waste Minimisation Strategy 2017–2020 which was adopted on the 28 February 2017 in relation to increasing resource recovery and reducing waste to landfill.

### **Who benefits?**

The entire community benefits from improved environmental outcomes where the main objectives are to reduce the rate of waste being disposed of to landfill and recover it as a resource. It is expected that the implementation of FOGO will reduce future costs for the City as the Landfill levy is expected to continue to rise.

### **Does it involve a tolerable risk?**

Risks have been identified and documented in a risk assessment and mitigated to an acceptable level.

### **Do we have the information we need?**

The City has quality resource recovery data and a feasibility study and audit reports since 2014 to allow for an informed decision making process for future waste strategies. Further, WARRS 2030 and the City's long term Waste Management Services contract provides a long-term strategy for continuous improvement of waste management benchmarked against best practice

## **Budget/Financial Implications**

The cost to implement the FOGO bin service is shown in Table 5 below. The costs are determined from the current bin stock and new waste contract rates (which commenced in December 2020).

<b>Cost Description</b>	<b>Current 3 bin system</b>	<b>New 3 bin system (including FOGO weekly collection )</b>
<b>Operational Expenditure (OPEX)</b>		
Collection and Disposal cost – Waste bins ( dark green/white lid)	\$1,237,843	\$890,637
Collection and Processing cost – recycling bin (yellow lid)	\$408,296	\$408,296
Collection and Processing cost – greenwaste/Organic ( lime lid)	\$360,773	\$1,009,139
Community Education		\$50,000
Kitchen Organics Landfill Diversion savings (1,603 tonne)		<b>( \$234,030)</b>
State Government 'Better Bins Plus' funding grant		<b>( \$174,300)</b>
<b>Opex Total</b>	\$2,006,912	\$1,,949,742
<b>Cost Description</b>		
<b>Capital Expenditure (Capex )</b>		
Lids replacement and Pins		\$182,500
Kitchen Caddy's		\$58,100
Kitchen Caddy's Bin Liners		\$86,500
Contingency		\$20,000
Capex Total		\$347,100
<b>Total FOGO Service Implementation</b>		\$2,296,842
<b>Total FOGO Service Implementation Cost Increase</b>		\$289,930
<b>Additional Implementation Total Cost per Dwelling</b>		<b>\$34.93</b>

### Can we afford it?

The FOGO bin service implementation will cost \$2,296,842 (inclusive of the lower disposal costs, and the State Government's Better Bins Plus funding) in comparison to the current 3 bin system collection service which costs \$2,006,912.

Therefore, this service cost would come at a net cost of \$34.93 per dwelling. This additional expenditure is proposed to be budgeted in the 2022/2023 financial year, funded using the City's Waste Management Reserve Fund, so that the implementation will not result in an annual residential waste charge increase for the first year.

In accordance with Council resolutions in relation to each reserve account, the purpose for which the reserves are set aside are as follows:

The City's Waste Management Reserve Fund has been set to fund replacement of rubbish bin stock so that the cost is spread over number of years and holds a current balance of \$1,188,578.

In accordance with Section 6.11 of the Local Government Act 1995, all infrastructure expenditure related to the FOGO bin service implementation can be offset by the City's Waste Management Reserve Fund.

10 year FOGO bin service cost forecast is as below:

**Table 5**

Cost Description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Total FOGO Service delta	\$289,930	\$85,000	\$87,550	\$90,177	\$92,882	\$95,668	\$98,538	\$101,494	\$104,539	\$107,675
Additional total cost per dwelling	\$34.93	\$10.24	\$10.55	\$10.86	\$11.19	\$11.53	\$11.87	\$12.23	\$12.60	\$12.97

The additional cost of implementing FOGO is \$289,930 in year 1 reducing to \$85,000 per annum plus 3% CPI thereafter. Therefore, increased cost per dwelling is \$10.24 commencing in year 2. This increase is attributable to the ongoing cost to supply kitchen caddies and bin liners. The cost increase for this service from year two onwards will be addressed in the City's annual budget, which will be passed onto residents through the annual residential waste charge.

Please note the total indicative costings are estimated only. These costs allow for collection and disposal costs (based on a weekly FOGO collection, alternative fortnight waste and recycling collection, bin lid change over, supply of kitchen caddies and bin liners, community education and promotion. A revised assessment of the costings will be required following tendering for these services.

There is no provision in the adopted 2020/21 annual budget for capital for operational expenditure on FOGO collection services. Therefore if implementation proceeds, additional funding needs to be allocated to this project this financial year for the purposes of commencing the communications and community engagement program for this project. This estimated cost of \$20,000 can be funded through the City's Waste Management Reserve Fund at the 2021/2022 mid year budget review process.

#### *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Levy (WARR Levy) Act 2007*

The Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Levy aims to drive a reduction in the amount of waste being landfilled and to promote recycling and resource recovery via a cost penalty mechanism.

The City is required to pay the levy for each tonne of waste received at any landfill facility. The landfill levy has increased over time from \$7.00/tonne prior to 1 July 2009, to where it is now set at \$70.00/tonne.

Further increases in landfill levy beyond \$70.00/tonne are not currently provided in the WARR Levy Regulations, however State Government has foreshadowed levy increases in the future.

## **Conclusion**

The FOGO initiative aligns with the Western Australian Waste Avoidance Resource Recovery Strategy 2030, which provides for a consistent three bin kerbside collection approach across local government, with separation of food organics and garden organics from other waste streams. This is expected to achieve over 65% waste recovery. The City's current recovery rate is 47%.

State Government landfill levy increases have made FOGO more financially attractive and it is anticipated that future landfill levy increases will continue to have significant impacts on local government waste disposal costs.

Furthermore, the introduction of the FOGO service will reduce greenhouse gas emissions (methane) and climate change impact associated with waste to landfill.

# Local government waste plan

## City of Nedlands

### Part 1 - services and performance

#### 1.0 Introduction

Part 1 of the City of Nedlands waste plan establishes the city's waste profile and baseline information in relation to the objectives and targets set out in the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 (Waste Strategy):

**Avoid** - Western Australians generate less waste.

**Recover** - Western Australians recover more value and resources from waste.

**Protect** - Western Australians protect the environment by managing waste responsibly.

Where data was available, the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) has pre-filled sections of Part 1. If any of the pre-filled information is incorrect, please amend accordingly and advise of the changes.

Please take the time to ensure that you complete each section, where relevant. In some tabs, you may need to scroll down to ensure that you have not missed any sections.

## Part 1 - Services and performance

### 2.0 Integrated planning and reporting

All local governments plan for the future<sup>1</sup> through the development of strategic community plans and corporate business plans. Waste plans form part of local government integrated planning and reporting as an issue-specific informing strategy.

Table 1: Links between plan for the future and waste management (Please complete the table, even if the answer is "waste isn't mentioned in our SCP or CBP")

<b>Strategic Community Plan</b>	
Title:	City of Nedlands Strategic Community Plan 2028
Came into force:	2018
Date of next review:	2028
Waste-related priorities:	No.
<b>Corporate Business Plan</b>	
Title:	City of Nedlands Corporate Business Plan 2013-2017 (Currently using existing plan)
Came into force:	2013
Date of next review:	2017 (Amended plan currently under review)
Waste-related priorities:	No.

<sup>1</sup> 'Plan for the future' means a plan made under section 5.56 of the *Local Government Act 1995* and Division 1 and 3 of Part 5 of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996.

## Part 1 - Services and performance

### 3.0 Avoid

Avoidance of waste generation is the preferred waste management option in the waste hierarchy. This section looks at waste generation rates and the reduction required to contribute to the state's waste generation reduction targets - **2025**: Reduction in MSW generation per capita by 5%, **2030**: Reduction in MSW generation per capita by 10%.

Reviewing this data is a critical element of waste planning as it can show how waste generation has changed, identify potential reasons for changes and indicate areas to target in *Part 2 – Implementation plan* (Table 21).

Table 2: City of Nedlands population, households and waste generation compared with state averages and targets for 2025 and 2030

*(Local government to review prefilled data)*

	Actual					Targets	
	2014-15 (baseline)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2024-25	2029-30
<b>Population</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	23,246	22,250	22,258	22,266		23,562	25,272
<b>Households</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	8,302	7,946	7,949	7,952		8,415	9,026
<b>Total domestic waste generated</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	11,301	10,612	11,771	11,164			
<b>Waste generation per capita/year (kg)</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	486	477	529	501	#DIV/0!	462	438

(1) Source (except 2014-15): Western Australia Tomorrow Population Report No. 11 <https://www.dplh.wa.gov.au/information-and-services/land-supply-and-demography/western-australia-tomorrow-population-forecasts>. Population for 2014-15 from Western Australia Tomorrow Population Report No. 10. Population for intercensal years extrapolated. Households estimated using 'Average people per households' from 2016 ABS Census Quickstats.

(2) Source: Local Government Census data - domestic waste

**Additional comments** *(local government to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)*

## Part 1 - Services and performance

### 4.0 Recover

Where waste generation is unavoidable, efforts should be made to maintain the circulation of materials within the economy. Table 3 gives the overall recovery rate for your local government compared to Waste Strategy targets and the state average. This is broken down into the proportion of the recovery which was materials recovery (reuse, reprocessing or recycling) or energy recovery. The Waste Strategy includes a target that from **2020**, energy should only be recovered from residual waste (see *Guidance Document – Table 1*, for more information).

Table 3: City of Nedlands population, households and recovery rate compared with state averages and targets for 2020, 2025 and 2030

*(LG to review the pre-filled data and amend/update if necessary. Add additional comments if necessary.)*

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2020 target	2025 target	2030 target
<b>Population</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	23,246	22,250	22,258	22,266			
<b>Households</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	8,302	7,946	7,949	7,952			
<b>Overall recovery (%)</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	53%	50%	54%	52%	<b>65%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>70%</b>
<b>Materials recovery</b>	53%	50%	54%	52%	<b>&gt;80%</b>	<b>&gt;80%</b>	<b>&gt;80%</b>
<b>Energy recovery</b>	0%	0%	0%	0%	<b>&lt;20%</b>	<b>&lt;20%</b>	<b>&lt;20%</b>
<b>Perth metro average</b> <sup>(3)</sup>	36%	38%	40%	41%			

(1) Source (except 2014-15): Western Australia Tomorrow Population Report No. 11 <https://www.dph.wa.gov.au/information-and-services/land-supply-and-demography/western-australia-tomorrow-population-forecasts>. Population for 2014-15 from Western Australia Tomorrow Population Report No. 10. Population for intercensal years extrapolated. Households estimated using 'Average people per households' from 2016 ABS Census Quickstats.

(2) Source: Local Government Census data - domestic

(3) Source: Waste Authority data fact sheets <http://www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au/programs/data/data-fact-sheets/>

**Additional comments** *(local government to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)*



## Part 1 - Services and performance

### 5.0 Protect

Objective 3 of the Waste Strategy is to protect the environment by managing waste responsibly, with targets for achieving better practice, reducing litter and illegal dumping. **By 2030 all waste is managed by and/or disposed to better practice facilities, by 2030 move towards zero illegal dumping and zero littering.**

### 5.1 Better practice

Adoption of better practice approaches to waste management is an important way in which local government can better protect the environment from the impacts of waste, and contribute to achievement of the targets under objective 3 of the Waste Strategy. See *Guidance Document - 5.0 Better practice, Table 4* for a summary of the Waste Authority's current and planned better practice guidelines.

Table 4: Better practice approaches and programs adopted by the City of Nedlands

(LG to complete the table)

Waste management activity/service	Waste Authority better practice guideline or program	Date of adoption/ implementation	Comment
Implementation of the 3 bin system	Waste Authority better practice guideline	2006	Implementation of the 240L greenwaste bin achieved. There is a 48%-49% recovery rate compared by 28%-30% recovery from the two bin system prior to 2006.
Implementation of e-waste and mattress recovery	City of Nedlands resource recovery initiative	2010	Resource recovery at source achieves approx 12-15 tonnes of e-waste and mattresses per year from landfill.
Implementation of Hardwaste recovery (through the bulk rubbish collection)	City of Nedlands /Waste Authority program	2015	New bulk collection disposal arrangements have managed to achieve 79%-85% recovery with comparison to 48% recovery rate from landfill (previously the City's hardwaste was landfilled). Further, this arrangement resulted in a decrease of more than 160 tonnes of waste to landfill and a significant reduction in collection and disposal costs.

