



SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP

ATTACHMENTS

ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL
17 October 2018

SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP



MINUTES

LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

27TH AUGUST 2018

A MEETING OF THE LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE HELD AT THE CAMERON BUSINESS CENTRE, JERRAMUNGUP ON MONDAY 27TH AUGUST 2018.

AGENDA

1. OPEN AND WELCOME

Chairman Cr Robert Lester, opened the meeting at 0905am.

2. RECORD OF ATTENDANCE

Adam Smith	District Emergency Management Adviser
Robert Lester	Shire President
Anthony Armstrong	OIC, Jerramungup VFES
John Iffla	OIC, Bremer Bay VFES
Dave Edwards	Chief Bushfire Control Officer
Charmaine Solomon	Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Ashley Peczka	Community Emergency Services Officer
Andrew Brooker	Community Paramedic
Melanie Haymont	Bushfire Risk Planning Coordinator
Darren Prior	Bushfire Risk Management Officer
Jo Cramp	WAPOL Jerramungup
Martin Cramp	WAPOL Jerramungup
Craig Pursey	Manager of Development
Leane Northop	Nurse Practitioner

3. APOLOGIES

Neville Blackburn	Department of Communities
Vince Hilder	Parks & Wildlife Services
Martin Cuthbert	Chief Executive Officer
Michael Batchelor	Bremer Bay Volunteer Marine Rescue
Danielle Wisewould	St John Ambulance

4. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

That the Minutes of the meeting held 11th June 2018 be confirmed.

Moved – Jo Cramp / **Second** – Martin Cramp

That the Minutes of the meeting held 11th June 2018 be confirmed.

CARRIED

5. BUSINESS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES

Nil

6. CORRESPONDENCE (Click on hyperlink to read)

- 6.1 Inwards – State Hazard Plan: Fire – Draft consultation
- 6.2 Inwards – Australian Journal of Emergency Management - July
<https://knowledge.aidr.org.au/resources/ajem-july-2018/>
- 6.3 Inwards – Revised National Principles for Disaster Recovery
- 6.4 Inwards – WALGA Emergency Management News – July
<https://mailchi.mp/walga/axbd540a67-1116785?e=ef272ed5e3>

7. ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

7.1. Emergency Evacuation Plan & Maps

Mr Ashley Peczka moved for the Shire of Jerramungup Local Emergency Evacuation Plan and associated maps to be endorsed by this committee and forwarded onto council for final adoption

Moved – Martin Cramp / **Second** – Anthony Armstrong

That the committee accepts the Shire of Jerramungup Local Emergency Evacuation Plan and associated maps.

CARRIED

7.2. Visitor Safety Guide

Mr Ashley Peczka advised the committee there is a need to do another run of the Visitor Safety Guide pamphlet and A5 magnets. There is some information required updating within and it's a good opportunity for other relevant agencies to update their relevant agency details.

Previous run of visitor safety guides was paid by the Shire; it seems fair that the cost of the new run of visitor safety guides should be shared around with the all relevant agencies.

Committee agreeance to share cost of visitor safety guides

7.3. DFES Great Southern Region carve up

Mr Ashley Peczka advised the committee the DFES Great Southern region is to be split to create a new DFES region to be known as Upper Great Southern, as per new region map. This will not affect Jerramungup Shire as it will remain within the current Great Southern region and serviced from the Regional Office based in Albany. The new region will take effect as of September 2018.

7.4. Risk Register Statement

Mr Adam Smith completed the following risks to finalise risk register statements, after round table.

- Bushfire
- Marine Transport

8. ROUND TABLE

8.1. Anthony Armstrong, Jerramungup VFES OIC

- AGM held, no changes to executive group
- Have registered 6x new members
- Current toilet block extensions currently on hold

8.2. John Iffla, Bremer Bay VFES OIC

- AGM held, Steve Tomasini has stepped down and Peter Buckenara
- Water Bomber turnaround completed. Opening to occur 10am Saturday 22nd Sept.
- Would like to see evacuation centres more self-efficient with food and water provisions available.

8.3. Melanie Haymont, Bushfire Risk Planning Coordinator

- Introduced Bushfire Risk Management Officer, Darren Prior
- Transitioning to be fulltime with Shire of Denmark
- Water tanks now in Jerramungup and Bremer
- \$53,000 MAF funding acquitted
- Further \$169,000 of mitigation works align for the 2018/19 financial period.

8.4 Martin Cramp, Jerramungup WAPOL

- New Superintendent Ian Clarke has commenced role in Great Southern.

8.5 Charmaine Solomon, Deputy Chief Executive Officer

- Skate Park Risk Management has been developed requesting feedback
- Charmaine questioned who will be responsible to manage MAF project with \$169,000 of works aligned once funding is approved. Darren Prior, Bushfire Risk Management Officer, advised that he will remain to assist with the Shire for the next 12-18 months to help build capability and assist MAF works.

8.6 Dave Edwards, Chief Bush Fire Control Officer

- Boxwood Hill truck is having issues, due to its age. Hopefully we can acquire a high season fire appliance to assist.
- DOAC 19th September – requesting water bombers to come online sooner due to the lack of seasonal rains.
- Changes to the camping and cooking fire policy, allowing for single registration of fire pits at properties instead of utilising fire permits.

8.7 Robert Lester, Shire President

- Spoken to Director General in regards to phone outages when power goes out, advised the great southern region should be receiving generator trailers to assist.

8.8 Leanne Northop, Nurse Practitioner

- 1st July moving from Albany governance to Ravensthorpe.
- Upgrading generators and communications at health centres

8.9 Andrew Brooker, Community Paramedic

- Issues with phones when power goes out
- Maintaining business as usual
- Combined emergency services exercise happening Saturday 13th October in Bremer Bay

8.10 Craig Pursey, Manager of Development

- 20,000lt dedicated fire water/tank to be implemented by the end of October in Point Henry.
- Reviewed the Fire Control information notice and made changes to be in-line with State Planning Policy 3.7.
- Community Information session to be held in regards to the changes to the Fire break Notice.

8.11 Darren Prior, Bushfire Risk Management Officer

- New to the role

8.12 Adam Smith, District Emergency Management Adviser

- Office of Emergency Management is now dissolved back into Dept of Fire & Emergency Services

8.12 Ashley Peczka, Community Emergency Services Officer

- Restricted Burning Period to commence 1st September in Point Henry.
- Application is currently underway to subdivide land in the Shire's name for the Jacup Fire Shed, will be soon sitting down with the brigade to work out how they would like to see the shed build as funding has been approved for a 2 bay shed + amenity
- WAERN Radio Annual Servicing has been completed.
- Fire Control Officer training happening this week.
- Still waiting to hear on the new bushfire module training
- Issues have been raised by one of the property owners that Max Wellstead fire had gotten into with fire breaks cut into their property when they are trying to rehab land.
- Assisting Bremer Bay Caravan Park with their Evacuation Procedures

9. NEXT MEETING

The next LEMC meeting is to be held Monday 10th December 2018: Bremer Bay Co-Location Facility, Bremer Bay

10. CLOSURE

Chairman closed the meeting at 1235pm.

DRAFT



SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP

**LOCAL EMERGENCY
EVACUATION PLAN**

JUNE 2018

Prepared by:

Approved by LEMC:

Reviewed Date:

This plan forms a sub-plan to the Shire of Jerramungup Local Emergency Management Arrangements. They have been produced and issued under the authority of S. 41(1) of the EM Act 2005, endorsed by the Shire of Jerramungup Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) and has been tabled with the Great Southern District Emergency Management Committee (DEMC).

.....

DD MMMM YYYY

Chairperson

Shire of Jerramungup LEMC

Endorsed by Council (Resolution No.)

DD MMMM YYYY

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Appendix 4.9 – Bremer Bay Town site
Appendix 4.10 - Point Henry
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1.0 Distribution List

Organisation	(F) Full Version (R) Restricted	No Copies
Shire of Jerramungup (Master Copy)	F & R	3
Community Resource Centre – Jerramungup	R	1
Community Resource Centre – Bremer Bay	R	1
WA Police – Jerramungup	F	1
St Johns Ambulance – Jerramungup	F	1
Volunteer Fire & Emergency Services – Jerramungup	F	1
Volunteer Fire & Emergency Services – Bremer Bay	F	1
Volunteer Marine Rescue – Bremer Bay	F	1
Department Primary Industries & Regional Development – Katanning Office	F	1
Medical Centre – Jerramungup	F	1
Medical Centre – Bremer Bay	F	1
Department of Communities – Great Southern Office	F	2
Parks & Wildlife Services – South Coast Regional Office	F	2
Department of Fire & Emergency Services – Great Southern Regional Office	F	2

2.0 Glossary of Terms

For additional information in regards to the Glossary of Terms, refer to the Emergency Management Western Australia Glossary 2009

AUSTRALASIAN INTERSERVICE INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AIIMS) – A nationally adopted structure to formalize a coordinated approach to emergency incident management.

AIIMS STRUCTURE – The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures and communications operating within a common organizational structure with responsibility for the management of allocated resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives relating to an incident (AIIMS)

BFB – Bush Fire Brigade – established by a local government under the Bush Fires Act 1954.

COMBAT - take steps to eliminate or reduce the effects of a hazard on the community.

COMBAT AGENCY – A combat agency prescribed under subsection (1) of the Emergency Management Act 2005 is to be a public authority or other person who or which, because of the agency's functions under any written law or specialized knowledge, expertise and resources, is responsible for performing an emergency management activity prescribed by the regulations in relation to that agency.

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RISK MANAGEMENT – See **RISK MANAGEMENT**.

COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH – The development of emergency and disaster arrangements to embrace the aspects of prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery (PPRR). PPRR are aspects of emergency management, not sequential phases. *Syn.* 'disaster cycle', 'disaster phases' and 'PPRR'

COMMAND – The direction of members and resources of an organisation in the performance of the organisation's role and tasks. Authority to command is established in legislation or by agreement with an organisation. Command relates to organisations and operates vertically within an organisation. *See also* **COMMAND** and **COORDINATION**.

CONTROL – The overall direction of emergency management activities in an emergency situation. Authority for control is established in legislation or in an emergency plan, and carries with it the responsibility for tasking and coordinating other organisations in accordance with the needs of the situation. Control relates to situations and operates horizontally across organisations. *See also* **COMMAND** and **COORDINATION**.

CONTROLLING AGENCY – A Controlling Agency is an agency nominated to control the response activities to a specified type of emergency

COORDINATION – The bringing together of organisations and elements to ensure an effective response, primarily concerned with the systematic acquisition and application of resources (organisation, manpower and equipment) in accordance with the requirements imposed by the threat or impact of an emergency. Coordination relates primarily to resources, and operates, vertically, within an organisation, as a function of the authority to command, and horizontally, across organisations, as a function of the authority to control. *See also* **CONTROL** and **COMMAND**.

DISTRICT – means the municipality of the Shire of Jerramungup.

EMERGENCY – An event, actual or imminent, which endangers or threatens to endanger life, property or the environment, and which requires a significant and coordinated response.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT – The management of the adverse effects of an emergency including:

Prevention – the mitigation or prevention of the probability of the occurrence of and the potential adverse effects of an emergency.

Preparedness – preparation for response to an emergency

Response – the combating of the effects of an emergency, provision of emergency assistance for casualties, reduction of further damage and help to speed recovery and

Recovery – the support of emergency affected communities in the reconstruction and restoration of physical infrastructure, the environment and community, psychosocial and economic wellbeing.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY – A hazard management agency (HMA), a combat agency or a support organisation.

EMERGENCY RISK MANAGEMENT – A systematic process that produces a range of measures which contribute to the well-being of communities and the environment.

HAZARD

A cyclone, earthquake, flood, storm, tsunami or other natural event

A fire

A road, rail or air crash

A plague or an epidemic

A terrorist act as defined in The Criminal Code section 100.1 set out in the Schedule to the Criminal Code Act 1995 of the Commonwealth any other event, situation or condition that is capable of causing or resulting in loss of life, prejudice to the safety or harm to the health of persons or animals or destruction of or damage to property or any part of the environment and is prescribed by the regulations

HAZARD MANAGEMENT AGENCY (HMA) – To be a public authority or other person who or which, because of that agency's functions under any written law or specialised knowledge, expertise and resources, is responsible for emergency management, or the prescribed emergency management aspect, in the area prescribed

HAZARD MANAGEMENT OFFICER (HMO) – A hazard management agency may authorize officers or employees of the hazard management agency or other persons, to act as hazard management officers during an emergency situation declared by that hazard management agency

INCIDENT – An event, accidentally or deliberately caused, which requires a response from one or more of the statutory emergency response agencies.

A sudden event which, but for mitigating circumstances, could have resulted in an accident.

An emergency event or series of events which requires a response from one or more of the statutory response agencies. *See also* **ACCIDENT, EMERGENCY and DISASTER**.

INCIDENT AREA (IA) – The area defined by the Incident Controller for which they have responsibility for the overall management and control of an incident.

INCIDENT CONTROLLER – The person appointed by the Hazard Management Agency for the overall management of an incident within a designated incident area

INCIDENT MANAGER – See **INCIDENT CONTROLLER**

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM (IMT) – A group of incident management personnel comprising the incident controller, and the personnel he or she appoints to be responsible for the functions of operations, planning, logistics, Public information, Intelligence and Finance. The team headed by the incident manager which is responsible for the overall control of the incident.

INCIDENT SUPPORT GROUP (ISG) – A group of agency/organisation liaison officers convened and chaired by the Local Emergency Coordinator to provide agency specific expert advice and support in relation to operational response to the incident.

LG – Local Government meaning the Shire of Jerramungup & Shire of Jerramungup Council.

LIFELINES – The public facilities and systems that provide basic life support services such as water, energy, sanitation, communications and transportation. Systems or networks that provide services on which the well-being of the community depends.

LOCAL EMERGENCY COORDINATOR (LEC) - That person designated by the Commissioner of Police to be the Local Emergency Coordinator with responsibility for ensuring that the roles and functions of the respective Local Emergency Management Committee are performed, and assisting the Hazard Management Agency in the provision of a coordinated multi-agency response during *Incidents and Operations*.

LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (LEMC) – Based on either local government boundaries or emergency management sub-districts. Chaired by the Shire President/Mayor (or a delegated person) with the Local Emergency Coordinator, whose jurisdiction covers the local government area concerned, as the Deputy Chair. Executive support should be provided by the local government.

MUNICIPALITY – Means the district of the Shire of Jerramungup.

OPERATIONS – The direction, supervision and implementation of tactics in accordance with the Incident Action Plan. *See also* **EMERGENCY OPERATION**.

OPERATIONAL AREA (OA) – The area defined by the Operational Area Manager for which they have overall responsibility for the strategic management of an emergency. This area may include one or more Incident Areas.

PREVENTION – Regulatory and physical measures to ensure that emergencies are prevented, or their effects mitigated. Measures to eliminate or reduce the incidence or severity of emergencies. *See also* **COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH**.

PREPAREDNESS – Arrangements to ensure that, should an emergency occur, all those resources and services which are needed to cope with the effects can be efficiently mobilised and deployed. Measures to ensure that, should an emergency occur, communities, resources and services are capable of coping with the effects. *See also* **COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH**.

RESPONSE – Actions taken in anticipation of, during, and immediately after an emergency to ensure that its effects are minimised and that people affected are given immediate relief and support. Measures taken in anticipation of, during and immediately after an emergency to ensure its effects are minimised. *See also* **COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH**.

RECOVERY – The coordinated process of supporting emergency-affected communities in reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and restoration of built, social, economic and natural environments.

RISK – A concept used to describe the likelihood of harmful consequences arising from the interaction of hazards, communities and the environment.

The chance of something happening that will have an impact upon objectives. It is measured in terms of consequences and likelihood.

A measure of harm, taking into account the consequences of an event and its likelihood. For example, it may be expressed as the likelihood of death to an exposed individual over a given period.

Expected losses (of lives, persons injured, property damaged, and economic activity disrupted) due to a particular hazard for a given area and reference period. Based on mathematical calculations, risk is the product of hazard and vulnerability

RISK MANAGEMENT – The systematic application of management policies, procedures and practices to the tasks of identifying, analysing, evaluating, treating and monitoring risk.

RISK REGISTER – A register of the risks within the local government, identified through the Community Emergency Risk Management process.

RISK STATEMENT – A statement identifying the hazard, element at risk and source of risk.

SUPPORT ORGANISATION – A public authority or other person who or which, because of the agency's functions under any written law or specialized knowledge, expertise and resources is responsible for providing support functions in relation to that agency.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS – The transmission of information by electrical or electromagnetic means including, but not restricted to, fixed telephones, mobile phones, satellite phones, e-mail and radio.

TREATMENT OPTIONS – A range of options identified through the emergency risk management process, to select appropriate strategies' which minimize the potential harm to the community.

VULNERABILITY – The degree of susceptibility and resilience of the community and environment to hazards. * The degree of loss to a given element at risk or set of such elements resulting from the occurrence of a phenomenon of a given magnitude and expressed on a scale of 0 (no damage) to 1 (total loss).

WELFARE CENTRE – Location where temporary accommodation is actually available for emergency affected persons containing the usual amenities necessary for living and other welfare services as appropriate.

3.0 Acronyms and Abbreviations

The list of Acronyms and Abbreviations is the same as for the LEMA.

BFB	Bush Fire Brigade
CA	Combat Agency
CEO	Chief Executive Officer of the Shire
DoC	Department of Communities
DFES	Department of Fire & Emergency Services
Ha	Hectares
HMA	Hazard Management Authority
HMO	Hazard Management Officer
IC	Incident Controller
IMT	Incident Management Team
ISG	Incident Support Group
LEC	Local Emergency Coordinator
LEMA	Local Emergency Management Arrangements
LEMC	Local Emergency Management Committee
LRC	Local Recovery Coordinator
LRCG	Local Recovery Coordination Group
OA	Operational Area
OASG	Operational Area Support Group
PWS	Parks & Wildlife Services (Dept. of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions)
SES	State Emergency Service
SJA	St John Ambulance
SoJ	Shire of Jerramungup
WAPOL	WA Police
VFES	Volunteer Fire & Emergency Services
VFRS	Volunteer Fire & Rescue Service
VMR	Volunteer Marine Rescue

4.0 Amendment Record

No.	Date	Amendment Details	By
1			
2			
3			
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8			
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10			
11			
12			

Feedback from Stakeholders will help to improve and ensure the accuracy and effectiveness of the Evacuation Plan. Should you have any feedback please forward your comments to:

Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Shire of Jerramungup

8 Vasey St

JERRAMUNGUP WA 6337

Or via email to: council@jerramungup.wa.gov.au

5.0 Introduction

5.1 Area Covered

The Shire is located along the South Coast of Western Australia, 430 kilometres South East of Perth and 181 kilometres North East of Albany. It covers an area of 6,540km² and is bounded by the City of Albany to the South West, Shires of Gnowangerup to the West, Kent to the North and Ravensthorpe to the East. The Shire has a population base of 1,109 (2016 Census) however, tourist and visitor numbers increase significantly during the various seasonal periods along coastal areas.

The Shire consists of two main localities in Bremer Bay and Jerramungup and secondary localities of Boxwood Hill, Gairdner, Needilup and Jacup. The locality of Bremer Bay is situated along the coast and the Shire's major draw card for tourist and visitors.

The town of Jerramungup was established in 1953 as a war settlement area and has a population of approximately 356 (2016 census) and boasts a primary school (Years 1-7), high school (Years 8-10), and a number of businesses including a general store, newsagency, post office, rural stores, motel/hotel, caravan park, resource centre and roadhouse.

The town of Bremer Bay has a population of approximately 373 (2016 census) is growing fast both in terms of development and tourism. The unspoilt coastline offers numerous recreational pursuits from fishing, beach combing and walking on some of the finest beach sand in the southern hemisphere, whale watching, and plenty of swimming in the magnificent turquoise waters of the various bays and beaches see the Bremer Bay area population increases significantly over summer and holiday periods to approx. 8,000 people.

5.2 Topography

There is a ranging landscape from agricultural land, southern mallees country around inland areas, through to coastal heath and sand plain around coastal areas.

The Shire boast the world famous Fitzgerald River National Park, located east of Jerramungup and Bremer Bay, and easily accessible from both towns, is one of the largest national parks in Australia containing 20% of the State's described plant species. The park covers an area of 329,039 ha and is one of the most diverse botanical regions in the world, featuring more than 1800 species of plants.

Coastal areas around Bremer Bay are a major draw card for tourist with many 4WD tracks that attract enthusiasts and visitors to various isolated camping areas and unspoilt isolated beaches for either swimming or fishing.

5.3 Aim

The aim of the Evacuation Plan is to assist emergency management agencies within the Shire of Jerramungup with the planning for and conduct of community evacuations for all hazards. It includes guidance across the five stages of evacuation and is therefore, applicable to all emergency management agencies involved in community protection where evacuation is a consideration and may be implemented.

5.4 Purpose

The purpose of this document is not to develop plans for every evacuation scenario, but to provide assistance to HMAs, Controlling Agencies or Authorised Officers (as stipulated by the *Emergency Management Act 2005*) to rapidly develop an evacuation plan to cover an approaching threat.

5.5 Checklists

The checklists provided as Annexures to this Evacuation Plan are suggested *considerations only* and by no means are they intended to be all-encompassing. They may be expanded or amended depending on the hazard and type of evacuation.

5.6 Scope

The Evacuation Plan has been developed to provide HMAs, Controlling Agencies, or Authorised Officers who may have to implement an evacuation due to an incident that may have severe consequences on the local community. It is not the intent of this plan to detail the procedures for HMAs or Combat Agencies on how to deal with an emergency. That level of detail will be provided in the HMAs and Combat Agencies individual plans.

Furthermore, this document:

- a) applies only to the Shire's Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) district;
- b) covers areas where the Shire provides support to HMAs and Combat Agencies in the event of an incident;
- c) details the Shire's capacity to provide resources in support of an emergency with consideration given to the need to maintain business continuity; and
- d) details the Shire's responsibilities in relation to evacuations.

The Evacuation Plan will serve as a guideline to be used at a local level. It should be recognised that the impact of the hazard or emergency may cross local government boundaries, and that neighbouring local government evacuation plans may be more suitable with incidents possibly requiring action and/or assistance from District, State, or Federal level.

5.7 Interface with other Plans

This Local Evacuation Plan is a sub-plan of the Shire's Local Emergency Management Arrangements (LEMA) and as such should not be read in isolation to the LEMA. They are part of the Shire's Emergency Risk Management process and interface with other emergency management and recovery plans at District and State level.

Consideration should also be given to the Traffic Management During Emergencies Guidelines with regard to the management and closure of roads during an emergency and/or evacuation.

5.8 What is Evacuation

Evacuation is a risk management strategy that may be used to mitigate the effects of an emergency on a community. It involves the movement of people to a safer location and

their return (when it is safe to do so). For an evacuation to be effective it must be appropriately planned and implemented.

5.9 Types of Evacuation

For planning purposes, any evacuation can be categorised as one of the following types:

Immediate evacuation: this results from a hazard impact that forces immediate action, thereby allowing little or no warning and limited preparation time. Hazmat emergencies, air crash, bushfire or earthquakes are examples that may require immediate action.

Pre-warned evacuation: this follows the receipt of sufficient and reliable information that prompts a decision to evacuate ahead of a hazard impact. Examples include cyclone and storm surges.

Self-evacuation: this is a spontaneous type of evacuation involving the self-initiated movement of people such as individuals, family or community groups.

5.10 Alternative to Evacuation

On some occasions it may be assessed that people would be safer to stay and shelter in place rather than evacuate. Shelter in place should be considered as an alternative where the risk associated with evacuation is seen as greater than that of sheltering in place. For example: cyclones or hazardous materials plumes, or where time does not permit for a safe evacuation.

5.11 Risk Assessment

Evacuation planning is an integral part of emergency planning and an evacuation plan should supplement and complement the main emergency management plan. The starting point for developing an evacuation plan is where the risk assessment identifies evacuation as an appropriate risk management strategy.

6.0 The Five Stages of Evacuation

A key consideration in evacuation planning is the five stage evacuation process:

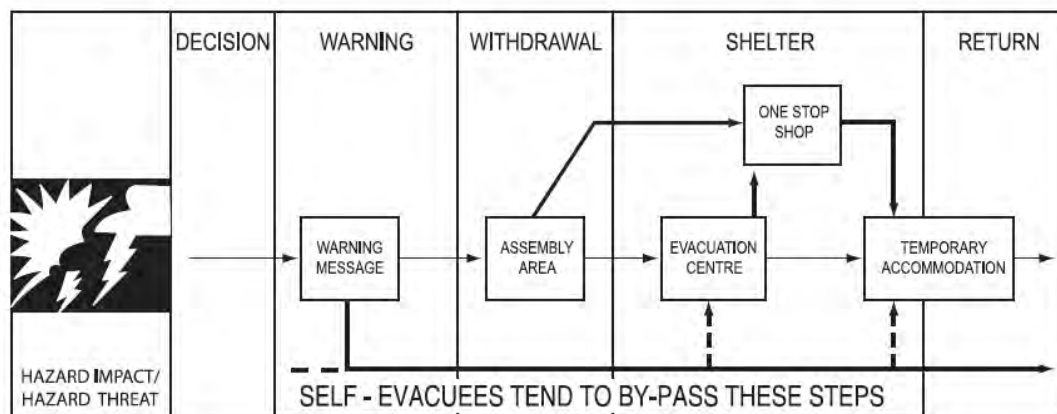


Figure 2:1—The Evacuation Process

6.1 Stage 1 – Decision

Evacuation of a community, large or small, is a complex task normally undertaken in highly stressful circumstances with little time to develop arrangements to achieve the process in a timely and efficient manner that allows for a safe and coordinated approach to keeping the community safe.

For these reasons the decision making process needs to be as simplified as possible to allow the Incident Controller of the Controlling Agency or HMA to make a clear and informed decision as to the need and management of an evacuation.

6.2 Emergency Situation or State Emergency Declaration

Prior to the Incident Controller undertaking an evacuation an Emergency Situation or State of Emergency Declaration needs to be approved pursuant to Section 50 of the *Emergency Management Act 2005* which states:

- The State Emergency Coordinator may, in writing, declare that an emergency situation exists in an area of the State in respect of any hazard; or
- A hazard management agency may, in writing, declare that an emergency situation exists in an area of the State in respect of a hazard of which it is the HMA for emergency management.

6.3 Legislative Powers

There are several acts of State Government legislation that allow the Incident Controller or HMA to implement an evacuation plan during an Emergency Situation or State of Emergency Declaration including:

- a) section 14B(2)(b) of the *Bush Fires Act 1954* - powers of authorised persons and police officers during authorised periods; and
- b) sections 61 and 71 of the *Emergency Management Act 2005* - powers concerning movement and evacuation.

Under State Emergency Policy Section 5.7 and State Emergency Management Plan Section 5.3.2, each emergency management agency is required to be familiar with the evacuation powers that are available to them for the hazards they are responsible for.

6.4 Risk Management

The Incident Controller's decision to recommend or direct an evacuation will reflect a consideration of the relative risk associated with the decision. In making the decision whether or not to evacuate the Incident Controller should consider the safety of the affected community, emergency responders and representatives of support agencies.

The following risk management factors may influence that decision:

- a) the nature and probability of the threat presented by the hazard;
- b) any risk management strategies that may be in place (e.g. community and/or asset preparedness);
- c) the potential consequences of an evacuation when compared with taking shelter in place (e.g. building characteristics, community and individual vulnerability);
- d) engagement with other relevant key stakeholders including those who may be required to assist with the evacuation, or who may have responsibility for groups within the community (e.g. aged care facilities, schools, hospitals);
- e) the wellbeing and safety of vulnerable individuals or groups within the community that may require special consideration (e.g. unaccompanied children, schools, aged care facilities, hospitals, and tourists or visitors to the district);
- f) the potential consequences of making a decision to evacuate too early or too late;
- g) determination of appropriate trigger points for action, including time constraints;
- h) the direct and indirect risk to evacuees, and emergency service and support agency staff in undertaking the evacuation;
- i) the potential or likely loss of infrastructure that may affect the communities capacity to remain in place (e.g. essential services, roads and bridges);
- j) whether a full or partial evacuation is required, and whether it should be phased or prioritised; and
- k) any other relevant information such as weather conditions/forecast and historical data.

The Incident Controller should ensure that all factors influencing the decision whether to evacuate or not should be recorded in the event the information is required for the Post Incident Analysis or Inquiry.

6.5 Resource Availability

The availability and capacity of resources will influence the Incident Controller's decision whether or not to evacuate. These may include:

- a) personnel and equipment requirements;

- b) traffic management plans including safest routes to get evacuees out, and emergency services and support agencies in and out;
- c) transport options with and external to the community;
- d) suitable welfare and accommodation options; and
- e) communication channels for public information and within and across participating agencies.

There may also be external factors influencing the Incident Controller's decision such as competing priorities/tasks, external pressures, and the availability or access to adequate knowledge and experience. The HMA or relevant advisory group may provide hazard specific guidance to assist the Incident Controller make the decision. This may be documented in the relevant Westplan/State Plan or internal agency procedures or guidelines.

Below is a list of local School Bus Operators operating within the Shire of Jerramungup. A more detailed list of resources that may be utilised during an evacuation can be found under Appendix 3 of the Local Emergency Management Arrangements.

Bus Operator	School Serviced	Bus type	Contact
John Orchid (Bremer Bay based)	Bremer Bay PS	1x 25 seater	Louise Gadsby - 08 98374695
Kemp Brooks (Jerramungup based)	Jerramungup DHS Gairdner PS	1x 25 Seater 1x 30 Seater	Kemp - 0428351531 Bev - 0427351026
Gramer School Bus (Jerramungup based)	Jerramungup DHS	3x 25 Seater 1x 9 Seater	Graham - 0429835104 Meryl - 08 98351040
Erryn Hall (Gairdner based)	Gairdner PS	1x 25 Seater	Erryn - 0429361024
Barrett-Lennards (Wellstead based)	Gairdner PS	1x 25 Seater	Neal Dupe - 0448411727
Community Bus (Jerramungup based)		1x 25 Seater	Jerramungup DHS Ph: 08 9835 1233 Principal: M 0427 995 766

6.6 Operational Evacuation Plan

An Operational Evacuation Plan is included at Appendix 1.0 and may assist with determining the type of evacuation that is best suited to the circumstances, and the relationship between this and subsequent stages of the evacuation process.

Once the decision to evacuate has been made, the details of the Operational Evacuation Plan should be communicated to all agencies involved with coordination of the evacuation.

6.7 Evacuation Sub-committee

To facilitate a timely and efficient evacuation it is recommended that some or all of the following agencies/officers, as appropriate, be approached (possibly from within the Incident Support Group) to form an Evacuation Sub-committee:

- Incident Controller or Deputy Incident Controller
- Officer in Charge of Jerramungup Police Station (or their representative)
- Shire President and/or Chief Executive Officer
- Deputy Chief Executive officer (Local Welfare Liaison Coordinator)
- District Emergency Services Officer (Department of Communities)
- Department of Fire and Emergency Services representative
- WA Country Health Services
- St John Ambulance
- Main Roads WA
- Red Cross

Contact details are listed in the Contacts Register (Appendix 1 of the Local Emergency Management Arrangements).

6.8 Evacuation/Welfare Centres

The Shire's local welfare centres are listed below. More detail is available in the Jerramungup Local Emergency Management Arrangements under Appendix 4 - Evacuation/Welfare Centre Information.

Primary Evacuation Centre	Address
Jerramungup Entertainment Centre	Derrick St, JERRAMUNGUP WA 6337
Boxwood Hill Sports Pavilion	Borden-Bremer Bay Rd, BOXWOOD HILL WA 6338
Secondary Evacuation Centre	Address
Bremer Bay Sports Pavilion	Frantom Way, BREMER BAY WA 6338
Pelican Park	John St, BREMER BAY WA 6338
Gairdner Town Hall	Gairdner Sth Rd, GAIRDNER WA 6337
Roe Park	Memorial Ave, JERRAMUNGUP WA 6337

6.9 Stage 2 – Warning

Warning is the second of the five stages of the evacuation process. The purpose of a warning is to provide public information in the form of advice or recommendations from the responsible agency.

Warnings are intended to achieve two primary outcomes:

- a) to inform the community of an impending or current threat; and
- b) to promote appropriate protective actions of which evacuation could be an outcome.

A warning must be structured to provide timely and accurate information: the effectiveness of the evacuation will depend largely on the quality of the warning.

It is the responsibility of the Controlling Agency or HMA to provide community warnings and timely advice on the likely threat of an emergency and any recommended or required actions that the community should take. This should be taken in accordance with the Section 5.3.1 State Emergency Management Plan - Emergency Public Information.

6.10 Public Information Strategy

The establishment of the public information strategy for a specific emergency, including determination of the most appropriate methods, is the responsibility of the Controlling Agency. This may be included in the Operational Evacuation Plan or separately documented where this has been delegated to the Public Information Function of the Incident Management Team (IMT). The

Controlling Agency may consider the following message content when an evacuation is recommended or directed:

- a) what is known/not known about the incident;
- b) information about the action being taken to combat the hazard;
- c) what the community is being asked to do;
- d) any recommendation or direction to evacuate;
- e) the expected duration of the evacuation as far as can be predicted;
- f) what evacuees should take with them (e.g. important documents, identification, medication);
- g) what they should not bring (e.g. pets or livestock to mainstream evacuation centres);
- h) advice on how to secure premises and personal effects as they leave (ideally leaving gates to properties unlocked to allow access for emergency services if needed);
- i) advice to restrict the use of phones to emergencies only so as to avoid system overload;
- j) the recommended evacuation route(s);
- k) advice on how to obtain updates (e.g. www.emergency.wa.gov.au, or local frequency 558AM ABC radio);

- l) details of the nominated evacuation centres including details of whether the centre can accommodate pets);
- m) available assistance to transport and health services;
- n) information about any registration systems that have been activated such as the Red Cross “Register.Find.Reunite”;
- o) information on any systems for flagging/identifying evacuated properties; and
- p) a reminder that those that choose to remain behind cannot be expected to be rescued if the situation worsens, or be provided with assistance to protect property and livestock.

6.11 Community Warning Levels

Community warnings (i.e. messages in suitable formats to communicate an imminent hazard and information about protective action) will normally have three levels as well as “All Clear” when the threat has passed. These are:

- **ADVICE:** general information about a potential hazard and advice to keep up to date with developments
- **WATCH AND ACT:** the community is likely to be impacted and should take action to protect themselves
- **EMERGENCY WARNING:** the community will be impacted and must take action immediately

This terminology is derived from bushfire warnings and may be extended to other hazards. Other terminology that may be used in Western Australia includes: blue, yellow and red alert for cyclone; and get ready, prepare now and take action for flood. Although different words may be used, there is commonality in the use of the three escalating levels.