### 5.2 Litter

The data in Table 5 was reported by the your local government in the 2017-18 local government census. Additional information to be provided by the local government in Table 6 if available.

Table 5: 2017-18 litter data (LG to review prefilled and complete the table)

	Response and comments	
Litter hotspot used on a regular basis for littering in 17-18	Brockway Transfer Station / Brockway Road, Mt Claremont	
What are the main items littered at these hotspots?	General rubbish (blown from transfer station)	
Current measures aimed at contributing towards the zero littering target	City has requested litter management procedure and frequent collection by Transfer Station.	
Estimated cost of cleanup (due to collection, disposal, education, infrastructure and enforcement)	Unknown	(carried out by WMRC)

Source: Local government Census data 2017-18

<b>Additional comments</b> (local government to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)
City's annual littering complaints recorded as low.

Table 6: Additional litter information (LG to complete the table where information is available)

Is littering increasing or decreasing in your local government authority?	Records show that the number of littering complaints is decreasing.
How were the costs associated with cleaning up litter calculated? Employee time? Dollar value? Both?	Dollar value (contracted out to third party)
Does the city have a litter strategy? If not, what is the ETA for completing one?	No - the City may consider strategy implementation in the future.
Have any of the city's compliance and waste education officers undergone training on litter prevention? If so, what training?	No
What current policies and guidelines does your council enact to prevent litter? E.g. Event planning guidelines on the use of balloons in council facilities and the release of helium balloons; no cigarettes on the beach; no single use plastics at events.	City of Nedlands event Guidelines. Tobacco Products Control Act 2006.
How does your local government measure the effectiveness and impact of programs designed to reduce littering and illegal dumping?	This is measured by the number of complaints received.
Which division/unit/section of your organisation is responsible for litter management/prevention? Waste services? Compliance (e.g. Rangers)? Infrastructure?	Litter management/prevention - Waste Services. Compliance - Rangers
How important is litter management to your organisation? (1 - Not at all important; 5 - Highly important).	It is very important, however City does not have major concerns or issues in relation to littering or illegal dumping on the City's boundary.

**5.3 Illegal dumping**

The data in Table 7 was reported by your local government in the 2017-18 local government census. Additional information to be provided by the local government in Table 8 if available.

Table 7: 2017-18 illegal dumping data (LG to review pre-filled data and complete the table)

	Response and Comments	
<b>Cost of cleaning up illegally dumped waste during 2017-18</b>	\$ 4,286	approx
<b>Sites used on a regular basis for illegal dumping in 2017-18. Where possible, please provide site address/es</b>	(41 complaints received). Addresses are random.	
<b>What are the main items dumped at these sites?</b>	household items and car tyres, mattresses	
<b>Current measures aimed at contributing towards the zero illegal dumping target</b>	Frequent patrolling and investigation of illegal dumping by the City's Rangers in targeted areas.	

Source: Local government Census data 2017-18

**Additional comments** (local government to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)

The City's annual illegal dumping and litter cases are low and are not considered a major concern.

Table 9 indicates the type of detailed data local governments may collect to enable better targeted monitoring and enforcement of illegal dumping. Please provide this information here, if available.

Table 9: Detailed illegal dumping data collection by the City of Nedlands

(LG to complete the table if data available)

Date of data collection:

Waste Type	# of incidents	Total approximate Weight (tonnes)	Change from previous year	Regulatory notices issued
C&I				
C&D				
E-waste				
Household waste				
Mulch & green waste				
Scrap metal				
Soil & excavated material				
Hazardous/problem waste				
Other				
<b>TOTAL</b>				
<b>Cleaned up by</b>	<b>% of total incidents</b>		<b>Cleanup costs (\$)</b>	
Local government				
Land owner				
Offender				
<b>TOTAL</b>				

Table 8: Additional illegal dumping information (LG to complete the table where data is available)

<b>Is illegal dumping increasing or decreasing in your local government authority?</b>	Decreasing
<b>How does your local government measure the effectiveness and impact of programs designed to reduce illegal dumping?</b>	By number of complaints
<b>Which division/unit/section of your organization is responsible for illegal dumping management/prevention? Waste services? Compliance (e.g. Rangers)? Infrastructure?</b>	Management/prevention - Waste Services. Compliance - Rangers

## Part 1 - Services and performance

### 6.0 Waste management tools

#### 6.1 Waste services

Local government data relating to the waste collected, recovered and landfilled is presented in Table 10. It is important to review this data when developing *Part 2 – Implementation Plan*, as it can:

- provide an understanding of how different systems are performing (e.g. recovery levels)
- highlight the need for any new collection systems or infrastructure
- identify the timing and capacity of any new collection systems or facilities required to meet the changing needs of local governments.

In working towards alignment with the Waste Strategy, the local government should focus on the materials resources with the greatest potential to support the objectives and targets of the Waste Strategy.

NB: DWER is currently developing a range of better practice guidelines. Better practice rates will need to be updated as the guidelines are released.

Table 10: Significant sources and generators of waste in 2017-18 (LG to review pre-filled data and amend/update if necessary. Add additional comments if necessary)

Service/Sources		Tonnes collected	Tonnes recovered	Recovery rate	Better Practice rate	Target rate 2025	Target rate 2030		
Kerbside	mixed waste	4,818	-			55% major regional centres	60% major regional centres		
	comingled recyclables	2,050	1,665	45%	%				
	green waste	2,674	2,648						
	FOGO	-	-						
Verge side	green waste	798	798	93%	%				
	hard waste	824	710						
Drop-off	mixed waste	-	-	#DIV/0!	%			67% Perth and Peel	70% Perth and Peel
	dry recyclables	-	-						
	green waste	-	-						
	hard waste	-	-						
	hazardous waste	-	-						
Public place	mixed waste	-	-	#DIV/0!	%				
	comingled recyclables	-	-						
Special event	mixed waste	-	-	#DIV/0!	%				
	comingled recyclables	-	-						
Commercial	mixed waste	963	963						
	comingled recyclables	512	420	94%	n/a				
	paper/cardboard	-	-						
Local government waste	Illegal dumping clean up	2	0						
	street sweepings	1000	250						
	roadworks	4815	4724	86%	%				
	other C&D activities								
	roadside pruning								
	other	230	212						
<b>TOTAL</b>		18,686	12,390	66%					

Source: Local Government Census Data 2017/18

#### Additional comments (local government to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)

Please note illegal dumping clean up is an approximate figure.

Table 11 provides space for the local government to include bin audit information for kerbside waste services, if available. Bin audits can help local governments understand the material composition in kerbside bins, highlight where additional efforts are required to increase performance and assist in planning for future service options such as FOGO collection. **See Appendix for full breakdown of composition categories**

Table 11: Compositional audit data for kerbside waste services (Complete if data is available. Add additional comments if necessary).

General waste bin	
Yield per household (kg/hhl/week)	9.66
Per capita (kg/per capita/week)	3.58
Audit year	2018/19
Composition	Total %
Recyclables (paper, cardboard, plastics, steel, aluminium, glass)	10.29
Organics (organics, wood/timber, textiles, earth)	51.07
Hazardous (medical, sanitary/ hygiene, nappies, chemicals, paint, batteries, fluorescent tubes, light bulbs, oil, building material)	4.54
Other (electronic waste, miscellaneous)	34.1

Recycling bin	
Yield per household (kg/hhl/week)	6.66
Per capita (kg/per capita/week)	2.47
Audit year	2018/19
Composition	Total %
Recyclables (paper, cardboard, plastics, steel, aluminium, glass)	87.81
Organics (organics, wood/timber, textiles, earth)	1.33
Hazardous (medical, sanitary/ hygiene, nappies, chemicals, paint, batteries, fluorescent tubes, light bulbs, oil, building material)	0
Other (electronic waste, miscellaneous)	10.86

Garden organics or FOGO bin	
Yield per household (kg/hhl/week)	6.48
Per capita (kg/per capita/week)	2.4
Audit year	2018/19
Composition	Total %
Recyclables (paper, cardboard, plastics, steel, aluminium, glass)	0.1
Organics (organics, wood/timber, textiles, earth)	99.46
Hazardous (medical, sanitary/ hygiene, nappies, chemicals, paint, batteries, fluorescent tubes, light bulbs, oil, building material)	0
Other (electronic waste, miscellaneous)	0.44

## Part 1 - Services and performance

### 6.0 Waste management tools

#### 6.2 Waste infrastructure

The number, type, capacity and location of key existing local government owned and/or operated waste and resource recovery infrastructure is required to understand the future need for different facility types. **This section is not relevant to local governments that do not own/operate waste facilities.**

Table 12: Current waste and resource recovery infrastructure operated by the local government (LG to complete the table)

Facility name (and licence number if applicable)	Facility Type	Location	Managed by	Licence category and approved production or design capacity	Material type	Service/activity	Remaining Capacity (if applicable)	Anticipated Closure (year)
Other								

Table 13 provides space for local governments to provide information about planned waste and resource recovery infrastructure, if relevant.

Table 13: Planned waste and resource recovery infrastructure (LG to complete the table)

Location	Managed by	Licence category and approved production or design capacity (if known)	Waste type	Service/activity	Estimated operation start date

**Additional comments** (local government to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)

The City of Nedlands does not own or operate any waste infrastructure and no new infrastructure is planned for the foreseeable future.

## Part 1 - Services and performance

### 6.0 Waste management tools

#### 6.3 Policy and procurement

##### 6.3.1 Contracts

Information on your local government's existing waste contracts should be detailed in Table 14. When reviewing services, it is a good opportunity to evaluate how they are performing, opportunities for regional collaboration and to identify any opportunities for improvement, review or renegotiation.

Table 14: Existing waste management contracts (LG to complete the table)

Contractor	Services	Notes/comments
SUEZ	Kerbside waste collection and disposal	Collection and disposal contracts are due to expire on the 2 December 2020. Under the new contract scope and specifications, FOGO collection, processing options and residual disposal option for AWT will be included.
	Kerbside Recycling collection and disposal	
	Kerbside greenwaste collection and disposal	
Westip Management	Bulk collection and disposal - Hardwaste	The City's bulk collection and disposal contract minimum recovery rate for hardwaste stream is 79% (from landfill). Also the City's statistics confirms 100% recovery on the greenwaste stream, 98% e-waste recovery (Processor - total green recycling) and mattresses recovery approximately 65% (EMRC). Further reducing the collection period from eight to six weeks has significantly decreased the opportunity for illegal dumping which has been reflected in the reduced tonnages collected and consequently a reduced cost.
	Bulk collection and disposal - greenwaste, e-waste and mattress	

##### 6.3.2 Waste local laws and policies

Information on your local government's existing local laws, strategies or policies that may complement/support this waste plan and contribute to the Waste Strategy objectives should be detailed in Table 15.

Table 15: Existing waste-related local laws, strategies and policies (LG to complete the table)

Type of local law, strategy or policy	Name of local law, strategy or policy	Came into force	Comments
City of Waste Local Law 2016		2016	City of Nedlands Local Law is the compliance tool to enforce certain action plans in the City's Waste Minimisation Strategy ie contamination using different receptacles for different waste streams.

##### 6.3.3 Land use planning instruments

Information on your local government's existing local planning instruments which contribute to the management of waste should be detailed in Table 16.

Table 16: Existing waste-related land use planning instruments related to waste management (LG to complete the table)

<b>Local Planning Strategy</b>	TITLE:	Local Planning Strategy
	ENDORSED BY WAPC:	26 September 2017
	NEXT REVIEW DUE:	2027
	Is waste considered and reflected in the Local Planning Strategy?	NO Please provide details below:
	Does the Local Planning Strategy identify current and future waste facility sites?	NO Please provide details below: The City of Nedlands does not own or operate any waste infrastructure and no new infrastructure is planned for the foreseeable future.
	Does the Local Planning Strategy identify buffers around existing and/or future sites to avoid land use conflict?	Yes City of Nedlands Local Planning Scheme 3 (LPS 3)

Local Planning Scheme	TITLE:	Local Planning Scheme 3 (LPS 3)		
	GAZETTED:	16-Apr-19		
	NEXT REVIEW DUE:	5-10 years		
	Are resource recovery facilities, waste disposal facility and waste storage facility defined as land uses (as per <i>Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015</i> ) and included in the council Local Planning Scheme zoning table, with either a P/I/D/A/X permissibility?	YES	NO	
		If NO please provide comments below: Resource recovery centre is defined. Waste disposal facility and waste storage facility are not.		
If these land uses are not defined and not in the zoning table, how does the Scheme deal with such land uses (i.e. is an alternative definition used to that in the <i>Regulations 2015</i> ? Or are these land uses zoned as "Use not listed")?	Please provide details below: These uses would be dealt with as a 'use not listed' if an application was to be placed with the City.			
Does the Local Planning Scheme identify statutory buffers as Special Control Areas for strategic waste infrastructure facilities to avoid encroachment by incompatible land uses?	YES	NO		
	If NO please provide comments below: A Special Control Area is used for the Subiaco Strategic Water Resource Precinct. Other buffers would be applied if a waste facility was applied for in line with State Planning Policies.			
Local planning policies	TITLE:	Local Planning Scheme 3 - Draft Local Planning Policy Waste Management and Guidelines		
	ADOPTED BY COUNCIL:	TBC		
	RELATIONSHIP TO WASTE STRATEGY OBJECTIVES:	This policy refers to waste management policy for multi dwelling (mixed use) developments. Refer to <a href="https://www.nedlands.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2019%20PD%20Reports%20-%20PD48.19%20-%20PD56.19%20-%2017%20December.pdf">https://www.nedlands.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2019%20PD%20Reports%20-%20PD48.19%20-%20PD56.19%20-%2017%20December.pdf</a>		
	Does the local government have any local policies which relate to the objectives of the Waste Strategy (reduce generation, increase recovery, protect the environment)?	YES	City of Nedlands Waste Minimisation Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2020	
	If YES please provide comments: The policy details the requirements for waste management and minimisation which are to be considered in the design of any proposed development. The below actions will achieve the City's and state's objectives:-			
	1. Provide for waste management and minimisation in a manner that protects the environment, with a greater emphasis on higher levels of resource recovery and increased recycling.			
	2. To minimise the impacts of waste storage and collection facilities on the streetscape, public realm, building entries and the amenity for residents.			
	3. To allow for occupants to have convenient, safe and equitable access to both waste and recycling facilities on site.			
	4. To ensure industry best practice waste management design and operation for consistently high quality developments.			
	City of Nedlands Waste Minimisation Strategy action plan refers to improved infrastructure for resource recovery (objective 1 on page 27). Refer to <a href="https://www.nedlands.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/City%20of%20Nedlands%20Wate%20Strategy%202017%20-%202020.pdf">https://www.nedlands.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/City%20of%20Nedlands%20Wate%20Strategy%202017%20-%202020.pdf</a> .			
Other	TITLE:			
	ADOPTED BY COUNCIL:			
	RELATIONSHIP TO WASTE STRATEGY OBJECTIVES:			

### 6.3.4 Sustainable procurement

Local governments can be significant consumers whose purchasing decisions and procurement policies can have positive impacts. This section reviews activities relating to procurement of infrastructure, goods and services that avoid waste, promote resource recovery or encourage greater use of recyclable and recycled products. Information on existing sustainable procurement policies or practices that may contribute to the Waste Strategy objectives should be detailed in Table 17.

Table 17: Existing sustainable procurement policies and practices (LG to complete the table)

Sustainable procurement policy or practice	Date adopted by council	Actions implemented e.g. switching to recycled printer paper	Alignment with Waste Strategy targets, objectives or focus materials
Purchasing of Goods and Services - City policy and procedure	2016		The City of Nedlands is committed to sustainable development in the procurement of goods and services and will seek to minimise the social, environmental and economic impacts in procurement decision making.

#### Additional comments (local government to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)

##### Minimum requirements for all goods and services

- 1.All goods are environmentally sensitive in manufacture, use and disposal. Preference for products manufactured using minimum amounts of raw materials from a sustainable resource, free from toxic or polluting material, consume minimal energy during production stage, and are designed for ease of recycling, remanufacture or to minimize waste.
- 2.Preference will be given to locally sourced and/or recycled products, in the event that all other criteria are equal.

##### Product Specific Requirements:

Specific further requirements and minimum environmental standards have been set for Office Consumables, Office Equipment, Building Fittings and Whitegoods, Lighting, Vehicles, Horticultural, Landscape and Bushland Management and Services and Contracts. These are set out below:

##### Office Consumables:

Paper (including copier paper, stationery and externally printed publications)

##### Minimum Requirements:

- Minimum 50% Recycled Content (pre and/or post-consumer waste diverted from landfill), or made from a sustainable resource such as wheat pulp;
- Favour post-consumer recycled products over pre-consumer recycled products;
- Seek to use paper manufactured from Australian waste where cost comparable;
- Manufactured without chlorine bleaching. (Acceptable include Elemental Chlorine Free (ECF), Totally Chlorine Free (TCF) or Process Chlorine Free (PCF);
- Low Environmental Impact Packaging; and
- Paper must be able to be recycled at end of use.

##### Toilet Paper and Tissue

##### Minimum Requirements:

- Made from 100% recycled product;
- Made from minimum 50% post-consumer waste; and
- 100% Australian made.

##### Kitchen products

##### Minimum Requirements:

- Tea and coffee, and related products should be purchased in bulk and involve minimal packaging;
- Fair-trade or Australian-made where appropriate; and
- Purchase of disposable plastic water bottles for use in council meetings is not allowed.



### Cleaning Products

#### Minimum Requirements:

- 100% phosphorous free;
- Australian made;
- Recyclable Packaging;
- No known or suspected carcinogens, mutagens or teratogens as listed by the National Industry Chemical Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS);
- No volatile organic compounds; and
- No artificial colour dyes or perfumes.

### Toner and Inks for Printing

#### Minimum Requirements:

- long-life printing drums and toner cartridges;
- Only remanufactured or refilled toner cartridges;
- Seek to use remanufactured or refilled ink cartridges; and
- Assurances from the suppliers of Remanufactured or refilled toner and ink cartridges have no adverse effect on the equipment in which they are used.

### Office Equipment:

#### Computers and other computing equipment

#### Minimum Requirements:

- Must have energy management systems installed and activated before or on delivery;
- All equipment shall be Energy Star compliant ([www.energystar.gov.au](http://www.energystar.gov.au));
- Energy Star features must be enabled before or on delivery;
- Minimum 3 star rated against national Energy Star Rating System;
- Must have ability to be reused or recycled when not required by City of Nedlands;
- Seek to have low environmental impact packaging; and
- Seek to dispose of IT equipment in a sustainable manner.

#### Minimum Requirements:

- All equipment shall be Energy Star compliant ([www.energystar.gov.au](http://www.energystar.gov.au));
- Capacity to operate effectively using recycled paper;
- All equipment shall be double-sided printing capable excluding facsimiles;
- Capacity for photocopiers to scan paper printed on both sides;
- A guarantee that the use of remanufactured or refilled toner or ink cartridges will not void warranties or decrease reliability of equipment;
- A guarantee that the use of recycled content paper will not void warranties or decrease reliability of equipment; and
- Seek to have a seven-day clock that allows the equipment to be programmed so that turns off when it isn't needed at the end of each work day and on weekends.

### Horticultural, Landscape and Bushland Management:

#### Landscaping

#### Minimum Requirements:

- Plants shall not be purchased for use by the City of Nedlands that are listed as Declared weeds by the Department of Agriculture and Food, listed as Weeds of National Significance (WONS) or if they are on the National Environmental Alert List;
- Minimum 100% recycled content in mulch;
- Soils and Mulches are to be in accordance with Australian Standard 4454-2003: Composts, Soil Conditioners and Mulches; and
- Plants are to be purchased from Nursery and Garden Industry Association Accredited nurseries.



## Part 1 - Services and performance

### 6.0 Waste management tools

#### 6.4 Behaviour change programs and initiatives

Communication and engagement with waste generators and managers underpins many local government waste management activities, and are vital in driving behaviour change needed to achieve the objectives and targets of the Waste Strategy.

Behaviour change programs and initiatives refers to activities that increase awareness, skills and knowledge; provide consistent messaging; help people to use waste infrastructure; and encourage the adoption of specific, positive waste behaviours and attitudes.

Most local governments have existing behaviour change programs and initiatives and it is important to evaluate their effectiveness. This section includes an opportunity for a high level qualitative assessment process to understand what has worked and what has not. The results can be used to inform actions for *Part 2 – Implementation plan (Table 21)*.

Information on the local government's existing waste behaviour change programs or initiatives should be detailed in Table 18. This may include participation in Waste Authority funded programs, or programs/initiatives run by the local government.

Table 18: Behaviour change programs and initiatives, including Waste Authority programs and other local government initiatives (LG to complete the table)

Local government program/initiative	Description	Outcomes achieved as a result of the program (Qualitative/quantitative)	Evaluation method	What's worked/not worked	Suggested improvements
Community Education - Waste Wise School Education Programme	Provide waste education program to primary schools across the City's boundary. Key objectives of this initiative is to:- 1. Provide an understanding about how waste management affects them and the City; 2. Provide a greater understanding about how to dispose of household waste correctly and the impact when waste is disposed of incorrectly; 3. Provide an understanding about what sustainability means and how they can actively be involved in sustainability (worm farm); and 4. Foster a working relationship between the City and the Schools.	The City of Nedlands is engaging with the younger generation to encourage residents to make recycling a way of life.  'Recycle Right' was the key message for Primary School students, engaging in a range of fun activities coordinated by the City.  Full day workshops, Students from years 1 to 6 attended various recycling themed workshops, learning how to reduce waste and form positive habits around recycling practices. Taking part in short, interactive sessions gives students the opportunity to gain in-depth knowledge of effective recycling and waste disposal methods.	School feedback and questions at end of the each session.	Current waste education programme's topics/activities and structure received positive comments from teachers and parents.	Two day workshop instead one day workshop.
Public waste management and resource recovery data	Key objective is to encourage resident's participation in waste minimisation	The City conducts on-going media and publications through community newspapers, Your Voice, Facebook, and other communication channels and annual City's residential waste service brochure.	Census confirmed reduction in total tonnages to landfill.		

Waste management tender documents and contracts	Key objective is to detail the City's commitments to waste minimisation and diversion from landfill	All new waste management contracts require to demonstrate resource recovery and reduce waste to landfill.	This requirement is governed by KPI. For example with waste minimisation requirements included in the new bulk rubbish collection contract, hardwaste recovery has increased from 0% to 79%. Previously all hardwaste was landfilled.		FOGO/AWT specifications to be included on the City's upcoming tender.
Support the Keep Australia Beautiful Council	Key objective is to empower the local schools to inspire an active role in conservation.	Annual school clean-up of City's reserves, parkland and bushland areas.	Collection data is recorded based on number of bags i.e waste and recycling.	This is a very successful event over a number of years.	

**Additional comments** *(local government to insert any additional comments that may be applicable)*  
 Please provide comment if your regional council is undertaking the waste education function for your local government.

### 6.5 Data

Table 19 provides an opportunity to assess existing waste data practices, identify strengths and gaps and consider the kinds of data activities which could be included in the *Part 2 – Implementation Plan* to improve the local government's waste data. It should be completed based on the data/information covered in *Part 1* of this document, as well as the individual experience of the officer/s responsible for collecting and using waste data.

Where 'no', please comment on:

- the kinds of data that is missing, where data gaps exist
- barriers to collecting or accessing adequate data
- the kinds of data collection, analysis or reporting practices that are not currently in place which would assist local government waste management functions.

Table 19: Assessment of waste data *(LG to complete the table)*

	Please ✓		Comment
	YES	NO	
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data to complete Part 1 of the waste plan?	yes		
Does the local government use waste data when undertaking planning activities for waste projects/programs?	yes		
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data for this purpose?	yes		

Does the local government use waste data when monitoring or assessing waste projects/programs?	yes		
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data for this purpose?	yes		
Does the local government use adequate waste data to measure progress toward the targets and objectives of the Waste Strategy?	yes		
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data for this purpose?	yes		
Does the local government have access to adequate waste data to fulfil annual data reporting obligations under the WARR Regulations? (previously undertaken through the Waste and Recycling Census)	yes		
Are there any types of waste data that the local government does not currently collect or have access to that would be helpful/useful?	yes		Waste tonnages for Keep Australia Beautiful event. The City intends to collect waste and recycling data statistics for this event in the future.
Are there any ways which local government waste data collection, storage or use could be improved?	yes		
Is the data collected by the local government accurate? Are any new strategies needed to improve accuracy?	yes		
Does the pre-filled data provided in this template align with the data the local government has? i.e. is this pre-filled data accurate?	yes		
Any additional comments?			