6.12 Public Warning Systems

During times of an emergency one of the most critical components of managing an incident is getting information to the public in a timely and efficient manner. Information is available from one or more of the following:

Source	Link / Number	Details
ABC Emergency	www.abc.net.au/news/emergency/state/wa	• Current alerts, warnings and information updates
ABC Radio	Local frequencies; • ABC Great Southern 558AM • ABC South Coast 630AM	• Current alerts, warnings and information updates
Bureau of Meteorology	www.bom.gov.au/wa	• Weather forecasts and warnings

Department of Fire and Emergency Services	www.dfes.wa.go.au 133 337 (public information line)	• Current warnings and incidents • Preparing for emergencies (bush fire, storm, flood, and cyclones)
Emergency Aus	Mobile Phone Application www.emergencyaus.info	• Current alerts and warnings
Emergency WA	www.emergency.wa.gov.au	• Current warnings and incidents • How to prepare your property for bush fire • How to recover from an emergency
Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS)	• A distinctive audio signal that has been adopted to alert the community to the broadcast of an urgent safety message or warning relating to an emergency • It is used as an alert system on public media such as radio, television, or public address systems to draw the listener's attention to the warning message	

Contact details for local media outlets are listed under section 3.3 of the Local Emergency Management Arrangements. Included in the section is a list of local warning systems that can be utilised to distribute Public Warnings.

Details of special needs groups in the district are available under section 7.11 of this Plan or refer to the Local Emergency Management Arrangements.

NOTE: During the summer months there is a dramatic increase in the population around Bremer Bay from tourism. This also includes people camping in the unallocated crown land, Doubtful Island, Point Ann, Point Henry, Dillon Bay and general coastal areas. The number of people in these areas is estimated at several thousand. Contacting and getting information about an emergency will be difficult. Previous education campaigns have focused on encouraging people to listen to the ABC Radio for information.

6.13 Shelter in Place Warnings

If shelter in place is recommended or directed, the Controlling Agency may consider additional message content that could include:

- a) advice to maximise personal safety;
- b) guidance to support self-sufficiency for the duration of the hazard, particularly if the duration can be estimated with some level of confidence;
- c) any specific protective actions in relation to the hazard (e.g. close windows, isolate air-conditioning systems);
- d) information regarding supply/re-supply of food, water, power or other essential services;
- e) how to assess the suitability of shelter based on location or type, which can be a building or open space; and
- f) consideration of mental (psychological) and physical fitness to remain (relevant to recommended rather than directed evacuations).

6.14 Stage 3 – Withdrawal

Withdrawal is the third of the five stages of the evacuation process and involves the orderly movement of people from a dangerous or potentially dangerous area to one that is safer.

6.15 Self-Evacuation

Self-evacuation may occur in response to general awareness of, or information about an emergency either prior to, or in the absence of a recommendation or direction to leave. It may occur as the result of an 'advice' or other first level of community warning, or in response to a perceived risk through personal observation or other source of information.

A Controlling Agency may receive requests to assist those who choose to self-evacuate and, whilst it is unlikely that formal arrangements will be in place to provide welfare and support, it should be supported when it occurs. It tends to be orderly, reasonable from the evacuees' perspective and generally effective in removing people from danger. Self-evacuees do not usually panic or behave in a chaotic or disorderly manner.

The key to maximising self-evacuation is ensuring affected community members have sufficient timely and relevant information to assist them recognise the threat so they feel able to make an informed decision as to whether to evacuate.

6.16 Controlled Evacuation

Controlled evacuation is generally easier to manage where significant numbers of a community are involved. It also allows for the planned provision of suitable welfare and support for evacuees and allows the withdrawal process to be phased, normally prioritising those most at risk. A controlled evacuation may involve either a recommendation or direction to leave and may target all or part of a community.

6.17 Recommended Evacuation

A decision to recommend the evacuation of a community will be initiated by the Controlling Agency's Incident Controller when there is a possible threat to life or property, and where the threat is not believed to be imminent or significant and it is believed that community members have the capacity and capability to make an informed decision.

A recommended evacuation is most likely to be incorporated into a 'watch and act' or other second level of community warning where advising the community to leave for a safer place is seen as the most appropriate action in the circumstances. A recommended evacuation is associated with the use of words such as "you should" in the message content.

6.18 Direction to Evacuate

Should a situation worsen, the issuing of a recommendation to evacuate does not preclude a later direction to evacuate (a compulsory evacuation). The decision to direct the evacuation of a community will be initiated by the Controlling Agency's Incident Controller when it is believed that members of the community either do not have the capacity or capability to make an informed decision or that there is a significant and/or imminent threat to human life.

The Controlling Agency will, as far as is practicable, take steps to:

- a) notify community members of the most suitable location to evacuate to, based on the prevailing situation (e.g. safer place, evacuation centre, refuge site);
- b) establish a traffic management system making reference to Traffic Management During Emergencies Guidelines;
- c) assist with the egress and prevent unauthorised persons from entering the evacuated area; and
- d) facilitate transportation of evacuees, including evacuation by water and accessing suitable vehicles, with consideration to people with special needs.

A directed evacuation may be incorporated into either a 'watch and act' or 'emergency warning' level of community warning where evacuation is seen as the most appropriate action in the circumstances. A directed evacuation is associated with words such as "you must" in the message content. It is important to note that sometimes when an 'emergency warning' level of community warning is issued it may be too late to evacuate safely and that other urgent action may be required.

6.19 Access to an Evacuated Area

Access to an evacuated area is not likely to be authorised by the Incident Controller for anyone other than emergency services, and even then subject to an appropriate and documented risk assessment.

6.20 Refusal to Evacuate

Although it is an offence for people to refuse a direction to evacuate, there is discretion for the person issuing the direction to remove a person refusing to leave or to take punitive action for failure to comply with the direction. Factors that may be taken into account when dealing whether to forcibly remove a person failing to comply with a direction to evacuate include:

- a) the resources that may need to be diverted from responding to the emergency in order to force the evacuation,
- b) the safety of personnel; and
- c) time available to safely execute the evacuation of required areas

6.21 Bushfire Message Template

An example of a bushfire message template and handout that may be used by personnel delivering a door to door message in a controlled evacuation is at Annex B. This was developed by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (Parks and Wildlife Services) in consultation with DFES and WAPOL for use in a bushfire and to enhance and/or reinforce the level of information that may be provided verbally to residents. This template can be easily adapted to suit emergencies other than bushfire.

6.22 Relationship between the Types of Evacuation

The following table summarised the relationship between the types of evacuation and the expectation of compliance, associated warning and public access likely to be permitted for each type.

Name	Compliance	Fire Warning Level	Public Access
Self-evacuation	Voluntary	Advice	Unrestricted or limited access
Recommended evacuation	Voluntary	Watch and Act or Emergency Warning	Restricted – Incident Controller authorisation required
Directed evacuation	Compulsory	Watch and Act or Emergency Warning	Denied

6.23 Securing the Evacuated Area

The Controlling Agency should ensure, as far as is practicable, the security of the evacuated area and the protection of remaining people and property. This may be undertaken by regular patrols of the affected areas when it is safe and practicable to do so, and through the continuation of controlled access to the affected areas until evacuees are able to safely return. The controlling agency may seek assistance with this function from the Police, local government, and security or contracted traffic management staff.

6.24 Stage 4 – Shelter

Shelter is the fourth of the five stages of evacuation process and involves provision of basic needs for affected people away from the immediate or potential effects of the hazard. Shelter provides for the temporary respite of evacuees and is regarded as a dynamic social process. The needs of individuals may vary over time and the different phases of sheltering may not necessarily be sequential.

Phases of sheltering may include immediate sheltering where there is limited time to take protective action, temporary sheltering (e.g. evacuation centres), and temporary housing for longer term evacuations. Not all phases are applicable to all emergencies.

6.25 Responsibility for Evacuation Facilities

Where the Controlling Agency establishes one or more evacuation centre, they must take all reasonable steps to ensure evacuees are properly received and supported via welfare agencies and/or the local government.

Department of Communities will coordinate the provision of welfare support for evacuated persons attending evacuation/welfare centres based in any of the approved centres set out in the LEMA, in accordance with the Local Emergency Welfare Plan. This will include specific arrangements for unaccompanied children, nursing mothers, and other at risk persons as far as practicable and as required.

It is important to consult with DoC and local government as soon as practicable when considering the most appropriate centre or centres to activate to ensure the most suitable of facilities is selected, and that welfare support can be provided expediently, effectively, and efficiently. The management of other facilities such as agricultural grounds or other facilities where people with animals may evacuate to, will need to be determined independently. In most cases this will be supported by local government or facility staff.

6.26 Stage 5 – Return

Return is the fifth and final stage of the evacuation process. The decision to allow evacuees to return to the evacuated area will depend on a number of factors. In particular it will be necessary to:

- a) assess the evacuated area to determine if it is possible and safe to return; and
- b) identify any special conditions that may need to be imposed on return.

In most circumstances, the return of evacuees will be the responsibility of the Controlling Agency that determined the need to evacuate in the first place. However, in some circumstances, particularly where the impacts of a hazard have had lasting effects, the incident may have been handed over to the Local Recovery Coordinator and/or Local Recovery Coordination Group (LRCG) at either the State or Local level.

The responsible agency should ensure there is an effective plan in place for returning the displaced community in a safe and controlled manner as part of the Operational Evacuation Plan, Restricted Access Permit system or other documented process.

6.27 Safety Assessment

The relevant person from the Controlling Agency or LRCG will need to ensure an appropriate assessment has been carried out to confirm the area is safe and it is possible to return, and to identify any special conditions that may need to be applied. Factors to consider include:

- a) the hazard itself (or any consequential hazards);
- b) the conditions to which evacuees would be returning such as access to food, water, sanitation and health care;
- c) a consideration of the physical and emotional wellbeing of evacuees;
- d) economic factors relating to short and long term viability of the of the evacuated area;
- e) support services for those returning;
- f) the continuing need for public information, particularly with regard to essential services; and
- g) whether or not the area is a protected forensic area or a restricted access area.

The return of a community is most appropriate after an 'all clear' for the emergency warning is issued.

6.28 Staged Return

The return phase of evacuation should be thoroughly discussed with the Evacuation Subcommittee (if formed) and/or the LRCG and may be executed in stages. The Operational Evacuation Plan for this stage should consider issues such as community safety, restoration of essential services and provision of welfare support services.

6.29 Conflict

Conflict may arise where evacuees and people outside the evacuated area at the time of the evacuation are prevented from entering or re-entering before the area has been formally re-opened but other residents have remained against either a recommendation or direction to leave. This will need to be carefully managed and may extend to the provision of escorts, by agreement, for returning evacuees.

The Controlling Agency or LRCG may seek assistance from the Police or Local Government with the orderly return of evacuees to the evacuated area.

7.0 Evacuation Roles and Responsibilities

The following details agency roles and responsibilities in the evacuation process. This list is by no means exhaustive with other agencies and organisations providing assistance as and when required.

7.1 Controlling Agency

The overall responsibility for any evacuation rests with the Controlling Agency. This encompasses the risk assessment that gives rise to the decision to evacuate a community, and ensuring appropriate measures are put in place across all phases of the evacuation to ensure the safety and wellbeing of evacuees.

7.2 Hazard Management Agency

Where an evacuation is being undertaken for a hazard which is prescribed under the *Emergency Management Regulations 2006*, the Regulations also prescribe an agency or individual as the HMA for that hazard. In these circumstances the HMA can access powers to direct the movement of people and animals under the provisions of section 67 of the *EM Act 2005* following the declaration of an emergency. An emergency can also be declared for any hazard by the State Emergency Controller (SEC). In most circumstances the HMA will also be the Controlling Agency for an emergency arising from that hazard.

7.3 State Emergency Coordinator

Should the Minister declare a state of emergency those persons appointed as Authorised Persons by the Commissioner of Police, in his/her capacity as the SEC, may access part 6 powers under the *EM Act 2005*.

7.4 Police

WA Police are often requested to assist the Controlling Agency and/or HMA with an evacuation. With roles ranging from undertaking specific activities during the withdrawal phase of an evacuation, to undertaking the full operational evacuation planning process on behalf of the Controlling Agency. It is important to note that WA Police may not always be in a position to assist. In remote regions SES or other DFES volunteers or other groups may be better placed to assist.

7.5 Department of Communities

DoC is a crucial partner in the shelter phase of an evacuation as they will coordinate welfare and other support for evacuees at agreed evacuation centres. The operational details that relate to the welfare function are available in the DoC Local Emergency Management Plan for the Provision of Welfare Support (Appendix ###)

Australian Red Cross has a key role with regard to the provision of a registration and reunification service when requested by DoC. This may include the use of the "Register.Find.Reunite" system.

7.6 Local Government (Shire of Jerramungup)

In consultation with the Controlling Agency, the Shire makes available suitable buildings (and where required staff) through the Local Welfare Liaison Officer; to establish as evacuation centres by DoC to coordinate welfare support during the emergency, and where necessary establishing additional facilities where those with pets/animals may evacuate to.

The Shire will also provide relevant local information/knowledge with regard to the community, infrastructure and the environment. The Shire will be kept informed during the response phase of the emergency so as to achieve a smooth transition to recovery.

7.7 Main Roads WA

Main Roads WA has an integral role to play regarding any traffic management plans for the withdrawal phase, and as a source of information relating to road network (in-conjunction with SoJ) and infrastructure capabilities. In some circumstances they may also provide staff and/or contractors to assist with vehicle control points or undertaking detailed traffic management plans for major emergencies.

7.8 WA Country Health Services

In accordance with section 5.6 of the State Emergency Management Plan, WA Country Health will coordinate medical support, including the services of St John Ambulance or Royal Flying Doctor Services, for evacuees requiring medical care.

7.9 Department of Defence

In certain circumstances (e.g. where the capabilities of agencies are insufficient or unavailable) the Department of Defence may provide assistance in accordance with section 5.10 of the State EM Policy and section 5.6 of the State Emergency Management Plan.

7.10 Department of Education

The Department of Education will liaise with the HMA or Controlling Agency to provide current information about schools in the affected area, including appropriate contact information and ensuring evacuations plans are in place for each school.

Contact details for schools in our district are also included in the Special Needs Groups list, which is located under Section 3.4.3 of the Local Emergency Management Arrangements.

7.11 Organisations Responsible for At Risk/Special Needs Groups

These various organisations provide current information about their location and contact information to the SoJ and ensure evacuation plans are in place. Information regarding these groups is also available in the Special Needs Groups, located under Section 3.4.3 of the Local Emergency Management Arrangements.

Special Needs Groups

Locality	Group	Address	Contact	Requirement
Bremer Bay	Bremer Bay Primary School Principal – Trent Lockyer	Garnett Rd, Bremer Bay WA 6338	Office: Ph: 08 9837 4010 Principal Residence: Ph: 08 9837 4454	10 x Staff / 30 x Students Grades 1-6, Supervision, Working with Children permit, access to amenities
	Bremer Bay Aged Care Units	Roderick St, Bremer Bay WA 6338	Leanne Northorp: M: 0428 374 026 Debbie Stone (GSCHA): M: 0409 428 607 Kai McKenna (GSCHA): M: 0408 611 852	7 x Aged Care Residents Limited mobility, access to amenities, comfort consideration, medication dependent.
	Bremer Bay Health Centre Nurse – Leanne Northorp	John St, Bremer Bay WA 6338	Office: Ph: 08 9837 4026 Nurse Practitioner: M: 0428 3374 026	1-4 x Staff / 1-5 Patients Limited Mobility, medication/care dependent, require additional comfort consideration and supervision
	Bremer Bay Child Care	Mary St, Bremer Bay WA 6338	Emma Rainbow Ph: 08 9837 4277	Supervision, Working with Children permit, access to amenities <i>Note: Bremer Bay CRC have access to Child Care building</i>

	Bremer Bay Caravan Park	Bremer Bay Rd, Bremer Bay WA 6338	Office: Ph: 08 9837 4018 Joye Smith (Manager) M: 0428 519 986	Approx. 300 sites within. During peak periods the caravan park can hold up to 2,800 visitors/campers.
	Bremer Bay Beaches Resort & Tourist park	Wellstead Rd, Bremer Bay WA 6338	Office: Ph: 08 9837 4290 Lina Thompson: M: 0417 788 644	Approx. 160 sites within. During peak periods the resort & tourist park can hold up to 600 visitors/campers.
Gairdner	Gairdner Primary School Principal – Diana Frewen	Lot 1749 Gairdner Sth Rd Gairdner WA 6337	Office: Ph: 08 9836 1014 Principal Residence: Ph: 08 9836 1079	7 x Staff / 40 x Students Grades K-6, Supervision, Working with Children permit, access to amenities
Jerramungup	Jerramungup District High School (DHS) Principal – Haidee Brooks	2 Lancaster Rd, Jerramungup WA 6337	Office: Ph: 08 9835 1233	15 x Staff / 120 x Students Grades K-10, High population concentration, additional transport, supervision, access to amenities
	Jerramungup Kindy & Pre-Primary	Memorial Rd, Jerramungup WA 6337	DHS Office: Ph: 08 9835 1233 Pre-Primary: Ph: 08 9835 1416	2 x Staff / 18 x Students (<i>figures included in Jerramungup DHS</i>) Working with Children permit, access to amenities

	Jerramungup Child Care Coordinator – Naidene Wise	Spitfire Avenue, Jerramungup WA 6337	Centre: Ph: 08 9835 1010 Jolene Daniels: M: 0457 895 829	1 x Staff / Up to 20 x Children Supervision, Working with Children permit, access to amenities
	Jerramungup Health Centre Nurse	Kokoda Rd, Jerramungup WA 63347	Office: Ph: 08 9835 1004 Nurse Practitioner: M: 0429 351 007	4-5 x Staff / 1-5 x Patients Limited Mobility, medication/care dependent, require additional comfort consideration and supervision
	Jerramungup Aged Care Unit	7 Derrick St, Jerramungup WA 6337	Debbie Stone (GSCHA): M: 0409 428 607 Kai McKenna (GSCHA): M: 0408 611 852	4-6 x Aged Care Residents Limited mobility, access to amenities, comfort consideration, medication dependent.
	Jerramungup Caravan Park	Moorshead Rd, Jerramungup WA 6337	Office: 08 9835 1174 Esko Hiilinen: M: 0408 336 591	Approx. 30 sites within. During peak periods the caravan park can hold up to 60 visitors/campers.

8.0 Exercising and Reviewing the Local Evacuation Plan

Testing, exercising and reviewing the Shire's Local Evacuation Plan will be conducted in accordance with the exercising and reviewing arrangements detailed in section 16.0 of the Local Emergency Management Arrangements.

APPENDIX 1.0 – Operational Evacuation Plan

Operational Evacuation Plan			
All aspects of the evacuation are the responsibility of the Controlling Agency Incident Controller (another agency/person may assist if required). This may include developing an evacuation plan and/or undertaking activities in support of the plan. This template may be used to develop a plan or documenting decisions and strategies from another agency where time permits (or as an aide-memoire when urgent action is required).			
This plan compiled by:	Name:	Position:	
Time:	Date:	Signature:	
Are details of the evacuation entered onto a crisis information management system: (e.g. Web EOC, <i>please specify</i>)			Yes / No
Incident Name / Reference:			
Situation			
A brief description of the situation or emergency which has, or may cause a recommendation to evacuate the affected community:			
Summary of Key Risks			
Issue(s)	Likelihood	Consequences	Mitigation Strategy
	Low / Medium / High	Low / Medium / High	
Mission			
A brief description of the Mission of the evacuation or potential evacuation:			

Specified objectives:

Execution

KEY ROLES

HMA / Controlling Agency and Incident Controller:

Agency:	Incident Controller:
Contact Number(s):	Email:

Operational Area Manager (If appointed):

Agency:	Operational Area Manager:
Contact Number(s):	Email:

Police Commander:

Agency: WA Police	Name:
Contact Number(s):	Email:

Emergency Coordinator(s):

(local officer-in-charge and/or district superintendent perform whole of government coordination function at local and/or district levels)

Agency: WA Police	Name:
Contact Number(s):	Email:
Agency: WA Police	Name:
Contact Number(s):	Email:

Evacuation Manager:

(where appointed, this position will usually sit under Operations in the incident management system (e.g. AIIMS))

Agency:	Name:
Contact Number(s):	Email:
Other:	
MAJOR FACILITIES	
Location of the Incident Control Centre:	
Name of the ICC:	Location:
Contact Number(s):	Email:
Location of the Incident Control Point / Forward Control Centre (<i>if applicable</i>):	
Name of the ICP:	Location:
Contact Number(s):	Email:
Location of the Incident Support Groups:	
Name of the ISG site:	Location:
Contact Number(s):	Email:
Location of the Operational Area Support Group (<i>if activated</i>):	
Name of the OASG site:	Location:
Contact Number(s):	Email:
Location of the Primary Evacuation Centre (<i>if activated</i>):	
Name of the Centre:	Location:
Contact Name:	Capacity:
Contact Number(s):	Facilities:
Location of the Secondary Evacuation Centre (<i>if activated</i>):	
Name of the Centre:	Location:
Contact Name:	Capacity:
Contact Number(s):	Facilities:
Other:	

Stage 1 – Decision (to evacuate is the best option)	
<i>The decision to recommend the evacuation of a community is the responsibility of the Controlling Agency Incident Controller. The decision may be made in consultation with:</i>	
Controlling Agency	WA Police
Name(s):	Name(s):
Other Experts:	
Name / Agency:	
Name / Agency:	
Does the person making the decision to evacuate have the legislated authority	Yes / No / Unknown
If yes, give details:	If no/unknown, why:
Relevant Issues (affecting the decision to the evacuate / potentially evacuate)	
Time pressures	Yes / No
Information source / validity	Yes / No
Competing tasks	Yes / No
Ability / risk to evacuate	Yes / No
Safety of the community	Yes / No
Safety of vulnerable and/or other at-risk individuals or groups	Yes / No
Staff resources	Yes / No
Community preparedness	Yes / No
Communications processes	Yes / No
Sufficient shelter provisions	Yes / No
Safety of emergency responders	Yes / No
Other (please specify)	Yes / No
Trigger Points (are there identified trigger points for the evacuation to be recommended or commenced? please specify below):	Yes / No
Trigger Point:	Activity:

Alternatives (by necessity, are there any alternatives to an evacuation)	
Shelter in place	Yes / No
Identified community refuge	Yes / No
Private shelter	Yes / No
Other (please specify)	
Other (please specify)	
Other (please specify)	
Stage 2 – Warning (communicating the need to leave)	
<i>The issuing of a warning/recommendation to those affected by an impending emergency is the responsibility of the Controlling Agency Incident Controller. Where the Incident Controller has requested assistance with related tasks for a community evacuation (e.g. door knocks), they are to advise who is required to facilitate provision of the required information.</i>	
Actual messaging to contain the following information:	
Identification of the HMA / Controlling Agency	Yes / No
Location of area affected by the emergency	Yes / No
Predicted impact time	Yes / No
Predicted severity	Yes / No
How people should respond (recommended or directed action)	Yes / No
Where to get further information	Yes / No
If the answer to any of the above is no , enter reasons: 	
Other information to include (if appropriate):	
Instructions for vulnerable or other at-risk groups or people	Yes / No
Ancillary issues such as pets, medications, or identification	Yes / No
Limitations (e.g. oversize items, livestock)	Yes / No
Recommended personal items (e.g. toiletries, clothing, baby needs)	Yes / No

Recommended transport routes / transport options	Yes / No
Security of evacuated areas (assurance patrols or similar – if safe to do so)	Yes / No
Advice on utilities and airconditioning (e.g. turn off gas, electricity, aircon)	Yes / No
Advice to inform relatives or friends of evacuee intentions / destinations	Yes / No
Information about “Register.Find.Reunite”	Yes / No
Other (please specify)	
Other (please specify)	
Other (please specify)	
Methods available to facilitate public information / warning (<i>consider resources, specialist support and emergency services personnel safety</i>):	
Media (television)	Yes / No
Media (radio)	Yes / No
Telephone contact	Yes / No
Short Message Service (SMS)	Yes / No
Emergency Alert	Yes / No
Standard Emergency Warning Signal (SEWS)	Yes / No
Door knocks	Yes / No
Verbal messages	Yes / No
Community meetings	Yes / No
Public address systems	Yes / No
Agency websites	Yes / No
Email	Yes / No
Social network sites (e.g. Facebook, Twitter)	Yes / No
Print material/media	Yes / No
Other (please specify)	
Other (please specify)	
Other (please specify)	

Stage 3 – Withdrawal (getting people out)

The responsibility for evacuating a community remains with the Controlling Agency Incident Controller. The Incident Controller may request assistance with specific parts activities as part of their documented evacuation strategy or the development/execution of an evacuation may be delegated by agreement. Where the plan is completed by another agency, the appointment of an 'Evacuation Manager' is recommended and the resultant evacuation strategy should be endorsed by the Incident Controller where practicable. Consultation with Main Roads WA, available resources, specialist support, personnel safety and possible exclusions to evacuation direction are key considerations.

Key elements of an evacuation strategy to consider:

Does a plan already exist for all or part of the affected area	Yes / No
Sectoring of the affected area and phased evacuation activity	Yes / No
Vulnerable and/or other at-risk individuals or groups	Yes / No
Consideration of assembly areas if required	Yes / No
Evacuation Centres identified (in conjunction with DoC)	Yes / No
Forecast need for registration and reunification	Yes / No
Identify transport options	Yes / No
Develop traffic management plans	Yes / No
Multi-agency communication arrangements / plan	Yes / No
Flagging of evacuated properties (if used)	Yes / No
Security of evacuated area	Yes / No
Actions on people declining to evacuate	Yes / No
Other considerations not identified above	Yes / No

Outline of the evacuation strategy:

Does a plan already exist:

Sectorise / Phase the affected area if appropriate:

Vulnerable and other at-risk groups or individuals (e.g. CALD, children, walking wounded, people with disabilities, aged care facilities):

Consider assembly areas if required:

Evacuation centres identified (in conjunction / consultation with DoC):

Forecast need for registration and reunification (Register.Find.Reunite):

Identify transport options (including by land, sea or air if applicable/required):

Develop traffic management plan(s) (consider ingress and egress routes, sole use of route for evacuees and/or emergency services):

Identify multi-agency communication arrangements/plans:

Flagging of evacuated properties (any strategies in place for flagging by residents or responders):

Security of evacuated area:

Actions on people declining to evacuate (e.g. register/list of properties):

Note: unaccompanied children to be evacuated to DoC centre.

Other considerations:

Stage 4 – Shelter (where people can go/provision of welfare and other support)

The Controlling Agency Incident Controller is responsible for ensuring evacuees are appropriately cared for. Identification of a suitable evacuation centre and coordination of community welfare services is supported by DoC on request. Where this plan has been delegated, confirm whether DoC has been activated by the Controlling Agency or if this is a task requested as part of the delegation of the planning. In addition, if facilities are required that accept animals, the Shire should be able to give advice.

Considerations of evacuation centres:

Safe location	Yes / No
Effective shelter from elements	Yes / No
Toilets/showers	Yes / No
Provision for people with disabilities (access, eating, toileting, transportation, bathing and dressing)	Yes / No
Heating/cooling	Yes / No
Private areas/space	Yes / No
Kitchen facilities (food, water and dining)	Yes / No
Sleeping areas	Yes / No
Car parking	Yes / No
Registration facilities	Yes / No
Reunion location	Yes / No
General information and updates	Yes / No
Financial assistance	Yes / No
Insurance enquiries	Yes / No
Counselling	Yes / No
First aid	Yes / No
Legal services	Yes / No
Child minding/ personal support	Yes / No
Interpreters	Yes / No
Entertainment	Yes / No
Cleaning/rubbish removal	Yes / No
General security	Yes / No

Traffic management plan	Yes / No
Have the following actions been taken:	
Registration and reunification process (Register.Find.Reunite)	Yes / No
Welfare response requested (through DoC)	Yes / No
Other resources are in place to commence registration of evacuees (pre Red Cross attendance)	Yes / No
Recommended appendices:	
Incident Management Team (IMT) contact list	Yes / No
Residents contact list	Yes / No
Record of warning messaging (date, time and method)	Yes / No
Risk assessment matrix	Yes / No
Traffic management plans	Yes / No
Maps	Yes / No
Record of advice provided to affected areas and/or people	Yes / No
List of vulnerable and other at-risk groups or individuals	Yes / No
Stage 5 – Return (where people can go/provision of welfare and other support)	
<i>The decision and planning to allow a community or individuals to return to the evacuated area is the responsibility of the Controlling Agency Incident Controller as is providing accurate and timely information to the displaced community. Where other agencies are assisting it is important that this is confirmed and those decisions are quickly disseminated to relevant personnel and the community.</i>	
Considerations of evacuation centres:	
The affected area is declared safe	Yes / No
Preservation of forensic evidence (crime scene):	Yes / No
Availability of health and welfare services, and support mechanisms	Yes / No
Availability of key services and utilities (gas, electricity, water, roads)	Yes / No
Evacuees' psychological and physical health and wellbeing	Yes / No
Transport for people with disabilities or other special needs	Yes / No
Economic factors involved in the return of evacuees	Yes / No

Possible need for a phased return (traffic management / VCPs / permit system)	Yes / No	
Local Recovery Coordinator / Local Recovery Coordination Group included in planning	Yes / No	
Other (please specify)	Yes / No	
Informing other stakeholders of the decision to return:		
Community representatives	Yes / No	
Child Protection and Family Support (Department of Communities)	Yes / No	
Agriculture and Food (Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development)	Yes / No	
Department of Fire and Emergency Services	Yes / No	
Parks and Wildlife Services (Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions)	Yes / No	
WA Country Health Services	Yes / No	
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation	Yes / No	
Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety	Yes / No	
Department of Transport	Yes / No	
Other Local Government Authorities	Yes / No	
WALGA	Yes / No	
Main Roads WA	Yes / No	
Utility Service Providers	Yes / No	
Water Authorities	Yes / No	
WA Police	Yes / No	
Other (please specify)	Yes / No	
Other (please specify)	Yes / No	
Other (please specify)	Yes / No	
Verification of Return Process (the decision to return is authorised by):		
Name/Position:	Time:	Date:
Organisation:		

Administration and Logistics	
Communications	
Records Management	
Transport	
Equipment	
Medical	
Meals	

Other (please specify)	
Other (please specify)	
Other (please specify)	

APPENDIX 2.0 – Bushfire Evacuation Message Template

Bushfire Evacuation Message

- A bushfire [EMERGENCY WARNING/ WATCH AND ACT] has been issued for people in [AREA]
- The bushfire is burning in [NAME/AREA] between [ROAD/LANDMARK] and [ROAD/LANDMARK] and is burning towards [LANDMARK] (*refer to map if available*).
- [The Department of Fire and Emergency Services / Parks and Wildlife Services] recommend you and your family leave immediately **OR** direct you and your family to leave immediately under the [BUSHFIRES ACT 1954/EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACT 2005]. Directed evacuation is compulsory for your safety despite your level of bushfire preparedness.
- Today's Fire Danger Rating is [SEVERE/EXTREME/CATASTROPHIC] which means it may not be possible to actively defend your home.
- This will be the only door knock warning. There is a threat to lives and homes. You need to act immediately. Your best chance of survival is to leave now.
- You should leave via [DIRECTIONS].
- Child Protection and Family Support has established an evacuation centre at [PLACE].
- If you have small animals, the Shire of Jerramungup has arranged that you can go to [PLACE].
- If you have family or friends away from the area, you may prefer to go there **OR** you should go to family and friends who live away from the area (i.e. no evacuation centre has been established).

Note: unaccompanied children without direct parental or responsible adult supervision should be evacuated into the care of Department of Communities at the evacuation centre.

- If you need to leave, contact someone who can help you now. If you can't get hold of them or they can't help you immediately, tell us.
- If you care for anyone in the evacuation area, are you able to collect them safely on the way out? If not, tell us.

Incident Controller		WA Police	
Signed		Signed	
Date		Date	
Time		Time	



SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP

BUSHFIRE EMERGENCY EVACUATION WARNING

Media Release No:

Date:

Time:

A Bushfire EMERGENCY WARNING has been issued to describe warning area within the Shire of Jerramungup.

- You are in danger and need to act immediately to survive!
- There is a threat to Lives & Property.
- Property may currently be under direct attack by fire or will be within the next No# of minutes.

WHAT TO DO:

- Activate your bushfire survival action plan.
- If the way is clear, leave now for a safer place or Place of last resort – do not wait and see, leaving at the last minute is deadly
- If you are away from home – it is too dangerous to return, head directly to a safer place or place of last resort.
- Stay tuned to local ABC radio 558AM

SAFER PLACE:

- Temporary evacuation centre has been set up at location name & address

SAFEST ROUTE:

- If you live in Location you can leave via Road Name in a Direction towards description of remaining routes Safer Place

ROAD CLOSURE:

- List current road closures

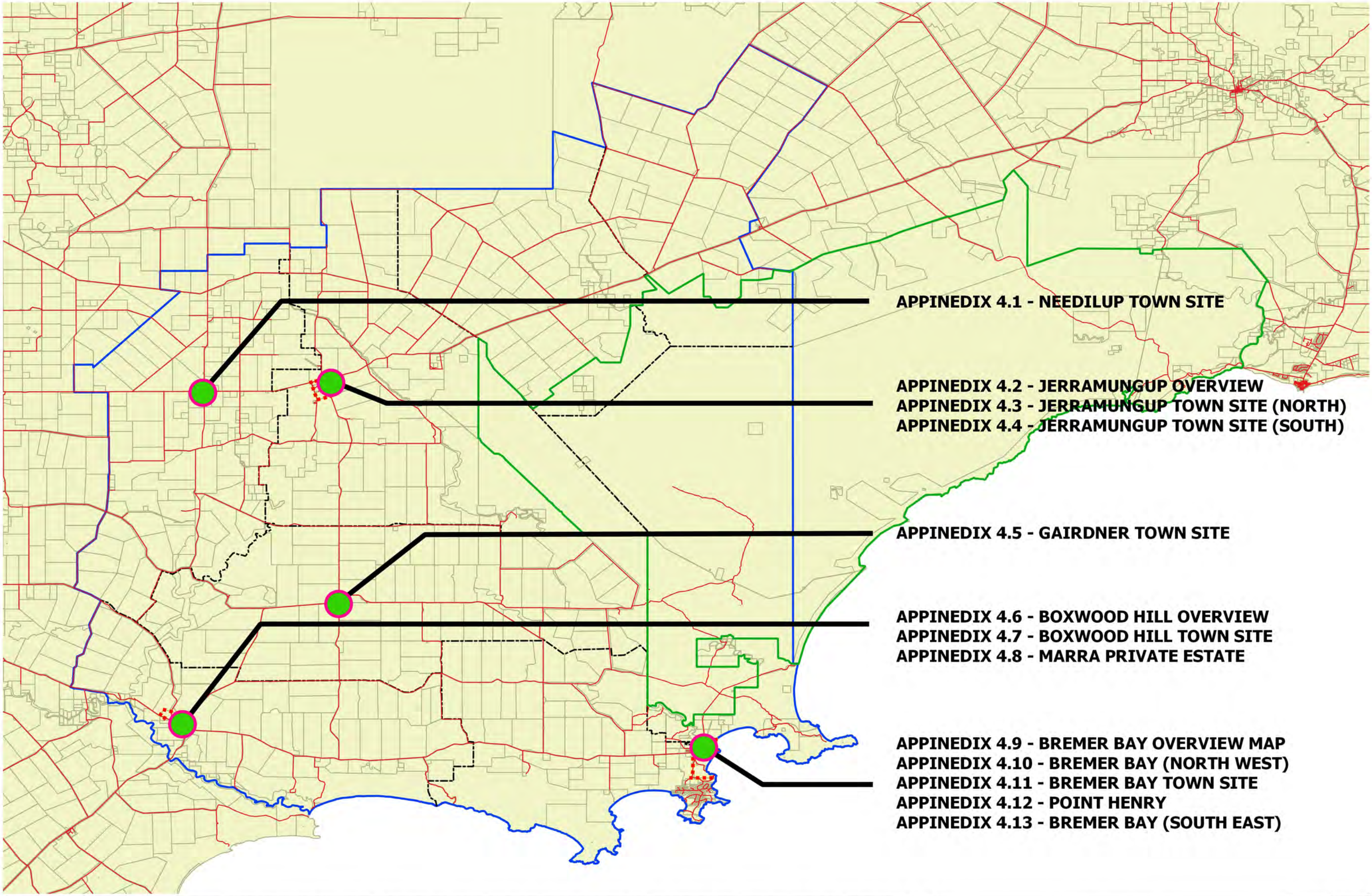
PLACE OF LAST RESORT:

If you cannot shelter in your home or the safest route is blocked head towards the nearest Place of Last Resort location;

- Blossom's Beach (at the end of Native Dog Rd)
- Short Beach (at the end of Short Beach Rd)
- John Cove Beach (at the end of Bremer Bay Rd, past the caravan park)

Remain with your vehicle and make sure you take water, woollen blankets and wear protective clothing.