## Part 1 - Services and performance

### 7.0 Summary

The purpose of *Part 1* of the waste plan is to consolidate information about current waste management practices, to enable you to assess and identify:

- current waste management performance
- alignment between current waste management practices and the Waste Strategy
- strengths and successes, as well as gaps and opportunities for improvement.

Table 20 provides space to analyse the data and information presented in *Part 1*, and should be used to determine waste management priorities for the short, medium and long term, and translate these priorities into actions in *Part 2 – Implementation plan (Table 21)*.

Table 20: Assessment of current waste management performance and prioritisation of future actions (Completing this table is optional)

<p><b>Waste management achievements</b> (for example, performance/achievement against Waste Strategy targets or objectives or where particular waste management objectives have already been met)</p>	<p>Waste management tender documents and contracts will detail the City's commitments to waste minimisation and diversion from landfill- 1) 3 bin system has been implemented - Kerbside waste, recycling and greenwaste 2) Hardwaste bulk collection recovery has been improved by implementation of new collection and disposal system 3) e-waste and mattresses recycling at source has been increased due to new recovery arrangements implemented - <b>Achievement</b> The City of Nedlands is a top waste minimiser (overall 53% recovery ) in Western Australian with high diversion rates, low waste costs and strong customer satisfaction. The implementation of the City's Waste Minimisation Strategy and Action Plan has resulted in maintaining fees and charges to ratepayers at the same rate since 2013, despite a significant increase in the State Government's landfill levies. 4) Community engagement and education remains a priority and has resulted in increased diversion.</p> <p>Community perception surveys are undertaken every three to four years (2007, 2010, 2014 and 2016) rated the City's waste management services with a high to very high satisfaction rating (80 percent to 95 percent). A positive relationship with the community is important to the City so the community's contribution to the source separation of waste targets can be met.</p>
<p><b>Opportunities for improvement</b> (for examples, where performance against Waste Strategy targets or objectives could be improved or where waste management objectives have not been met)</p>	<p>Upgrading the current greenwaste bin service into a food organic bin service and remaining residual waste processing at AWT will increase the City's recovery target over 90%. Our approach is to seek to implement industry practices that consider the most cost-effective outcome for ratepayers while also diverting the maximum percentage of waste from landfill. This initiative is subject to council endorsement.</p>
<p><b>Priority areas for action in Part 2 – Implementation plan</b></p>	<p>Ongoing (activities currently under way and/or continuously undertaken)- refer to Waste management achievements (section above).</p> <p>Short term (within the next 1-2 years) 1) Evaluating community feedback. 2) City to undertake tender process for the City's waste management services 3) Evaluate options so as to ascertain that residents are receiving the best value for money to sustain competitive waste charges 3) Provide recommendations to the Council for endorsement.</p> <p>Medium term (within the next 3-5 years). Upgrade the current greenwaste bin service into a food organic bin service subject to Council endorsement.</p> <p>Long term (more than five years) Waste recovery innovations The ability to reach the 65 percent recovery target by 2020 requires continuous improvement of existing waste services and introduction of new innovations. The City will seek a price schedule for FOGO and AWT (residual waste) in the upcoming Waste Management Services tender. The above initiatives will potentially achieve over 90% recovery targets.</p>

## Part 2 - Implementation plan

This implementation plan outlines the actions which your local government will take over the next 5+ years to contribute to the achievement of relevant Waste Strategy targets and objectives. It is where the priorities described in the summary ( Part 1 – 7.0 Summary, Table 20 ) are

Table 21: Implementation plan

Waste Management Tool	Action (OR link to existing local government plan/document that details this activity)	Is the action new or existing?	Detailed actions/sub-actions (OR link to existing local government plan/document that details this activity)	Milestones (SMART - Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Timed)	Target (SMART)	Timeframe for delivery (completion date)	Cost of implementation incorporated into annual budget and Corporate Business Plan? Y/N - (if not, why?)	Aligns to Waste Strategy Objective/s			Responsibility for implementation (branch, team or officer title, not the names of individual officers)	Identified risks (Impact/consequences and mitigation strategies)
								Avoid	Recover	Protect		
Waste services	Introduction of FOGO (to existing kerbside collection service)	New	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review State Government better practice guidance for 3 bin FOGO.</li> <li>City conducted a feasibility study for FOGO which was presented to Council endorsing community survey (completed)</li> <li>Community survey (completed).</li> <li>Council Report is pending.</li> <li>FOGO specification and price schedule to be included in upcoming Waste Management Service contract (due to expire on 2 December 2020).</li> <li>Subject to Council approval implement FOGO (adding food waste to existing 240L greenwaste bin). The following collection structure is proposed for the City's three bin system:- - Weekly collection of 240L FOGO bin (currently lime green lid) - Fortnightly co-mingled 240L recycling bin (yellow lid) - Fortnightly 120L waste bin (currently dark green lid) Note: Subject to Council approval, the City will consider changing bin lid colours to be consistent with the Better Practice FOGO Kerbside Collection Guidelines. For the City's FOGO specifications, please refer to the attached document.</li> <li>Undertake community educational program (6 months prior to implementation).</li> <li>Monitor and evaluation of the FOGO implementation.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Better practice kerbside guidance has been reviewed as per the City of Nedlands Waste Minimisation Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2020, pages 19 and 35 (completed) refer to <a href="https://www.nedlands.wa.gov.au/city-nedlands-waste-minimisation-strategy-and-action-plan-2017-2020">https://www.nedlands.wa.gov.au/city-nedlands-waste-minimisation-strategy-and-action-plan-2017-2020</a>.</li> <li>Feasibility study on FOGO 2018 (completed).</li> <li>Further to a community survey the City is to undertake community education to achieve a greater level of participation which will be conducted at least 6 months prior to implementation.</li> <li>Subject to Council approval implement FOGO (adding food waste to existing 240L greenwaste bin).</li> <li>Monitoring and evaluation to be completed 1 year after implementation.</li> </ol>	90% of residents will have access to FOGO by 2025.	Prior to 3 December 2025.	Yes	X	X		Waste services and Communications	Risk:- 1. Community push back on FOGO implementation especially odour issues. 2. Cost implications on FOGO service including contamination may result in higher waste charges for residents. Mitigation:- 1. Undergo extensive community education program for pre/during and post roll out addressing key area including contamination and odour. 2. Address contamination and undertake competitive tender pricing analysing cost versus benefits on resource recovery options for the City.
	Waste Recovery Innovations (AWT)	New	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 which reflects key objectives for this requirement (page 6).</li> <li>Undertake tender process.</li> <li>Subject to Council approval implement AWT for/residual non-recyclable waste which is currently being landfilled.</li> <li>Monitor and evaluation.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>City to explore waste to energy options, as per the City of Nedlands Waste Minimisation Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2020, pages 19 and 35 (completed).</li> <li>Tender process to be undertaken by 2 December 2020 for the option of an alternative waste treatment facility (AWT) (completed).</li> <li>Subject to Council approval, the City is to implement AWT option for non-recyclable/residual waste which is currently being landfilled.</li> <li>Recovery dates to be reported to DWER under mandatory reporting arrangements under the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008.</li> </ol>	100% non-recyclable/residual waste to be converted using waste to energy technologies.	from 2020	Yes	X	X	X	Waste Services	Risk:- 1. Technology is in its infancy stages and there is minimum or no data supporting the recovery rates. 2. Potential environmental impacts such as pollution issues. 3. Cost implications on AWT service which may result in higher waste charges for residents. 4. Community attitudes towards waste to energy. Mitigation:- 1. Undergo extensive community education program for AWT. 2. Investigate experiences from other local governments regarding the implementation of AWT.
	Recoverable Materials in Bulk Waste Services	Existing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030 priorities related to this initiative, that is to recover more value and resources from waste.</li> <li>Undertaken tender process.</li> <li>Bulk rubbish collection initiative implemented.</li> <li>Monitor and evaluate.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>City to manage and or dispose recoverable materials to better practice facility as per City of Nedlands Waste Minimisation Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2020, pages 18 and 28. Refer to <a href="https://www.nedlands.wa.gov.au/city-nedlands-waste-minimisation-strategy-and-action-plan-2017-2020">https://www.nedlands.wa.gov.au/city-nedlands-waste-minimisation-strategy-and-action-plan-2017-2020</a>.</li> <li>Completed tender process.</li> <li>Bulk rubbish collection initiative has been implemented.</li> <li>Monitoring by recovery rates which are reported to DWER annually.</li> </ol>	To maintain or improve on 85% recovery rate which has been achieved for the past 4 years.	Ongoing	Yes	X	X	X	Waste Services	Risk:- 1. Higher waste processing costs. 2. Commodity prices decline for recyclable products. Mitigation: 1. Offer flexibility on scope and price schedule.

Policies and procurement	Waste Policy and Waste Management Guidelines for Multi Dwelling Units for mixed use developments	New	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review Local Planning Scheme 3 guidelines.</li> <li>Draft Waste Policy and Waste Management Guidelines.</li> <li>Implementation of policy and guidelines.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review Local Planning Scheme 3 (LPS3) (completed).</li> <li>Waste Policy and Guidelines available for public comment as per Council resolution dated the 17 December 2019 (PD 53.19). Refer to <a href="https://www.nedlands.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2019%20PD%20Reports%20-%20PD48.19%20-%20PD56.19%20-%2017%20December.pdf">https://www.nedlands.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/2019%20PD%20Reports%20-%20PD48.19%20-%20PD56.19%20-%2017%20December.pdf</a>.</li> <li>Council adopted the City's Local Planning Policy Waste Management (LPP) &amp; Waste Management Guidelines at its Ordinary Council Meeting on 31 March 2020.</li> <li>The City's Planning Services Department have proposed amendments to this Policy which are due to be presented at 24 November 2020 Ordinary Council Meeting. These modifications were discussed with Council prior to advertising on 7 July 2020 Council Briefing and was advertised to the public shortly thereafter. Final Council resolution is pending.</li> </ol>	All future multi unit for mixed use developments to comply with the City's policy and guidelines.	May-20	There is no cost implementation as this is a policy.	X	X	X	Waste services and planning.	<p>Risks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting smaller truck usage may impact annual waste charges.</li> <li>Occupational Health and Safety can be affected as a result of developers not providing sufficient truck accessibility to the site.</li> <li>Lack of state regulations and policies.</li> </ol> <p>Mitigation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement a policy and guideline to ensure the City's objectives have been met.</li> </ol>
Behaviour change programs and initiatives	Provide enhanced community education to increase recovery and ensure waste targets are met.	Existing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review State Government engagement and education resources, including Waste Sorted toolkit.</li> <li>Develop and provide waste education to the community and primary schools.</li> <li>Evaluation of the City community education program.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review State Government Strategy engagement and education resources.</li> <li>Continue to develop and provide community education initiatives as the City of Nedlands Waste Minimisation Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2020, pages 19 and pages 32 to 34 (ongoing). Refer to <a href="https://www.nedlands.wa.gov.au/city-nedlands-waste-minimisation-strategy-and-action-plan-2017-2020">https://www.nedlands.wa.gov.au/city-nedlands-waste-minimisation-strategy-and-action-plan-2017-2020</a>.</li> <li>Monitor achievements using DWER annual waste statistics reporting and community feedback surveys.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase annual recycling tonnages and improve overall diversion targets in comparison with previous year's data.</li> <li>Reduced contamination of recyclable materials in comparison with previous year's data.</li> </ul>	Ongoing	Yes	X	X	X	Waste Services and Communications	<p>Risk:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of stakeholders commitment.</li> <li>Lack of Councillor support.</li> </ol> <p>Mitigation :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop robust stakeholders communication plan.</li> <li>Ensure clear communication of project objectives.</li> </ol>
Data	Reaching the 65% recovery target	Existing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a process for reporting accurate waste and recycling data to DWER and Council.</li> <li>Prepare and submit annual Council report on the progress of the waste minimisation strategy 2017-2020 (page 20).</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recovery dates to be reported to DWER under mandatory reporting arrangements under the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008.</li> <li>Prepare and submit Annual Waste Report to Council in March/April of each year.</li> </ol>	Monitor how the City's is progressing towards achieving its projected waste minimisation targets of 65% and any relevant targets established by the State Government including in the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030.	2017 to 2020	No cost incurred for data collection and reporting.	X	X	X	Waste Services	<p>Risk:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contractors providing inaccurate and/or inconsistent recovery data.</li> <li>Lack of confidence by the community due to misconception.</li> </ol> <p>Mitigation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor and review data for inconsistencies.</li> <li>Guiding contractors on the City's reporting process requirements through the contract management process.</li> </ol>

## Bin Audit Composition Category Details

Recyclable Components				
1	2	3	4 Descriptors	
Recyclables	Paper	Recyclable Paper	Newspaper	Newspapers, Newspaper like pamphlets,
			Glossy Paper	magazines (glossy) pamphlets, present wrapping paper,
			Office Paper	A4 document paper, writing pads, letters, stationery papers, Print / Writing Paper, envelopes
			Coloured Paper	Coloured Paper
		Non-Recyclable Paper	Composite Paper	Composite paper items where the weight of the paper is estimated to be greater the weight of the other materials, envelopes with transparent windows
			Contaminated Paper	Paper towel, Paper Napkins, Contaminated Paper - soiled not recyclable
			Other Paper	Non-Recyclable Paper, greaseproof paper, paper with wax coating, high wet strength papers, telephone books
	Cardboard	Recyclable Cardboard	Corrugated Cardboard	Corrugated cardboard boxes,
			Packaged Flat Cardboard	packing boxes etc, cereal boxes, business cards, folding cartons
			Liquid Paper Board Foil Lined and Other	UHT / Long life milk, Soy Milk Cartons, some fruit juice cartons, Carbon barriers, Milk Cartons, Cardboard with wax coating, paper/disposable cups including biodegradable cups
		Non-Recyclable Cardboard	Composite cardboard	Composite cardboard items where the weight of the cardboard is estimated to be greater the weight of the other materials, e.g. pringle boxes etc,
			Contaminated Cardboard	Contaminated Cardboard e.g. pizza boxes
			Other Cardboard	Non-Recyclable Cardboard
	Plastics	Recyclable Plastics	PET #1	Soft drink bottles, juice bottles, some food & mouthwash containers (e.g. jam & sauce bottles, peanut butter jars) including coloured PET
			HDPE#2	Milk and cream bottles, shampoo and cleaner bottles, HDPE bottles, including coloured HDPE
			PVC#3	Cordial and juice bottles, blister packs, plumbing pipes and fittings, PVC labels
			LDPE#4	Ice cream container lids, cream bottle lids, squeeze bottles, lids, builder's black plastic, black mulch film, plant nursery bags
			Polypropylene#5	Ice cream containers, drinking straws, pot plant pots, some bottle caps, plastic garden settings, potato crisp bags, compost bins
			Polystyrene #6	Yoghurt / sour cream containers, hot drink cups, take away containers, plastic cutlery, video/CD boxes, packaging foam, any foam
			Plastic#7 Other	Tupperware, Mixed unidentifiable plastics, all other resins and multi-blend plastic materials
Non-Recyclable Plastics		Plastic Bags	Plastics Shopping Bags, Plastic Produce/Food Bags, Resealable Plastic Bags, Bin liners, Garbage bin liners, Compostable Plastics Bags	
		Plastic Film	Cling film	
		Composite (Mostly Plastic)	Composite plastic items where the weight of the plastic is estimated to be greater than the other material items	

Recyclables	Glass	Recyclable Glass (CDS Glass)	Glass Bottles	Beer/Cider Mixed Drinks, Soft drink bottles, not broken glass	
		Recyclable Glass	Glass Other	wine bottles, food and sauce jars,	
		Non-Recyclable Glass	Miscellaneous/Other Glass	Plate glass (window and windscreen), broken light globes glass, glass particles, Black or ceramic lined glass, Including broken glass that is recyclable more than 50mm in size	
	Ferrous (Steel)	Steel	Steel Cans	Food cans, pet food cans, tins, empty paint tins,	
			Steel Aerosols	Aerosol cans	
			Composite Ferrous (Mostly Ferrous)	Composite ferrous items where the weight of the metal is estimated to be greater than the other material items	
			Ferrous Other	Beer bottle tops, 100% ferrous items that are not cans / tins / packaging materials	
	Non Ferrous (Aluminium)	Aluminium	Aluminium Cans	Beer and soft drink cans,	
			Aluminium Aerosols	Aluminium aerosol cans	
			Aluminium Foil	clean foil	
			Composite Non-Ferrous (Mostly Non-Ferrous)	Composite non-ferrous metal items where the weight of the metal is estimated to be greater than the other material items	
			Non-Ferrous Other	Copper / brass / bronze items, other metals (not ferrous / aluminium), Aluminium tamper proof seals	
	Contaminants/Non-Recyclable Components				
	Organic	Organic	Organic	Food Waste	Vegetable scraps, meat scraps, animal food, leftover food, Food particles, Bones
Green Waste				Grass clippings, tree trimmings / pruning's, flowers, tree wood	
Packaged Food Waste				(Liquid containers - quarter full or more) and (Food Waste in containers or bags)	
Other Putrescible				Animal excrement, mixed compostable items	
Other Organics		Other Organics	Wood/Timber	Milled wood / timber, wooden skewers	
Textiles		Textiles	Textiles	(Natural/Synthetic - Apparel/Bedding etc.), (Leather and Rubber)	
			Other Textiles	Shoes, handbags, millinery etc	
Earth	Earth	Soil/Dust 'n' Dirt and Inert and Broken Glass, Ash/Coal	Vacuum bag contents, soil, rocks, dirt, grit, mud, Broken Glass less than 50mm in size		
		Ceramics, Rocks/Stones, Bricks, Concrete	Bricks and stones, Cups, bowls, pottery items, concrete		
Hazardous	Medical	Medical Waste	Pharmaceuticals	Unused prescription medicine, vitamins and Minerals	
			Medical Waste	Band aids, Bandages, Used surgical gloves, Surgical Instruments, Medical aids/kits, Medical devices and radioactive materials, any solid waste generated from a diagnosis, treatment of humans or animals, /Medical Other	
			Hypodermic Syringes	Hypodermic Syringes, Epi Pens	
	Pathogenic Infectious	Pathogenic Infectious	Sanitary / Hygiene	used tissues (items with any bodily fluids), tampons/pads, cotton buds)	
			Nappies	Adult and Child disposable nappies	
	Hazardous	Hazardous	Hazardous	Chemicals	Bleach, Shampoo, Cleaning Products, (where the weight of the product is estimated to be greater than the weight of the container)
				Paint	Wet/Dry Paint
				Batteries Household	Batteries (Single Use and Rechargeable), Mobile phone battery
				Batteries Other	Vehicle Batteries e.g. Car/Boat, Industrial batteries e.g. Power Supply (UPS)
				Fluorescent Tubes/Light Bulbs	
				Oil Household, Motor & Other	
				Building Material	
Hazardous Other	Uncategorized hazardous waste				



<b>Other</b>	<b>Electronic Waste</b>	<b>Electronic Waste</b>	<b>Toner Cartridges</b>	Toner Cartridges
			<b>Computer Equipment</b>	Computer Components, Peripheral Devices/Computer Printer or Photocopier/Printer
			<b>Mobile Phones</b>	Mobile phones
			<b>Electrical Items</b>	Electrical Products
	<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>Miscellaneous (Specify)</b>	Any items not applicable to other categories

## GLOSSARY

<b>Avoidance</b>	Avoidance refers to the prevention or reduction of waste generation and is the most preferred option in the waste hierarchy.
<b>Better practice</b>	Better practice refers to practices and approaches that are considered by the Waste Authority to be outcomes-focussed, effective and high performing, which have been identified based on evidence and benchmarking against comparable jurisdictions
<b>Commercial and industrial waste (C&amp;I)</b>	Solid waste generated by the business sector, State and Federal Government entities, schools and tertiary institutions.
<b>Commercial waste services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refers to drop-off, kerbside, vergeside or other waste services provided by the local government to commercial premises.</li> <li>• Discretionary service, not offered by all local governments</li> </ul>
<b>Construction and demolition waste (C&amp;D)</b>	Solid waste produced by demolition and building activities, including road and rail construction and maintenance, and excavation of land associated with construction activities.
<b>Disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disposal refers to the discharge of waste into the environment, either into landfill or another disposal route.</li> <li>• Disposal is the least preferred option in the waste hierarchy.</li> </ul>
<b>Drop-off facilities and services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drop-off collections are where reportable waste is delivered to the waste depot (drop-off facility) by the residents of the local government i.e. self-hauled waste.</li> <li>• Services are provided to collect waste or recyclable materials.</li> <li>• May be temporary or permanent standalone drop-off points for one or more materials, or may form part of other waste facilities (such as landfills or transfer stations).</li> <li>• <b>Note:</b> this does not include HHW drop-off points</li> </ul>
<b>Energy recovery</b>	The process of extracting energy from a waste stream through re-use, reprocessing, recycling or recovering energy from waste
<b>Household hazardous waste (HHW) facility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refers to facilities for the drop-off and storage of HHW</li> <li>• Includes consideration of the drop-off and storage procedures and infrastructure, staffing and resourcing, layout, operation and management HHW facilities, etc.</li> </ul>

<b>Illegal Dumping</b>	Illegal dumping is the unauthorised discharging or abandonment of waste and is an offence under Section 49A of the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> .	
	Illegally dumped waste is generally considered to have the following attributes:	
	Volume	> 1 cubic metre
	Environmental impact	Contains items/substances that are potentially noxious or hazardous; potential for environmental harm if material leaks, spreads or degrades
	Type of waste	Commercial or industrial waste; larger-scale household waste
	Reason for offence	Premeditated decision; commercial benefit or avoidance of fee
	Mode of deposition	Deposited using a vehicle
<b>Kerbside waste services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A regular, containerised collection service (often a wheelie bin) where the waste or recycling is collected from outside a resident's dwelling.</li> <li>• Can apply to either recycling or general waste (and in a few instances green waste).</li> </ul>	
<b>Landfill</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refers to inert or putrescible waste, registered or licenced landfills</li> <li>• Activities related to the layout, operation, management and post closure of a landfill.</li> <li>• Includes consideration of the technology and infrastructure on site, staffing and resourcing, and any other waste facilities or services at the landfill site (e.g. greenwaste or recycling drop off, mulching, tip shop, etc.)</li> </ul>	
<b>Litter</b>	Litter is defined in the <i>Litter Act 1979</i> as including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• all kinds of rubbish, refuse, junk, garbage or scrap; and</li> <li>• any articles or material abandoned or unwanted by the owner or the person in possession thereof,</li> </ul> but does not include dust, smoke or other like products emitted or produced during the normal operations of any mining, extractive, primary or manufacturing industry.	
	Litter is generally considered to have the following attributes:	
	Volume	< 1 cubic metre
	Environmental impact	Nil or minor actual or potential environmental impact
	Type of waste	Personal litter
	Reason for offence	Unpremeditated, convenient disposal
	Mode of deposition	Deposited by hand (includes dropping by hand from a vehicle)