Incident Controller		WA Police	
Signed		Signed	
Date		Date	



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Legend

-  Telstra Exchange
-  Communications Tower
-  Town Hall
-  Fire Station
-  Secondary Evac Centres
-  Evacuation Route
-  Road Network
-  gs_cadastre

ALBANY
BORDEN
GNOWANGERUP
ONGERUP

ALBANY
JERRAMUNGUP
RAVENSTHORPE

BROOMEHILL JERRAMUNGUP

BROOMEHILL JERRAMUNGUP

BROOMEHILL JERRAMUNGUP

NEEDILUP SOUTH RD

NEEDILUP REFUSE RD

NEEDILUP NORTH RD

NEEDILUP NORTH RD

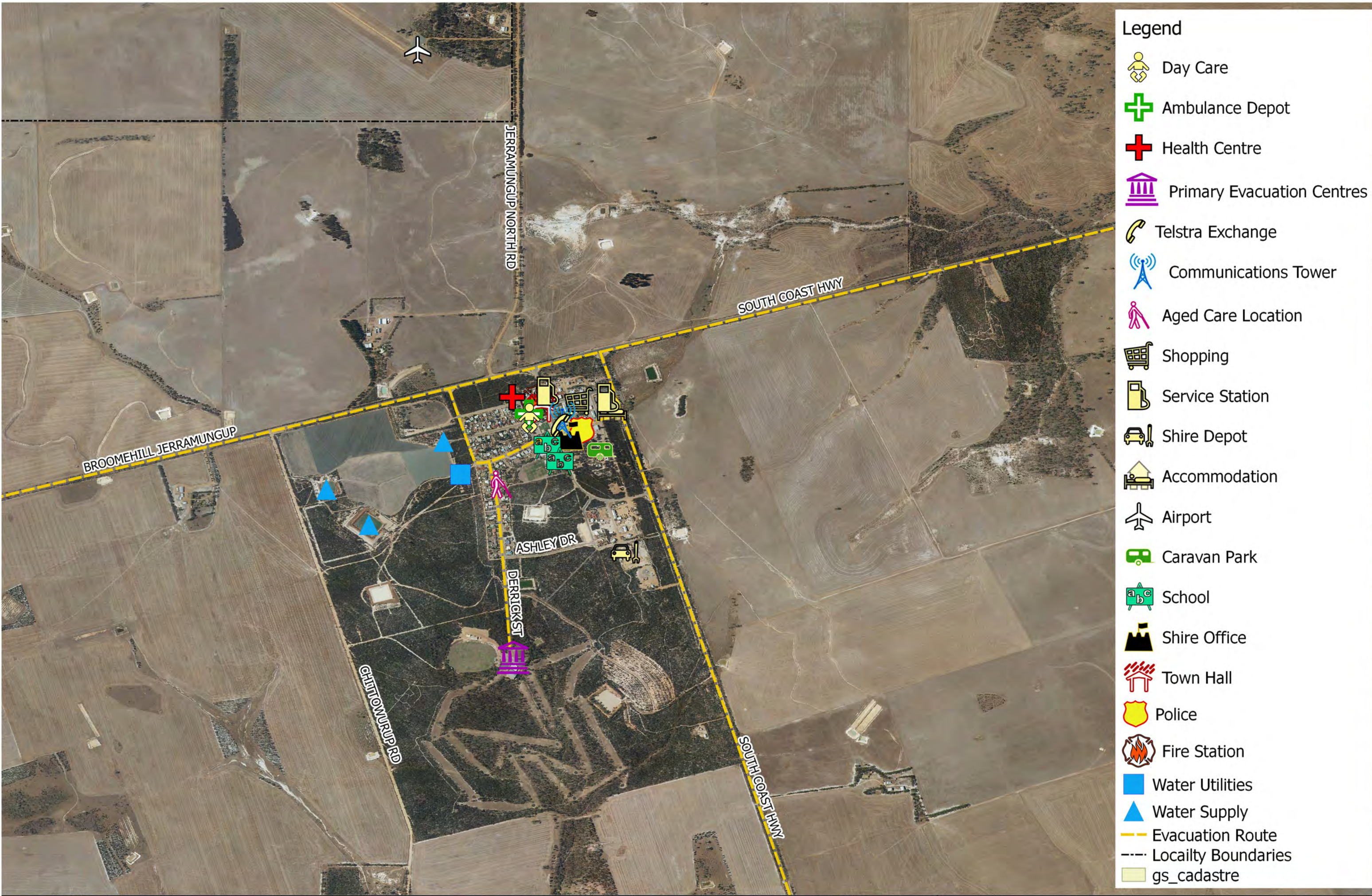


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APPENDIX 4.1 NEEDILUP TOWN SITE

Page 59 of 385





- Legend
- Day Care
 - Ambulance Depot
 - Health Centre
 - Primary Evacuation Centres
 - Telstra Exchange
 - Communications Tower
 - Aged Care Location
 - Shopping
 - Service Station
 - Shire Depot
 - Accommodation
 - Airport
 - Caravan Park
 - School
 - Shire Office
 - Town Hall
 - Police
 - Fire Station
 - Water Utilities
 - Water Supply
 - Evacuation Route
 - Locality Boundaries
 - gs_cadastre



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APPENDIX 4.2
JERRAMUNGUP TOWN SITE OVERVIEW





- Legend
- Day Care
 - Ambulance Depot
 - Health Centre
 - Telstra Exchange
 - Communications Tower
 - Aged Care Location
 - Shopping
 - Service Station
 - Accommodation
 - Caravan Park
 - School
 - Shire Office
 - Town Hall
 - Police
 - Fire Station
 - Water Utilities
 - Water Supply
 - Evacuation Route
 - gs_cadastre

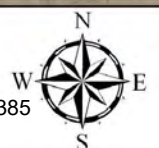
Legend

-  Primary Evacuation Centres
-  Aged Care Location
-  Shire Depot
-  Caravan Park
-  School
-  Shire Office
-  Police
-  Water Utilities
-  Water Supply
-  Evacuation Route
-  gs_cadastre

**ALBANY
BOXWOOD HILL
BREMER BAY
(via South Coast Hwy)**



APPENDIX 4.4 JERRAMUNGUP TOWN SITE (SOUTH)

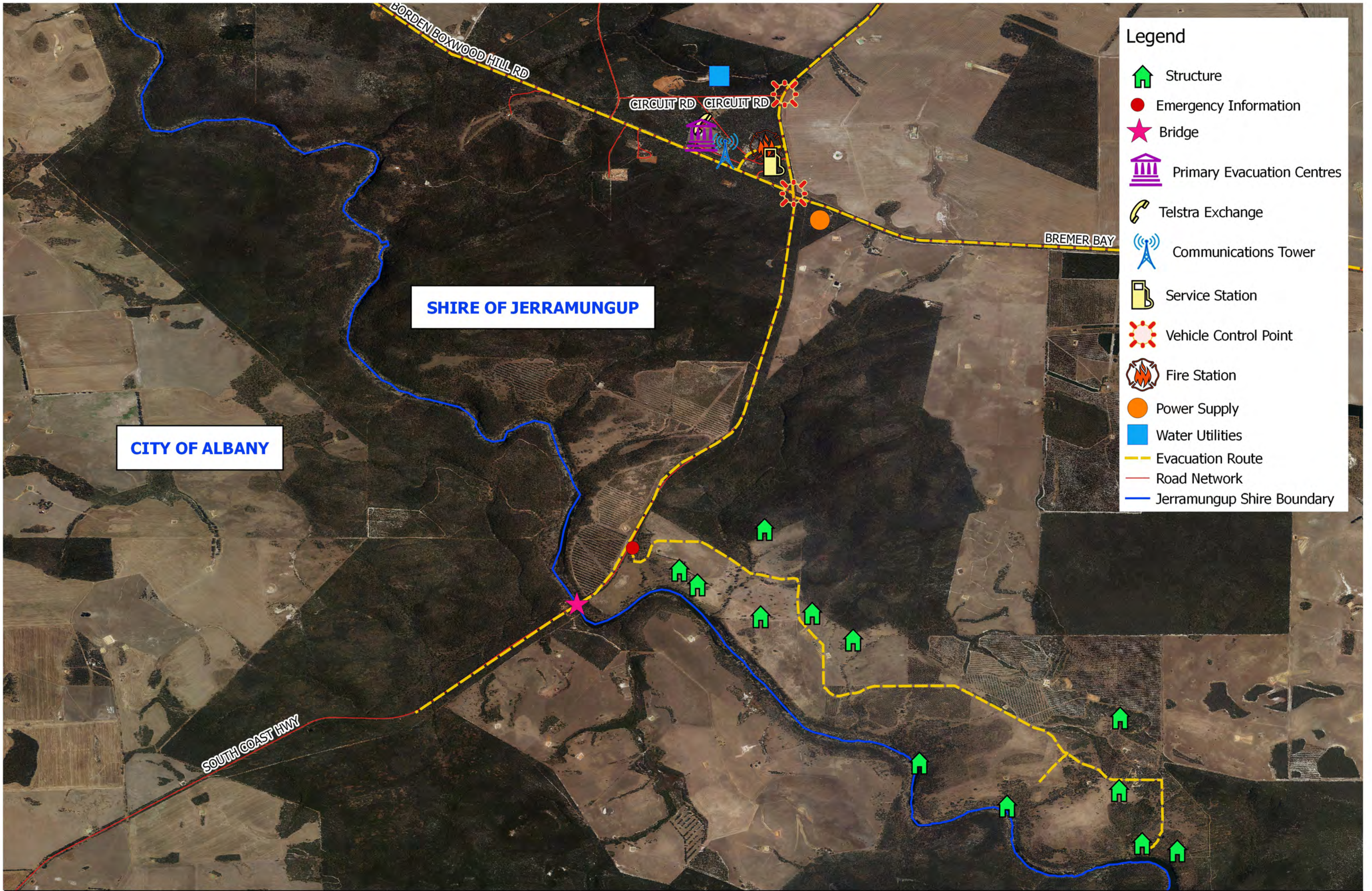


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- Legend**
- Day Care
 - Ambulance Depot
 - Telstra Exchange
 - Communications Tower
 - School
 - Fire Station
 - Secondary Evac Centres
 - Water Supply
 - Evacuation Route



Legend

Structure

Emergency Information

Bridge

Primary Evacuation Centres

Telstra Exchange

Communications Tower

Service Station

Vehicle Control Point

Fire Station

Power Supply

Water Utilities

Evacuation Route

Road Network

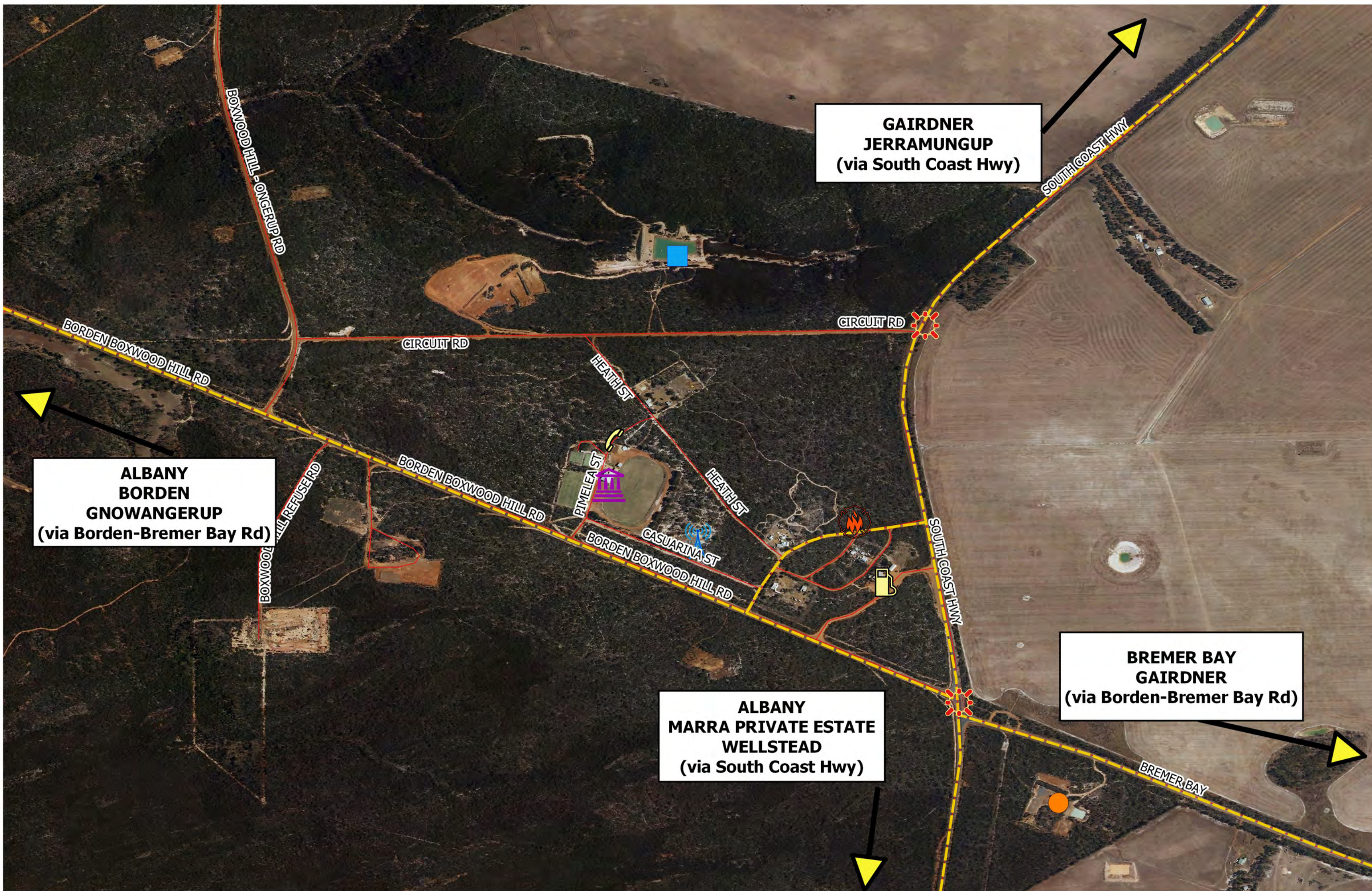
Jerramungup Shire Boundary



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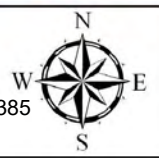
APPENDIX 4.6
BOXWOOD HILL OVERVIEW

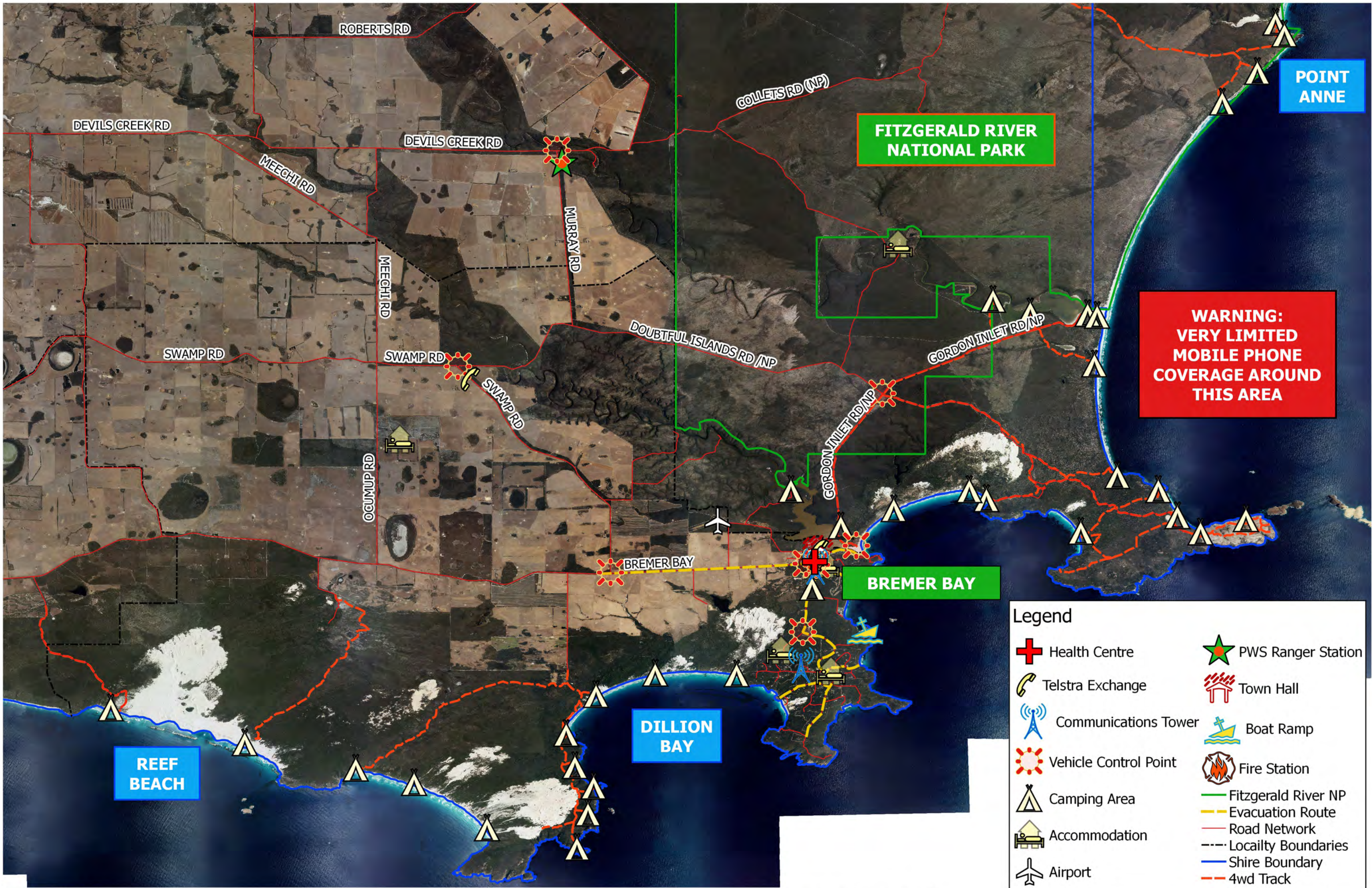




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APPENDIX 4.7 BOXWOOD HILL TOWN SITE





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APPENDIX 4.9 BREMER BAY OVERVIEW





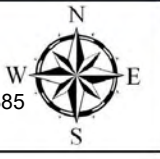
Legend

-  Ambulance Depot
-  Health Centre
-  Communications Tower
-  Vehicle Control Point
-  Camping Area
-  Fire Station
-  Secondary Evac Centres
-  Fitzgerald River NP
-  Evacuation Route
-  Road Network
-  Locality Boundaries
-  Shire Boundary
-  4wd Track



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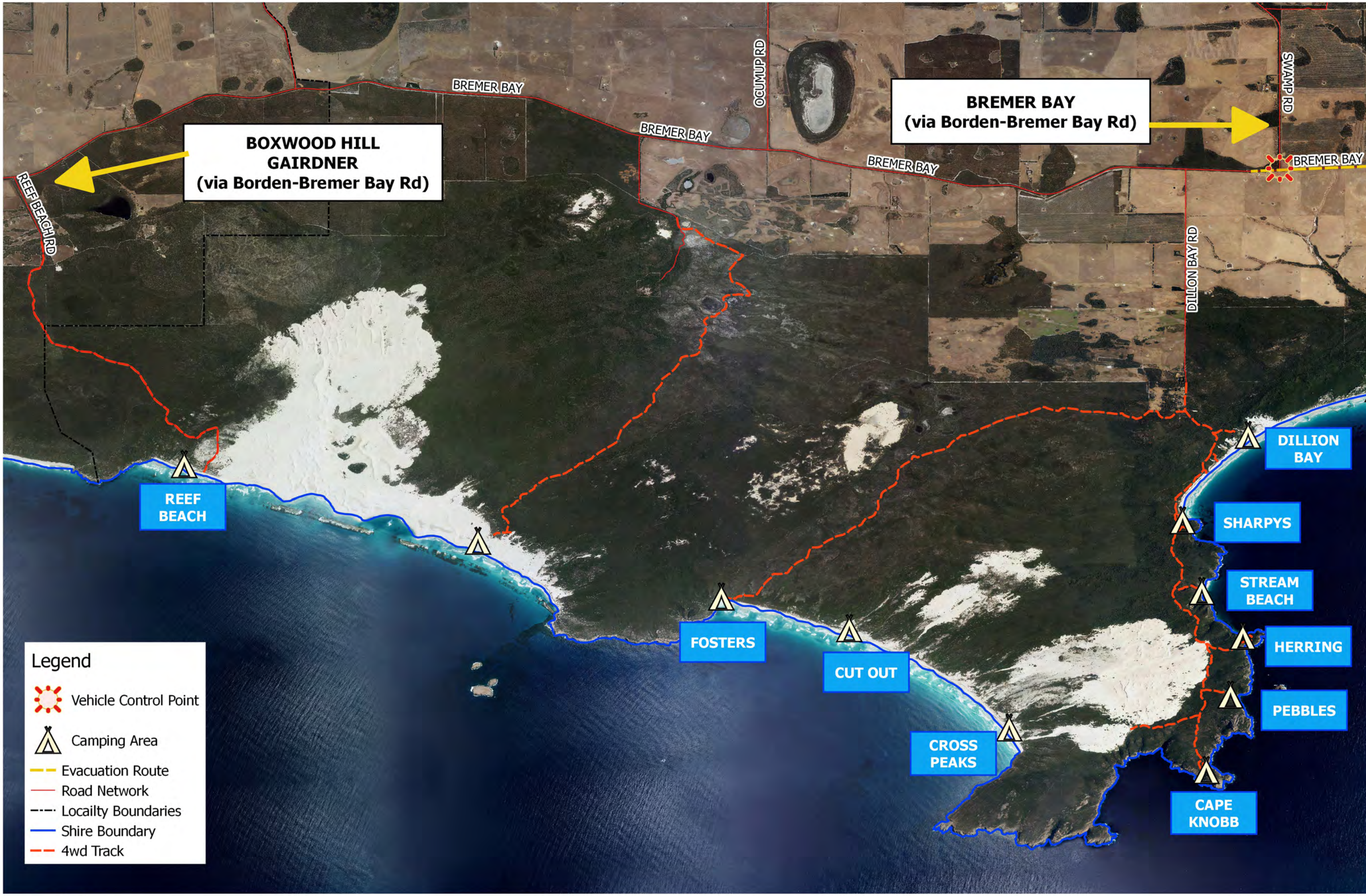
APPENDIX 4.11 BREMER BAY TOWN SITE





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APPENDIX 4.12 POINT HENRY



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**APPENDIX 4.13
BREMER BAY (SOUTH EAST)**



[illegible]

9.2.1 - 1. List of accounts paid to 30 September 2018

Date: 05/10/2018
Time: 10:23:46AM

Shire of Jerramungup
Accounts Payable Report

USER: SARAH VAN ELDEN
PAGE: 1

Cheque /EFT No	Date	Name	Invoice Description	Bank Code	INV Amount	Amount
EFT15217	04/09/2018	TELSTRA	Usage Charges to 22/08/2018, Service & Equipment Rental to 22/9/2018	1		1,058.32
INV 6335743027/08/2018		TELSTRA	Service & Equipment Rental to 22/9/2018		37.94	
INV 6336743027/08/2018		TELSTRA	Usage Charges to 22/08/2018, Service & Equipment Rental to 22/9/2018		39.02	
INV 0985677627/08/2018		TELSTRA	Usage Charges to 22/08/2018, Service & Equipment Rental to 22/9/2018		423.02	
INV 2503813423/08/2018		TELSTRA	Service & Equipment Rental to 18/9/2018		81.88	
INV 6344067727/08/2018		TELSTRA	Service & Equipment Rental to 22/9/2018		34.95	
INV 6318724527/08/2018		TELSTRA	Usage Charges to 22/08/2018, Service & Equipment Rental to 22/9/2018		441.51	
EFT15218	04/09/2018	WATER CORPORATION	Water Usage Charges 12/6/18 - 14/8/18	1		1,006.10
INV 9007791914/08/2018		WATER CORPORATION	Water Usage Charges 11/6/18 - 13/8/18		84.48	
INV 9017715415/08/2018		WATER CORPORATION	Water Usage Charges 12/6/18 - 14/8/18		143.46	
INV 9013976915/08/2018		WATER CORPORATION	Water Usage Charges 12/6/18 - 14/8/18		112.94	
INV 9007796815/08/2018		WATER CORPORATION	Water Usage Charges 12/6/18 - 14/8/18		117.16	
INV 9007794515/08/2018		WATER CORPORATION	Water Usage Charges 12/6/18 - 14/8/18		548.06	
EFT15219	04/09/2018	ZIPFORM	Printing and Postage of the 2018/2019 Rates Notices	1		5,191.18
INV 184121	30/08/2018	ZIPFORM	Printing and Postage of the 2018/2019 Rates Notices		5,191.18	
EFT15220	04/09/2018	MCLEODS BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS	Rates Recovery A1601914	1		124.30
INV 104685	21/08/2018	MCLEODS BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS	Rates Recovery A1601914		124.30	
EFT15221	04/09/2018	TRUCKLINE	JP70078/79: Bearing Set, Dust Blower Seat Mount, Seal Shield	1		882.73
INV 6399772	27/08/2018	TRUCKLINE	JP008: Hose Tenna Chrome		48.55	
INV 6395438	29/08/2018	TRUCKLINE	JP70078/79: Bearing Set, Dust Blower Seat Mount, Seal Shield		834.18	
EFT15222	04/09/2018	LANDMARK OPERATIONS LIMITED	Freight on Chlorine Drums	1		88.00

Date: 05/10/2018
Time: 10:23:46AM

Shire of Jerramungup
Accounts Payable Report

USER: SARAH VAN ELDEN
PAGE: 2

Cheque /EFT No	Date	Name	Invoice Description	Bank Code	INV Amount	Amount
INV 9008635203/08/2018		LANDMARK OPERATIONS LIMITED	Freight on Chlorine Drums		88.00	
EFT15223	04/09/2018	CUTTING EDGES EQUIPMENT PARTS	20 Sets Grader Blades HT Curve GB7634HT	1		2,530.00
INV 3229965	16/08/2018	CUTTING EDGES EQUIPMENT PARTS	20 Sets Grader Blades HT Curve GB7634HT		2,530.00	
EFT15224	04/09/2018	BREMER PRODUCE	Contract Cleaning Services August 2018	1		12,759.10
INV 10	31/08/2018	BREMER PRODUCE	Contract Cleaning Services August 2018		12,759.10	
EFT15225	04/09/2018	CALDWELL LAND SURVEYS	Prepare and lodge WAPC subdivision application for Jacup Fire Shed	1		880.00
INV 0000154423/08/2018		CALDWELL LAND SURVEYS	Prepare and lodge WAPC subdivision application for Jacup Fire Shed		880.00	
EFT15226	04/09/2018	DAVID EDWARDS	CBFCO PAYMENT 2018/2019	1		7,000.00
INV CBFCO P03/09/2018		DAVID EDWARDS	CBFCO PAYMENT 2018/2019		7,000.00	
EFT15227	04/09/2018	CLASSIC FUNDING GROUP	Excess Usage Charges Associated with Photocopier	1		427.86
INV 036956	27/08/2018	CLASSIC FUNDING GROUP	Excess Usage Charges Associated with Photocopier		427.86	
EFT15228	04/09/2018	PERFECT COMPUTER SOLUTIONS PTY LTD (PCS)	3x New PC Towers for CEO, Rates and Accounts and 1x New Monitor	1		5,427.50
INV 23937	30/08/2018	PERFECT COMPUTER SOLUTIONS PTY LTD (PCS)	Set up CEO emails on phone, monthly fee for Daily Monitoring, Management and Resolution for Disaster Recovery Options at site		127.50	
INV 23911	21/08/2018	PERFECT COMPUTER SOLUTIONS PTY LTD (PCS)	3x New PC Towers for CEO, Rates and Accounts and 1x New Monitor		4,450.00	
INV 23912	21/08/2018	PERFECT COMPUTER SOLUTIONS PTY LTD (PCS)	Set up CEO, Accounts and Rates new PC's		467.50	
INV 23608	10/05/2018	PERFECT COMPUTER SOLUTIONS PTY LTD (PCS)	Various IT Support		382.50	
EFT15229	04/09/2018	FIRST HEALTH SERVICES	SERVICE FEE FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2018 PURSUANT TO CLAUSE 5.1 OF THE BUSINESS SERVICES AGREEMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE JERRAMUNGUP MEDICAL CENTRE	1		15,264.73

Date: 05/10/2018
Time: 10:23:46AM

Shire of Jerramungup
Accounts Payable Report

USER: SARAH VAN ELDEN
PAGE: 3

Cheque /EFT No	Date	Name	Invoice Description	Bank Code	INV Amount	Amount
INV 0000811401/09/2018		FIRST HEALTH SERVICES	SERVICE FEE FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2018 PURSUANT TO CLAUSE 5.1 OF THE BUSINESS SERVICES AGREEMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE JERRAMUNGUP MEDICAL CENTRE		15,264.73	
EFT15230	04/09/2018	DROP IN MECH	JP70078: Repairs to Hubs & Bearings, JP008: 260827km Service	1		2,464.00
INV INV-055828/08/2018		DROP IN MECH	Repairs to CBH Dam pump		1,012.00	
INV INV-056129/08/2018		DROP IN MECH	JP70079: repairs to bearings		440.00	
INV INV-055721/08/2018		DROP IN MECH	JP70078: Repairs to Hubs & Bearings, JP008: 260827km Service		1,012.00	
EFT15231	04/09/2018	JERRAMUNGUP AUTO ELECTRICAL & AIR CONDITIONING	JP006: repairs to air-con fault and light fault	1		1,463.55
INV 0000062410/08/2018		JERRAMUNGUP AUTO ELECTRICAL & AIR CONDITIONING	JP008: Repairs to wiring on trailer dolly light		706.20	
INV 0000062624/08/2018		JERRAMUNGUP AUTO ELECTRICAL & AIR CONDITIONING	JP006: repairs to air-con fault and light fault		757.35	
EFT15232	04/09/2018	Bremer Bay Mechanical Pty Ltd	JP0014: 40,000km Service	1		395.00
INV 1300	28/08/2018	Bremer Bay Mechanical Pty Ltd	JP0014: 40,000km Service		395.00	
EFT15233	04/09/2018	Civic Legal	LG Lunch & Learn Workshop EMP 184	1		192.50
INV 503980	15/08/2018	Civic Legal	LG Lunch & Learn Workshop EMP 184		192.50	
EFT15234	04/09/2018	Advertiser Print	DFES Bushfire Act books and FCO booklets	1		743.75
INV 0000861727/08/2018		Advertiser Print	DFES Bushfire Act books and FCO booklets		743.75	
EFT15235	04/09/2018	OZRUSS TRADING CO	JP0010: 4x New Grader Tyres, JP0011: 1x spare grader tyre and 1x tyre disposal	1		9,117.90
INV 3595	26/07/2018	OZRUSS TRADING CO	1TLV361: Tyre Repair		41.80	
INV 3600	19/07/2018	OZRUSS TRADING CO	JP006: Tyre Repair		49.50	
INV 3612	01/07/2018	OZRUSS TRADING CO	JP0010: 4x New Grader Tyres, JP0011: 1x spare grader tyre and 1x tyre disposal		9,026.60	
EFT15236	04/09/2018	HASELL DISTRICT TRADERS	2018/2019 Works Staff Uniform Order	1		3,624.60

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INV 1006132530/08/2018		HASELL DISTRICT TRADERS	EMP 130: 1x Pair of Safety boots		200.00	
INV 1006131930/08/2018		HASELL DISTRICT TRADERS	2018/2019 Works Staff Uniform Order		3,250.75	
INV 1006128628/08/2018		HASELL DISTRICT TRADERS	Various Supplies Ordered for the JMP Depot		40.88	
INV 1006127627/08/2018		HASELL DISTRICT TRADERS	Various Supplies Ordered for the JMP Depot		132.97	
EFT15237	04/09/2018	MOORE STEPHENS	Compilation of the 2018/2019 Annual Budget in Statutory Format	1		7,366.70
INV 308619	30/08/2018	MOORE STEPHENS	Compilation of the 2018/2019 Annual Budget in Statutory Format		7,366.70	
EFT15238	04/09/2018	IGA JERRAMUNGUP	GOODS PURCHASED FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 2018	1		807.26
INV JULY20131/08/2018		IGA JERRAMUNGUP	GOODS PURCHASED FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 2018		807.26	
EFT15239	04/09/2018	BREMER BAY COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRE (CRC)	Planning & Building printing	1		99.84
INV 0001321622/08/2018		BREMER BAY COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRE (CRC)	Planning & Building printing		99.84	
EFT15240	04/09/2018	HARVEY NORMAN	2x iPhone Covers; CEO & DCEO, 1x New iPad Cover DCEO	1		324.89
INV 834176	23/08/2018	HARVEY NORMAN	2x iPhone Covers; CEO & DCEO, 1x New iPad Cover DCEO		324.89	
EFT15241	04/09/2018	TOBRUK TRADERS	Fuel Purchases for the month of August 2018	1		643.45
INV 29229	30/08/2018	TOBRUK TRADERS	Fuel Purchases for the month of August 2018		643.45	
EFT15242	04/09/2018	WESTERN AUSTRALIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION (WALGA)	2018 WALGA Convention - Martin Cuthbert	1		3,950.00
INV I3073123 27/08/2018		WESTERN AUSTRALIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION (WALGA)	Short Course booking - Preparing Agendas & Minutes in LG EMP 185		567.00	
INV I3072530 15/08/2018		WESTERN AUSTRALIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION (WALGA)	2018 WALGA Convention - Cr Rob Lester		910.00	
INV I3072529 15/08/2018		WESTERN AUSTRALIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION (WALGA)	2018 WALGA Convention - Cr Jo Iffla		910.00	
INV I3072528 15/08/2018		WESTERN AUSTRALIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION (WALGA)	2018 WALGA Convention - Martin Cuthbert		1,563.00	
EFT15243	04/09/2018	EASTERN GREAT SOUTHERN PETROLEUM	5000ltrs Diesel Fuel Delivered to JMP Depot	1		12,911.35