<b>Local government waste management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refers to waste generated by a local government in performing its functions</li> <li>• Includes materials such as construction and demolition waste from road and footpath building and maintenance; greenwaste from parks maintenance; waste generated at local government offices, depots, and facilities</li> </ul>
<b>Municipal solid waste (MSW)</b>	Solid waste generated from domestic (residential) premises and local government activities
<b>Peel region</b>	The Peel region is the area defined by the Peel Region Scheme.
<b>Perth metropolitan region</b>	The Perth metropolitan region or the Perth region is the area defined by the Metropolitan Region Scheme.
<b>Public place services</b>	Public place waste services refers to permanent bins provided by local government in public places to collect waste and/or recycling.
<b>Recovery</b>	The process of extracting materials or energy from a waste stream through re-use, reprocessing, recycling or recovering energy from waste.
<b>Reuse</b>	Reuse refers to using a material or item again.
<b>Reprocessing</b>	Reprocessing refers to using an item or material that might otherwise become waste during the manufacturing or remanufacturing process.
<b>Recycling</b>	The process by which waste is collected, sorted, processed (including through composting), and converted into raw materials to be used in the production of new products.
<b>Residual Waste</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste that remains after the application of a better practice source separation process and recycling system, consistent with the waste hierarchy as described in section 5 of the WARR Act.</li> <li>• Where better practice guidance is not available, an entity's material recovery performance will need to meet or exceed the relevant stream target (depending on its source - MSW, C&amp;I or C&amp;D) for the remaining non-recovered materials to be considered residual waste under this waste strategy.</li> </ul>
<b>Special event waste services</b>	Special event waste management refers to temporary bins and/or waste collection services provided by local government to manage waste generated at events such as fireworks displays, music festivals, sports events, markets etc.
<b>Sustainable procurement</b>	Sustainable procurement involves meeting a need for goods and services in a way that achieves value for money and generates benefits not only to the organisation, but also to society and the economy, while minimising damage to the environment.
<b>Transfer station</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refers to facilities which undertake large scale consolidation of waste or recyclable materials for transfer to another facility for processing or disposal</li> <li>• Activities related to the layout, operation and management of a transfer station</li> <li>• Includes consideration of the technology and infrastructure on site, staffing and resourcing, and any other waste facilities or services available at the site (e.g. greenwaste or recycling drop off, mulching, tip shop, etc.)</li> </ul>

<p><b>Vergeside waste services</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vergeside collection services are bulk, infrequent (~every 4-6 month or on demand) services.</li> <li>• Material is collected from residential 'vergesides' either non-containerised or in a skip provided by the local government. Vergeside services may relate to green waste or hard waste</li> <li>• Includes waste and/or recyclable materials that may be mixed or separated and the source and can include green waste or hard waste.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Waste services</b></p>	<p>Waste services are defined by the <i>Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007</i> as the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the collection, transport, storage, treatment, processing, sorting, recycling or disposal of waste; or</li> <li>• the provision of receptacles for the temporary deposit of waste; or</li> <li>• the provision and management of waste facilities, machinery for the disposal of waste and processes for dealing with waste.</li> </ul>



Our ref: DWERDG230/21  
Enquiries: Shirene Hickman, Ph: 6364 6433

Mr Jim Duff  
A/Chief Executive Officer  
City of Nedlands

Email: [council@nedlands.wa.gov.au](mailto:council@nedlands.wa.gov.au)

Dear Mr Duff

### **ENDORSEMENT OF CITY OF NEDLANDS' WASTE PLAN**

Thank you for submitting the City of Nedlands' waste plan prepared under section 40(2) of the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007* on 8 January 2021.

I commend the commitment by the City of Nedlands to reducing waste, increasing resource recovery, and protecting the environment. I consider that the City of Nedlands is implementing initiatives that are consistent with, and contribute to, the delivery of the targets and objectives of the State's *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2030*, including:

- Introducing FOGO services to 90 per cent of its residents by the end of 2025;
- Sending residual waste to waste to energy rather than landfill;
- Increasing recovery from bulk waste services;
- Implementing Waste Policy and Waste Management Guidelines for developments in the City;
- Providing enhanced community education to increase recovery and ensure waste targets are met; and
- Ensuring data collection supports reporting and assessment against the City's waste targets and those in the Waste Strategy.

I particularly acknowledge the commitment by the City of Nedlands to implement FOGO by 2025 and note that once FOGO is implemented, the City only intends to send FOGO residual waste to waste to energy, consistent with the Waste Strategy targets.

As you may be aware, the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation is supporting the delivery of the Waste Strategy targets including by:

- developing opportunities for FOGO processing and markets through the FOGO Reference Group;
- developing composting guidelines and better practice guidelines for solid waste treatment and storage facilities;
- incorporating FOGO-related inputs into strategic reviews of Western Australia's waste infrastructure;
- clarifying and improving the regulatory framework for waste to energy facilities; and

- continuing to develop the WasteSorted communications toolkit to help local governments communicate their waste and recycling services to residents and support consistent and effective communications across local governments.

I am pleased to endorse the City of Nedlands' waste plan and wish you success with its implementation.

I look forward to receiving the City of Nedlands' first annual report for the 2021-22 financial year on the implementation of its waste plan by 1 October 2022.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Mike Rowe', with a large, stylized initial 'M'.

Mike Rowe  
**DIRECTOR GENERAL**

09 March 2021

<b>TS13.21 Hamilton Park Enviro-scape Master Plan</b>	
<b>Committee</b>	7 December 2021
<b>Council</b>	14 December 2021
<b>Applicant</b>	City of Nedlands
<b>Employee Disclosure under section 5.70 Local Government Act 1995</b>	Nil.
<b>Director</b>	Andrew Melville – Acting Director Technical Services
<b>Attachments</b>	1. Hamilton Park Enviro-scape Master Plan
<b>Confidential Attachments</b>	Nil.

## Executive Summary

This report is being presented to Council to seek endorsement of the Hamilton Park Enviro-scape Master Plan (HPEMP). A final concept plan for the reserve has been produced following briefing of elected members and conclusion of community engagement activities.

## Recommendation to Committee

**Council endorses the Hamilton Park Enviro-scape Master Plan concept plan.**

## Voting Requirement

Simple Majority.

## Discussion/Overview

### Background

The City commenced the process of master planning for Hamilton Park following adoption of the 2019/20 annual budget when the need to upgrade the in-ground reticulation system was identified in the adopted (5) year Capital Works Program.

One of the primary considerations of the HPEMP is the need to consider preservation of the City's soft landscape assets in an environment of changing rainfall patterns, inconsistent groundwater quality and reduced groundwater accessibility for irrigation of public open space.

The HPEMP plans for a 30-year time horizon, being the useful life of the proposed new reticulation system. The reticulation is the key infrastructure component around which the park is planned, designed, developed and maintained.



## Objective

The objective of the HPEMP process is to identify constraints and opportunities to ensure future development within the reserve is coordinated, fit for purpose and meets the needs of current and future users at an affordable whole-of life cost.

The HPEMP is intended to inform and improve decision making processes including asset management, forward works planning, budgeting and service delivery. The HPEMP is intended to provide solutions to preserve the character of the reserve while planning for a foreshadowed reduction to the City’s licenced groundwater abstraction allocation.

## Strategic Considerations

Listed below is an overview of some of the key strategic issues considered:

- Groundwater abstraction for irrigation:

The City has approximately 102 hectares of public open space under irrigation and this is forecast to increase. Pursuant to the *Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914*, a groundwater licence is issued to the City by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER).

The licence allows an allocated amount of groundwater to be extracted for irrigation purposes. The City’s approved annual extracted allocation is 709,300 kilolitres (kl). This figure was originally based on an allocation of 7,500 kl per annum/per hectare of irrigated area. The area the City irrigates has increased since its allocation was introduced. Groundwater extraction in the subdistrict of Nedlands is fully allocated and no further groundwater extraction will be approved by DWER under the City’s licence.

DWER has advised of reductions to groundwater licence allocations in the order of ten percent (10%) by 2028 in areas including the City of Nedlands. DWER have advised further reductions are likely beyond this period. A ten percent (10%) reduction equates to an annual allocation of 638,370 kl equalling 6,750 kl per annum/per hectare of irrigated area. The City must find practical solutions to manage a reduced groundwater allocation if parks are to be presented to current levels into the future.

The City’s irrigation operating plan is aligned with industry best practice principles. The plan identifies numerous ‘hydrozones’ (refer Table 1 below). Hydrozones are areas within parks where watering requirements of turf or plants are similar for sustaining acceptable health as well as functional requirements and presentation.

Hydrozone	Open Space Description	Requirement per Hectare per Annum
Active Turf	Sports ovals and fields	10,000 kl
Passive Turf	Oval surrounds & local parks	6,000 kl
Low Turf	Park verges, median strips	4,000 kl

Exotic Gardens	Ornamental garden beds	9,000 kl
Native Gardens	Ornamental garden beds	2,500 kl
Eco-zones	Self-sufficient endemic species	<1,000 kl

Table 1 – Groundwater allocated to hydrozones within irrigation operating plan

The City's strategy for responding to reduced groundwater accessibility, whilst preserving current servicing levels of parks and reserves, is to improve water use efficiencies whilst concurrently reducing the area of Low and Passive turf. Water use savings will be achieved through improvements in irrigation design, technology and management in addition to introducing Eco-zones and Native Gardens in areas of Low and Passive turf, generally done amongst trees where it has the added benefit of improving long term tree health.

- Climate change:

Climate forecasting for the southwest of WA indicates future increased temperatures and reduced rainfall, but with increased rainfall intensity. Decisions associated with management and design of the reserve, including vegetation selection, has considered the consequences of the forecast climate scenario.

- Biodiversity conservation:

Urban development and population densities in districts close to the CBD are forecast to increase for the foreseeable future. With this in mind, the City needs to plan to protect, expand (where appropriate) and better manage existing biodiversity and retain the green space interconnections.

- Groundwater quality:

The quality of groundwater within the local area is being impacted by a trend of decreasing rainfall and a resultant reduction in recharge of the superficial aquifer. Saltwater intrusion from the Swan River and sea into localised aquifers will increasingly become an issue requiring management through modified irrigation practices.

- User accessibility:

The City has statutory obligations to provide equal access to public facilities pursuant to the federal based *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* and the state-based *Disability Services Act 1993*. These obligations extend to pedestrian networks that support access to and through parks and reserves and ensure mandatory accessibility standards are incorporated into the design of facilities.

## Proposed Initiatives

The HPEMP concept proposes implementing initiatives addressing the above strategic considerations. Below is a list of the new initiatives for this financial year and future years:

- Introduce or expand Eco-zones by marginally reducing grass throughout the reserve, mulching where grass is eradicated and planting indigenous natives, preferably from provenance seed.
- Redesign and renew inground reticulation system to:
  - resolve undersized mainline and lateral pipes;
  - resolve inefficient sprinkler spacing;
  - improve water dispersal uniformity; and
  - reconfigure watering practices to reduce water use in eco-zones.
- Renewing and supplementing parks furniture and facilities to improve access and amenity. This includes improving service vehicle access, renewing the existing playground, installing new picnic tables, installing new natural play elements, installing a drinking fountain with dog bowl.
- Construct new concrete garden edging/mowing strips to separate Passive Turf hydrozone and Eco-zones to facilitate maintenance efficiencies.

### Key Relevant Previous Council Decisions:

Ordinary Meeting of Council 27 July 2021, Item 13.5, Adoption of the Annual Budget 2021/22.

## Consultation

Community consultation inviting feedback on the HPEMP proposal commenced on 24 March 2021 and concluded on 12 April 2021. The proposed concept plan was uploaded to the Your Voice online engagement platform with the City receiving eight responses. In general, the community supports the proposed upgrade to the park with the exception of the additional footpath as noted on the original plan.

The City has revised the concept plan and removed the proposed footpath and replaced this with garden edging/mowing strip to reflect the community feedback.

Below is an overview of the key statistics and feedback from the consultation.

Community Supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgrade of playground equipment with new shade sails</li> <li>• New nature play space.</li> <li>• Increased seating and tables.</li> <li>• Reduced turf area and increased planting of native plants and trees.</li> <li>• Improved access initiatives.</li> </ul>
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Community Does Not Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Originally proposed footpath through the park (noting this has been removed from the revised concept plan).</li> </ul>
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## Strategic Implications

### How well does it fit with our strategic direction?

Section 05 of the Strategic Community Plan 2028 identifies “Renewal of community infrastructure such as roads, footpaths, community and sports facilities” and “Providing for sport and recreation” as strategic priorities. The draft HPEMP concept is part of a scheduled master planning program intended to deliver these strategic priorities.

### Who benefits?

Endorsement of the HPEMP concept, and delivery of the associated projects, will benefit current and future users of the reserve and the broader community. The objective of the HPEMP is to deliver a recreational facility that is fit for purpose for the foreseeable future and caters to a broad range of passive recreational activities. The intent is to enhance current asset servicing levels whilst maintaining the essential character of the reserve.

### Does it involve a tolerable risk?

The risks associated with the HPEMP concept are reasonably low and acceptable with adequate management. Main areas of risk that have been identified and require managing include reputational, project delivery and financial risks.

### Do we have the information we need?

The City completed a condition audit of all park assets in 2012. Through this process an asset replacement program was developed over a period of 20 years. The upgrading of several key assets at Hamilton Park, including the irrigation system, have been identified as requiring replacement as they have come to the end of their useful life.

## Budget/Financial Implications

### Can we afford it?

Maintenance budget – a negligible overall impact on current maintenance operations budgeting is forecast over the life of the HPEMP.

Capital budget – funding for the upgrade of the playground, inground reticulation and the proposed expansion of garden beds has been approved in the 2021/22 capital budget. The remaining items will be included for Council’s consideration in the 2022/23 capital works budget to allow completion of the project.

### How does the option impact upon rates?

Proposed expenditure associated with the HPEMP is shown in the following table. The approved capital budget allocated for the project in 2021/22 totals \$111,000 which equates to 0.44% of forecast rates revenue. The proposed project capital budget total of \$50,600 for 2022/23 would represent approximately 0.20% of forecast rates revenue based on a 0% rate rise.

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Cost (Inc. on-costs)</b>	<b>Grant</b>	<b>Municipal</b>
2021/22 (Adopted)	Upgrade inground reticulation and include hydrozoning.	\$14,000	-	\$14,000
	Renew garden beds	\$25,000	-	\$25,000
	Upgrade playground and include shade sails	\$72,000	-	\$72,000
2022/23 (Proposed)	Install new picnic tables x 2	\$23,400	-	\$23,400
	Install nature play elements	\$13,000	-	\$13,000
	Install drinking fountain with dog bowl	\$14,200	-	\$14,200
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$161,600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$161,600</b>

## Conclusion

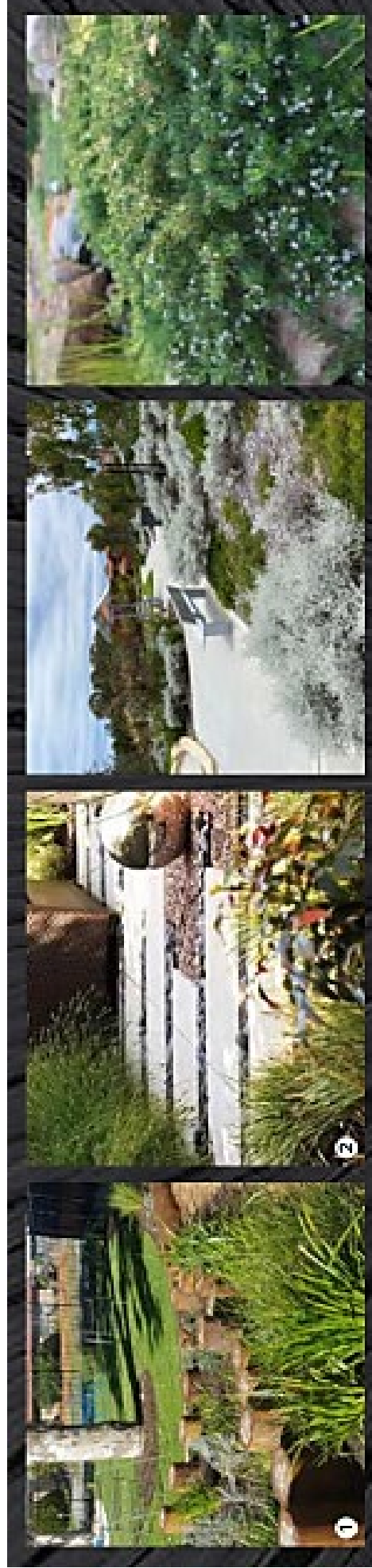
The City is seeking endorsement of the HPEMP concept plan to enable delivery of the project in accordance with the adopted capital works budget. Delivery of the project will ensure continued support of Council's and the Community's strategic priorities for renewing community infrastructure and providing for improved recreation opportunities into the future.

City of Nedlands Enviro-scape Master Plan									
<b>Park / Reserve Name:</b>	Hamilton Park		<b>Strategic Initiatives</b>						
<b>Ward</b>	Coastal		<b>Access</b>		<b>Fit for Purpose</b>				
<b>Reserve No:</b>	R 41549		<b>Item</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Action</b>	
<b>Hierarchy Classification:</b>	Local Park		Staff	Vehicle access gate	Include in design and future budget	Casual Users	Provide drinking fountain and new water metre	Include in future budget	
<b>Primary Function(s):</b>	Recreation space		All Abilities	Design to DDA / DAIP standards			Pedestrian	Playground to be accessible to all abilities and ages, include natural play elements	Include in design
<b>Drainage Catchment:</b>	0049			Use paths to generally separate turf from eco-zoning and link points of interest				Maintain perimeter bollard fencing	
<b>Review Team:</b>	A Dickson C New C Batchem D Lewis G Burwood N Deery D Smith T Sharp A Lynn	V Shannon		Note proximity to nearby parks				Provide grassed areas with winter solar access	
				Review lighting at northern path			Picnic combination tables x 2 for neighbourhood gatherings, to be situated on western grass area		
<b>Date of Review:</b>	2 September 2019		<b>Amenity</b>			Dogs	Provide dog waste bin station	Include in future budgets	
<b>Strategic Considerations</b>			Shade	Locate seating in areas of shade	Include in design and future budget		Drinking fountain with dog bowl		
Catchment	Local, 400 metres or a 5 minute walk			Plant trees in strategic locations			Seniors	Seating to have arm rests	Include in future budgets
Access	Pedestrian, All abilities, Service vehicles, Connections to local green space		Facilities	Combo tables with shade shelter		Seating near playground			
				Renew playground					
				No drinking fountain or water metre					
				Rework landscaped areas					
<b>Amenity</b>	Seating, Shade, Shelter, Ambience, Dog exercise, Playground, Bins, Dog waste		<b>Environment</b>						
<b>Environment</b>	Water conservation / quality / capture / infiltration, Climate change, Habitat for wildlife, Promote existing tree health, Increase tree canopy		<b>Item</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Action</b>				
<b>Fit for purpose</b>	Dogs, Casual users, Children's play, Social gatherings, Tree canopy conservation		Water Conservation / Quality / Capture / Infiltration	Bore field to achieve 500 l / minute from 1 bore	Nil				
<b>Stakeholders</b>				Upgrade reticulation to current standards incorporating hydro-zones and central control	Included in 2020/21 budget				
Casual users	Parents and children, Dog walkers, Picnics, Social hub for neighbourhood			Maintain soft landscapes for storm water capture and infiltration	Include in design				
John XXIII College	Close proximity to College, Likely that students will interact with park		Vegetation Retention	Establish tree mulch zones to drip line to support health of existing trees	Include in standard operations				
City	Staff and contractors			Select species for eco-zones compatible with Karrakatta sand complex					
Council	Funding, Governance			Implement eco-zones watering reduction protocols					
Volunteers	Nil		Climate Change	Assess capacity for storm water infiltration and make necessary adjustments	Include in design				
Neighbours	Properties with common boundaries			Increase tree canopy by minimum 20%	Include in standard operations				
<b>Drainage</b>									
Notes	Infiltration to be installed along road network at 1m <sup>3</sup> per 80m <sup>2</sup> of 100% runoff to provide storage for approximately 1 in 5 year event at 2 minute interval.								



**Refer overleaf for Concept Design**





**HAMILTON PARK UPGRADE**  
LANDSCAPE CONCEPT

<b>TS14.21</b>	<b>Perth Children’s Hospital Foundation Proposal to Fund Development of a Community Park</b>
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<b>Committee</b>	7 December 2021
<b>Council</b>	14 December 2021
<b>Applicant</b>	City of Nedlands
<b>Employee Disclosure under section 5.70 Local Government Act 1995</b>	Nil.
<b>Director</b>	Andrew Melville – Acting Director Technical Services
<b>Attachments</b>	1. Letter of offer from Perth Children’s Hospital Foundation
<b>Confidential Attachments</b>	Nil.

## Executive Summary

This report is presented to Council to formally consider the offer from the Perth Children’s Hospital Foundation (PCHF) to provide funding to design and develop a community park adjacent to the new WA Children’s Hospice site in Allen Park, Swanbourne.

## Recommendation to Committee

### Council:

1. endorse the concept of a community park adjacent to the new WA Children’s Hospice in Allen Park, Swanbourne.
2. endorses the requirement for the Allen Park Master Plan 2017 to be considered when developing a concept plan for the proposed community park;
3. instructs the CEO to undertake a community engagement process prior to the design of the community park; and
4. instructs the CEO to develop a draft Memorandum of Understanding for Council’s consideration, between the City and the Perth Children’s Hospital Foundation that reflects the offer to fund the design and development of a community park.

## Voting Requirement

Simple Majority.



## Discussion/Overview

### Background

Council formally established a Site Assessment Working Group (SAWG) on 27 October 2020 as an advisory group to assist Council with decisions associated with the proposed WA Children's Hospice. The objectives of the SAWG are to:

- Foster stakeholder and community awareness and understanding of the proposed development in Allen Park.
- Discuss any required variation to the Allen Park Master Plan.
- Foster the City of Nedlands' awareness of community concerns and aspirations for the respective residence proposal at Allen Park and regularly report the results of this engagement to Council.
- Obtain and provide local input and knowledge into the area as part of the review process.
- Collaborate and communicate with other parties to facilitate understanding of the issues.
- To provide the provision of feedback to the City on the project development.

On 15 July 2021, the City of Nedlands received a formal written offer from the PCHF to provide funding to design and develop a community park adjacent to the new WA Children's Hospice site in Allen Park, Swanbourne (refer to Figure 1 for location).

In response to ongoing consultation with the City, the PCHF has requested Council contemplate the concept of a community park as proposed prior to further developing the project.

The SAWG considered the PCHF proposal at its meeting on 28 September 2021 and resolved:

“That the Site Assessment Working Group:

1. acknowledges the offer from the Perth Children's Hospital Foundation to fund the design and development of a community park adjacent to the new WA Children's Hospice in Allen Park, Swanbourne;
2. endorses the need to take into consideration the plan within the vicinity of the excised land as depicted within the Allen Park Master Plan 2017 when considering a concept plan for any future community park;
3. requests early stage Community Consultation prior to the design and throughout the process.”

As much as possible, the administration has tried to maintain the elements of the SAWG decision in making a recommendation to Council. The main variance between the SAWG decision and the recommendation to Council are:

1. The administration has included endorsing the concept of a community park. The PCHF requires an early indication of Council's appetite to partner in this project.

2. The establishment of a MOU. The City has successfully established MOUs with various stakeholders in successfully delivering community projects. This process ensures that the objectives, deliverables, and ongoing responsibilities are understood at the very beginning of the project.

### Key Relevant Previous Council Decisions:

There have been no previous Council decisions in relation to the PCHF offer to design and develop a community park associated with the WA Children’s Hospice.

## Consultation

The process of engaging with the Site Assessment Working Group was the first stage of the consultation process regarding the PCHF proposal. The recommendation has emphasised the requirement for a community consultation process to inform the design of the community park.

## Strategic Implications

### How well does it fit with our strategic direction?

The concept of a community park aligns to the City’s vision by providing a mix of parks, community and sporting facilities that bring people together, strengthening local relationships.

The Allen Park Master Plan adopted by Council in 2017 included opportunities for publicly accessible active, nature play and reflective spaces and an all-ages exercise area in the general location of the proposed community park.



Figure 1: Location of proposed community park between the WA Children’s Hospice and WA Bridge Club sites.

### **Who benefits?**

The beneficiaries of a new community park will include the local community, visitors to the location and WA Children's Hospice clients.

### **Does it involve a tolerable risk?**

It is difficult to ascertain many of the primary risks given the infancy of the proposal. If Council endorses the concept of a community park, risks identified during project planning can potentially be managed by clearly defining the scope of the project. Consideration to identifying and managing environmental, governance, financial, regulatory and operational risks associated with the proposal will be required were the project to progress.

### **Do we have the information we need?**

This report is seeking to endorse the concept of a community park. If the concept is endorsed by Council more information and opportunities for engagement will be developed and presented.

## **Budget/Financial Implications**

### **Can we afford it?**

The City will be responsible for the ongoing maintenance of the park. Therefore, there will be ongoing financial risks associated with the project if the scope is not appropriately managed. The City will need to ensure that any concept plans reflect an affordable whole of life approach.

### **How does the option impact upon rates?**

As this project is in the infancy stages, it is difficult to determine the ongoing maintenance and renewal costs.

## **Conclusion**

Prior to committing funding to further develop this project, the PCHF is seeking Council's support on the concept of a community park adjacent to the WA Children's Hospice.