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INV I006458	23/08/2018	EASTERN GREAT SOUTHERN PETROLEUM	5000ltrs Diesel Fuel Delivered to JMP Depot		7,437.10	
INV I006467	30/08/2018	EASTERN GREAT SOUTHERN PETROLEUM	3710ltrs Diesel Fuel Delivered to JMP Depot		5,474.25	
EFT15244	04/09/2018	TRISSET BOSS PTY LTD	2000 A4 Rates Notices	1		1,122.00
INV 13201	29/08/2018	TRISSET BOSS PTY LTD	2000 A4 Rates Notices		1,122.00	
EFT15245	04/09/2018	GAIRDNER PROGRESS ASSOCIATION	1/3 Running Costs as per Budget Request	1		780.00
INV 32	16/08/2018	GAIRDNER PROGRESS ASSOCIATION	1/3 Running Costs as per Budget Request		780.00	
EFT15246	04/09/2018	TOLL IPEC	Freight: JR Hersey & PCS	1		704.65
INV 0324	03/08/2018	TOLL IPEC	Freight Charges		10.73	
INV 0326	17/08/2018	TOLL IPEC	Freight: JR Hersey & PCS		654.02	
INV 0323	27/07/2018	TOLL IPEC	Freight DX Print Group		39.90	
EFT15247	04/09/2018	ALBANY WORLD OF CARS (NORTHSIDE MITSUBISHI,MAZDA,HYUNDAI,LANDROVER)	Purchase of 1x new Mitsubishi Triton	1		23,592.10
INV 1478637	31/08/2018	ALBANY WORLD OF CARS (NORTHSIDE MITSUBISHI,MAZDA,HYUNDAI,LANDROVER)	Purchase of 1x new Mitsubishi Triton		23,592.10	
EFT15248	04/09/2018	DAVID CAMPBELL TRANSPORT	Hire of Side Tipper 25/6/18 - 3/8/18 - Lake Magenta Road	1		4,840.00
INV INV-125022	08/2018	DAVID CAMPBELL TRANSPORT	Hire of Side Tipper 25/6/18 - 3/8/18 - Lake Magenta Road		4,840.00	
EFT15249	04/09/2018	Bremer Bay Mechanical Pty Ltd	BOND RETURN FOR BP18-019	2		2,000.00
INV T104	04/09/2018	Bremer Bay Mechanical Pty Ltd	BOND RETURN FOR BP18-019	2	2,000.00	
EFT15250	04/09/2018	WA TREASURY CORPORATION	Loan No. 260 Interest payment -	1		30,726.10
INV 260	04/09/2018	WA TREASURY CORPORATION	Loan No. 260 Interest payment -		30,726.10	
EFT15251	19/09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge up to 3/9/2018	1		4,494.15
INV 5955058703	09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge up to 3/9/2018		4,494.15	

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EFT15252	19/09/2018	TELSTRA	Mobile Phone Charges to 22 August 2018	1		5,863.69
INV 6273833630/08/2018		TELSTRA	Usage Charges to 22/08/2018 & Service & Equip Rental to 22/09/2018		94.94	
INV 4566063622/08/2018		TELSTRA	Mobile Phone Charges to 22 August 2018		4,735.09	
INV 6336244030/08/2018		TELSTRA	Usage Charges up to 22.08.2018		1,033.66	
EFT15253	19/09/2018	CR WILLIAM BAILEY	Councillor Allowance - Pro Rata July to September 2018	1		2,000.00
INV PRORAT03/09/2018		CR WILLIAM BAILEY	Councillor Allowance - Pro Rata July to September 2018		2,000.00	
EFT15254	19/09/2018	AUSTRALIAN COMMUNICATIONS AND MEDIA AUTHORITY (ACMA)	Licence Renewal - Licence 1159654/1	1		44.00
INV 5013242221/08/2018		AUSTRALIAN COMMUNICATIONS AND MEDIA AUTHORITY (ACMA)	Licence Renewal - Licence 1159654/1		44.00	
EFT15255	19/09/2018	HANSON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS PTY LTD	92.40 Tonne 10mm Single Size Aggregate	1		3,938.55
INV 7148209729/08/2018		HANSON CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS PTY LTD	92.40 Tonne 10mm Single Size Aggregate		3,938.55	
EFT15256	19/09/2018	CR JOANNE IFFLA	Deputy President Allowance - Pro Rata July to Spetember 2018	1		2,750.00
INV PRORAT03/09/2018		CR JOANNE IFFLA	Deputy President Allowance - Pro Rata July to Spetember 2018		2,750.00	
EFT15257	19/09/2018	ITVISION	Monthly Rates Processing Services, August 2018	1		3,973.75
INV 30316	31/08/2018	ITVISION	Automatic Email Report for Change of Bank Details in Creditors and Payroll		605.00	
INV 30315	31/08/2018	ITVISION	Create Settlement Statement Template for Rates System		687.50	
INV 30314	31/08/2018	ITVISION	Monthly Rates Processing Services, August 2018		2,681.25	
EFT15258	19/09/2018	ST & J TOMASINI	PAVE INFILLS AROUND LIGHT POLES AT BREMER BAY SKATEPARK	1		1,100.00
INV 225	31/08/2018	ST & J TOMASINI	PAVE INFILLS AROUND LIGHT POLES AT BREMER BAY SKATEPARK		1,100.00	
EFT15259	19/09/2018	ALLTOILETS (WA)	Various parts for portable toilets at Bremer Bay Tip	1		73.17
INV 9521	01/08/2018	ALLTOILETS (WA)	Various parts for portable toilets at Bremer Bay Tip		73.17	

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EFT15260	19/09/2018	CR ROBERT EDWARD LESTER	President Allowance - Pro Rata July to September 2018	1		6,750.00
INV PRORAT03/09/2018		CR ROBERT EDWARD LESTER	President Allowance - Pro Rata July to September 2018		6,750.00	
EFT15261	19/09/2018	BIO DIVERSE SOLUTIONS	50% Progress APZ Presentations	1		1,650.00
INV BDS201804/09/2018		BIO DIVERSE SOLUTIONS	50% Progress APZ Presentations		1,650.00	
EFT15262	19/09/2018	CR REX PARSONS	Councillor Allowance - Pro Rata July to September 2018	1		2,000.00
INV PRORAT03/09/2018		CR REX PARSONS	Councillor Allowance - Pro Rata July to September 2018		2,000.00	
EFT15263	19/09/2018	CLASSIC FUNDING GROUP	Leasing Costs Associated with Photocopier Reference 3M04656513	1		1,657.76
INV 036955	27/08/2018	CLASSIC FUNDING GROUP	Leasing Costs Associated with Photocopier Reference 3M04656513		1,657.76	
EFT15264	19/09/2018	CR JULIE LEENHOUWERS	Councillor Allowance - Pro Rata July to September 2018	1		2,000.00
INV PRORAT03/09/2018		CR JULIE LEENHOUWERS	Councillor Allowance - Pro Rata July to September 2018		2,000.00	
EFT15265	19/09/2018	PERFECT COMPUTER SOLUTIONS PTY LTD (PCS)	Set up new Planning laptop	1		935.00
INV 23974	06/09/2018	PERFECT COMPUTER SOLUTIONS PTY LTD (PCS)	Set up new Planning laptop		935.00	
EFT15266	19/09/2018	DROP IN MECH	JP0085: Various Repairs	1		440.00
INV INV-056302/09/2018		DROP IN MECH	JP0085: Various Repairs		440.00	
EFT15267	19/09/2018	EARTHCARE (AUSTRALIA) PTY PTD	Invoice for Works at Bremer Bay, Skate Park and Landscape Works, Civic Square and Paperbark Park	1		175,885.08
INV INV4375 04/09/2018		EARTHCARE (AUSTRALIA) PTY PTD	Invoice for Works at Bremer Bay, Skate Park and Landscape Works, Civic Square and Paperbark Park		175,885.08	
EFT15268	19/09/2018	CR ANDREW PRICE	Councillor Allowance - Pro Rata July to September 2018	1		2,000.00
INV PRORAT03/09/2018		CR ANDREW PRICE	Councillor Allowance - Pro Rata July to September 2018		2,000.00	
EFT15269	19/09/2018	OZRUSS TRADING CO	JP0010: Grease Cartridge Box	1		221.50

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INV 3695	20/08/2018	OZRUSS TRADING CO	Water Trailer Tyre Repair		49.50	
INV 3668	16/08/2018	OZRUSS TRADING CO	JP0010: Grease Cartridge Box		172.00	
EFT15270	19/09/2018	LANDGATE	Service Fee - Extraction of Rectified Aerial Image	1		138.60
INV 6396972906/09/2018		LANDGATE	Service Fee - Extraction of Rectified Aerial Image		138.60	
EFT15271	19/09/2018	ALBANY ADVERTISER	Advertising for Plant Operator Position 30/08/2018 & 4/09/2018	1		406.40
INV 1692282329/08/2018		ALBANY ADVERTISER	Advertising for Plant Operator Position 30/08/2018 & 4/09/2018		406.40	
EFT15272	19/09/2018	STATE LIBRARY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA	Lost and Damaged Items from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019	1		330.00
INV RI02090314/08/2018		STATE LIBRARY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA	Lost and Damaged Items from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019		330.00	
EFT15273	19/09/2018	ALLAN CAMPBELL & CO	Freight Charges from Bremer Bay to Jerramungup & Return - August 2018	1		110.00
INV AUGUST31/08/2018		ALLAN CAMPBELL & CO	Freight Charges from Bremer Bay to Jerramungup & Return - August 2018		110.00	
EFT15274	19/09/2018	DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES	2018/19 ESL Quarter 1 in Accordance with the Department of Fire and Emergency Services of WA Act 1998	1		29,521.60
INV 147968	21/08/2018	DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES	2018/19 ESL Quarter 1 in Accordance with the Department of Fire and Emergency Services of WA Act 1998		29,521.60	
EFT15275	19/09/2018	SOUTHERN TOOL & FASTENER CO	1x New Bar and Chain for Stihl Chainsaw	1		138.75
INV 1104681923/08/2018		SOUTHERN TOOL & FASTENER CO	1x New Bar and Chain for Stihl Chainsaw		138.75	
EFT15276	19/09/2018	BREMER BAY RURAL & HARDWARE	Goods Purchased for the month of July 2018	1		199.23
INV JULY 20131/07/2018		BREMER BAY RURAL & HARDWARE	Goods Purchased for the month of July 2018		199.23	
EFT15277	19/09/2018	PACIFIC BRANDS - THE WORKWEAR GROUP	Uniform Order 2018/2019 - Emp 94	1		123.70
INV 1075083614/08/2018		PACIFIC BRANDS - THE WORKWEAR GROUP	Uniform Order 2018/2019 - Emp 94		123.70	
EFT15278	19/09/2018	ASH-MON LAWN MOWING SERVICE	Bremer Bay Transfer Station 24/8/2018 - 5/9/2018	1		840.00
INV 3068	05/09/2018	ASH-MON LAWN MOWING SERVICE	Bremer Bay Transfer Station 24/8/2018 - 5/9/2018		840.00	

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EFT15279	19/09/2018	TOBRUK TRADERS	Agust 2018 Stationary Order	1		600.45
INV 29292	31/08/2018	TOBRUK TRADERS	Catering for AIMS Awareness and LEMC		270.00	
INV 29311	05/09/2018	TOBRUK TRADERS	Agust 2018 Stationary Order		330.45	
EFT15280	19/09/2018	EASTERN GREAT SOUTHERN PETROLEUM	Retail Customer Fuel Cards August 2018	1		3,124.61
INV AUGUST31/08/2018		EASTERN GREAT SOUTHERN PETROLEUM	Retail Customer Fuel Cards August 2018		3,121.86	
INV I519449	06/09/2018	EASTERN GREAT SOUTHERN PETROLEUM	JP0016: 1x New Fuel Card		2.75	
EFT15281	19/09/2018	BUILDING COMMISSION - Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS)	Building Service Levy Fee August 2018	1		796.96
INV AUGUST05/09/2018		BUILDING COMMISSION - Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS)	Building Service Levy Fee August 2018		796.96	
EFT15282	19/09/2018	JERRAMUNGUP COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRE (CRC)	Emailed Subscription to the Jerry Journal 2018/2019	1		20.00
INV 0000709420/06/2018		JERRAMUNGUP COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRE (CRC)	Emailed Subscription to the Jerry Journal 2018/2019		20.00	
EFT15283	19/09/2018	BLACKWOODS	5x Pairs Phynomic foam gloves size 11	1		41.63
INV PE4854Q23/08/2018		BLACKWOODS	5x Pairs Phynomic foam gloves size 11		26.02	
INV PE4446Q20/08/2018		BLACKWOODS	3x pairs phynomic foam gloves size 9		15.61	
EFT15284	19/09/2018	DAVID CAMPBELL TRANSPORT	Gravel Pushing on Bailey'Propert on Fence Road 19/08/2018 - 23/08/2018	1		8,580.00
INV INV-125123/08/2018		DAVID CAMPBELL TRANSPORT	Gravel Pushing on Bailey'Propert on Fence Road 19/08/2018 - 23/08/2018		8,580.00	
EFT15285	19/09/2018	GREAT SOUTHERN TOYOTA	Sale of 2x Toyota Kluger (DCEO Vehicle & Doctor Vehicle) and purchase of 1x Toyota Prado (DCEO)	1		8,851.73
INV RI31002507/09/2018		GREAT SOUTHERN TOYOTA	Sale of 2x Toyota Kluger (DCEO Vehicle & Doctor Vehicle) and purchase of 1x Toyota Prado (DCEO)		8,851.73	
EFT15286	21/09/2018	AUSTRALIAN TAXATION OFFICE	August 2018 BAS	1		14,828.00
INV AUG 18	31/08/2018	AUSTRALIAN TAXATION OFFICE	August 2018 BAS		14,828.00	

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EFT15287	27/09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge 12/07/2018 - 10/09/2018	1		9,342.85
INV 50182692	10/09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge 12/07/2018 - 10/09/2018		813.80	
INV 94996670	10/09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge 12/07/2018 - 10/09/2018		116.05	
INV 96679212	10/09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge 12/07/2018 - 10/09/2018		404.60	
INV 71904251	10/09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge 12/07/2018 - 10/09/2018		335.35	
INV 80416711	10/09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge 12/07/2018 - 10/09/2018		282.95	
INV 23202565	10/09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge 12/07/2018 - 10/09/2018		184.65	
INV 93593099	10/09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge 12/07/2018 - 10/09/2018		803.15	
INV 21286444	10/09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge 12/07/2018 - 10/09/2018		1,643.25	
INV 51389923	10/09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge 12/07/2018 - 10/09/2018		102.45	
INV 94244355	10/09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge 12/07/2018 - 10/09/2018		235.10	
INV 96816075	11/09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge 13/07/2018 - 11/09/2018		97.80	
INV 18466245	10/09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge 12/07/2018 - 10/09/2018		917.95	
INV 27866890	10/09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge 12/07/2018 - 10/09/2018		529.10	
INV 29413948	18/09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge 13/07/2018 - 18/09/2018		165.90	
INV 96520531	19/09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge 10/07/2018 - 19/09/2018		132.90	
INV 21040725	19/09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge 24/07/2018 - 19/09/2018		106.25	
INV 90686845	19/09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge 10/07/2018 - 19/09/2018		108.10	
INV 98332155	11/09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge 13/07/2018 - 11/09/2018		961.35	
INV 65990524	11/09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge 13/07/2018 - 11/09/2018		190.65	
INV 10124099	11/09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge 13/07/2018 - 11/09/2018		147.40	
INV 20420335	11/09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge 13/07/2018 - 11/09/2018		374.90	
INV 96473025	11/09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge 13/07/2018 - 11/09/2018		340.30	
INV 11301811	10/09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge 12/07/2018 - 10/09/2018		212.70	
INV 25619689	10/09/2018	SYNERGY	Supply Charge 12/07/2018 - 10/09/2018		136.20	

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EFT15288	27/09/2018	TELSTRA	SMS Text Messaging Service	1		20.90
INV 4566063702	09/2018	TELSTRA	SMS Text Messaging Service		20.90	
EFT15289	27/09/2018	DIGGAWEST & EARTHPARTS WA	1x Auger, 1x Pilot & 2x Teeth	1		715.55
INV 49359	21/09/2018	DIGGAWEST & EARTHPARTS WA	1x Auger, 1x Pilot & 2x Teeth		715.55	
EFT15290	27/09/2018	LANDMARK OPERATIONS LIMITED	Gladiator CT 20ltrs	1		101.54
INV 9009395427	08/2018	LANDMARK OPERATIONS LIMITED	Gladiator CT 20ltrs		101.54	
EFT15291	27/09/2018	BIO DIVERSE SOLUTIONS	100% Progress Invoice Bushfire Dataset Review Jerramungup & Bremer Bay Townsites	1		2,525.00
INV BDS201821	09/2018	BIO DIVERSE SOLUTIONS	100% Progress Invoice Bushfire Dataset Review Jerramungup & Bremer Bay Townsites		2,525.00	
EFT15292	27/09/2018	BN GRADER SERVICES	Contract Grader Services - Maintenance Grading	1		9,108.00
INV 3110	20/09/2018	BN GRADER SERVICES	Contract Grader Services - Maintenance Grading		9,108.00	
EFT15293	27/09/2018	WOODLANDS DISTRIBUTORS & AGENCIES P/L	Carton of OXO300 Dog Waste Bags	1		163.90
INV JER1-00320	09/2018	WOODLANDS DISTRIBUTORS & AGENCIES P/L	Carton of OXO300 Dog Waste Bags		163.90	
EFT15294	27/09/2018	HEWER CONSULTING SERVICES	Consulting Services: AGRN743 - Flooding in Western Australia (Jan-Feb 2017)	1		782.10
INV 1381	19/09/2018	HEWER CONSULTING SERVICES	Consulting Services: AGRN743 - Flooding in Western Australia (Jan-Feb 2017)		782.10	
EFT15295	27/09/2018	DROP IN MECH	JP0010: Remove Broken Pipe for Diff and replace	1		646.14
INV INV-056817	09/2018	DROP IN MECH	JP0010: Remove Broken Pipe for Diff and replace		382.14	
INV INV-056613	09/2018	DROP IN MECH	JP003: 30,477km Service		264.00	
EFT15296	27/09/2018	SOUTH REGIONAL TAFE	Course Fees for EMP 182	1		2,925.00
INV I0006089	17/09/2018	SOUTH REGIONAL TAFE	Course Fees for: EMP 172		975.00	
INV I0006079	14/09/2018	SOUTH REGIONAL TAFE	Course Fees for EMP 182		1,950.00	

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Cheque /EFT No	Date	Name	Invoice Description	Bank Code	INV Amount	Amount
EFT15297	27/09/2018	CLEANAWAY WASTE MANAGEMENT LIMITED	Refuse Collections for the month of August 2018	1		27,984.10
INV 9820947	31/08/2018	CLEANAWAY WASTE MANAGEMENT LIMITED	Additional Monthly Services August 2018		261.92	
INV 9817568	31/08/2018	CLEANAWAY WASTE MANAGEMENT LIMITED	Transfer Station Bin Rental		8,253.85	
INV 9820846	31/08/2018	CLEANAWAY WASTE MANAGEMENT LIMITED	Refuse Collections for the month of August 2018		10,478.93	
INV 9820946	31/08/2018	CLEANAWAY WASTE MANAGEMENT LIMITED	Recycle Services for the month of August 2018		8,989.40	
EFT15298	27/09/2018	EARTHCARE (AUSTRALIA) PTY PTD	Invoice for Works at Bremer Bay, Skate Park and Landscape Works Civic Square & Paperbark Park	1		33,585.04
INV INV-437821	09/2018	EARTHCARE (AUSTRALIA) PTY PTD	Invoice for Works at Bremer Bay, Skate Park and Landscape Works Civic Square & Paperbark Park		33,585.04	
EFT15299	27/09/2018	DOWN TO EARTH TRAINING & ASSESSING	BWTM Refresher Course & Chainsaw Refresher Course	1		2,239.68
INV 0002800621	09/2018	DOWN TO EARTH TRAINING & ASSESSING	BWTM Refresher Course & Chainsaw Refresher Course		2,239.68	
EFT15300	27/09/2018	Wellstead Community Resource Centre	Full Page Colour Advertisement in September 2018 Whisperer	1		40.00
INV 0000341631	08/2018	Wellstead Community Resource Centre	Full Page Colour Advertisement in September 2018 Whisperer		40.00	
EFT15301	27/09/2018	ALBANY V BELT & RUBBER SPEC.	Large Bag of Rags	1		35.08
INV IN27479812	09/2018	ALBANY V BELT & RUBBER SPEC.	Large Bag of Rags		35.08	
EFT15302	27/09/2018	AUSTRALIA POST	Postage for the Month of August 2018	1		169.40
INV 1007804803	09/2018	AUSTRALIA POST	Postage for the Month of August 2018		169.40	
EFT15303	27/09/2018	JERRAMUNGUP TRANSPORT	Freight: Cutting Edges & Jason Signmakers	1		218.26
INV INV-125431	08/2018	JERRAMUNGUP TRANSPORT	Freight: Cutting Edges & Jason Signmakers		218.26	
EFT15304	27/09/2018	LANDGATE	Mining Tenements Chargeable - Schedule M2018/4 Dated 05/07/2018 - 06/08/2018	1		39.00
INV 342399-1	03/09/2018	LANDGATE	Mining Tenements Chargeable - Schedule M2018/4 Dated 05/07/2018 - 06/08/2018		39.00	

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Cheque /EFT No	Date	Name	Invoice Description	Bank Code	INV Amount	Amount
EFT15305	27/09/2018	JERRAMUNGUP ENTERPRISES	JP008: Various Hoses & Fittings	1		531.71
INV 0007716914/09/2018		JERRAMUNGUP ENTERPRISES	JP0085: Filter		16.23	
INV 0007718416/08/2018		JERRAMUNGUP ENTERPRISES	JP008: Various Parts / Supplies		196.86	
INV 0007717314/08/2018		JERRAMUNGUP ENTERPRISES	JP004: Various Materials		73.10	
INV 0007718816/08/2018		JERRAMUNGUP ENTERPRISES	JP008: Various Hoses & Fittings		229.76	
INV 0007720120/08/2018		JERRAMUNGUP ENTERPRISES	Various Goods Purchased		15.76	
EFT15306	27/09/2018	JERRAMUNGUP HOTEL	Accommodation expenses for BWTM & Chainsaw Training	1		238.00
INV 1627	21/09/2018	JERRAMUNGUP HOTEL	Accommodation expenses for BWTM & Chainsaw Training		238.00	
EFT15307	27/09/2018	JASON SIGNMAKERS	1x Street Sign Stating Mini Golf & Kiosk	1		64.90
INV 190185	31/08/2018	JASON SIGNMAKERS	1x Street Sign Stating Mini Golf & Kiosk		64.90	
EFT15308	27/09/2018	FULTON HOGAN INDUSTRIES PTY LTD	Install Red Raised Pavement Markers Along Bremer / Boxwood Road	1		1,650.00
INV 1210443321/09/2018		FULTON HOGAN INDUSTRIES PTY LTD	Install Red Raised Pavement Markers Along Bremer / Boxwood Road		1,650.00	
EFT15309	27/09/2018	BREMER BAY RESORT	Accommodation and meals for Roald Van Dyk for 1 night	1		198.50
INV 1177-34917/08/2018		BREMER BAY RESORT	Accommodation and meals for Roald Van Dyk for 1 night		198.50	
EFT15310	27/09/2018	BOC GASES	Argoshield & Oxygen Medical C Size	1		17.15
INV 5004159729/08/2018		BOC GASES	Argoshield & Oxygen Medical C Size		17.15	
EFT15311	27/09/2018	JERRAMUNGUP SPORTS CLUB INC	Electricity Charges for Jerramungup Entertainment Centre 23/07/2018 - 18/09/2018	1		364.91
INV 0000111718/09/2018		JERRAMUNGUP SPORTS CLUB INC	Electricity Charges for Jerramungup Entertainment Centre 23/07/2018 - 18/09/2018		364.91	
EFT15313	27/09/2018	BREMER BAY RURAL & HARDWARE	Various Goods Purchased for the month of August 2018	1		511.40
INV AUGUST31/08/2018		BREMER BAY RURAL & HARDWARE	Various Goods Purchased for the month of August 2018		511.40	

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Cheque /EFT No	Date	Name	Invoice Description	Bank Code	INV Amount	Amount
EFT15314	27/09/2018	BREMER BAY COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRE (CRC)	Printing for the Month of August 2018	1		23.83
INV 0001324812	09/2018	BREMER BAY COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRE (CRC)	Printing for the Month of August 2018		23.83	
EFT15315	27/09/2018	ASH-MON LAWN MOWING SERVICE	Bremer Bay Transfer Station 7/9/18-19/9/18 & Mowing @ Pelican Park	1		1,040.00
INV 3069	19/09/2018	ASH-MON LAWN MOWING SERVICE	Bremer Bay Transfer Station 7/9/18-19/9/18 & Mowing @ Pelican Park		1,040.00	
EFT15316	27/09/2018	HARVEY NORMAN	1x New Laptop, 1x New Mouse & 1x New Keyboard	1		1,605.00
INV 835052	30/08/2018	HARVEY NORMAN	1x New Laptop, 1x New Mouse & 1x New Keyboard		1,605.00	
EFT15317	27/09/2018	BEST OFFICE SYSTEMS	Replaced PCU & Feed Rollers on Photocopier to remove black lines while printing	1		88.00
INV 545098	17/08/2018	BEST OFFICE SYSTEMS	Replaced PCU & Feed Rollers on Photocopier to remove black lines while printing		88.00	
EFT15318	27/09/2018	EASTERN GREAT SOUTHERN PETROLEUM	3710ltrs Diesel Fuel Delivered to JMP Depot	1		14,933.92
INV I006491	13/09/2018	EASTERN GREAT SOUTHERN PETROLEUM	3710ltrs Diesel Fuel Delivered to JMP Depot		5,772.57	
INV I006482	06/09/2018	EASTERN GREAT SOUTHERN PETROLEUM	3100ltrs Diesel Fuel Delivered to JMP Depot		4,708.18	
INV AUGUST04	09/2018	EASTERN GREAT SOUTHERN PETROLEUM	JP0085: 2x 5Ltr Magnatec 10W40		96.51	
INV I006504	20/09/2018	EASTERN GREAT SOUTHERN PETROLEUM	2800ltrs Diesel Fuel Delivered to JMP Depot		4,356.66	
EFT15319	27/09/2018	JERRAMUNGUP COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRE (CRC)	Provision of Library Services October to December 2018	1		7,075.00
INV 0000724619	09/2018	JERRAMUNGUP COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRE (CRC)	Cleaning Contract August 2018		750.00	
INV 0000724719	09/2018	JERRAMUNGUP COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRE (CRC)	Provision of Library Services October to December 2018		6,325.00	
EFT15320	27/09/2018	G & M DETERGENTS	3x Handtowel Dispensers, 3x Soap Dispensers, 3x Toilet Roll Dispensers	1		522.00
INV 24790	07/09/2018	G & M DETERGENTS	3x Handtowel Dispensers, 3x Soap Dispensers, 3x Toilet Roll Dispensers		522.00	

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Cheque /EFT No	Date	Name	Invoice Description	Bank Code	INV Amount	Amount
EFT15321	27/09/2018	ALBANY LOCK SERVICE & SUPERIOR SECURITY	Various Keys for Public Standpipes	1		294.20
INV 0000885318/09/2018		ALBANY LOCK SERVICE & SUPERIOR SECURITY	Various Keys for Public Standpipes		198.20	
INV 0000885218/09/2018		ALBANY LOCK SERVICE & SUPERIOR SECURITY	Various new keys for Jerramungup Hall		96.00	
EFT15322	27/09/2018	TOLL IPEC	Freight - Best Office Systems	1		44.29
INV 0328	07/09/2018	TOLL IPEC	Freight - Best Office Systems		25.03	
INV 0327	31/08/2018	TOLL IPEC	Freight - Triset Boss		19.26	
EFT15323	27/09/2018	MARSHALL MOWERS	2 Sets of Mower Blades	1		228.00
INV 22880#6	12/09/2018	MARSHALL MOWERS	2 Sets of Mower Blades		228.00	
28167	04/09/2018	COMMISSIONER OF POLICE	Corporate Licence - Rifle Bolt Action repeater	1		126.00
INV 0999083805/08/2018		COMMISSIONER OF POLICE	Corporate Licence - Rifle Bolt Action repeater		126.00	
28168	19/09/2018	CR BRUCE TREVASKIS	Councillor Allowance - Pro Rata July to Spetember 2018	1		2,000.00
INV PRORAT03/09/2018		CR BRUCE TREVASKIS	Councillor Allowance - Pro Rata July to Spetember 2018		2,000.00	
28169	27/09/2018	CANNING BRIDGE AUTO LODGE	EMP178: Accommodation for Training	1		440.00
INV 0001872514/09/2018		CANNING BRIDGE AUTO LODGE	EMP178: Accommodation for Training		440.00	
DD15805.1	05/09/2018	WA SUPER (WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER PLAN)	Payroll deductions	1		9,775.05
INV SUPER	05/09/2018	WA SUPER (WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER PLAN)	Superannuation contributions	1	7,088.74	
INV DEDUCT05/09/2018		WA SUPER (WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER PLAN)	Payroll deductions	1	390.72	
INV DEDUCT05/09/2018		WA SUPER (WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER PLAN)	Payroll deductions	1	295.36	
INV DEDUCT05/09/2018		WA SUPER (WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER PLAN)	Payroll deductions	1	321.24	
INV DEDUCT05/09/2018		WA SUPER (WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER PLAN)	Payroll deductions	1	1,478.99	

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Cheque /EFT No	Date	Name	Invoice Description	Bank Code	INV Amount	Amount
INV DEDUCT	05/09/2018	WA SUPER (WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER PLAN)	Payroll deductions	1	200.00	
DD15805.2	05/09/2018	BT SUPER FOR LIFE	Superannuation contributions	1		468.82
INV DEDUCT	05/09/2018	BT SUPER FOR LIFE	Payroll deductions	1	181.48	
INV SUPER	05/09/2018	BT SUPER FOR LIFE	Superannuation contributions	1	287.34	
DD15805.3	05/09/2018	PRIME SUPER	Superannuation contributions	1		585.66
INV DEDUCT	05/09/2018	PRIME SUPER	Payroll deductions	1	143.43	
INV SUPER	05/09/2018	PRIME SUPER	Superannuation contributions	1	442.23	
DD15805.4	05/09/2018	AUSTRALIAN SUPER	Superannuation contributions	1		233.01
INV SUPER	05/09/2018	AUSTRALIAN SUPER	Superannuation contributions	1	233.01	
DD15805.5	05/09/2018	BT SUPER FOR LIFE	Superannuation contributions	1		272.22
INV SUPER	05/09/2018	BT SUPER FOR LIFE	Superannuation contributions	1	272.22	
DD15805.6	05/09/2018	CBUS SUPERANNUATION FUND	Superannuation contributions	1		59.82
INV SUPER	05/09/2018	CBUS SUPERANNUATION FUND	Superannuation contributions	1	59.82	
DD15807.1	04/09/2018	SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP	CHANGE OF PLATES JP0021	1		26.85
INV PLATEC	04/09/2018	SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP	CHANGE OF PLATES JP0021	1	26.85	
DD15807.2	06/09/2018	SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP	PLATE CHANGE 1GPI746 TO JP0021	1		17.70
INV PLATE C	06/09/2018	SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP	PLATE CHANGE 1GPI746 TO JP0021	1	17.70	
DD15816.1	19/09/2018	WA SUPER (WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER PLAN)	Payroll deductions	1		10,199.17
INV SUPER	19/09/2018	WA SUPER (WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER PLAN)	Superannuation contributions	1	7,439.55	
INV DEDUCT	19/09/2018	WA SUPER (WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER PLAN)	Payroll deductions	1	295.36	

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Cheque /EFT No	Date	Name	Invoice Description	Bank Code	INV Amount	Amount
INV DEDUCT	19/09/2018	WA SUPER (WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER PLAN)	Payroll deductions	1	321.81	
INV DEDUCT	19/09/2018	WA SUPER (WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER PLAN)	Payroll deductions	1	1,551.73	
INV DEDUCT	19/09/2018	WA SUPER (WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER PLAN)	Payroll deductions	1	200.00	
INV DEDUCT	19/09/2018	WA SUPER (WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPER PLAN)	Payroll deductions	1	390.72	
DD15816.2	19/09/2018	BT SUPER FOR LIFE	Superannuation contributions	1		468.82
INV DEDUCT	19/09/2018	BT SUPER FOR LIFE	Payroll deductions	1	181.48	
INV SUPER	19/09/2018	BT SUPER FOR LIFE	Superannuation contributions	1	287.34	
DD15816.3	19/09/2018	PRIME SUPER	Superannuation contributions	1		585.66
INV DEDUCT	19/09/2018	PRIME SUPER	Payroll deductions	1	143.43	
INV SUPER	19/09/2018	PRIME SUPER	Superannuation contributions	1	442.23	
DD15816.4	19/09/2018	AUSTRALIAN SUPER	Superannuation contributions	1		233.51
INV SUPER	19/09/2018	AUSTRALIAN SUPER	Superannuation contributions	1	233.51	
DD15816.5	19/09/2018	BT SUPER FOR LIFE	Superannuation contributions	1		272.22
INV SUPER	19/09/2018	BT SUPER FOR LIFE	Superannuation contributions	1	272.22	
DD15819.1	20/09/2018	SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP	Emp 127: 5 Year Drivers Licence Renewal	1		149.50
INV EMP127	19/09/2018	SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP	Emp 127: 5 Year Drivers Licence Renewal	1	149.50	
DD15819.2	19/09/2018	SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP	Emp 112: 1 year Drivers Licence Renewal	1		44.05
INV EMP112	18/09/2018	SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP	Emp 112: 1 year Drivers Licence Renewal	1	44.05	
DD15819.3	22/09/2018	SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP	Emp 23: 1 year Drivers Licence Renewal	1		44.05
INV EMP23	21/09/2018	SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP	Emp 23: 1 year Drivers Licence Renewal	1	44.05	
DD15819.4	18/09/2018	SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP	Reissue of JP0036 for new DCEO Vehicle	1		17.70

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Accounts Payable Report

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Cheque /EFT No	Date	Name	Invoice Description	Bank Code	INV Amount	Amount
INV REISSUE17/09/2018		SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP	Reissue of JP0036 for new DCEO Vehicle	1	17.70	
DD15839.1	27/09/2018	BANKWEST	CREDIT CARD PAYMENT 29/08/2018 - 27/09/2018	1		1,573.49
INV CC29.8.127/09/2018		BANKWEST	CREDIT CARD PAYMENT 29/08/2018 - 27/09/2018	1	1,573.49	

REPORT TOTALS

Bank Code	Bank Name	TOTAL
1	MUNICIPAL 5332607	592,603.42
2	TRUST BANK 0042691	2,000.00
TOTAL		594,603.42

Credit Card Payment 29/08/2018 - 27/09/2018

GLA/JOB No.	GL Description	Amount	Date	Comment	Amount
PC31	JP0036 - DCEO TOYOTA KLUGER	\$147.59	29/08/2018	Fuel Purchased	\$50.00
			7/09/2018	Fuel Purchased	\$47.59
			12/09/2018	Fuel Purchased	\$50.00
					\$147.59
11405000.520	Expenses relating to Administration MUN	\$129.95	1/09/2018	Westnet	\$129.95
					\$129.95
A855	Bremer Bay Skate Park	\$122.00	3/09/2018	OzStickerPrinting - Stickers for Skate Park	\$122.00
					\$122.00
11405050	Travel & Accommodation - Admin MUN	\$198.00	6/09/2018	Wyndham South Pacific	\$198.00
					\$198.00
10706000	Expenses Relating to Preventative Services - Other MUN	\$39.00	10/09/2018	1x USB wifi for Doctor's Surgery	\$39.00
					\$39.00
11405110	Staff Uniform - Admin MUN	\$12.95	15/09/2018	1x Hi-Vis jacket	\$12.95
					\$12.95
11405070	Training Expenses - Admin MUN	\$924.00	19/09/2018	Pool Operations Training Course	\$924.00
					\$924.00

Total **\$1,573.49**

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SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

(Containing the Statement of Financial Activity)

For the Period Ended 30 September 2018

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS 1996

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SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP
Information Summary
For the Period Ended 30 September 2018

Key Information

Report Purpose

This report is prepared to meet the requirements of *Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996, Regulation 34*.