Following consideration of the PCHF's offer by the Council established SAWG, it is recommended Council endorse the concept of a community park and develop a draft MOU in consultation with the PCHF to define the objectives, deliverables, and ongoing responsibilities.

15 July 2021

Mr Ed Herne  
Acting Chief Executive Officer  
City of Nedlands  
PO Box 9  
NEDLANDS WA 6909

By email to: [council@nedlands.wa.gov.au](mailto:council@nedlands.wa.gov.au)

Dear Mr Herne

I write to confirm the Perth Children's Hospital Foundation's intention to provide funding to design and develop a Community Park adjacent to the new WA Children's Hospice in Allen Park, Swanbourne.

The proposed funding will be capped to an agreed amount and is contingent on:

- the Community Park being freely accessible to the children, families, visitors and staff associated with the Children's Hospice both on a casual and more formal basis (e.g. Hospice-designed events)
- the City of Nedlands agreeing to the ongoing management and maintenance of the Community Park
- the City of Nedlands and the WA Children's Hospice construction project team working together to design the Park to harmonise the needs of the Children's Hospice, City of Nedlands ratepayers and any existing Master Plan for the area
- the City of Nedlands being responsible for all procurement and project management associated with the proposed Park and delivering it to agreed standards and timelines.

I would suggest that we meet to discuss this offer further with a view to the ultimate development of an agreement to take the project forward.

The Perth Children's Hospital Foundation would be delighted to see the development of a Community Park as part of the new Children's Hospice project. We have a strong view that the Community Park would provide a wonderful opportunity for City of Nedlands residents to engage with the children and families and staff of the Children's Hospice in a mutually-beneficial way.

Yours sincerely



**Carrick Robinson**  
Chief Executive Officer

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Subiaco East WA 6008  
t (08) 6456 5550  
e [admin@pchf.org.au](mailto:admin@pchf.org.au)  
ABN 18 604 862 071

<b>TS15.21 Project Deferral</b>	
<b>Committee</b>	7 December 2021
<b>Council</b>	14 December 2021
<b>Applicant</b>	City of Nedlands
<b>Employee Disclosure under section 5.70 Local Government Act 1995</b>	Nil.
<b>Director</b>	Andrew Melville – Acting Director Technical Services
<b>Attachments</b>	Nil.
<b>Confidential Attachments</b>	Nil.

## Executive Summary

The City's Administration seeks a decision from Council to remove two projects from the 2021/22 Capital Works Program. The savings from not proceeding with these projects will assist the City in delivering other higher priority projects within the Capital Works Program, which are expected to exceed the allocated budget due to current market and economic conditions.

The projects subject to this report include:

Project Number	Name	Description of works
817	The Avenue Bruce Street to Broadway	Road Renewal
2001	Railway Road Railway Aberdare intersection	Intersection Upgrade

817 - The Avenue, Bruce Street to Broadway project, has been reviewed by an external consultant, who has noted that the road is in a good condition and only requires crack sealing to prevent moisture penetration. Crack Sealing is a very minor works treatment and is estimated to be undertaken for less than 10% of the current budget.

The City will have to refund \$65,365 to Main Roads Western Australia if this project is removed from the program. This project is a Metropolitan Regional Roads Group (MRRG) funded project and this type of funding is capped annually for each local government. Variations on other MRRG funded projects will be sought in order to maximise the amount of funding the City will receive.

2001 - Railway Road, Railway Aberdare Intersection project is a major design and construction project with the aim of improving traffic conditions. As part of the project review, the City has received additional information, including the Perth Transport Authority's aims to install a bus/train interchange at Shenton Park, the QEII medical precinct's expansion and renovations and the Hollywood Hospital extensions. These developments will have a large impact on traffic volumes at this intersection, and further analysis is required before designs can proceed.

The City will have to refund \$64,421 to Main Roads Western Australia if this project is removed from the program. Upon completion of further investigation and analysis, the City will reapply for a MRRG Improvement grant for this project, as well as seeking funding from other State Government authorities such as the Department of Health and Department of Transport.

## **Recommendation to Committee**

**That Council:**

- 1. advises Main Roads Western Australia that in the 2021/22 financial year the City of Nedlands will not proceed with:**
  - a. Project 817 - The Avenue; and**
  - b. Project 2001 - Railway Road; and**
- 2. agrees to reduce the scope of works for Project 817 – The Avenue to crack sealing to prevent moisture penetration.**

## **Voting Requirement**

Simple Majority.

## **Discussion/Overview**

### **817 The Avenue**

The Avenue project listed within 2021-22 Capital Works Program funds the renewal of the road surface. This involves:

- Replacement of damaged kerbs,
- Replacement of abutting footpaths,
- Rehabilitation of road and road base where necessary

This process is typically undertaken where assets have reached the end of their service life and or to address major failures within the road surface.

The City completed a concept design for this project and a feasibility review was undertaken. The objective of the review is to confirm the projects viability included a review of the asset condition.

This review was undertaken by an external third party who identified The Avenue as being in a “Good Condition”, noting that crack sealing and patching is recommended to appropriately manage the condition of the road and prolong its service life.

Crack sealing and patching is the application of liquid bitumen at the location of cracking within the asphalt and the removal of targeted areas of failure with replacement as required. This approach mitigates water entering the materials under the asphalt, which can lead to wider surface failure and takes a targeted remediation

approach in lieu of an entire replacement. This is a standard and well used method of asset prolongation and can be undertaken at a fraction of the cost of full rehabilitation.

817 - The Avenue is a shared Metropolitan Regional Road Group (MRRG) Rehabilitation project with a budget of \$233,497 (municipal funding) and \$65,365 of grant funding. If the City was to defer this project it must inform Main Roads WA prior to 31 December to avoid a grant reduction penalty in future years. If this project is deferred the grant funded component will have to be refunded to MRWA.

If 817 – The Avenue is removed from the 2021/22 Capital Works Program, Administration will seek variations on the remaining MRRG Rehabilitation projects to maximise the amount of grant funding the City receives this financial year.

## **2001 Railway Road**

Railway Road intersection with Aberdare Road is a major design and construction project that is scheduled for design in 2021-22 and construction in 2022-23. The proposed works include:

- Removal of large, established trees along Aberdare Road,
- Realignment of the Transperth Bus bridge access road to Stubbs Terrace and Shenton Park Collage,
- Realignment and construction of a left only turning lane into Aberdare Road from Railway Road,
- Realignment and construction of a left only turning lane onto Railway Road from Aberdare Road,
- Relocation of high voltage power lines,
- Relocation of gravity feed main water lines,
- Relocation of gravity feed sewer lines,
- Relocation of telecommunication cables, pits and conduits,
- Relocation of gas main lines,
- Acquisition of land from Metropolitan Cemetery Boards,
- Funding from Metropolitan Regional Roads Grants Improvement program,
- 50/50 funding split with City of Subiaco (Boundary Road)

This is a large and complex project with an estimated cost of \$4.1 million. It requires significant coordination with all service providers and local Stakeholders. The project is in the design phase; however, the City has recently received information about developments and projects in the area which will significantly affect the intersection.

A review of these developments and an analysis of their impacts on the intersection are required before recommencing any design works. This analysis will start with the Integrated Transport Strategy, which will commence by early 2022.

In 2020, the State Government announced that King Edward Memorial Hospital would be closing with services relocated into the Queen Elizabeth II (QEII) hospital located 1km away for the Railway Aberdare intersection. This \$1.8 billion redevelopment will result in considerable increased traffic volume, which is yet to be determined. This additional volume has not yet been determined by the QEII project team and has not been taken into account within the current proposed Railway Road design.

The Department of Transport – Public Transport for Perth in 2031 strategy, identifies a rapid bus transit route from Shenton Park Station through the Railway/Aberdare intersection, connecting to QE2 with bus priority. To facilitate this Rapid bus route, a purpose-built bus/train interchange has been proposed near the Shenton Park Station. The bus priority route has not been considered within the current proposed Railway Road design, and the impacts along Aberdare Road are yet to be considered.

Hollywood Hospital has recently completed the redevelopment of its Emergency Department, with six levels and 3 additional wards. This \$67million project will result in significant additional traffic volumes within the local area. Based on information currently available these additional traffic volumes have not been considered as part of the Railway Road proposal.

This project is an MRRG Improvement funded project with a grant funded budget of \$64,421 and Municipal funding of \$16,105. Administration have met with Main Roads WA and informed them of the new developments in the area and the requirement for additional analysis before continuing design works. As this project is required to be cancelled the grant funded portion of the budget will have to be refunded to MRWA.

Main Roads WA require the project to be cancelled as there is likely to be a significant change of scope once additional investigation and analysis are complete. Administration will reapply for MRRG Improvement funding once the analysis is complete and the new design parameters are known.

The development of the QEII precinct will have a significant impact on the surrounding road network and presents an opportunity for the City to seek co-contribution to any future road rehabilitation or upgrade works in the area.

### **Key Relevant Previous Council Decisions:**

At the Ordinary Council Meeting on 22 October 2019 in response to TS 20.19 – Railway Aberdare Intersection Improvement:

“Council:

1. supports progressing the concept design to detailed construction drawings for Black Spot funding submission, provided the City of Subiaco endorses the project;
2. to include the Railway Road/Aberdare Road intersection improvement project as part of the 2021/22 budget, provided the City of Subiaco endorses the project;
3. approves the tree removal as detailed in Table 2 within the City of Nedlands to facilitate construction; and
4. that any trees not shown orange on the plan which require removal require Council approval.”



At the Ordinary Council Meeting on 25 February 2021, in response to TS02.21

“Council:

1. approves an additional \$38,750 in the City’s 2020/21 budget to finalise the design for the Railway Road / Aberdare Road intersection upgrade;
2. upon completion of the design, approves the CEO to submit an MRRG Road Improvement or Black Spot Funding Application in 2021/22 for construction in 2022/23 and 2023/24; and
3. upon MRRG funding approval for construction in 2022/23 and 2023/24, agrees to consider including construction of the project in the 2022/23 and 2023/24 budgets for a total project cost of \$4,005,669, comprising two thirds MRRG \$2,503,543, one sixth City of Subiaco \$625,886 and one sixth City of Nedlands (incl. 40% Administration overhead) \$876,240.”

## **Consultation**

Consultation with both the City of Subiaco and Main Roads Western Australia has been undertaken and both parties support the proposed course of action for the Railway Road Aberdare Road Project.

## **Strategic Implications**

### **How well does it fit with our strategic direction?**

The Strategic Community Plan stives for transport to enable ease of movement by a preferred mode of travel, being by car, public transport, cycle or foot. The Strategic Community Plan includes the following priorities:

- Maintain investment in roads, footpaths, cycle ways and drainage.
- Improve connectivity for pedestrians and cyclists on all paths and on roads.

By undertaking additional investigation and analysis, the City will ensure that any works conducted on this intersection will meet traffic demands and community expectations into the future.

### **Who benefits?**

All users of the intersection will benefit from the upgrade which will result in:

- Reduced crashes.
- Reduced traffic congestion
- Improved safety for cyclists and pedestrians using the shared paths.

### **Does it involve a tolerable risk?**

Implementation of the project will reduce the City’s risk profile by addressing historic crash statistics and improving road safety. Conducting further investigation and analysis will reduce the City’s risk that the project does not meet future traffic demands or community expectations.

There is some financial risk with all road construction projects. The City has established project management practices to mitigate the risk of exceeding project budget.

**Do we have the information we need?**

Yes, there is sufficient information confirming new developments which will impact on the project.

**Budget/Financial Implications**

**Can we afford it?**

Deferring the two projects will free up Municipal funding to cover other, higher priority works on the 2021/22 Capital Works Program which, due to market and economic factors, are expected to be over budget.

If the recommendation is supported by Council, the appropriate budget adjustments will occur at the statutory budget review scheduled for early 2022.

**How does the option impact upon rates?**

There is no impact on rates.

**Conclusion**

817 – The Avenue is in good condition and has been identified as able to be removed from the 2021/22 Capital Works Program. This will free up funding that can be used on higher priority projects.

2001 – Railway Road Aberdare Road Intersection will be heavily affected by a number of new developments or projects close by. These new developments warrant pausing the design, and conducting further investigation and analysis, to determine their impacts. This will ensure that the end project will meet future traffic demands and community and stakeholder expectations.