Overview

Summary reports and graphical progressive graphs are provided on pages 2 - 3.

Statement of Financial Activity by reporting program

Is presented on page 5 and shows a surplus as at 30 September 2018 of \$4,359,867.

Items of Significance

The material variance adopted by the Shire of Jerramungup for the 2018/19 year is \$10,000 or 10% whichever is the greater. The following selected items have been highlighted due to the amount of the variance to the budget or due to the nature of the revenue/expenditure. A full listing and explanation of all items considered of material variance is disclosed in Note 2.

	% Collected / Completed	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual
Significant Projects				
Bremer Bay Civic Square Construction	95%	\$ 323,816	\$ 80,955	\$ 308,421
Bremer Bay Skate Park	83%	\$ 55,082	\$ 13,770	\$ 45,487
Paperbark Park Redevelopment	71%	\$ 132,361	\$ 33,090	\$ 93,989
Seniors Independent Living & Key Worker Accommodation Project	2%	\$ 2,682,484	\$ 670,620	\$ 45,487
Grants, Subsidies and Contributions				
Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	35%	\$ 1,078,873	\$ 130,522	\$ 382,748
Non-operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	15%	\$ 2,824,604	\$ 488,374	\$ 415,007
	20%	\$ 3,903,477	\$ 618,896	\$ 797,755
Rates Levied	101%	\$ 3,280,348	\$ 3,280,348	\$ 3,329,493

% Compares current ytd actuals to annual budget

Financial Position		This Time Last Year	Current
Adjusted Net Current Assets	114%	\$ 3,822,983	\$ 4,359,866
Cash and Equivalent - Unrestricted	113%	\$ 2,485,681	\$ 2,797,287
Cash and Equivalent - Restricted	107%	\$ 1,394,124	\$ 1,486,296
Receivables - Rates	102%	\$ 1,380,227	\$ 1,401,868
Receivables - Other	327%	\$ 39,777	\$ 130,034
Payables	32%	\$ 721,561	\$ 227,616

% Compares current ytd actuals to prior year actuals at the same time

Note: The Statements and accompanying notes are prepared based on all transactions recorded at the time of preparation and may vary due to transactions being processed for the reporting period after the date of preparation.

Preparation

Prepared by: Charmaine Solomon

Reviewed by: Martin Cuthbert

Date prepared: 8th October 2018

SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
(By Nature or Type)
For the Period Ended 30 September 2018

	Note	Amended Annual Budget \$	Amended YTD Budget \$	YTD Actual (b) \$	Var. \$ (b)-(a)	Var. % (b)-(a)/(a)	Var.
					\$	%	
Opening Funding Surplus (Deficit)	3	1,485,152	1,485,152	1,490,795	5,643	0%	
Revenue from operating activities							
Rates	9	3,280,348	3,280,348	3,329,493	49,145	1%	
Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	11	1,078,873	138,022	384,377	246,355	178%	▲
Fees and Charges		801,051	521,155	555,299	34,144	7%	
Interest Earnings		76,400	19,100	23,900	4,800	25%	
Other Revenue		78,029	6,000	6,139	139	2%	
Profit on Disposal of Assets	8	65,027	0	0	0		
		5,379,728	3,964,625	4,299,209			
Expenditure from operating activities							
Employee Costs		(1,947,406)	(486,789)	(378,610)	108,179	22%	▲
Materials and Contracts		(1,981,151)	(656,370)	(337,926)	318,444	49%	▲
Utility Charges		(187,058)	(46,669)	(43,548)	3,121	7%	
Depreciation on Non-Current Assets		(1,796,522)	(176,778)	(228,996)	(52,218)	(30%)	▼
Interest Expenses		(44,786)	(10,807)	3,158	13,965	129%	▲
Insurance Expenses		(224,770)	(56,094)	(97,490)	(41,396)	(74%)	▼
Other Expenditure		(240,425)	(200,640)	(52,752)	147,888	74%	▲
Loss on Disposal of Assets	8	(175,948)	(43,985)	(46,440)	(2,455)	(6%)	
		(6,598,066)	(1,678,132)	(1,182,604)			
Operating activities excluded from budget							
Add back Depreciation		1,895,006	176,778	228,996	52,218	30%	▲
Adjust (Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposal	8	110,921	43,985	46,440	2,455	6%	
Adjust Provisions and Accruals			0	25,903	25,903		▲
Amount attributable to operating activities		787,589	2,507,256	3,417,944			
Investing activities							
Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	11	2,824,604	488,374	415,007	(73,367)	(15%)	▼
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	8	607,000	151,750	154,727	2,977	2%	
Land Held for Resale		0	0	0	0		
Land and Buildings	13	(2,915,234)	(728,808)	(127)	728,681	100%	▲
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	13	(2,273,686)	(568,449)	(344,736)	223,713	39%	▲
Infrastructure Assets - Public Facilities	13	(511,259)	(127,815)	(447,896)	(320,081)	(250%)	▼
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths	13	(61,034)	(15,261)	(17,362)	(2,101)	(14%)	
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage	13	0	0	0	0		
Plant and Equipment	13	(495,225)	(123,810)	(268,561)	(144,751)	(117%)	▼
Furniture and Equipment	13	(15,117)	(3,780)	(10,577)	(6,797)	(180%)	
Amount attributable to investing activities		(2,839,951)	(927,799)	(519,526)			
Financing Activities							
Proceeds from New Debentures		500,000	0	0	0		
Transfer from Reserves	7	903,830	0	0	0		
Advances to Community Groups		0	0	0	0		
Repayment of Debentures	10	(224,406)	(56,102)	(25,083)	31,019	55%	▲
Transfer to Reserves	7	(612,214)	(153,054)	(4,263)	148,791	97%	▲
Amount attributable to financing activities		567,210	(209,155)	(29,346)			
Closing Funding Surplus (Deficit)	3	(0)	2,855,454	4,359,867	1,504,413	53%	▲

Indicates a variance between Year to Date (YTD) Budget and YTD Actual data as per the adopted materiality threshold.

Refer to Note 2 for an explanation of the reasons for the variance.

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and notes.

SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
(Statutory Reporting Program)
For the Period Ended 30 September 2018

	Note	Amended Annual Budget	Amended YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. \$ (b)-(a)	Var. % (b)-(a)/(a)	Var.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	%	
Opening Funding Surplus(Deficit)	3	1,485,152	1,485,152	1,490,795	5,643	0%	
Revenue from operating activities							
Governance		0	0	1,173	1,173		
General Purpose Funding - Rates	9	3,280,348	3,280,348	3,329,493	49,145	1%	
General Purpose Funding - Other		720,644	24,388	193,169	168,781	692%	▲
Law, Order and Public Safety		236,321	19,167	24,921	5,754	30%	
Health		7,363	0	3,118	3,118		
Education and Welfare		1,088	270	368	98	36%	
Housing		129,233	32,298	29,416	(2,882)	(9%)	
Community Amenities		578,085	429,436	465,207	35,771	8%	
Recreation and Culture		12,911	10,394	55,643	45,249	435%	▲
Transport		126,500	93,624	160,388	66,764	71%	▲
Economic Services		61,895	15,462	7,085	(8,377)	(54%)	
Other Property and Services		225,340	59,201	29,229	(29,972)	(51%)	▼
		5,379,728	3,964,588	4,299,209			
Expenditure from operating activities							
Governance		(393,160)	(257,537)	(75,967)	181,570	71%	▲
General Purpose Funding		(125,603)	(32,763)	(17,473)	15,290	47%	▲
Law, Order and Public Safety		(617,322)	(161,896)	(102,503)	59,393	37%	▲
Health		(269,267)	(67,179)	(78,970)	(11,791)	(18%)	▼
Education and Welfare		(84,569)	(23,361)	(18,144)	5,217	22%	▲
Housing		(224,912)	(64,319)	(26,964)	37,355	58%	▲
Community Amenities		(1,384,383)	(355,714)	(209,924)	145,790	41%	▲
Recreation and Culture		(778,096)	(262,244)	(276,448)	(14,204)	(5%)	
Transport		(2,491,922)	(373,537)	(183,006)	190,531	51%	▲
Economic Services		(90,208)	(40,751)	(47,523)	(6,772)	(17%)	
Other Property and Services		(138,624)	(38,831)	(145,682)	(106,851)	(275%)	▼
		(6,598,066)	(1,678,132)	(1,182,604)			
Operating activities excluded from budget							
Add back Depreciation		1,895,006	176,778	228,996	52,218	30%	▲
Adjust (Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposal	8	110,921	43,985	46,440	2,455	6%	
Adjust Provisions and Accruals		0	0	25,903	25,903		▲
Amount attributable to operating activities		787,589	2,507,219	3,417,944			
Investing Activities							
Non-operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	11	2,824,604	488,374	415,007	(73,367)	(15%)	▼
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	8	607,000	151,750	154,727	2,977	2%	
Land Held for Resale		0	0	0	0		
Land and Buildings	13	(2,915,234)	(728,808)	(127)	728,681	100%	▲
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	13	(2,273,686)	(568,449)	(344,736)	223,713	39%	▲
Infrastructure Assets - Public Facilities	13	(511,259)	(127,815)	(447,896)	(320,081)	(250%)	▼
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths	13	(61,034)	(15,261)	(17,362)	(2,101)	(14%)	
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage	13	0	0	0	0		
Plant and Equipment	13	(495,225)	(123,810)	(268,561)	(144,751)	(117%)	▼
Furniture and Equipment	13	(15,117)	(3,780)	(10,577)	(6,797)	(180%)	
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Financing Activities							
Proceeds from New Debentures		500,000	0	0	0		
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Amount attributable to financing activities		567,210	(209,155)	(29,346)			
Closing Funding Surplus(Deficit)	3	(1)	2,855,417	4,359,867			

Indicates a variance between Year to Date (YTD) Budget and YTD Actual data as per the adopted materiality threshold.
Refer to Note 2 for an explanation of the reasons for the variance.

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and notes.

SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2018

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Accounting

This statement comprises a special purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (as they apply to local governments and not-for-profit entities), Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, the Local Government Act 1995 and accompanying regulations. Material accounting policies which have been adopted in the preparation of this statement are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise. Except for cash flow and rate setting information, the report has also been prepared on the accrual basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and liabilities.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of a financial report in conformity with Australian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that effect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances; the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

(b) The Local Government Reporting Entity

All Funds through which the Council controls resources to carry on its functions have been included in this statement. In the process of reporting on the local government as a single unit, all transactions and balances between those funds (for example, loans and transfers between Funds) have been eliminated. All monies held in the Trust Fund are excluded from the statement, but a separate statement of those monies appears at Note 12.

(c) Rounding Off Figures

All figures shown in this statement are rounded to the nearest dollar.

(d) Rates, Grants, Donations and Other Contributions

Rates, grants, donations and other contributions are recognised as revenues when the local government obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions. Control over assets acquired from rates is obtained at the commencement of the rating period or, where earlier, upon receipt of the rates.

(e) Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with receivables or payables in the statement of financial position. Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows.

(f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at bank, deposits available on demand with banks and other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are reported as short term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

(g) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from ratepayers for unpaid rates and service charges and other amounts due from third parties for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets. Collectability of trade and other receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts that are known to be uncollectible are written off when identified. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence that they will not be collectible.

(h) Inventories

General

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Land Held for Resale

Land held for development and sale is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes the cost of acquisition, development, borrowing costs and holding costs until completion of development. Finance costs and holding charges incurred after development is completed are expensed. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss at the time of signing an unconditional contract of sale if significant risks and rewards, and effective control over the land, are passed on to the buyer at this point. Land held for sale is classified as current except where it is held as non-current based on Council's intentions to release for sale.

(i) Fixed Assets

All assets are initially recognised at cost. Cost is determined as the fair value of the assets given as consideration plus costs incidental to the acquisition. For assets acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, cost is determined as fair value at the date of acquisition. The cost of non-current assets constructed by the local government includes the cost of all materials used in the construction, direct labour on the project and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead. Certain asset classes may be revalued on a regular basis such that the carrying values are not materially different from fair value. Assets carried at fair value are to be revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that determined using fair value at reporting date.

SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2018

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

(j) Depreciation of Non-Current Assets

All non-current assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner which reflects the consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in those assets

Depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis, using rates which are reviewed each reporting period. Major depreciation rates and periods are:

Asset	Years
Buildings	30 to 50 years
Furniture and Equipment	4 to 10 years
Plant and Equipment	5 to 15 years
Sealed roads and streets	
formation	not depreciated
pavement	50 years
seal	
bituminous seals	20 years
asphalt surfaces	25 years
Gravel Roads	
formation	not depreciated
pavement	50 years
gravel sheet	12 years
Formed roads	
formation	not depreciated
pavement	50 years
Footpaths - slab	40 years

(k) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Council prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Council becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured, are recognised as a current liability and are normally paid within 30 days of recognition.

(l) Employee Benefits

The provisions for employee benefits relates to amounts expected to be paid for long service leave, annual leave, wages and salaries and are calculated as follows:

(i) Wages, Salaries, Annual Leave and Long Service Leave (Short-term Benefits)

The provision for employees' benefits to wages, salaries, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months represents the amount the Shire has a present obligation to pay resulting from employees services provided to balance date. The provision has been calculated at nominal amounts based on remuneration rates the Shire expects to pay and includes related on-costs.

(ii) Annual Leave and Long Service Leave (Long-term Benefits)

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the project unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows. Where the Shire does not have the unconditional right to defer settlement beyond 12 months, the liability is recognised as a current liability.

(m) Interest-bearing Loans and Borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities that are yield related are included as part of the carrying amount of the loans and borrowings.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Council has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred except where they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. Where this is the case, they are capitalised as part of the cost of the particular asset.

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when: The council has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one of item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2018

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

(o) Current and Non-Current Classification

In the determination of whether an asset or liability is current or non-current, consideration is given to the time when each asset or liability is expected to be settled. The asset or liability is classified as current if it is expected to be settled within the next 12 months, being the Council's operational cycle. In the case of liabilities where Council does not have the unconditional right to defer settlement beyond 12 months, such as vested long service leave, the liability is classified as current even if not expected to be settled within the next 12 months. Inventories held for trading are classified as current even if not expected to be realised in the next 12 months except for land held for resale where it is held as non current based on Council's intentions to release for sale.

(p) Nature or Type Classifications

Rates

All rates levied under the Local Government Act 1995. Includes general, differential, specific area rates, minimum rates, interim rates, back rates, ex-gratia rates, less discounts offered. Exclude administration fees, interest on instalments, interest on arrears and service

Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions

Refer to all amounts received as grants, subsidies and contributions that are not non-operating grants.

Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions

Amounts received specifically for the acquisition, construction of new or the upgrading of non-current assets paid to a local government, irrespective of whether these amounts are received as capital grants, subsidies, contributions or donations.

Profit on Asset Disposal

Profit on the disposal of assets including gains on the disposal of long term investments. Losses are disclosed under the expenditure

Fees and Charges

Revenues (other than service charges) from the use of facilities and charges made for local government services, sewerage rates, rentals, hire charges, fee for service, photocopying charges, licences, sale of goods or information, fines, penalties and administration fees. Local governments may wish to disclose more detail such as rubbish collection fees, rental of property, fines and penalties, other fees and charges.

Service Charges

Service charges imposed under Division 6 of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 1995. Regulation 54 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 identifies these as television and radio broadcasting, underground electricity and neighbourhood surveillance services. Exclude rubbish removal charges. Interest and other items of a similar nature received from bank and investment accounts, interest on rate instalments, interest on rate arrears and interest on debtors.

Interest Earnings

Interest and other items of a similar nature received from bank and investment accounts, interest on rate instalments, interest on rate arrears and interest on debtors.

Other Revenue / Income

Other revenue, which can not be classified under the above headings, includes dividends, discounts, rebates etc.

Employee Costs

All costs associate with the employment of person such as salaries, wages, allowances, benefits such as vehicle and housing, superannuation, employment expenses, removal expenses, relocation expenses, worker's compensation insurance, training costs, conferences, safety expenses, medical examinations, fringe benefit tax, etc.

Materials and Contracts

All expenditures on materials, supplies and contracts not classified under other headings. These include supply of goods and materials, legal expenses, consultancy, maintenance agreements, communication expenses, advertising expenses, membership, periodicals, publications, hire expenses, rental, leases, postage and freight etc. Local governments may wish to disclose more detail such as contract services, consultancy, information technology, rental or lease expenditures.

Utilities (Gas, Electricity, Water, etc.)

Expenditures made to the respective agencies for the provision of power, gas or water. Exclude expenditures incurred for the reinstatement of roadwork on behalf of these agencies.

Insurance

All insurance other than worker's compensation and health benefit insurance included as a cost of employment.

Loss on asset disposal

Loss on the disposal of fixed assets.

Depreciation on non-current assets

Depreciation expense raised on all classes of assets.

Interest expenses

Interest and other costs of finance paid, including costs of finance for loan debentures, overdraft accommodation and refinancing expenses.

Other expenditure

Statutory fees, taxes, provision for bad debts, member's fees or State taxes. Donations and subsidies made to community groups.

SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2018

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

(r) Program Classifications (Function/Activity)

City/Town/Shire operations as disclosed in these financial statements encompass the following service orientated activities/programs.

GOVERNANCE

Objective:

To provide a decision making process for the efficient allocation of scarce resources.

Activities:

Includes the activities of members of council and the administrative support available to the council for the provision of governance of the district. Other costs relate to the task of assisting elected members and ratepayers on matters which do not concern specific council services.

GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING

Objective:

To collect revenue to allow for the provision of services.

Activities:

Rates, general purpose government grants and interest revenue.

LAW, ORDER, PUBLIC SAFETY

Objective:

To provide services to help ensure a safer and environmentally conscious community.

Activities:

Supervision and enforcement of various local laws relating to fire prevention, animal control and other aspects of public safety including emergency services.

HEALTH

Objective:

To provide an operational framework for environmental and community health.

Activities:

Inspection of food outlets and their control, provision of meat inspection services, noise control and waste disposal compliance.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Objective:

To provide services to disadvantaged persons, the elderly, children and youth.

Activities:

Maintenance of child minding centre, playgroup centre, senior citizen centre and aged care centre. Provision and maintenance of home and community care programs and youth services.

HOUSING

Objective:

To provide and maintain elderly residents housing.

Activities:

Provision and maintenance of elderly residents housing.

COMMUNITY AMENITIES

Objective:

To provide services required by the community.

Activities:

Rubbish collection services, operation of rubbish disposal sites, litter control, construction and maintenance of urban storm water drains, protection of the environment and administration of town planning schemes, cemetery and public conveniences.

RECREATION AND CULTURE

Objective:

To establish and effectively manage infrastructure and resource which will help the social well being of the community.

Activities:

Maintenance of public halls, civic centres, aquatic centre, beaches, recreation centres and various sporting facilities. Provision and maintenance of parks, gardens and playgrounds. Operation of library, museum and other cultural facilities.

TRANSPORT

Objective:

To provide safe, effective and efficient transport services to the community.

Activities:

Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, footpaths, depots, cycle ways, parking facilities and traffic control. Cleaning of streets and maintenance of street trees, street lighting etc.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

Objective:

To help promote the shire and its economic wellbeing.

Activities:

Tourism and area promotion including the maintenance and operation of a caravan park. Provision of rural services including weed control, vermin control and standpipes. Building Control.

OTHER PROPERTY AND SERVICES

Objective:

To monitor and control City/Town/Shire overheads operating accounts.

Activities:

Private works operation, plant repair and operation costs and engineering operation costs.

SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2018

Note 2: Explanation of Material Variances

The material variance thresholds are adopted annually by Council as an indicator of whether the actual expenditure or revenue varies from the year to date budget materially.

The material variance adopted by Council for the 2018/19 year is \$10,000 or 10% whichever is the greater.

Reporting Program	Var. \$	Var. %	Var.	Timing/ Permanent	Explanation of Variance
Operating Revenues	\$	%			
Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	246,355	178%	▲	Timing	Timing difference YTD actual v budget
Fees and Charges	34,144	7%		Timing	Timing difference YTD actual v budget
Interest Earnings	4,800	25%		Timing	
Other Revenue	139	2%		Timing	
Profit on Disposal of Assets	0				
Operating Expense					
Employee Costs	108,179	22%	▲	Timing	Waste facility officer and part time town services officer was budgeted to commence 1st July 2018
Materials and Contracts	318,444	49%	▲	Timing	Timing difference YTD actual v budget
Utility Charges	3,121	7%		Timing	
Depreciation on Non-Current Assets	(52,218)	-30%	▼		Due to revaluing "Other Infrastructure" assets at 30th June for Fair Value there was an increase in asset value which therefore increases depreciation
Interest Expenses	13,965	129%	▲	Timing	Timing difference YTD actual v budget.
Insurance Expenses	(41,396)	-74%	▼	Timing	Insurance first instalment was paid in July 2018.
Other Expenditure	147,888	74%	▲	Timing	Timing difference YTD actual v budget
Loss on Disposal of Assets	(2,455)	-6%		Timing	Timing difference due to disposal of assets
Capital Revenues					
Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	(73,367)	-15%	▼	Timing	Timing difference YTD actual v budget
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	2,977	2%		Timing	
Capital Expenses					
Land and Buildings	728,681	100%	▼	Timing	Timing difference YTD actual v budget
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	223,713	39%		Timing	Timing difference YTD actual v budget
Infrastructure Assets - Public Facilities	(320,081)	-250%		Timing	
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths	(2,101)	-14%	▲	Timing	Timing difference YTD actual v budget
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage	0		▲		
Plant and Equipment	(144,751)	-117%		Timing	Timing difference YTD actual v budget
Furniture and Equipment	(6,797)	-180%			
Financing					
Repayment of Debentures	31,019	55%	▲	Timing	Timing difference YTD actual v budget

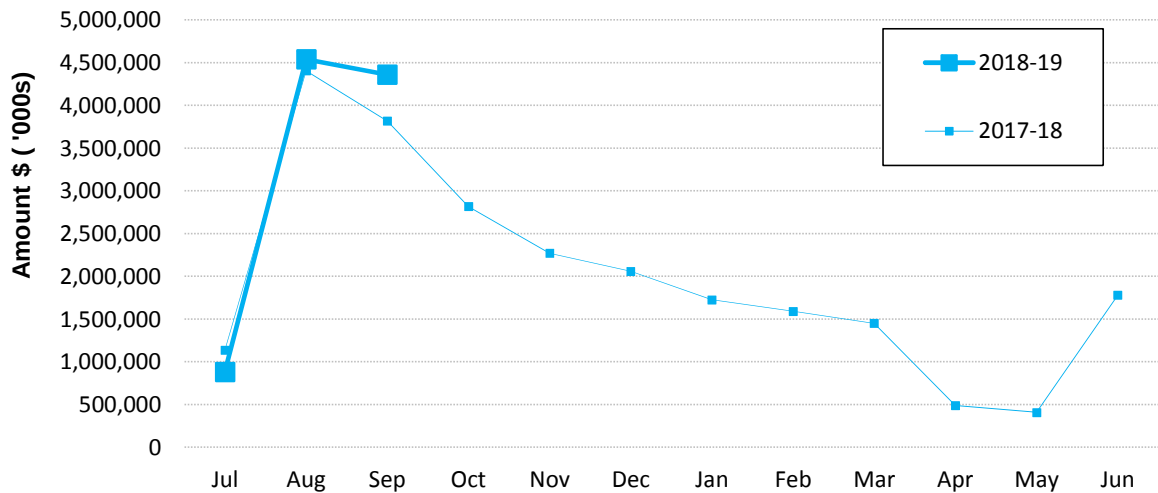
SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2018

Note 3: Net Current Funding Position

Positive=Surplus (Negative=Deficit)

		Last Years Closing	This Time Last Year	Current
	Note	30 June 2018	30 Sep 2017	30 Sep 2018
		\$	\$	\$
Current Assets				
Cash Unrestricted	4	347,533	1,393,647	2,797,287
Investments		398,055	1,092,034	232,312
Cash Restricted	4	1,481,993	1,394,124	1,486,296
Receivables - Rates	6	60,097	1,380,227	1,401,868
Receivables - Other, including prepaid expenses	6	1,376,385	39,777	130,034
Inventories		30,286	54,826	25,980
		3,694,348	5,354,636	6,073,779
Less: Current Liabilities				
Payables		(721,561)	(137,528)	(227,616)
Provisions		(299,687)	(319,202)	(299,687)
		(1,021,248)	(456,730)	(527,304)
Less: Cash Reserves / Restricted	7	(1,481,993)	(1,394,124)	(1,486,296)
Add Back - Non Cash Provisions Accruals		299,687	319,202	299,687
Difference to Budgeted Opening Balance				
Net Current Funding Position		1,490,795	3,822,983	4,359,866

Note 3 - Liquidity Over the Year



Comments - Net Current Funding Position

SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2018

Note 4: Cash and Investments

	Unrestricted	Restricted	Trust	Investments	Total Amount	Institution	Interest Rate	Maturity Date
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$			
(a) Cash Deposits								
Municipal Bank Account	2,797,087				2,797,087	BankWest	1.50%	At Call
Till / Petty Cash	200				200	BankWest	0.00%	At Call
Committed Funds		14,820			14,820	BankWest	1.05%	At Call
(b) Term Deposits								
Reserves Term Deposit								
Muni Cash Deposit								
(c) Investments								
Investment Account				231,773	231,773	WA Treasury	1.45%	At Call
Investment account				539	539	Bankwest	1.05%	At Call
Reserves Cash A/c		1,471,476			1,471,476	BankWest	1.60%	At Call
Total	2,797,287	1,486,296	0	232,312	4,515,895			

Comments/Notes - Investments

SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2018

Note 5: Budget Amendments

Amendments to original budget since budget adoption. Surplus/(Deficit)

GL Code	Description	Council Resolution	Classification	Non Cash Adjustment	Increase in Available Cash	Decrease in Available Cash	Amended Budget Running Balance
	Budget Adoption		Opening Surplus	\$	\$	\$	\$
	Permanent Changes						0
	Opening surplus adjustment						
				0	0	0	

SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2018

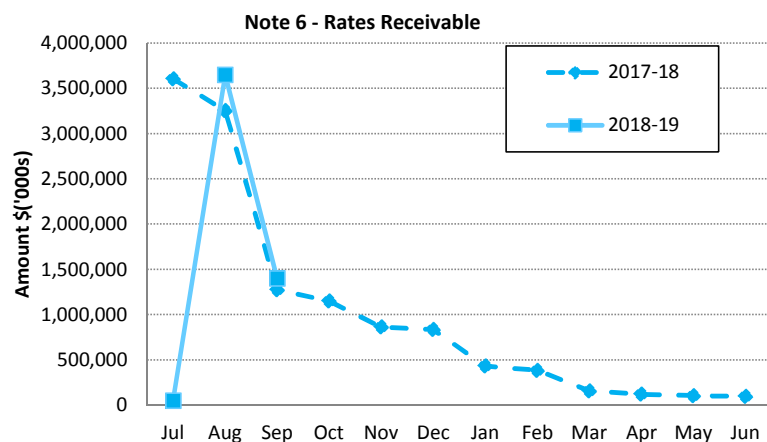
Note 6: Receivables

Receivables - Rates Receivable	30 Sep 2018	30 June 2018
	\$	\$
Opening Arrears Previous Years		60,097
Rates Levied this year	3,283,037	
Rubbish, Recycling and Fire Levy this year	471,123	
Less Collections to date	2,397,703	14,686
Equals Current Outstanding	1,356,457	45,411
Net Rates Collectable	1,356,457	45,411
% Collected	63.87%	24.44%

Receivables - General	Current	30 Days	60 Days	90+ Days	Credit Balances
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Receivables - General	11,201	3,905	3,849	16,617	(1,166)
GST Recievable	42,534				
Prepayments	53,095				

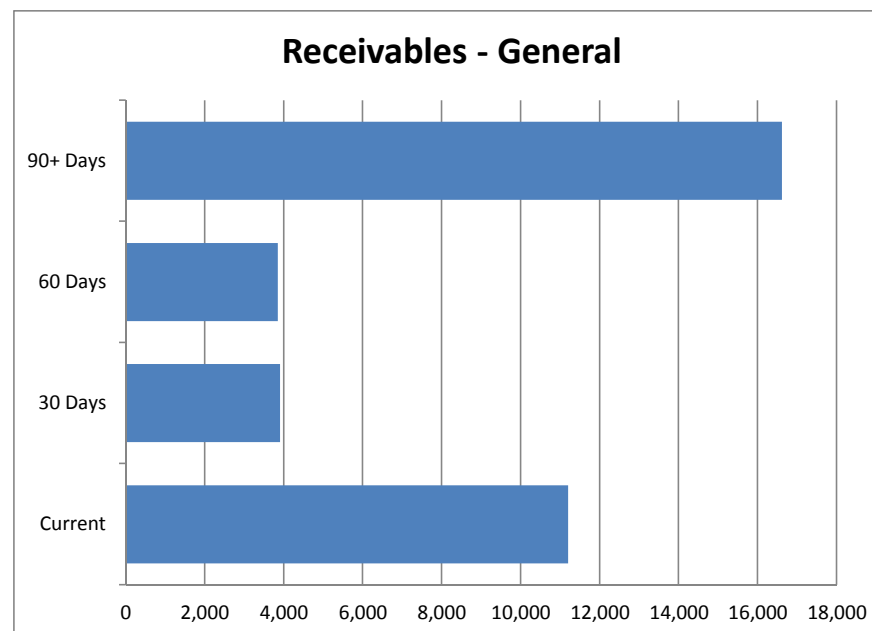
Total Receivables General Outstanding **130,034**

Amounts shown above include GST (where applicable)



Comments/Notes - Receivables Rates

Rates billing occurred 11th August

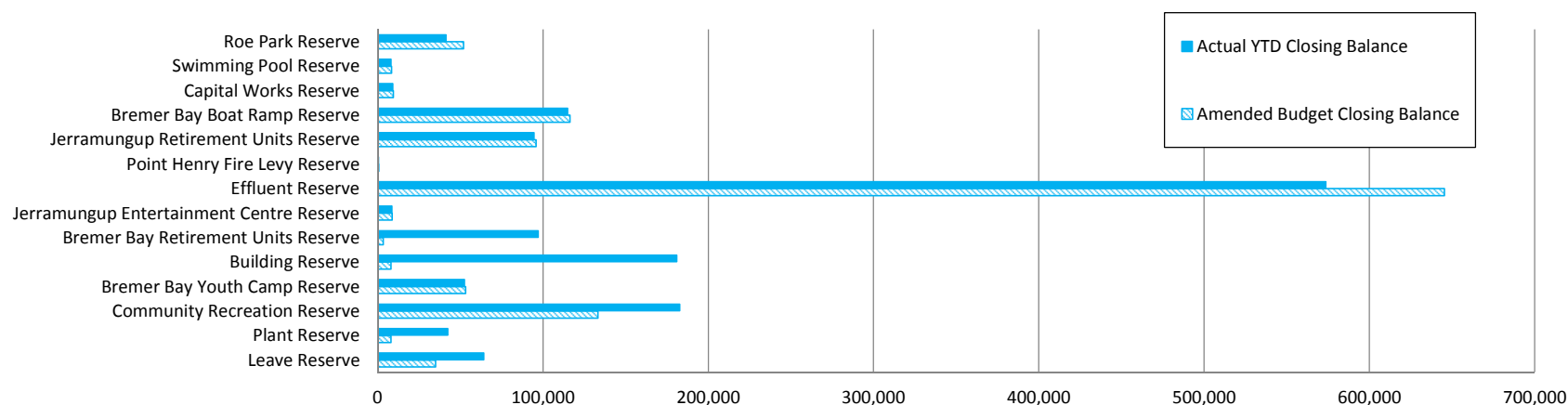


SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2018

Note 7: Cash Backed Reserve

Name	Opening Balance	Amended Budget Interest Earned	Actual Interest Earned	Amended Budget Transfers In (+)	Actual Transfers In (+)	Amended Budget Transfers Out (-)	Actual Transfers Out (-)	Amended Budget Closing Balance	Actual YTD Closing Balance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Leave Reserve	63,966	837	186			(30,000)		34,803	64,152
Plant Reserve	42,311	465	123	15,088		(50,000)		7,864	42,434
Community Recreation Reserve	182,258	2,383	530	80,636		(132,160)		133,117	182,787
Bremer Bay Youth Camp Reserve	52,399	685	152					53,084	52,551
Building Reserve	180,539	2,361	525	400,000		(575,000)		7,900	181,063
Bremer Bay Retirement Units Reserve	96,917	1,267	282			(95,000)		3,184	97,198
Jerramungup Entertainment Centre Reserve	8,544	112	25					8,656	8,569
Effluent Reserve	572,128	7,481	1,662	65,722				645,331	573,790
Point Henry Fire Levy Reserve	516	7	2	21,670		(21,670)		523	517
Jerramungup Retirement Units Reserve	94,415	1,235	274					95,650	94,689
Bremer Bay Boat Ramp Reserve	114,606	1,499	333					116,105	114,939
Capital Works Reserve	9,218	120	27					9,338	9,245
Swimming Pool Reserve	8,157	107	24					8,264	8,181
Roe Park Reserve	41,240	539	120	10,000				51,779	41,359
Restricted Cash	14,780							14,780	14,820
	1,481,993	19,098	4,263	593,116	0	(903,830)	0	1,190,377	1,486,296

Note 7 - Year To Date Reserve Balance to End of Year Estimate



SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2018

Note 8: Disposal of Assets

Asset Number	Asset Description	YTD Actual				Amended Budget			
		WDV Value	Proceeds	Profit	(Loss)	WDV Value	Proceeds	Profit	(Loss)
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	Disposal of Assets								
	1GGL315 - Doctors vehicle	39,500	25,454		(14,046)	39,500	28,000		(11,500)
	JP00 - CEO Vehicle	47,626	41,818		(5,808)	47,626	46,000		(1,626)
	JP0036 - DCEO Vehicle	34,160	25,455		(8,705)	34,160	28,000		(6,160)
	Isuzu Dual Cab Truck	21,020				21,020	10,000		(11,020)
	Bomag BW24 Roller	46,900	32,000		(14,900)	46,900	27,500		(19,400)
	Vibromax VM116	32,980	30,000		(2,980)	32,980	30,000		(2,980)
	JP0021 - Ranger Utility	25,480				25,480	7,500		(17,980)
	JP4816 - Tool Carrier Volvo Loader	83,400				83,400	30,000		(53,400)
	Sale of 9 Monash Avenue (Land & Building)	171,882				171,882	120,000		(51,882)
	Sale of 2 Coral Sea Road (Land & Building)	68,411				68,411	120,000	51,589	0
	Sale of 8 Derrick Street (Land & Building)	146,562				146,562	160,000	13,438	0
		717,921	154,727	0	(46,439)	717,921	607,000	65,027	(175,948)

SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2018

Note 9: Rating Information

RATE TYPE	Rate in	Number of Properties	Rateable Value	YTD Actual				Amended Budget			
				Rate Revenue	Interim Rates	Back Rates	Total Revenue	Rate Revenue	Interim Rate	Back Rate	Total Revenue
	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Differential General Rate											
GRV	9.8991	532	6,550,298	648421	0	0	648,421	648,421	0	0	648,421
UV	1.1087	325	215,496,210	2389206	0	0	2,389,206	2,389,206	0	0	2,389,206
Sub-Totals		857	222,046,508	3,037,627	0	0	3,037,627	3,037,627	0	0	3,037,627
Minimum Payment											
	\$										
GRV	679.00	315	1,273,243	213885	0	0	213,885	213,885	0	0	213,885
UV	801.00	36	0	28836	0	0	28,836	28,836	0	0	28,836
Sub-Totals		351	1,273,243	242,721	0	0	242,721	242,721	0	0	242,721
		1,208	223,319,751	3,280,348	0	0	3,280,348	3,280,348	0	0	3,280,348
Concession							0				0
Amount from General Rates							3,280,348				3,280,348
Ex-Gratia Rates							54,977				54,977
Specified Area Rates							0				0
Totals							3,335,325				3,335,325

Comments - Rating Information

CBH Total tonnage treated as ex-gratia rates

SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2018

Note 10: Information on Borrowings

(a) Debenture Repayments

Particulars	01 Jul 2018	New Loans	Principal Repayments		Principal Outstanding		Interest Repayments	
			Amended		Amended		Amended	
			Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Housing								
Loan 264 - Staff Housing & Seniors Independent Living		500,000	0	21,379				
Loan 259 - Key Personnel Housing	155,403		0	63,095	155,403	92,308	(1,535)	5,178
Community Amenities								
Loan 261 - Housing Bremer Bay	260,144		0	34,008	260,144	226,136	(2,246)	9,423
Transport								
Loan 260 - Bremer Bay Town Centre	323,943		25,083	50,679	298,860	273,264	2,055	10,772
Loan 262 - Grader	97,076		0	23,987	97,076	73,089	(41)	1,543
Loan 263 - Bremer Bay Town Centre Stage 2	350,000		0	31,258	350,000	318,742	(1,391)	9,795
	1,186,566	500,000	25,083	224,406	1,161,483	983,539	(3,158)	36,711

All debenture repayments were financed by general purpose revenue.

Negative interest payments reflect end of year accrual journals.

(b) New Debentures

18-19 Budget identified new borrowings of \$500,000 the new loan purpose will be for the Staff Housing and Seniors Independent Living Project

SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2018

Note 11: Grants and Contributions

		Grant Provider	Type	Opening Balance (a)	Amended Budget Operating	Capital	YTD Budget	Annual Budget (d)	Post Variations (e)	Expected (d)+(e)	YTD Actual Revenue	(Expended) (c)	Unspent Grant (a)+(b)+(c)
					\$	\$	\$				\$	\$	\$
General Purpose Funding													
11	030201	Grants Commission Grant Received - General	WALGGC	Operating	0	297,595	0	0	297,595	297,595	84,873	0	0
11	030202	Grants Commission Grant Received- Roads	WALGGC	Operating	0	271,320	0	0	271,320	271,320	72,647	0	0
11	030205	Other General Purpose funding received	WALGGC	Operating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Law, Order and Public Safety													
11	050102	Income Relating to Fire Prevention	Dept. of Fire & Emergency Serv.	Operating	0	172,751	0	3,285	172,751	172,751	2,100	0	0
11	050106	ESL Operating grant	Dept. of Fire & Emergency Serv.	Operating	0	33,750	0	8,436	33,750	33,750	0	0	0
11	050107	CESM Contributions	Dept. of Fire & Emergency Serv.	Operating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	050109	FESA/bushfire admin fee grant	Dept. of Fire & Emergency Serv.	Operating	0	4,000	0	999	4,000	4,000	0	0	0
Education and Welfare													
11	080302	Income Relating to Care of Families & Children	Various		0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0
Housing													
11	090124	Income from Staff House - 37 (Lot 338) Derrick Street	LGIS	Operating	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,490	0	0
Community Amenities													
11	100501	Income Relating to Protection Of Environment	Various	Operating	0	8,500	0	123	8,500	8,500	0	0	0
11	100601	Income Relating to Town Planning & Regional Development	Various	Operating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	100701	Income Relating to Other Community Amenities	Various	Operating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recreation and Culture													
	110101	Income Relating to Public Halls and Civi Centres	Various	Operating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	110301	Income Relating to Other Recreation & Sport	Lotterywest	Operating	0	5,223	0	(5,222)	5,223	5,223	54,450	0	0
11	110313	Income - Department Sport & Rec (kids sport)	Department of Sport and Rec	Operating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	110601	Income Relating to Other Culture	Various	Operating	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0
18	110301	Income Relating to Other Recreation & Sport	Lotterywest	Non-operating	0	0	209,382	209,382	209,382	209,382	75,673	0	0
Transport													
11	120212	Grant - MRWA Direct	Main Roads WA	Operating	0	87,700	0	87,700	87,700	87,700	142,536	0	0
11	120218	Grants MRWA - Flood damage	Main Roads WA	Operating - Tied	0	23,000	0	5,750	23,000	23,000	0	0	0
18	120201	Income Relating to Streets, Roads, Bridges & Depot Maintenance	Various	Non-operating	0	0	50,000	0	50,000	50,000	0	0	0
18	120211	Grant - MRWA Project	Main Roads WA	Non-operating	0	0	705,334	176,333	705,334	705,334	339,334	0	0
18	120216	Grant - Roads to Recovery	Roads to Recovery	Non-operating	0	0	410,638	102,659	410,638	410,638	0	0	0
18	120601	Grant - Aerodrome	Various	Non-operating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Property and Services													
11	140201	Income relating to Public Works Overheads	Various	Operating	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	0	0
11	140210	Workers Compensation Reimbursements	LGIS WA	Operating	0	25,000	0	6,249	25,000	500	25,500	220	0
11	140311	M/V Insurance claim Reimbursement	LGIS WA	Operating	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,936	0	0
11	140404	Diesel Fuel Rebate	ATO	Operating	0	48,000	0	12,000	48,000	4,000	52,000	11,127	0
11	140512	Income relating to Administration	Various	Operating	0	44,813	0	11,202	44,813	0	4,215	0	0
11	140515	Income Paid Parental leave	Centrelink	Operating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS					0	1,021,652	1,375,354	618,896	2,397,006	4,500	2,401,506	797,806	0

SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30 September 2018

Note 12: Trust Fund

Funds held at balance date over which the Shire has no control and which are not included in this statement are as follows:

Description	Opening Balance 01 Jul 2018	Amount Received	Amount Paid	Closing Balance 30 Sep 2018
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trust Building Bond receipts	24,000	4,000	4,000	24,000
Trust Key Bonds receipt	650	0		650
Trust Housing bonds receipt	440	640	640	440
Trust Developer fees & bonds receipts	55,658	2,124	2,000	55,782
Trust Other Bonds receipts	1,250	0		1,250
Trust Hall and Shire bonds receipts	0	0		0
Footpath bonds	0	0		0
Trust Waste Management Funds	0	0		0
Trust Regional Waste Management Funds	2,812,001	235,182	226,645	2,820,537
Trust BB Community Funds receipts	0	20,813	20,813	0
	2,893,998	262,759	254,098	2,902,659

SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30th September 2018

Note 13: Capital Acquisitions

Assets	Asset / Job #	YTD Actual			Amended Budget			Strategic Reference / Comment
		New/Upgrade	Renewal	Total YTD	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	Variance YTD	
							Actual to Total Budget	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Level of completion indicator, please see table at the end of this note for further detail.								
Buildings								
Housing								
	Refurbish Paperbarks Toilet	A52	0	0	144,000	36,000	144,000	
	Redesign admin office layout	A894		0	0	50,000	12,501	50,000
	Replace roof - JOCCA building	A721		0	0	16,750	4,188	16,750
	Seniors & Key Worker housing project	A897	0	0	2,682,484	670,620	2,682,484	
Housing Total			0	0	0	2,893,234	723,309	2,893,234
Community Amenities								
Recreation And Culture								
	Supply and install swimming pontoon	A896		0	0	22,000	5,499	22,000
Recreation And Culture Total			0	0	0	22,000	5,499	22,000

SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30th September 2018

Note 13: Capital Acquisitions

Assets	Asset / Job #	YTD Actual			Amended Budget			Strategic Reference / Comment
		New/Upgrade	Renewal	Total YTD	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	Variance YTD	
							Actual to Total Budget	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
 Buildings Total		127	0	127	2,915,234	728,808	2,915,107	
Footpaths								
Transport								
 Townsite Footpaths - Bremer Bay	P319	0		0	28,034	7,011	28,034	
 Extra Path In The New Town Centre	P321	17,362		17,362	18,000	4,500	638	
 Bremer Bay Town Centre Footpaths Around Lot 1 Seadragon	P320	0		0	15,000	3,750	15,000	
Transport Total		17,362	0	17,362	61,034	15,261	43,672	
 Footpaths Total		17,362	0	17,362	61,034	15,261	43,672	
Furniture & Office Equip.								
Other Property and Services								
 New Computer Equipment	A700		6,235	6,235	8,000	2,001	1,765	
 Purchase New Pa System	A893		4,343	4,343	4,777	1,194	434	
Other Property and Services Total		0	10,577	10,577	12,777	3,195	2,200	
Recreation And Culture								
 Upgrade Library Computer X2	A853		0	0	2,340	585	2,340	
Recreation And Culture Total		0	0	0	2,340	585	2,340	
 Furniture & Office Equip. Total		0	10,577	10,577	15,117	3,780	4,540	

SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30th September 2018

Note 13: Capital Acquisitions

		YTD Actual			Amended Budget			Strategic Reference / Comment
							Variance YTD	
Assets	Asset / Job #	New/Upgrade	Renewal	Total YTD	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	Actual to Total Budget	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Plant , Equip. & Vehicles								
Community Amenities								
Community Amenities Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	
Transport								
	Changeover Ceo Vehicle	A898	56,157	56,157	55,095	13,773	(1,062)	
	Changeover Dceo Vehicle	A899	58,956	58,956	54,067	13,518	(4,889)	
	Changeover Ranger Utility	A901	21,447	21,447	30,803	7,701	9,356	
	Changeover Loader	A902	0	0	165,000	41,250	165,000	
	Changeover Roller	A903	132,000	132,000	131,250	32,814	(750)	
	Changeover Cab Chassis Truck	A904	0	0	59,010	14,754	59,010	
Transport Total		0	268,561	268,561	495,225	123,810	226,664	
	Plant , Equip. & Vehicles Total	0	268,561	268,561	495,225	123,810	226,664	

SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30th September 2018

Note 13: Capital Acquisitions

Assets	Asset / Job #	YTD Actual			Amended Budget			Strategic Reference / Comment
		New/Upgrade	Renewal	Total YTD	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	Variance YTD Actual to Total Budget	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Public Facilities								
Recreation And Culture								
 Paperbarks Redevelopment	A854		93,989	93,989	132,361	33,090	38,372	
 Bremer Bay Skate Park	A855		45,487	45,487	55,082	13,770	9,595	
 Bremer Bay Civic Square Construction	A856		308,421	308,421	323,816	80,955	15,395	
Recreation And Culture Total		0	447,896	447,896	511,259	127,815	63,363	
 Public Facilities Total		0	447,896	447,896	511,259	127,815	63,363	

SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP
NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
For the Period Ended 30th September 2018

Note 13: Capital Acquisitions

Assets	Asset / Job #	YTD Actual			Amended Budget			Strategic Reference / Comment
		New/Upgrade	Renewal	Total YTD	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	Variance YTD	
							Actual to Total Budget	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Roads (Non Town)								
Transport								
 Jerramungup North Road	C50		20,025	20,025	135,321	33,831	115,296	
 Cowalellup Road	C30		2	2	126,020	31,506	126,018	
 Brook Road	C12		84,033	84,033	126,478	31,620	42,445	
 Upgrade 4Wd Access	C179		0	0	8,000	2,001	8,000	
 Stock Road	C84		6,374	6,374	87,830	21,960	81,456	
 Dillon Bay Road	C36	4		4	119,499	29,874	119,495	
 Rabbit Proof Fence Road	C78	44,978		44,978	140,478	35,121	95,500	
 Lake Magenta Road	RG11	146,628		146,628	232,881	58,218	86,253	
 Gairdner South Road	RG10	17,449		17,449	225,000	56,253	207,551	
 Needilup North Road	RRG1		8,769	8,769	180,000	45,003	171,231	
 Borden Boxwood Road	RG12		632	632	90,000	22,500	89,368	
 Devils Creek Road	RRG7		8,964	8,964	180,000	45,003	171,036	
 Meechi Road	RR17	1,577	1,577	3,154	166,738	41,688	163,584	
 Jacup North Road	RR20	1,860	1,860	3,719	234,461	58,617	230,742	
Transport Total		212,496	132,236	344,732	2,052,706	513,195	1,707,974	
Roads (Non Town) Total		212,496	132,236	344,732	2,052,706	513,195	1,707,974	
Town Streets								
Transport								
 Townsite Reseals - Jerramungup	RR22	0		0	30,000	7,506	30,000	
 Townsite Reseals - Bremer Bay	C176	0	0	0	60,000	15,000	60,000	
 Staff Housing & Seniors Independent Living	C178	0	0	0	63,750	15,939	63,750	
 Black Rocks Road	C09	2	2	4	67,230	16,809	67,226	
Transport Total		2	2	4	220,980	55,254	220,976	
Town Streets Total		2	2	4	220,980	55,254	220,976	
Capital Expenditure Total		229,987	859,273	1,089,260	6,271,555	1,567,923	5,182,295	
Level of Completion Indicators								
 0%  20%  40%  60%  80%  100%  Over 100%								
Percentage YTD Actual to Annual Budget Expenditure over budget highlighted in red.								



Government of **Western Australia**
WA Country Health Service

Our Ref: ED-GS-18-17431

Mr Martin Cuthbert
 Chief Executive Officer
 Shire of Jerramungup

Email: ceo@jerramungup.wa.gov.au

Dear Martin,

TRANSFER OF LAND

It was great to meet with you and other Shire representatives at Bremer Bay on Wednesday 19 September 2018.

As discussed, WA Country Health Service (WACHS) Great Southern is in the process of finalising a Business Case to request funding for the construction of a new Health Centre and staff accommodation in Bremer Bay. We aim to have this finalised soon with the intention to submit for potential capital funding in the 2019/20 year.

As part of this Business Case submission we would appreciate receiving written confirmation that the Shire will make the new Bremer Bay Health Centre site a new reserve with a management order in favour of Health. The exact details of this include up to 5000m² (likely to be less – exact amount subject to concept plan) of part of the newly created Lot 9001 on Deposited Plan 401402 (Crown Reserve 51778), being Lot 8 Garnett Road in the town of Bremer Bay.

Securing such suitable land at no cost to WACHS is a key part of the project. The Shire of Jerramungup's contribution to this initiative is much appreciated and will be appropriately noted in the business case.

Please do not hesitate if you wish to contact me to discuss this further.

Yours sincerely

David Naughton
Regional Director
WACHS Great Southern

1 October 2018

cc Patrick Weadon, Senior Project Officer

Office of the Regional Director
 PO Box 165, Albany WA 6330
 Tel: (08) 9892 2672 Fax: (08) 9842 2643
www.wacountry.health.wa.gov.au

Working together for a healthier country WA

Our Values: Community | Compassion | Quality | Integrity | Justice Page 116 of 385



LANDCORP

CONTRACT OF SALE

RESIDENTIAL LAND
(With Option to Repurchase)

Lot 3 Yandil Street, Bremer Bay



BETWEEN

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN LAND AUTHORITY trading as LandCorp of Level 6, 40 The Esplanade, Perth, Western Australia (**LandCorp**).

AND

(Print Full Name of Buyer)

as joint tenants/tenants in common (circle appropriate)

(Buyer)

(Address)

(Contact Telephone Number)

(Facsimile Number)

(Email)

LandCorp agrees to sell and the Buyer agrees to purchase the Land specified in the Schedule for an estate in fee simple for the Purchase Price and on the terms specified in the Schedule and subject to the LandCorp Standard Residential Conditions (With Option to Repurchase) (**the Conditions**) attached as Annexure A.

SCHEDULE

Description of Land

Lot 3 on Deposited Plan 401402 and being the whole of the land in Certificate of Title Volume 2862 Folio 244 and known as Lot 3 Yandil Street Bremer Bay, WA 6338

Settlement Date

The date being 28 days from the later of:

- (a) the date on which LandCorp signs this Contract; and
- (b) the date upon which the Buyer obtains Finance Approval to the purchase of the Land pursuant to the provisions of this Contract (if applicable).



Purchase Price (inclusive of GST)

\$ _____

Deposit

A deposit of \$ _____ of which \$ _____ is paid on execution of this Contract by the Buyer and \$ _____ must be paid within 5 Business Days of LandCorp signing this Contract and which is to be held by LandCorp.

Development/Design Guidelines

A development in accordance with the Shire of Jerramungup Town Planning Scheme No: 2
(as may be amended from time to time)

Latest Date for Practical Completion of Development

Within 36 months of the Settlement Date.

Latest Date for Issue of Title

Not applicable

Latest Date for Finance Approval

Maximum Amount of Loan

\$ _____



Special Conditions



LANDCORP

The Buyer(s) acknowledges that:

- (a) they have read and understood this Contract and the Conditions and agree to be bound by all of these terms; and
- (b) the Conditions are necessary and desirable to enhance and create the subdivision of which the Land is part.

If the Buyer is an individual(s), sign below:

SIGNED by the Buyer(s) _____ Witness _____ Date _____

SIGNED by the Buyer(s) _____ Witness _____ Date _____

OR

If the Buyer is a Company, sign below:

EXECUTED by: _____
(Print Company Name)

(ACN)

In accordance with section 127 of the Corporations Act by or in the presence of:

Signature of Director/Sole Director

Signature of Director/Secretary

Print Full Name of Director/Sole Director

Print Full Name of Director/Secretary

Date



LANDCORP

SIGNED on behalf of the **WESTERN AUSTRALIAN LAND AUTHORITY** by person(s) authorised by its Board in accordance with Section 45(2)(b) of the Western Australian Land Authority Act 1992.

Authorised Officer

Authorised Officer

Full Name of Authorised Officer

Full Name of Authorised Officer

Date

LandCorp's solicitor/settlement agent: LandCorp – Conveyancing

Phone: 9482 7499

Fax: 9482 7401

Email: conveyancing@landcorp.com.au

The Buyer appoints the solicitor or settlement agent named below to act on their behalf in relation to this transaction.

Buyer(s) solicitor/settlement agent: _____

Phone: _____

Fax: _____

Email: _____

Signed by the Buyer(s): _____

A true copy of this document has been received by each of the signatories to this document.

Annexures:

1. Annexure A: LandCorp Standard Residential Conditions (With Option to Repurchase)
2. Annexure B: Certificate of Title: 2862 Folio: 244

WESTERN



AUSTRALIA

RECORD OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE
UNDER THE TRANSFER OF LAND ACT 1893

REGISTER NUMBER 3/DP401402	
DUPLICATE EDITION 1	DATE DUPLICATE ISSUED 17/2/2015

VOLUME
2862FOLIO
244

The person described in the first schedule is the registered proprietor of an estate in fee simple in the land described below subject to the reservations, conditions and depth limit contained in the original grant (if a grant issued) and to the limitations, interests, encumbrances and notifications shown in the second schedule.



REGISTRAR OF TITLES

LAND DESCRIPTION:

LOT 3 ON DEPOSITED PLAN 401402

REGISTERED PROPRIETOR:
(FIRST SCHEDULE)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN LAND AUTHORITY OF LEVEL 6, 40 THE ESPLANADE, PERTH
(TF M888659) REGISTERED 19/1/2015

LIMITATIONS, INTERESTS, ENCUMBRANCES AND NOTIFICATIONS:
(SECOND SCHEDULE)

Warning: A current search of the sketch of the land should be obtained where detail of position, dimensions or area of the lot is required.
* Any entries preceded by an asterisk may not appear on the current edition of the duplicate certificate of title.
Lot as described in the land description may be a lot or location.

-----END OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE-----

STATEMENTS:

The statements set out below are not intended to be nor should they be relied on as substitutes for inspection of the land and the relevant documents or for local government, legal, surveying or other professional advice.

SKETCH OF LAND:	DP401402
PREVIOUS TITLE:	LR3160-513
PROPERTY STREET ADDRESS:	NO STREET ADDRESS INFORMATION AVAILABLE.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY:	SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP
RESPONSIBLE AGENCY:	WESTERN AUSTRALIAN LAND AUTHORITY

Standard Residential Conditions (With Option to Repurchase)

Where comments are made in boxes in relation to any Conditions these comments are a general guide only and are not legally binding. If a comment is not made, it does not mean the Condition is not important. A prospective Buyer should obtain legal or other advice (if required) in relation to these Conditions or any other conditions before signing this Contract.

1. DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

1.1 In these Conditions and the Contract unless the contrary intention appears:

Act means the Western Australian Land Authority Act 1992 (WA).

Amount of the Loan means an amount equal to or less than the amount in the Schedule under the heading entitled 'Maximum Amount of Loan'. If there is no amount referred to in the Schedule under the heading entitled 'Maximum Amount of Loan', then the amount will be an amount equal to or less than 80% of the Purchase Price.

Approved Plans means plans and specifications for the Development:

- (a) in accordance with the Development/Design Guidelines (if any);
- (b) in accordance with the requirements of any Authority; and
- (c) approved by LandCorp in writing (if so required by LandCorp) in accordance with Condition 17.

Authority means any governmental, semi- governmental, statutory, local or public authority including without limitation the Local Authority, Department of Environment Regulation, the Western Australian Planning Commission, the Water Corporation, the Main Roads Department, and every and any other board, person or authority whatsoever now or at any time in the future exercising under any present or future act of Parliament (Federal or State) any control or jurisdiction over or power in connection with the Land and/or the owner or occupier of the Land and/or in connection with any use now or hereafter carried on upon the Land and every officer or person acting under the authority of such local or public authority or under the authority of any such act or by-law.

Bank Cheque means a cheque drawn by a Bank on itself or a financial institution as defined in Section 3 of the Cheques Act 1986 (Commonwealth).

Building Ready Specifications means the specifications governing the building requirements for connection of the Development to the Network Infrastructure, a copy of which can be obtained from LandCorp upon request.

Business Day means a day on which banks open for business in Perth, Western Australia excluding a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday.

Buyer's Conveyancer means any solicitor or settlement agent instructed by the Buyer to act for the Buyer on the Contract and of which appointment LandCorp has been given notice.

Buyer's Obligations means all or any of the obligations and agreements contained or implied in the Contract (whether present, future, actual or contingent) to be observed and performed by the Buyer prior to or after Settlement.



Claim means any right, cause of action, charge, claim, action, proceedings, judgment, damage, injury, Loss, cost (including legal costs on a full indemnity basis), expense or liability incurred to or made or recovered against any person or entity howsoever arising and whether present, unascertained, immediate, future or contingent.

Commission means the Western Australian Planning Commission.

Conditions means these conditions for the sale of the Land.

Contaminated Sites Act means Contaminated Sites Act 2003 (WA).

Contamination has the meaning given in section 4 of the Contaminated Sites Act.

Contract means the contract for sale of the Land of which these Conditions form part. Any reference in these Conditions to the Contract shall refer to both these Conditions and the terms of the Contract.

Contract Date means the date on which LandCorp executes this Contract.

Deposit means the deposit specified in the Schedule.

Development means the construction of a residential dwelling on the Land in accordance with the Approved Plans.

Development/Design Guidelines means the Development/Design Guidelines and/or the provisions of a Detailed Area Plan and any other planning requirement (if any) relating to the development of the Land.

Electronic Conveyancing National Law means the law set out in the Appendix to the Electronic Conveyancing (Adoption of National Law) Act 2012 (NSW) applying in Western Australia because of the Electronic Conveyancing Act 2014 (WA);

Electronic Lodgement Network has the same meaning as in section 13 of the Electronic Conveyancing Act 2014 (WA);

Electronic Lodgement Network Operator means a person approved by Landgate under section 15 of the Electronic Conveyancing Act 2014 (WA) to provide and operate Electronic Lodgement Network;

Electronic Workspace means a shared electronic workspace generated by the Electronic Lodgement Network;

Finance Application means an application made by or on behalf of the Buyer to the Lender to lend the Amount of the Loan.

Finance Approval means a written approval by the Lender of the Finance Application or a written offer to lend or a written notification of an intention to offer to lend made by the Lender (any such approval, offer or notification must be in a letter form but may be given to LandCorp attached to an email).

Financial Institution means an authorised deposit-taking institution within the meaning of the Banking Act 1959 (Cth), building society or credit union.

GST means the Goods and Services Tax as imposed by the GST Act including, where relevant, any related interest, penalties, fines or other charge and any GST equivalent amount under any State Intergovernmental Agreement.

GST Act means A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999 (Commonwealth) and any legislation substituting or amending that Act.

Input Tax Credit has the same meaning given in Section 195-1 of the GST Act.

Insolvency Event means any of the following:

- (a) a person is or states that the person is unable to pay from the person's own money all the person's debts as and when they become due and payable;
- (b) a person is taken or must be presumed to be insolvent or unable to pay its debts under any applicable legislation;
- (c) an administrator, provisional liquidator or person having a similar or analogous function under the laws of any relevant jurisdiction is appointed in respect of a corporation or any action is taken to appoint any such person and the action is not stayed, withdrawn or dismissed within seven (7) days;
- (d) a receiver or receiver and manager is appointed in respect of any property of a corporation;
- (e) a corporation is deregistered under the Corporations Act or notice of its proposed deregistration is given to the corporation;
- (f) a distress, attachment or execution is levied or becomes enforceable against any property of a person;
- (g) a person enters into or takes any action to enter into an arrangement (including a scheme of arrangement or deed of company arrangement), composition or compromise with, or assignment for the benefit of, all or any class of the person's creditors or members of a moratorium involving any of them;
- (h) a petition for the making of a sequestration order against the estate of a person is presented and the petition is not stayed, withdrawn or dismissed within seven (7) days or a person presents a petition against himself or herself;
- (i) a person presents a declaration of intention under section 54A of the *Bankruptcy Act 1966 (Cth)*; or
- (j) anything analogous to or of a similar effect to anything described above under the Law of any relevant jurisdiction occurs in respect of a person.

Land means the land specified in the Schedule.

LandCorp means the Western Australian Land Authority trading as LandCorp as seller of the Land to the Buyer.



LandCorp's Remedies means all or any of the rights powers and remedies contained in or implied by the Contract or at common law or in equity exercisable by LandCorp against the Buyer or in respect of the Land.

Landgate means the Western Australian Land Information Authority, a statutory body corporate established by the land Information Authority Act 2006 and trading as "Landgate".

Latest Date for Finance Approval means the date specified in the Schedule.

Lender means any bank, building society, credit union or other institution as specified in the Contract or if not specified then any bank, building society, credit union or other institution which makes loans and is carrying on business in Western Australia but not including a mortgage broker (or similar).

Local Authority means the local authority having jurisdiction over the Land.

Loss means a financial loss, damage, costs or expense (including indirect or consequential loss).

Main Building means the main building to be constructed as part of the Development and excluding car parking and landscaping.

Margin Scheme means the scheme described in Division 75 of the GST Act as the margin scheme.

Material Adverse Effect means a significant negative effect or change on the ability of the Buyer to carry out the Development or the value or use of the Land and which is caused directly as a result of:

- (a) the delay in the issue of the Certificate of Title for the Land; or
- (b) an encumbrance registered or to be registered by an Authority or LandCorp after the Contract Date,
- (as applicable).

Materially Prejudice or Detrimentally Affect means a variation to the final Lot following subdivision which results in:

- (a) where the variation is to the area of the Land, the area of the Land at Settlement is more than 5% less than the estimated area of the Land on the Contract Date;
- (b) where the variation is any other matter other than a variation to the area of the Land, the value of the Land decreasing by more than 5%; or
- (c) the use of the Land for the proposed Development being materially prejudiced or detrimentally affected.

Network Infrastructure means the physical infrastructure of the high speed broadband fibre optic network to be installed on or in the Land including all fibre, cables, electronic devices and equipment, ducts, poles, towers, cabinets, housing and any other active and passive equipment and distribution infrastructure, but not including the Pit and Pipe Works, any existing pit and pipe infrastructure, lead-in conduit, the network termination unit or



the power supply unit and related cable at the Development.

Non Approval Notice means a written notice given by the Buyer or the Buyer's conveyancer or real estate agent or the Lender to LandCorp to the effect that Finance Approval has been rejected together with written evidence from the Lender that the Lender has rejected the Finance Application such evidence to be as required by LandCorp (acting reasonably).

OSR means the office established by the Commissioner of State Revenue and known as the Office of State Revenue.

Party means LandCorp and the Buyer and, if applicable, any other party to the Contract and **Parties** means all the parties to the Contract.

Pit and Pipe Works means the physical infrastructure, including all pits, pipes, conduits and any other materials to be designed and constructed by LandCorp necessary to properly service the estate in which the Land is located and to properly service the Development with the Network Infrastructure.

Pollution has the same meaning as that expression is given in the Environmental Protection Act 1986 (WA).

Practical Completion means the completion of the construction of the Development on the Land in conformity with plans and specifications previously approved by all relevant Authorities, the Approved Plans and Condition 17. Such practical completion is to be evidenced by the following as LandCorp may require:

(a) delivery to LandCorp of:

(i) a certificate from the Buyer's architect or builder certifying that the Development has been constructed or completed on the Land according to plans and specifications as approved by any relevant Authority and the Approved Plans;

(ii) a copy of written permission from the Local Authority for the occupation of the Development; and/or

(iii) such other form as may be required for the occupation of the Development; and/or

(b) inspection by or on behalf of LandCorp.

Prescribed Rate means the rate defined as the "Prescribed Rate" in the latest version of the Real Estate Institute of WA (Inc) and Law Society of WA Inc Joint Form of General Conditions for the Sale of Land (**Joint Form**).

Purchase Price means the purchase price specified in the Schedule.

Remediation and **Remediate** has the meaning given in section 3 of the Contaminated Sites Act and includes the management of any contaminated site.

Repurchase Costs means the costs specified in Condition 22.5.

Repurchase Notice means the notice given in accordance with Condition 22.2.



Repurchase Price means the repurchase price as defined in Condition 22.3 or Condition 22.4.

Repurchase Settlement means the settlement of the repurchase of the Land by LandCorp pursuant to Condition 22.

Schedule means the schedule to the Contract.

Settlement means settlement of the purchase of the Land by the Buyer in accordance with the terms of the Contract.

Settlement Date means the date specified in the Schedule.

Services means all services to the Land including water, drainage, sewerage, gas, electricity and telecommunications.

Special Conditions means any conditions under the heading "Special Conditions" in the Schedule (if any).

Subscriber has the meaning given to that term in the Electronic Conveyancing National Law.

Tax Invoice has the meaning given in Section 195- 1 of the GST Act.

Taxable Supply has the meaning given in Section 195-1 of the GST Act.

Transfer means a form for the transfer of title to the Land as required by Landgate.

Valuer means a natural person who:

- (a) is licensed under the Land Valuers Licensing Act 1978 (WA);
- (b) has not less than five (5) years' experience in Western Australia;
- (c) is a member of the Australian Property Institute (Western Australian Division); and
- (d) has experience in assessing the current market value of residential land.

1.2 In these Conditions (and, where applicable, the Contract) unless the contrary intention appears:

- (a) headings in the Schedule are defined terms when used in this Contract with the meaning of such term immediately following the heading;
- (b) words importing the singular include the plural and vice versa;
- (c) words importing any gender include the other genders;

- (d) other grammatical forms of defined words and expressions have corresponding meanings;
- (e) references to persons include corporations and bodies politic;
- (f) references to a person include the legal personal representatives successors and assigns of that person;
- (g) a reference to a Statute Ordinance Code or other Law includes regulations and other statutory instruments under it and consolidations amendments re-enactments or replacements of any of them (whether of the same or any other legislative authority having jurisdiction);
- (h) references to this or any other document include the document as varied or replaced and notwithstanding any change in the identity of the Parties;
- (i) references to writing include any mode of representing or reproducing words in tangible and permanently visible form and includes facsimile transmissions;
- (j) an obligation of two or more parties binds them jointly and severally;
- (k) if a word or expression is defined cognate words and expressions have corresponding definitions;
- (l) references to an association body or authority which is reconstituted amalgamated reconstructed or merged or the functions of which have become exercisable by any other person association body or authority in its place shall be taken to refer to the person association body or authority established or constituted in its place or by which its functions have become exercisable;
- (m) reference to anything (including without limitation any amount or the Land) is a reference to the whole or any part of it and a reference to a group of things or persons is a reference to any one or more of them;
- (n) reference to a month and cognate terms means a period commencing on any day of a calendar month and ending on the corresponding day in the next succeeding calendar month but if a corresponding day does not occur in the next succeeding calendar month the period shall end on the first day of the next succeeding calendar month;
- (o) references to the Contract or these Conditions includes any schedules and annexures;
- (p) except for the headings in the Schedule to the Contract, headings are inserted for ease of reference only and shall be ignored in construing these Conditions or the Contract;
- (q) references to time are to local time in Perth Western Australia;
- (r) where time is to be reckoned from a day or event that day or the day of that event shall be excluded;
- (s) the word "include" used when introducing a list of items does not limit the meaning of the words to which the list relates to those items or to items of a similar kind;



(t) a provision of these Conditions or the Contract must not be construed to the disadvantage of a Party merely because that Party was responsible for the preparation of this Contract or the inclusion of the provision in these Conditions or the Contract;

(u) terms defined in these Conditions have the same meaning when used in the Contract; and

(v) any comments included in boxes are a general guide only and are not terms of these Conditions or legally binding on the Parties.

2. PAYMENT OF PURCHASE PRICE AND SETTLEMENT

2.1 The Buyer must pay:

(a) the Deposit in the manner specified in the Schedule; and

(b) the balance of the Purchase Price (being the Purchase Price less the Deposit together with any adjustments due at Settlement) on the Settlement Date by an unendorsed Bank Cheque payable to LandCorp or as LandCorp may nominate.

2.2 LandCorp is entitled (but not bound) to invest or to cause the investment of any Deposit in an interest bearing bank account and all interest accrued will belong to LandCorp unless the Deposit is repaid to the Buyer as a result of the default of LandCorp in which case interest (less any bank charges and taxes) will be payable to the Buyer.

2.3 If the Buyer:

(a) does not pay the Deposit in full as required by the Contract; or

(b) pays the Deposit by cheque and that cheque is dishonoured on presentation,

then LandCorp may give the Buyer a notice requiring the Deposit to be paid or the cheque to be honoured within 48 hours of service of such notice.

2.4 If a notice issued under Condition 2.3 is not complied with (in the prescribed time), then unless otherwise provided in the notice:

(a) the Buyer is in default; and

(b) LandCorp may terminate the Contract by giving notice to the Buyer but without prejudice to the rights and remedies available to LandCorp under the Contract, common law or in equity.

3. INTEREST ON LATE SETTLEMENT AND DEFAULT COSTS

3.1 If for any reason not attributable to LandCorp the purchase is not completed on the Settlement Date, the Buyer must pay to LandCorp on Settlement interest at the Prescribed Rate per annum on the balance of the Purchase Price and other moneys payable at Settlement.



3.2 The interest payable by the Buyer will be calculated on a daily basis from and including the Settlement Date but excluding the actual date of payment and will be in full settlement of any claim LandCorp may have against the Buyer arising from such delay subject to the provisions of Condition 36.

3.3 LandCorp is not required to give to the Buyer a notice requiring payment of interest under this Condition. In all other respects this Condition is without prejudice to the rights of LandCorp under these Conditions or at common law or in equity.

4. ADJUSTMENT OF RATES

4.1 All rates taxes assessments and other outgoings in respect of the Land must be borne and paid by the Buyer as from the earlier of the actual date the Buyer is granted possession or the Settlement Date (subject to Condition 4.2) and the same must if necessary be apportioned between LandCorp and the Buyer. Where under the Act LandCorp is not liable to pay rates and taxes to any Authority in respect of the Land but is obliged to pay the equivalent of such rates and taxes to the State then this Condition shall apply as if such payment was a payment due to a Local Authority or other Authority for rates, taxes and outgoings and an adjustment will be effected if necessary.

4.2 Where there is any delay in Settlement due to the act or default of the Buyer then:

(a) rates, taxes and outgoings will be adjusted as between LandCorp and the Buyer on the Settlement Date and not the actual date of Settlement; and

(b) if any increase in Land Tax or any other rates and taxes payable by LandCorp (either to an Authority or an equivalent amount is payable by LandCorp to the State) occurs (for example, by the Settlement being delayed until after 1 July in any year), the Buyer is liable for all such additional payments (including any increase in Land Tax calculated on a multi ownership basis) which amount is due and payable to LandCorp at Settlement.

4.3 Subject to Condition 4.4, Land Tax will be adjusted on the basis that the Land is the only land owned by LandCorp (i.e on a single holding/single ownership basis). If Land Tax is payable on the Land at Settlement, the Buyer agrees that LandCorp may, at its election, require that the Buyer pays for its proportion of Land Tax at Settlement on the basis that LandCorp undertakes to pay the Land Tax payable on the Land for the relevant financial year at a later date.

4.4 If the Land has recently been subdivided and has not been individually rated for Land Tax as at Settlement the Buyer must pay to LandCorp at Settlement a contribution to Land Tax calculated as follows:

$$LT = \frac{\text{Total LT}}{\text{Total Area}} \times \text{Land Area}$$

Where:

LT is the Land Tax contribution payable by the Buyer at Settlement.

Total LT is the Land Tax for the parent lot of which the land forms part.



Total Area is the total area of the parent lot of which the land forms part.

Land Area is the total area of the land.

5. PREPARATION OF TRANSFER AND SETTLEMENT

5.1 This condition only applies if Condition 42 (Electronic Conveyancing) does not apply.

5.2 Prior to the Settlement Date the Buyer must prepare or cause to be prepared a transfer of the Land in registrable form and which must comply with Condition 30(c)) and after proper execution of such transfer and having such transfer endorsed with duty must deliver such transfer to LandCorp or its solicitor or settlement agent within a reasonable time prior to Settlement (being not less than five (5) Business Days prior to the Settlement Date) for the purposes of the transfer being executed by LandCorp and being held by it or on its behalf pending Settlement.

5.3 The Buyer is entitled to request in writing that LandCorp sign and return the transfer for the Land prior to it being endorsed with duty at the OSR provided that accompanying such written request is an assessment of duty payable on the Contract issued by the OSR or if duty payable on the Contract is to be assessed and paid through the Revenue Online system developed by the OSR ("**Revenue Online**"), a Transaction Summary generated through Revenue Online ("**Transaction Summary**"). If LandCorp returns the land transfer to the Buyer prior to Settlement the Buyer holds such land transfer in escrow pending Settlement. If the Buyer or its representative is registered for, and has elected to have duty on the Contract assessed and paid through Revenue Online then the Buyer or its representative must:

- (a) advise LandCorp that it has elected to have duty on the Contract assessed and paid through Revenue Online;
- (b) the Buyer must within five (5) Business Days after the Transaction Summary is generated provide to LandCorp a copy of the Transaction Summary; and
- (c) on Settlement, the Buyer must provide to LandCorp a copy of the Certificate of Duty issued by the OSR for duty paid on the Contract.

5.4 Settlement must take place on the Settlement Date at the offices of LandCorp in Perth or at such other place in Perth as LandCorp appoints.

5.5 At Settlement, the Buyer must deliver to LandCorp in accordance with Condition 2.1(b) an unendorsed Bank Cheque or Bank Cheques for the balance of the Purchase Price and any adjustment of rates and taxes due to LandCorp and against receipt of the balance of the Purchase Price and adjustment of rates and taxes or otherwise, LandCorp will provide to the Buyer, subject to the Buyer's compliance with Condition 5.2, the transfer duly executed for and on behalf of LandCorp together with the duplicate Certificate of Title to the Land (if issued).

5.6 If for any reason a Bank Cheque tendered as or towards the money payable by the Buyer on Settlement is not honoured on first presentation, the Buyer will remain liable to pay the amount of that money, without prejudice to any other rights, remedies or powers of LandCorp under the Contract.

5.7 The Buyer must provide to LandCorp either prior to Settlement or after Settlement (as specified by LandCorp) a copy of the Contract including these Conditions endorsed with duty.

5.8 Immediately after Settlement, the Buyer must cause the transfer in respect of the Land to be lodged at Landgate for registration and use its best endeavours to have the transfer registered as soon as possible. In the event of a requisition notice being issued by Landgate, then unless the requisition arises from a document prepared by LandCorp, the Buyer must do all things necessary to satisfy the requisition and pay all fees in respect of the requisition.

5.9 If required by LandCorp, the transfer of land will be lodged as a follower dealing to an application for titles or an application to register an encumbrance.

6. COSTS

The Buyer will bear the cost of the preparation of the transfer, all duty under the Duties Act 2008 (WA) and duty penalties on the Contract and registration or other fees in respect of the transfer with Landgate.

7. SUBJECT TO FINANCE

If this Contract is subject to finance, the Buyer must apply to a Lender for finance (and not only a broker) within the time specified and in accordance with this Condition and use best endeavours to have finance approved.

7.1 If the Schedule provides that the Buyer is to obtain Finance Approval, the Contract is conditional upon the Buyer receiving written Finance Approval on or before 5pm WST on the Latest Date for Finance Approval to assist in the purchase or development of the Land.

7.2 The Buyer must make a Finance Application as soon as practicable after the Contract Date and use its best endeavours in good faith to obtain Finance Approval.

7.3 If Finance Approval is granted subject to usual terms and conditions of the Lender or subject to conditions which have been accepted by the Buyer then Finance Approval will be deemed to be obtained on the date that the Finance Approval is given by the Lender.

7.4 The Buyer must immediately notify LandCorp in writing:

- (a) of any Finance Approval obtained; or
- (b) if any Finance Application is rejected at any time.

7.5 Where Finance Approval is obtained or deemed to be obtained in accordance with these Conditions then Condition 7.1 will be satisfied and this Condition 7 will no longer apply to the Contract notwithstanding that any Lender may subsequently withdraw the Finance Approval for any reason or the loan is not be completed for any reason.

7.6 The Buyer may waive the benefit of this Condition at any time on or before 5pm WST on the Latest Date for Finance Approval by giving written notice to LandCorp and upon giving such notice this Condition will be deemed to have been fulfilled.

7.7 If the Buyer has complied with Condition 7.2 and Finance Approval is not obtained by the Latest Date for



Finance Approval and the Buyer gives LandCorp a Non Approval Notice by 5pm on the Latest Date for Finance Approval, the Contract comes to an end without further notice.

7.8 If the Contract comes to an end pursuant to Condition 7.7 LandCorp will refund to the Buyer the Deposit (without interest) and all other moneys (if any) paid in accordance with this Contract (less any reasonable costs and expenses incurred by LandCorp) and there will be no further Claim under the Contract by either LandCorp or the Buyer against the other either in law or in equity.

7.9 If the Buyer fails to give written notice to LandCorp by 5pm WST on the Latest Date for Finance Approval either:

(a) from the Lender that Finance Approval has been obtained; or

(b) giving a Non Approval Notice to LandCorp,

or the Buyer otherwise fails to comply with this Condition 7, then LandCorp may by written notice to the Buyer immediately terminate this Contract (unless the Buyer waives this Condition prior to LandCorp terminating this Contract) and in which case:

(c) the Contract will come to an end;

(d) the Deposit (and any interest) will be retained by LandCorp (without LandCorp needing to give any notice to the Buyer); and

(e) such termination will be without prejudice to any right or Claim that LandCorp may have against the Buyer under the Contract either in law or in equity.

If required by LandCorp, the Buyer must provide to LandCorp full details of and a copy of the Finance Application made by the Buyer and any response(s) from a Lender.

8. TITLE

8.1 The Certificate of Title in respect of the Land or the parent Certificate of Title to the property of which the Land forms part may be inspected by search at Landgate and the Buyer does not require LandCorp to produce an abstract of title or any other evidence of LandCorp's title or right to sell the Land.

8.2 LandCorp will not be required to answer any objections to or requisitions on title.

8.3 If LandCorp is not the registered proprietor of the Land as at the Contract Date then LandCorp enters into this Contract in its capacity as the authorised agent of the State of Western Australia acting through the Department of Lands (**State**) and, in that capacity, LandCorp agrees to sell and the Buyer agrees to purchase the Land on the terms of the Contract. Prior to Settlement, LandCorp will acquire the Land from the State. Upon transfer of the Land to LandCorp, all obligations and agreements under the Contract on the part of the State will be assumed by LandCorp and the Buyer releases and discharges the State from any Claims.

9. ENCUMBRANCES

9.1 Subject to Condition 9.4, the Land is sold subject to the following as at the Settlement Date:

- (a) all easements, positive covenants, restrictive covenants and memorials;
 - (b) any condition or statement contained in a memorial (including, but not limited to, memorials under Section 58 of the Contaminated Sites Act 2003 (WA));
 - (c) all rights, reservations, conditions, notifications under Section 70A of the Transfer of Land Act 1893 (WA) or Section 165 of the Planning & Development Act 2005 (WA);
 - (d) all interests, orders, tenancies, public roads and encroachments; and
 - (e) all claims, demands, conditions (including building conditions) or restrictions whatsoever imposed or made on the Land by any Authority or under any legislation,
- (if any) affecting the Land and which are specified in the Certificate of Title or which will be specified or registered upon lodgement of the transfer of the Land to the Buyer at Landgate.

9.2 Subject to Condition 9.4, if any document or interest specified in Condition 9.1 is to be registered on the title to the Land at Settlement due to:

- (a) the requirements of the Commission;
- (b) any Authority having jurisdiction over the Land; or
- (c) as a result of the requirements of LandCorp,

then the Buyer acknowledges and agrees that such document or interest will be registered immediately before or immediately after the registration of the transfer of the Land to the Buyer as required by LandCorp.

9.3 If after the Contract Date an encumbrance of the type mentioned in Condition 9.1 is required to be registered over the title to the Land either by LandCorp (acting reasonably) or any Authority, then subject to Condition 9.4, the encumbrance shall be registered prior to or at Settlement and either immediately prior to or immediately after the transfer to the Buyer as required by LandCorp.

9.4 If the Buyer establishes to LandCorp's satisfaction (acting reasonably) that the registration of an encumbrance on the Certificate of Title pursuant to Condition 9.3 will have a Material Adverse Effect (**Confirmation**), the Buyer may, within seven (7) days of the date of Confirmation, terminate the Contract whereupon the Deposit will be refunded to the Buyer (without interest) and neither Party shall have any further claim against the other.

10. SUBDIVISION OF LAND

10.1 If the Land comprises part of a lot and is accordingly not a lot as defined in the Planning and Development Act 2005 (WA) then the Contract is subject to and conditional upon the approval of the Commission to the subdivision of the land of which the Land forms part being obtained in order to create a separate lot or lots in respect of the Land in accordance with Section 140(1) of the Planning and Development Act 2005 (WA) and this Condition.



10.2 If it has not already done so LandCorp will at its cost make an application to the Commission for the approval of subdivision to create a separate lot for the Land within three (3) months from the Contract Date.

10.3 For the purposes of Section 140(3) of the Planning and Development Act 2005 (WA) the Contract is subject to and conditional upon the Commission giving its approval to the subdivision of the Land on or before six (6) months from the date of the lodgement of the application specified in Condition 10.2.

10.4 In the event that any conditions are imposed by the Commission or any other relevant Authority in relation to the subdivision of the Land which are not acceptable to LandCorp in its absolute discretion then LandCorp may by giving written notice to the Buyer within thirty (30) days of such conditions being imposed terminate this Contract whereupon the Deposit will be repaid to the Buyer without interest.

10.5 If a separate title for the Land has not issued from Landgate by the Latest Date for Issue of Title (either due to a matter mentioned in this Condition or for any other reason), LandCorp may, provide a further anticipated latest date of when a Certificate of Title for the Land is scheduled to issue from Landgate (**Revised Latest Date**). If the Buyer establishes to LandCorp's satisfaction (acting reasonably) that the issue of the title subsequent to the Latest Date for Issue of Title but prior to the Revised Latest Date will have a Material Adverse Effect, and LandCorp confirms in writing to the Buyer that it accepts that the delay in the issue of the Certificate of Title for the Land will have a Material Adverse Effect (**Confirmation**), the Buyer may, within seven (7) days of the date of the Confirmation, by written notice to LandCorp terminate this Contract whereupon the Deposit will be refunded to the Buyer (without interest) and neither Party shall have any further claim against the other.

10.6 The Buyer is not entitled to any compensation and LandCorp is not liable for any costs, expenses or damages (whether direct or indirect) arising as a result of the Buyer commissioning the preparation of any building design or specification or incurring any other costs prior to the issue of a separate Certificate of Title for the Land.

11. DELAY IN SETTLEMENT

11.1 The Buyer acknowledges that a separate Certificate of Title in respect of the Land may not be available as at the date of this Contract or on the Settlement Date. LandCorp is not obliged to notify the Buyer of the date of issue of the title where Settlement is subject to the issue of title.

11.2 The Buyer is not entitled to any compensation as a result in any delay in Settlement as a result of the Certificate of Title not being available.

11.3 Without limiting Condition 11.2, the Buyer acknowledges that the construction of any Development upon the Land may not be able to commence until Settlement has been effected and that any building contract entered into or other costs incurred by the Buyer prior to the date of actual Settlement are at the sole risk of the Buyer.

11.4 The Buyer acknowledges that LandCorp has no liability for any costs or damages arising as a result of the Buyer entering into any building contract or incurring any other costs prior to actual Settlement (including but not limited to any increase in the construction cost).

12. CHANGE TO LAND

12.1 Where at the Contract Date the Land is not a subdivided Lot or Lots the Buyer agrees with LandCorp that:

- (a) LandCorp may make any changes modifications variations and amendments to the plan of



subdivision as may be required by the relevant Authorities to obtain due registration of the plan of subdivision; and

(b) the Buyer must not make any objection or seek to terminate the Contract or seek to claim any compensation in respect of any such change modification variation or amendment to the plan of subdivision or to the configuration or size of the Land,

12.2 In the event of any dispute as to whether such modification variation or amendment has Materially Prejudiced or Detrimentially Affected the Land then such dispute shall be determined by a Valuer agreed between LandCorp and the Buyer and if not agreed then by a Valuer appointed by the President for the time being of the Australian Property Institute (Inc) Western Australian Division who will act as an expert and not as an arbitrator whose decision shall be final and binding. The Parties will pay the costs of such Valuer equally.

12.3 If a change, modification, variation or amendment to the:

(a) plan of subdivision comprising the Land; or

(b) configuration of the Land,

Materially Prejudices or Detrimentially Affects the Land, then the Buyer may within thirty (30) days of the later of notice of such change, modification, variation or amendment or determination of any dispute under this Condition 12.3 terminate this Contract by written notice to LandCorp whereupon the Deposit will be refunded to the Buyer and neither Party will have any Claim against the other.

13. RISK

As from the Settlement Date the Land sold will be at the sole risk of the Buyer in respect of any loss or damage by accident, act of God or otherwise.

14. POSSESSION

Possession of the Land will be and shall be deemed to have been given and taken at Settlement subject to the Buyer having performed all of the Buyer's Obligations arising prior to Settlement.

15. COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

As from the Contract Date the Buyer must comply with and observe all provisions orders by-laws and regulations of and under any legislation in respect of or in any way affecting the Land.

16. CONSENTS

If this Contract is subject to any prior consent under any legislation, the Buyer must use best endeavours to obtain such consent.

17. DEVELOPMENT OF LAND

This Condition requires the Buyer to complete construction of a house on the Land within the time specified and in accordance with plans approved by LandCorp. This is because LandCorp wants to see

Buyers of the Land develop the Land within a reasonable time and not allow the Land to remain vacant for a long period.

17.1 The Buyer must cause Practical Completion to be effected in accordance with the Approved Plans by the Latest Date for Practical Completion of Development or such later period as may be approved in writing by LandCorp.

17.2 The Buyer must ensure that the Development is completed:

- (a) in accordance with any plans and specifications approved by any relevant Authority and, if applicable, by LandCorp;
- (b) with all proper care skill and diligence;
- (c) in accordance with good industry practice;
- (d) in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations of any Authority;
- (e) in a proper and workmanlike manner; and
- (f) using materials which are in good condition of high quality and suitable for the purpose for which they are intended; and
- (g) unless LandCorp agrees in writing, in a manner that ensures the Development is over a substantial area of the Land such that any undeveloped part of the Land cannot be the subject of a subdivision to create a separate title to the undeveloped portion of the Land.

17.3 The Buyer must submit to LandCorp all proposed plans and specifications for the Development prior to such plans and specifications being approved by any relevant Authority for LandCorp to determine if such plans and specifications result in a Development required under the Contract. LandCorp will, within fifteen (15) Business Days of receipt, use its reasonable endeavours to either approve (conditionally or otherwise) or reject the plans and specifications and, if rejected, inform the Buyer the grounds of rejection. In the event that the plans and specifications are rejected or approved conditionally, then the Buyer must amend such plans and specifications and resubmit to LandCorp as reasonably required by LandCorp such amended plans and specifications for approval. The Buyer must not undertake the Development other than in accordance with the Approved Plans.

17.4 Upon LandCorp approving the plans and specifications submitted to LandCorp in accordance with Condition 17.3, the Buyer must use its best endeavours to submit such plans and specifications as soon as possible to the relevant Authorities (if necessary) for approval.

17.5 If any Authority requires the Buyer to amend all or any of the plans and specifications submitted in accordance with Condition 17.4, then the Buyer must amend such plans and specifications in accordance with the requirements of any Authority and the Buyer must re-submit such amended plans and specifications to LandCorp for approval as soon as possible. Condition 17.3 will apply in respect of any amended plans and specifications submitted to LandCorp for approval in accordance with this Condition 17.5.

17.6 If plans and specifications approved by LandCorp in accordance with Condition 17.3 are rejected by any Authority, then the Buyer must submit new plans and specifications for the Development to LandCorp for



approval in accordance with Condition 17.3 and the provisions of Condition 17 will apply to such new plans and specifications.

17.7 If requested by the Buyer prior to Settlement, LandCorp will sign any documents reasonably required by the Buyer which must be signed by the person who is the owner of the Land in order for the Buyer to obtain an approval from any relevant Authority for the Development on condition that:

(a) the Buyer is solely responsible for all costs associated with the preparation, execution, lodgement and approval of all documents executed by LandCorp;

(b) the Buyer is solely liable for the document and the Buyer has no right to make any Claim against LandCorp for any matter in respect of any documents signed by LandCorp and LandCorp is not liable to indemnify the Buyer whatsoever or howsoever arising by reason of any documents signed by LandCorp;

(c) the Buyer indemnifies and agrees to keep fully and effectually LandCorp indemnified from and against any Claim or Loss whatsoever (whether direct, indirect or consequential and whether present or future) which LandCorp may incur in connection with any documents signed by LandCorp and in respect of any Loss that LandCorp may incur as a consequence of any act or omission of the Buyer arising from any documents signed by LandCorp; and

(d) the execution of any document by LandCorp (including but not limited to any development application or building permit application) will not be considered an approval by LandCorp of any activity or any use of the Land proposed by the Buyer pursuant to the document or application.

18. NO SUBDIVISION OR REZONING OR AMALGAMATION

Other than where specifically provided for under the Contract, the Buyer must not at any time prior to Practical Completion subdivide or apply to subdivide or apply to amalgamate the Land with any other land (whether by strata title or otherwise) or to apply to rezone the Land without first obtaining LandCorp's written consent (which may be withheld or may be subject to any conditions LandCorp requires).

19. USE AND DISPOSITION OF LAND

This Condition provides that until completion of construction of a house, the Buyer cannot sell, lease, mortgage or otherwise deal with the Land. This is because LandCorp wants to see a completed house on the Land before the Buyer on sells or otherwise deals with the Land.

19.1 Until the Buyer has completed the Development in accordance with Condition 17 the Buyer must not:

(a) sell, agree to sell, enter into a conditional contract to sell, grant an option to purchase, assign, transfer or otherwise dispose of; or

(b) lease, sub-lease or agree to lease; or

(c) mortgage, charge (including by a fixed and floating charge), grant a security interest (including an all assets security interest) or otherwise encumber or part with possession of,

the Land or any part of the Land or any estate or interest in the Land (**a Disposition**) without first obtaining the



consent in writing of LandCorp and if such consent is given then only subject to such conditions as may be imposed by LandCorp (including the execution of any documents required by LandCorp) PROVIDED THAT LandCorp will not unreasonably withhold its consent to a mortgage or other encumbrance over the Land if:

- (a) the person or company to whom the mortgage, charge, security interest or encumbrance is to be effected ("**the Mortgagee**") executes a deed of covenant to which the Buyer is a Party in a form required by LandCorp;
- (b) the mortgage or other encumbrance is to secure a loan for the purpose of assisting with the purchase of the Land or in undertaking the Development; and
- (c) all moneys then due and payable by the Buyer to LandCorp under the Contract have been paid and there is not any existing unremedied breach of the Buyer's Obligations.

19.2 If the Buyer:

(a) is a corporation (other than a company listed on the Australian Stock Exchange), any change in the beneficial ownership of the shareholding in the corporation or any related corporation by which any change in the control of the corporation occurs (whether by the transfer of shares or the issue or allotment of further shares or otherwise); or

(b) is the trustee of a trust, any change in the beneficial interests of any trust if the Buyer is acting as trustee so as to change in the control of such trust,

shall be deemed to be a Disposition of the Land for the purposes of this Condition and the Buyer must first obtain LandCorp's written consent to such change.

20. LANDCORP'S RIGHTS

20.1 LandCorp may at any time (both prior to and after Settlement) and prior to Practical Completion of the Development enter upon the Land upon reasonable notice (being not more than 5 Business Days) to inspect the Land to ascertain if the Buyer is complying with the Buyer's Obligations.

20.2 All powers, acts, matters or things which LandCorp is empowered or required to do under the Contract or any statute may be exercised or done by LandCorp or by its duly authorised solicitor, agent, contractor or employee of LandCorp.

20.3 In the event of the failure of the Buyer to observe and perform the Buyer's Obligations, LandCorp may do all such acts, matters and things and pay all moneys which LandCorp (acting reasonably) may in its absolute discretion consider necessary or desirable to secure the observance and performance of the Buyer's Obligations whereupon such moneys will be a debt owing to LandCorp payable on demand.

21. CHARGE

21.1 In order to secure the Buyer's Obligations the Buyer hereby charges its interest in the Land in favour of LandCorp and agrees that LandCorp may lodge an absolute caveat pursuant to such charge as equitable chargee or mortgagee over the title to the Land.

21.2 Subject to compliance with Condition 19.1 LandCorp will, at the cost of the Buyer, withdraw any absolute

caveat lodged over the title to the Land pursuant to Condition 21.1 to enable a dealing in respect of the Land to be registered in favour of any approved Donee or Mortgagee PROVIDED THAT LandCorp is entitled to contemporaneously lodge a new absolute caveat after such dealing pursuant to Condition 21.1.

21.3 Upon completion of all of the Buyer's Obligations as determined by LandCorp (acting reasonably), LandCorp will withdraw the absolute caveat lodged over the title to the Land pursuant to Condition 21.1 and Condition 22.11.

21.4 The Buyer must not take any action to remove any absolute caveat registered by LandCorp pursuant to this Condition or Condition 22 and if the Buyer does take such action, the Buyer indemnifies LandCorp from and against any Loss suffered or incurred by LandCorp as a result.

22. OPTION TO REPURCHASE

In accordance with the objectives of LandCorp's Act, LandCorp seeks to facilitate the provision and development of land in a range of localities to meet the social and economic needs of the State. In fulfilling these objectives, LandCorp seeks to ensure that land (including the Land) is developed within a reasonable timeframe and the Buyer otherwise meets its obligations due after Settlement. Accordingly, if the Buyer fails to complete the Development on the Land within the period specified in the Schedule to this Contract or otherwise fails to perform any of the Buyer's Obligations, then LandCorp may, at its election, exercise its option to repurchase the Land in accordance with the provisions of this Condition 22 in order for LandCorp to be able to sell the Land to another buyer who will also be required to undertake a development on the Land within an agreed timeframe.

22.1 The Buyer grants to LandCorp an option to repurchase the Land and all fixed improvements on the Land from the Buyer in accordance with the provisions of this Condition 22.

22.2 If at any time after Settlement:

- (a) the Buyer fails to complete the Development in accordance with Condition 17;
- (b) an Insolvency Event occurs with respect to the Buyer; or
- (c) the Buyer otherwise fails to observe or perform any Buyer's Obligations,

(any of which is called **the Default**)

then LandCorp may at any time and without time being of the essence, exercise its option to repurchase the Land for an unencumbered estate in fee simple for the Repurchase Price by giving the Buyer a written notice and the following provisions of this Condition 22 will apply.

22.3 If no Development works other than site clearing, earthworks and foundations have occurred on the Land at the date of exercise of the option to repurchase or if LandCorp (acting reasonably) otherwise considers any development works are of minimal value for any future development then the Repurchase Price payable by LandCorp will be calculated at the election of LandCorp as follows:

- (a) the Purchase Price of the Land under the Contract; or
- (b) the current market value of the Land as determined by a Valuer appointed by LandCorp,



and the Repurchase Costs shall be deducted from and offset against the Repurchase Price when paid at the Repurchase Settlement.

22.4 If Condition 22.3 does not apply then the Repurchase Price shall be calculated on the basis of the Land component and the Development component. The Land component shall be calculated at the election of LandCorp as either follows :-

- (a) the Purchase Price of the Land under the Contract; or
- (b) the current market value of the Land on the assumption no works have been undertaken on the Land as determined by a Valuer appointed by LandCorp,

The Development component shall be the value of Development works undertaken up to the date of exercise of the option as determined by a Valuer appointed by LandCorp.

The Valuer: -

- (i) will be entitled to appoint and obtain the advice of a qualified and experienced Quantity Surveyor if the Valuer considers it necessary or beneficial to the proposed valuation;
- (ii) must take into account what effect the partly constructed Development would have on the value of the Land if LandCorp elected to on sell the Land to a third party following the Repurchase Settlement; and
- (iii) must take into account any additional costs that may be incurred by LandCorp or another party for a builder to complete the Development taking into account that a builder would charge a premium to take over construction of a partly constructed Development or to rectify any defect in the Development.

22.5 The Buyer agrees that the Buyer shall be liable for the following costs of LandCorp on the repurchase of the Land:

- (a) LandCorp's solicitor's or settlement agent's costs and disbursements incurred upon the repurchase of the Land by LandCorp (including costs and disbursements on the issue of any notices to the Buyer, negotiations with the Buyer and effecting the Repurchase Settlement);
- (b) all costs incurred in respect of the original sale of the Land to the Buyer pursuant to the Contract including all real estate agent's fees and other sales costs and any rebate paid or credited to the Buyer;
- (c) all express or costs incurred by LandCorp arising from the breach of the Buyer's Obligations including all legal and other costs of notices and repurchase;
- (d) all duty under the Duties Act 2008 (WA) or any other tax payable under any legislation;
- (e) if Condition 22.6(b) applies, the GST payable by LandCorp on the Purchase Price of the Land;
- (f) if Condition 22.8(a) applies, the cost or estimated cost of removal of all structures constructed or partly constructed on the Land; and
- (g) if Condition 22.8(b) applies, the cost or estimated cost of amalgamating or resubdividing the land to



revert the Land to its state as at Settlement; and

(h) the costs of appointment of a Valuer by LandCorp (including the cost of obtaining the advice of a Quantity Surveyor (if applicable).

22.6 if GST was payable on the Purchase Price of the Land under the Contract and:

(a) if the Buyer is registered for GST purposes as at the date of the Repurchase Notice, the Buyer must give LandCorp a Tax Invoice prior to the Repurchase Settlement; and

(b) if the Buyer is not registered for GST purposes as at the date of the Repurchase Notice or does not supply a Tax Invoice prior to the Repurchase Settlement, then the Buyer agrees to LandCorp including an amount representing the GST payable on the Purchase Price as a cost payable by the Buyer when determining the Repurchase Costs in accordance with Condition 22.5.

22.7 If LandCorp elects that the Repurchase Price will be calculated based on the current market value of the Land, LandCorp will upon request by the Buyer provide the Buyer with a copy of a valuation obtained by LandCorp determining the current market value of the Land as at the date of the Repurchase Notice.

22.8 LandCorp may in its absolute discretion direct the Buyer prior to the date of the Repurchase Settlement to:

(a) if Condition 22.3 applies remove all structures constructed or partly constructed on the Land and make good the land to the reasonable satisfaction of LandCorp at the Buyer's cost. In the event that the Buyer fails to remove such structures within 30 days from the date of request, then LandCorp may remove such structures and add the cost of removal to the Repurchase Costs or add a reasonable estimate of the cost of the removal to the Repurchase Costs; and

(b) amalgamate or resubdivide the Land to revert the Land to its state as at Settlement. In the event that the Buyer fails to undertake such actions within 30 days of request, then LandCorp may apply for such amalgamation or resubdivision at the Buyer's cost in all respects and the Buyer must promptly sign all documents required by LandCorp to effect such reversion and the Buyer grants to LandCorp a power of attorney to sign such documents for and on behalf of the Buyer. Alternatively, LandCorp may add the estimated costs of any amalgamation or resubdivision to the Repurchase Costs. The Buyer must also promptly obtain at its cost all required consents including but not limited to the consent of any mortgagee.

22.9 If the Repurchase Costs or estimated costs determined in accordance with Condition 22.5 are greater than the Repurchase Price, then the differential shall be a debt owing by the Buyer to LandCorp payable on demand.

22.10 Settlement of the repurchase must be effected on the date being the later of thirty (30) days after the date of issue of an assessment of duty in relation to the repurchase or 45 days from the date of a request under Condition 22.8 (if applicable).

22.11 The Buyer:

(a) acknowledges and agrees that LandCorp may lodge an absolute caveat against the Certificate of Title to the Land in respect of the option granted to LandCorp pursuant to this Condition (in addition to the Caveat lodged pursuant to Condition 21);



(b) charges its interest in the Land in favour of LandCorp to secure the Buyer's Obligations under this Condition; and

(c) the Buyer must not take any action to remove any caveat lodged by LandCorp pursuant to this Condition.

The right granted by this Condition will continue notwithstanding any transfer or other dealing with the Land.

22.12 Upon the issue of the Repurchase Notice to the Buyer:

(a) LandCorp will prepare a registrable transfer of the Land and deliver it to the Buyer and the Buyer must execute and return such transfer to LandCorp within 5 Business Days;

(b) the Buyer (or its officers) must, at its cost, either:

(i) have the Buyer's (or its officers') identity verified at Australia Post within 5 Business Days of LandCorp giving the Repurchase Notice to the Buyer and the Buyer (or its officers) must do all things required by Australia Post to complete the land title identity verification form; or

(ii) appoint a settlement agent for the repurchase to identify the Buyer (or its officers) and provide a verification of identity certificate for the Buyer (in a form required by Landgate) on or prior to the Repurchase Settlement.

(c) the Buyer must ensure that the duplicate Certificate of Title (if issued) and any discharge of any mortgage or other encumbrance is provided to LandCorp at the Repurchase Settlement;

(d) subject to Condition 22.12(e), the Repurchase Price less the Repurchase Costs will be paid to the Buyer on the date of the Repurchase Settlement;

(e) outgoings will be adjusted as at the date of the Repurchase Settlement;

(f) the Buyer must sell the Land to LandCorp free of all liens charges mortgages caveats or other encumbrances whatsoever over the Land (other than any restrictive covenants, easements or other encumbrances registered over the title to the Land as a requirement of the Commission) and must cause the withdrawal or removal of any such encumbrance. LandCorp may pay the Repurchase Price or any part of the Repurchase Price to any encumbrancee as may be necessary to allow the withdrawal or removal of any such encumbrance; and

(g) the Joint Form shall apply to the Repurchase Settlement to the extent a matter is not specified in this Condition.

22.13 Notwithstanding any other Conditions, the option of LandCorp to repurchase the Land in accordance with this Condition 22 is without prejudice to LandCorp's Remedies and will not be prejudiced by or in any way limited by any delay on the part of LandCorp in exercising the option to repurchase and notwithstanding that LandCorp may have been aware of any breach of any of the Buyer's Obligations or that LandCorp may have given any extension of time or varied the Contract.

23. ERROR IN AREA



23.1 If there is any mistake in or omission from this Contract with respect to the description, boundary or area of the Land or any other similar matter:

(a) the same will not invalidate the sale; and

(b) if notified to the other Party within seven (7) days of the date of this Contract the same will be the subject of compensation to be paid or received by LandCorp as the case may require.

23.2 An error or misdescription as specified in Condition 23.1 will not entitle a Party to terminate the Contract or to delay Settlement and the Buyer is not entitled to compensation as a result.

24. DIVIDING FENCE

24.1 The Buyer acknowledges that any retaining wall or boundary wall or fence between the Land and any adjoining land may be constructed on the boundary of the Land, entirely on the Land or adjoining land or partially on either (with the centre of such wall or fence not on the boundary between the Land and adjoining land). The Buyer must make its own enquires as to the boundaries of the Land and the Buyer must not make any claim against and is not entitled to any compensation from LandCorp, nor terminate the Contract, if any wall or fence is not on the boundary of the Land.

24.2 All fences and walls purporting to be on the boundary of the Land will as between LandCorp and the Buyer be deemed to be upon their true boundary and if any fence or wall is found not to be on its true boundary the Buyer is not entitled to any compensation or have any claim against LandCorp or any right to terminate the Contract.

24.3 The Buyer will not make any Claim against LandCorp pursuant to the Dividing Fences Act 1961 or however else concerning:

(a) the construction of, or contribution to the cost of construction of, any dividing fences or walls; or

(b) any other liability in respect of a dividing fence or wall including any liability LandCorp may have incurred with any adjoining owners.

24.4 The Buyer acknowledges and agrees that this Condition may be pleaded as an absolute bar to any relief, compensation or claim sought by the Buyer against LandCorp.

24.5 The Buyer must not build any structure on the Land, plant or remove any vegetation nor remove soil, rocks or other materials which may affect the structural integrity of any wall or fence between the Land and any adjoining land.

24.6 The Buyer has had the opportunity to inspect any fence or wall now constructed on the Land prior to entering into this Contract. LandCorp gives no warranty as to the condition of the wall or fence as at settlement or its future use.

24.7 The Buyer accepts the condition of any fence or wall as at the Settlement Date.

25. INSPECTION OF PEGS

25.1 The Buyer acknowledges and agrees that to the maximum extent possible:

- (a) the Buyer has had the opportunity to inspect the Land; and
- (b) as at the date of the Contract where any pegs marking the boundaries of the Land (if any) are in place such pegs may or may not mark the true boundaries of the Land.

25.2 LandCorp is not liable to the Buyer where no pegs mark the boundary of the Land or the pegs have been removed or do not mark the true boundaries of the Land.

25.3 In the event that any pegs are removed from the Land prior to the Settlement Date for any reason LandCorp is not obliged to resurvey the Land or to replace any such pegs or in any manner be liable for such removal.

26. PLANNING AND OTHER MATTERS

The Buyer acknowledges that the Land is sold subject to the following as at the Settlement Date:

- (a) the provisions of any town planning scheme, zoning by-laws and other laws affecting the Land;
- (b) any order or requisition affecting the Land;
- (c) any proposal or scheme for the widening, realignment, closure, siting or alteration of the level of any road or right of way adjacent to or in the vicinity of the Land by any Authority or person;
- (d) any resumption or proposal to resume the Land or any adjoining or other land; and
- (e) any easement, memorial (and any condition or statement contained in the memorial), notification, positive covenant or restrictive covenant or other encumbrance specified in Conditions 9.1 or 9.3 affecting the Land or which will affect the Land on registration of the transfer of the Land to the Buyer,

and the Buyer will take title subject to the above and will not be entitled to make any objection, requisition or claim for compensation, nor to rescind this Contract in respect of any matter mentioned in this Condition.

27. BUSHFIRE RISK

27.1 The Buyer acknowledges and agrees that it should enquire as to whether the Land is classified as "Bushfire Prone" by the Office of Bushfire Risk Management within the Department of Fire and Emergency Services.

27.2 If the Land is classified as "Bushfire Prone", the Buyer should:

- (a) check with the Local Authority to ascertain if a Fire Management Plan has been prepared in respect of the Land;
- (b) ascertain if a Bushfire Attack Level (**BAL**) has been established in respect of the Land and, if not, consider whether it should appoint a relevant consultant to determine the BAL; and



(c) if applicable, consider if any Development should be undertaken in accordance with AS3959-2009 (as amended from time to time) relating to construction of buildings within a Bushfire Prone Area.

27.3 If a BAL has been established in respect of the Land and/or a Fire Management Plan is in existence in respect of the Land, the Buyer must take into account the BAL and comply with the Fire Management Plan in relation to any Development and:

- (a) if required, comply with AS3959-2009; and
- (b) if not required, consider compliance with AS3959-2009,

in relation to any Development.

28. MAINTENANCE OF LANDSCAPING AND STRUCTURES

28.1 The Buyer acknowledges that any landscaping, retaining walls, entry statements and other structures established by LandCorp in the estate of which the Land forms part may not be maintained by LandCorp after the date of the Contract.

28.2 In the event that a landscaped street verge adjoining the Land has been provided by LandCorp the Buyer acknowledges that:

- (a) the irrigation for such street verge may be supplied from a temporary source which may be disconnected by LandCorp in its absolute discretion; and
- (b) the Buyer must in such event reconnect such irrigation to the water supply from the Land and shall undertake ongoing maintenance and watering of the landscaped verge.

29. SERVICES, CONTAMINATION AND NBN

29.1 The Buyer acknowledges and confirms that:

- (a) the Land has or will be provided with Services to the boundary of the Land by LandCorp or a relevant Authority in accordance with conditions imposed by the Commission;
- (b) the Land may be filled and/or levelled by LandCorp to meet the requirements of the Commission and that any additional earthworks that may be required will be at the sole cost of the Buyer;
- (c) it has made its own enquiries in relation to all servicing required to be effected to the Land for its proposed use and will meet all such servicing requirements (other than as specified in paragraph (a)) at its cost;
- (d) LandCorp is not liable to the Buyer for any costs or charges which may be charged or levied in relation to the Land or the provision of Services either before or after Settlement (including, but not limited to, any headworks charges) imposed by any Authority or any service provider;
- (e) where Settlement is due under the Contract and where any Services required to be provided by LandCorp or any Authority in accordance with conditions imposed by the Commission pursuant to this Condition 29.1 have not been provided or a connection to any of the Services is not available for any



reason, the Buyer must nevertheless effect Settlement on the Settlement Date and will have no Claim against LandCorp as a result; and

(f) if required by LandCorp, the Buyer grants to LandCorp and its employees, agents, invitees and contractors and any service providers (with or without equipment) access to the Land at all reasonable times following Settlement to supply and install any Services or carry out any works reasonably required by LandCorp.

29.2 The Buyer acknowledges and agrees that:

(a) the Buyer must ensure that the Building Ready Specifications and appropriate building wiring specifications are complied with in respect of the Development in order to enable connection to the Network Infrastructure; and

(b) a failure to comply with the Building Ready Specifications will prevent the Development being able to be connected to the Network Infrastructure or will require the Buyer to incur additional costs in order to connect to the Network Infrastructure.

29.3 Without limiting Condition 29.1, the Buyer acknowledges and agrees that:

(a) the Land may be serviced by the National Broadband Network in relation to the supply of broadband internet services (NBN);

(b) if the Buyer proposes to connect to the NBN, the Buyer must at its cost construct the Development in accordance with the requirements and specifications of NBN Co Ltd and must obtain all relevant requirements and specifications from NBN Co Ltd directly prior to undertaking the Development;

(c) the Buyer must as soon as possible notify NBN Co Ltd of the number of intended connections to the NBN required by the Buyer for the Development;

(d) if the proposed Development is a strata-title Development or if the Buyer requires multiple connections to the NBN, delays may be experienced in NBN Co Ltd providing connections to the NBN for the Development;

(e) it is the sole responsibility of the Buyer to make its own independent enquiries with NBN Co Ltd and any other relevant person, company or Authority in relation to the costs, connection timeframes and all other requirements relating to the NBN and connection to the NBN prior to entering into this Contract; and

(f) LandCorp is not responsible for, and the Buyer releases LandCorp from, any costs, losses or expenses incurred by the Buyer as a result of any matter associated with the NBN or NBN Co Ltd including but not limited to all costs associated with obtaining, or failing to obtain, any connection to the NBN. The Buyer must not make any Claim against LandCorp in relation to any matters associated with the NBN.

29.4 Other than where the Land has been reported to the Department of Environment Regulation under the Contaminated Sites Act as being Contaminated or suspected of being Contaminated, LandCorp is not aware of any Contamination on or below the surface of the Land which will materially affect the use of the Land.



29.5 The Buyer agrees that it must make its own enquiries as to whether any condition or Contamination on or below the Land will affect the Development or the use of the Land proposed by the Buyer and agrees to purchase the Land subject to any Contamination or sub-surface conditions that may exist.

29.6 If as at the date of the Contract the Land has not been connected to any Services then the Buyer must meet all costs relating to such connection.

29.7 If at the Contract Date a relevant Authority has determined that underground power or any other Services will be installed to or applied to the Land and a charge has been imposed on LandCorp for that installation or connection then the cost of that installation or connection will be met by LandCorp. The Buyer must pay any subsequent charge, assessment or liability that may apply subsequent to the Contract Date in relation to the installation of underground power or any other Services.

29.8 If at the Contract Date there is a septic tank on the Land which is required to be decommissioned, then the Buyer is solely responsible for decommissioning the septic tank.

29.9 If an electricity transformer is or will be installed on or adjacent to the Land, the Buyer must comply with the requirements of any relevant service provider and shall not construct or install any fencing or other structure within such distance from the boundary of any electricity transformer and/or switchgear site as specified by the relevant service provider.

29.10 Without limiting any other Condition, the Buyer acknowledges and agrees that LandCorp is not liable for, and the Buyer must make its own independent enquiries as to, the Services or connections provided, or to be provided (or the lack of Services), to the Land and whether or not such Services or connections are or will be satisfactory for the Development or any use.

29.11 The Buyer acknowledges and agrees that telecommunication services to the Land may be installed, owned, operated and/or maintained by a Party other than LandCorp and that the Buyer must not make any Claim against LandCorp in relation to such telecommunication services.

29.12 The Buyer acknowledges and agrees that connection to the sewer connection (when installed) to the Land must be effected by the Buyer. Any increase to the flow rate above the standard allowance as required by the Buyer is to be procured by the Buyer at its cost. The depth of the property connection has been designed in accordance with Water Corporation requirements.

29.13 The Buyer acknowledges and agrees that the Buyer accepts any soil classification of the Land and agrees that the Buyer is solely liable for all costs arising as a result of such classification.

29.14 The Buyer acknowledges and agrees that it is solely liable as to the requirements to upgrade any Services to the Land, and the capacity of the Services required, in order for the Buyer to use the Land for the Development or any other use including, but not limited to, the upgrade of power, water, sewerage or any other Services.

29.15 The Buyer releases and discharges LandCorp and agrees that the Buyer is responsible and liable for all liability, investigation, Remediation and other costs (whether direct or indirect) associated with Contamination or Pollution affecting the Land or other land in the vicinity of the Land whether such Contamination or Pollution occurred prior to or subsequent to the date of the Contract other than Contamination caused or contributed to by LandCorp.

29.16 The Buyer is solely liable to comply with and otherwise to deal with all laws and the requirements or



orders of any relevant Authority in relation to any Contamination or Pollution or otherwise on or from the Land.

29.17 The Buyer agrees to indemnify and keep indemnified LandCorp from and against any Claim or Loss (whether direct or indirect and whether present or future) which LandCorp may suffer in relation to any Contamination or Pollution on the Land whether prior to or subsequent to the date of the Contract other than Contamination caused or contributed to by LandCorp.

29.18 The Buyer must sign such documents and do such acts, matters and things as may be necessary or desirable in order to assume full liability for all Contamination and Pollution under the Contaminated Sites Act or future legislation other than Contamination caused or contributed to by LandCorp.

30. REBATES

30.1 If a rebate is payable by LandCorp or a reduction in the monies payable at Settlement is allowed by way of a rebate, the payment of or credit for the rebate is conditional upon:

(a) the Buyer informing any Lender making a loan to the Buyer in relation to the purchase of the Land of the terms of the rebate;

(b) the Lender in paragraph (a) providing an acknowledgement in a manner as LandCorp requires acknowledging that the Lender is aware that a rebate has or may be paid; and

(c) if the transfer of the land is effected other than by way of electronic conveyancing in accordance with Condition 42, the Transfer of Land form to be registered at Landgate providing as the consideration for the sale in the consideration panel "The terms of the contract for sale between the Transferor (as seller) and the Transferee (as buyer)". If the transfer of Land is effected through electronic conveyancing pursuant to Condition 42, the rebate amount shall be recorded as part of the electronic conveyancing.

31. GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

31.1 The Parties acknowledge and agree that LandCorp is considered to the State under the GST Act and it has previously obtained a private ruling from the Australian Taxation Office to this effect.

31.2 LandCorp and the Buyer agree that the Purchase Price is inclusive of GST.

31.3 To the extent that the Margin Scheme is available and LandCorp requires that the Margin Scheme be applied, LandCorp and the Buyer agree that the Margin Scheme will be applied in relation to the supply of the Land under this Contract in order to calculate GST on the Purchase Price.

31.4 Where a Party or Parties to this Contract provides non-monetary consideration and the provision of this non-monetary consideration is a Taxable Supply, the Party providing the non-monetary consideration must provide a Tax Invoice to the other Party for the GST inclusive market value of that non-monetary consideration. The Party receiving the Tax Invoice must pay to the other Party the GST detailed on the Tax Invoice.

31.5 This Contract and supporting material is not a document notifying any obligation to make payment and is not considered an invoice under the GST Act. The deposit (if any) paid is held as security for the performance of an obligation in accordance with Division 99 of the GST Act.



31.6 If a Party is entitled under the Contract to be reimbursed or indemnified by a Party for a cost or expense incurred in connection with this Contract, the reimbursement or indemnity payment must not include any GST component of the cost or expense for which an Input Tax Credit may be claimed by the Party, as the case may be, entitled to be reimbursed or indemnified.

32. WARRANTY

32.1 The Buyer covenants and warrants with LandCorp (which warranty the Buyer acknowledges has induced LandCorp to enter into this Contract) that the Buyer has full power and capacity to enter into the Contract and the Buyer has obtained all relevant approvals necessary to enter into and complete the Contract.

32.2 The Buyer covenants and warrants to LandCorp that it does not enter into the Contract as trustee of a trust or as agent for any other person or entity other than as expressly disclosed to LandCorp prior to the Contract Date and as included in the Buyer's details in the Contract for Sale of the Land to which these Conditions are annexed.

32.3 Where the Buyer is acting as trustee, the Buyer covenants with and warrants to LandCorp that the Buyer has or have or will have full powers pursuant to its memorandum and articles (or constitution) and its deed of trust (generally and together (if more than one) called the **Trust**) under which it purports to act.

32.4 The Buyer covenants that:

- (a) the Trust is lawfully and validly constituted and all deeds and other instruments in respect of the Trust have been properly executed;
- (b) the Trust will remain unrevoked and not varied other than with the prior written consent of LandCorp, which will not be unreasonably withheld;
- (c) the assets of the Trust as well as the assets of the trustee will at all times be available to satisfy the Buyer's Obligations and there is no limit or restriction on the recourse the trustee may have to the Trust assets;
- (d) the consents or approvals of all parties necessary to execute this Contract so as to bind the property of the Trust have been obtained and all necessary conditions precedent for that purpose have been met;
- (e) no one has taken or threatened nor is the Buyer aware of any one who is likely to take action to have the Trust wound-up or otherwise administered by action brought in any Court or to charge the Buyer or any person at any time connected with the Buyer or acting on behalf or purportedly on behalf of the Buyer with any breach of trust or misappropriation of trust moneys in connection with the Trust; and
- (f) no facts are known to the Buyer where the Trust might be wound-up voluntarily or otherwise or the trustee changed or the assets of the Trust vested in any other person or the Trust may cease to operate or be deprived of funds prior to expiration of the Term.

32.5 The Buyer acknowledges and agrees with LandCorp that if LandCorp on reasonable grounds considers that there has been a breach of any of the warranties contained in this Condition then LandCorp may without notice immediately terminate this Contract.

33. NO REPRESENTATIONS

33.1 The Buyer agrees that prior to entering into the Contract it has satisfied itself:

- (a) by physical examination and inspection and all other necessary enquiries including, but not limited to, enquiries as to the classification status of the Land under the Contaminated Sites Act, and relying on the opinion or advice of such experts as the Buyer may wish to consult as to the state, condition, quality and quantity of the Land;
- (b) by enquiry of all relevant authorities as to the zoning of the Land and the use to which the Land or any other land adjoining or in the vicinity of the Land may be put;
- (c) as to the easements, restrictive covenants, notifications or other agreements or encumbrances to which the Land may be or become subject;
- (d) as to the requirements of each and every Authority which has control or jurisdiction over the Land and the current and prospective use and development of the Land;
- (e) by independent valuations or reports as to the value of the Land and as to the present and future feasibility, liability and economic return that may be derived from the Land; and
- (f) by survey and physical examination as to the area of the Land and not relying on the position of any pegs purporting to mark the boundary (if any),

and is deemed to purchase the Land in reliance solely upon such examination, inspection, enquiry, perusal, opinion and advice.

34. NO LIABILITY OF LANDCORP

The Buyer has no right to make any objection or requisition or Claim against LandCorp for compensation or to terminate or rescind the Contract and LandCorp shall not be liable to indemnify the Buyer whatsoever or howsoever arising by reason of:

- (a) the prior use of the Land;
- (b) the Land being unsuitable for any particular purpose;
- (c) any minor variation to the area of the Land being different from the area indicated on any plan, brochure, document, letter, material or other publication issued or published by or on behalf of LandCorp or as indicated on the Certificate of Title to the Land;
- (d) the provision of, or a lack of, or lack of an available connection to, water, drainage, sewerage, gas, electricity, telecommunication or other services or connections to the Land; or in respect of the fact that any Services or connections may be joint services to any other land, or because any facilities for services for any other land pass through the Land;
- (e) any minor encroachment onto the Land by any improvement which does not form part of the Land, or the encroachment onto adjoining land of any improvement which forms part of the Land;



(f) the location of any sewerage, water or drainage or other pipes or cables or services affecting the Land, or that any pipes or cables pass through, or penetrates the Land; or

(g) the fact that the current use of the Land may not be an authorised use under any applicable zoning or use law, scheme or regulation.

35. BUYER'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

35.1 The Buyer acknowledges and agrees that:

(a) no warranty has been given or made to the Buyer or anyone on the Buyer's behalf by LandCorp or any agent, employee or contractor or consultant of LandCorp or any other person on LandCorp's behalf as to:

(i) the title to the Land;

(ii) any encumbrance, restriction or right in favour of any third party affecting the Land;

(iii) the condition or state of repair, order or condition of the Land;

(iv) the suitability of the Land for any use or purpose of any kind;

(v) the fences (if any) purporting to be on the boundaries of the Land being on the proper boundaries of the Land; or

(vi) the provisions of, or lack of, or the lack of an available connection to, Services or connections to the Land;

(b) any warranty implied by virtue of any statute or otherwise will not apply to, or be implied in, the Contract and any such representation or warranty is excluded to the extent permitted by law;

(c) the Land is sold 'as it where is' and as it stands with all existing faults, defects, omissions or characteristics whether they are apparent or ascertainable on inspection or not and without any obligation on LandCorp to disclose or particularise any faults, defects, omissions or characteristics known to LandCorp; and

(d) LandCorp will not be liable to make any allowance or compensation to the Buyer nor will the Purchase Price be affected by the exclusion of warranties in this Condition.

35.2 The Buyer acknowledges that it is solely liable for all site clearance and building preparation costs on the Land which should be determined by the Buyer prior to entering into this Contract.

35.3 Whilst not limiting any other provision in these Conditions, the Buyer acknowledges and agrees that:

(a) it is solely responsible at its cost for complying with and implementing all fire protection, water pressure or other requirements imposed on or affecting the Land by any Authority whether or not as a result of the Buyer's proposed use of the Land or whether generally required (including but not limited to requirements for fire protection, waste disposal, sewerage or other requirements) and that the Buyer



may be required at its cost to undertake a detailed site specific assessment of the Land at the stage of applying for development approval and a building permit for the Development or otherwise; and

(b) prior to entering into the Contract the Buyer should undertake its own independent enquiries and investigations with any relevant Authority in order to determine what fire protection, water pressure and other requirements are likely to be imposed in relation to the Land.

36. DEFAULT

36.1 Neither LandCorp nor the Buyer may terminate the Contract by reason of the other's failure to observe or perform an obligation imposed on that other Party under the Contract unless:

(a) that Party has first given a notice to the other Party:

(i) specifying the failure;

(ii) stating that the other Party must observe and perform that Party's obligations under the Contract within ten (10) Business Days from the date of service of the notice; and

(iii) stating that if those obligations are not observed and performed within that time the Party giving the notice may terminate the Contract or that the Contract will be terminated; and

(b) the Party receiving the notice fails to observe and perform those obligations within the period stated in that notice.

36.2 Condition 36.1(a) does not apply if:

(a) either Party repudiates the Contract;

(b) Condition 2.4 applies;

(c) Condition 37 applies;

(d) a condition precedent or subsequent has not been satisfied; or

(e) Finance Approval has not been obtained by the Latest Date for Finance Approval or if there is a breach of Condition 7.

36.3 In the event that the Buyer is in breach of the Buyer's Obligations and the Contract is terminated or the Buyer repudiates the Contract that part of the Purchase Price and any other moneys paid by the Buyer to LandCorp under the Contract (including the Deposit) amounting in the aggregate to:

(a) up to TEN PER CENTUM (10%) of the Purchase Price, will be forfeited to and retained by LandCorp; and

(b) in excess of TEN PER CENTUM (10%) of the Purchase Price, will be held by LandCorp pending the exercise of LandCorp's Remedies.



36.4 In the event that the Buyer is in breach of the Buyer's Obligations or repudiates the Contract, LandCorp, without prejudice to LandCorp's Remedies, may:

- (a) affirm the Contract and sue the Buyer for damages for breach of contract;
- (b) sue the Buyer for specific performance of the Contract;
- (c) subject to Condition 36.1 (if applicable):
 - (i) if the notice given under that Condition states that unless the default is remedied within the time stated in the notice the Contract may be terminated; and
 - (ii) the default is not remedied within the time stated,
terminate the Contract and:
 - (iii) sue the Buyer for damages for breach of contract; and
 - (iv) without further notice to the Buyer, resell the Land in such manner as LandCorp thinks fit.

36.5 If LandCorp resells the Land:

- (a) LandCorp may retain absolutely:
 - (i) any surplus arising from the resale in excess of:
 - (A) the Purchase Price; and
 - (B) losses and expenses incurred by LandCorp in the resale and resulting from the Buyer's default; and
 - (ii) any interest paid by the Buyer; and
- (b) any amount by which the Purchase Price exceeds the proceeds of the resale, the amount of the Deposit which has been forfeited and all losses and expenses incurred by LandCorp in the resale and resulting from the Buyer's default are recoverable by LandCorp from the Buyer as liquidated damages.

37. INSOLVENCY EVENT

37.1 The Buyer must ensure that an Insolvency Event does not occur with respect to the Buyer prior to Settlement.

37.2 If an Insolvency Event occurs with respect to the Buyer prior to Settlement then LandCorp may terminate this Contract at any time by giving written notice to the Buyer.



37.3 If LandCorp terminates the Contract pursuant to this Condition then the Deposit will be forfeited and released to LandCorp immediately and the Buyer will not have any claim against LandCorp.

38. FACILITATE EXERCISE OF REMEDIES

38.1 The Buyer must facilitate LandCorp in the proper exercise of LandCorp's Remedies and not claim any compensation for any inconvenience or damage caused by LandCorp.

38.2 The Buyer must pay to LandCorp on demand any moneys properly expended by LandCorp (including legal costs) in connection with the proper exercise and protection of its rights and powers contained in this Contract and also upon demand pay all LandCorp's reasonable costs fees and expenses of and incidental to:

- (a) any proper exercise of LandCorp's Remedies;
- (b) any breach of the Buyer's Obligations;
- (c) the Buyer seeking the removal of any caveat lodged by LandCorp over the title to the Land which it is entitled to maintain; and
- (d) the perusal and investigation of any request by the Buyer for permission to lease or onsell or otherwise dispose of the Land or enter into any other arrangement which requires the permission or consent of LandCorp pursuant to the Contract or the Act or otherwise howsoever.

38.3 The Buyer indemnifies and agrees to keep fully and effectually indemnified LandCorp from and against any claim loss or liability whatsoever (whether direct or indirect and whether present or future) which LandCorp may incur in connection with the Contract and in respect of any loss or expense that LandCorp may incur as a consequence of any default by the Buyer in respect of the Buyer's Obligations.

38.4 All powers, acts, matters or things which LandCorp is empowered or required to do under the Contract or any statute may be exercised or done by LandCorp or by its duly authorised solicitor, agent, contractor or employee of LandCorp.

38.5 No demand or notice made or given by LandCorp under the Contract or any statute will be waived by any subsequent negotiation.

39. NOTICE

39.1 Any notice given or required to be given under the Contract:

- (a) must be in writing addressed to LandCorp or to the Buyer (as the case may be), to LandCorp's or the Buyer's address, facsimile number or email address shown in the Contract (or to any other address specified by the Buyer to LandCorp or LandCorp to the Buyer by notice) provided that a notice to LandCorp sent by email will only be valid if emailed to Conveyancing@landcorp.com.au;
- (b) must be signed by the sender or an officer of, or under the common seal of the sender or by the sender's lawyer, conveyancer or other authorised representative (as the case may be); and
- (c) is to be regarded as being given by the sender and received by the addressee:



(i) if by delivery in person, when delivered to the addressee;

(ii) if by post (which posting must be by pre-paid security post), 3 business days from and including the date of posting to the addressee;

(iii) if by facsimile transmission:

(A) on the date the notice or communication is transmitted in its entirety by a facsimile machine; and

(B) that facsimile machine produces a transmission report which indicates that the facsimile was sent in its entirety to the facsimile number of the addressee,

but if the delivery or transmission by facsimile is on a day which is not a business day or is after 5.00 p.m. (addressee's time) it is to be regarded as being given at 9.00 a.m. (addressee's time) on the next succeeding business day; and

(iv) if by email on the earlier of:

(A) the Business Day after the date on which the email is sent provided that the sender does not receive any system message indicating that the transmission of the notice has been delayed or has failed (for the purposes of this clause an "out of office message" of a recipient will be deemed to be a message indicating delay of the notice unless the email is sent to more than one recipient of the Party);

(B) the day on which the recipient of the email responds to the email (or where the response is not on a Business Day, the next Business Day); and

(C) the day on which an automatic "read receipt" is received by the sender provided that the "read receipt" is received prior to 5.00pm on a Business Day, otherwise the notice is deemed to be served on the following Business Day.

39.2 Where the Buyer comprises 2 or more persons or corporations, or any combination of the same, notice to either 1 person or to 1 corporation is deemed notice to all persons and corporations comprising the Buyer.

39.3 A notice served on the Buyer's Conveyancer in accordance with this Condition will be treated for all purposes as if the notice had been served on the Buyer.

40. TIME OF ESSENCE

Unless otherwise stated, time will in all respects be of the essence in the Contract.

41. MISCELLANEOUS

41.1 The Contract is to be governed by, and construed according to the laws of Western Australia.



41.2 Unless application is mandatory by law, a statute, proclamation, order, regulation or moratorium, present or future, is not to apply to the Contract or these Conditions so as to abrogate, extinguish, impair, diminish, fetter, delay or otherwise affect prejudicially rights, powers, privileges, remedies or discretions given or accruing to a Party.

41.3 If a condition, covenant or stipulation of the Contract or the application of them to a person or circumstances is, or becomes, invalid or unenforceable the remaining covenants, conditions and stipulations are not to be affected by the invalidity or enforceability, and each covenant, condition and stipulation of these Conditions and the Contract will be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

41.4 The Buyer may not assign or transfer its rights under the Contract (including as a result of a deemed disposition pursuant to Condition 19.2) without the prior written consent of LandCorp, which consent may be withheld in the absolute discretion of LandCorp.

41.5 A provision of, or a right created under, the Contract may not be:

- (a) waived except in writing signed by the Party granting the waiver; or
- (b) varied except in writing signed by all Parties.

41.6 The failure or delay on LandCorp's part at any time to enforce any of its rights or to exercise any option to repurchase or discretion in accordance with the Contract will not be construed as a waiver of the provisions of the Contract or prejudice LandCorp exercising such rights or the exercise of any such option or discretion.

41.7 LandCorp and the Buyer agree to sign, execute and complete all further assurances and documents and to do all things reasonably required to complete the matters set out in, or contemplated by the Contract.

41.8 Without limitation to the extent that any obligations under the Contract have not been complied with on or before Settlement, those obligations survive Settlement and continue until complied with.

41.9 Each Party is to pay its own solicitor's costs in respect of the Contract and the completion of the transaction evidenced by the Contract. Any document recording a variation to the Contract requested by the Buyer and agreed by LandCorp will be at the cost of the Buyer. The Buyer must pay all duty assessed on this Contract.

41.10 The Contract comprises the whole agreement between the Parties and subject only to any provision expressly to the contrary supersedes all prior agreements and understandings between the Parties.

41.11 The Contract may consist of a number of counterparts. The counterparts taken together constitute one instrument. Evidence of execution of the Contract or any counterpart may be effected by email or facsimile transmission.

41.12 Where any consent or approval under these Conditions is to be given by LandCorp, that consent or approval must be given by LandCorp in writing and such consent or approval may be given subject to conditions determined by LandCorp in its absolute discretion.

42. ELECTRONIC CONVEYANCING

42.1 These Conditions apply if:

- (a) Landgate will only accept the Transfer or any other instrument to be lodged together with the Transfer following Settlement for registration conducted electronically in accordance with the Electronic Conveyancing National Law; or
- (b) the Parties agree to effect the Transfer in accordance with these Conditions.

42.2 The Parties agree that these Conditions have priority over any other provision in the Contract to the extent of any inconsistency.

42.3 The Parties agree that Settlement and lodgement of the instruments necessary to transfer the Land to the Buyer and record the Buyer as registered proprietor of the Land will be conducted electronically in accordance with the Electronic Conveyancing National Law.

42.4 Provided that the Transfer and any other instrument to be lodged together with the Transfer following Settlement are capable of being accepted at Landgate over the counter for registration, if either Party reasonably believes that Settlement and lodgement of the Transfer and any other instrument to be lodged together with the Transfer following Settlement can no longer be conducted electronically either LandCorp (or its Conveyancer or Lawyer) or the Buyer's Conveyancer (or the Buyer) must immediately give a notice to the other party (Withdrawal Notice). These Conditions (other than Condition 42.5) ceases to apply if a Withdrawal Notice is given and Condition 5 shall apply.

42.5 If a Withdrawal Notice is given by a Party to the other, then the Settlement Date shall be the later of 14 days from the date of delivery of the Withdrawal Notice and the Settlement Date specified in the Contract.

42.6 LandCorp (or its Conveyancer or Lawyer and the Buyer's Conveyancer (or the Buyer) must:

- (a) be a Subscriber for the purposes of the Electronic Conveyancing National Law;
- (b) ensure that all other persons for whom that party is responsible and who are associated with this transaction are, or engage, a Subscriber for the purposes of the Electronic Conveyancing National Law; and
- (c) conduct the transaction in accordance with the Electronic National Law.

42.7 As soon as reasonably practicable after the Contract Date, or if the Contract is conditional, after the Contract becomes unconditional, LandCorp (or its Conveyancer or Lawyer) shall:

- (a) open an Electronic Workspace with an Electronic Lodgement Network Operator; and
- (b) invite the Buyer's Conveyancer (or the Buyer), and the holder of any encumbrance on the Certificate of Title to join the Electronic Workspace.

42.8 As soon as possible after receipt of an invitation to join the Electronic Workspace, the Buyer's Conveyancer (or the Buyer) shall:

- (a) accept the invitation to join the Electronic Workspace; and
- (b) invite any Lender who is providing finance to the Buyer to join the Electronic Workspace.



42.9 Nothing in Condition 42.7 or 42.8 shall be taken to restrict any Party from opening the Electronic Workspace and issuing invitations to join the Electronic Workspace. The Parties agree to do all things necessary to ensure all parties required to participate in the Electronic Workspace are invited to the Electronic Workspace, including by opening an Electronic Workspace in the event that LandCorp (or its Conveyancer or Lawyer) has failed to do so within a reasonable time.

42.10 LandCorp (or its Conveyancer or Lawyer) must nominate a time of the day for locking of the Electronic Workspace at least 5 Business Days before the Settlement Date.

42.11 Settlement occurs when the Electronic Workspace records that:

- (a) the exchange of funds or value between financial institutions in accordance with the instructions of the parties have occurred; or
- (b) if there is no exchange of funds or value, the documents necessary to enable the Buyer to become registered proprietor of the Land have been accepted for electronic lodgement.

42.12 If, after the locking of the Electronic Workspace at the nominated settlement time, Settlement has not occurred by 4.00pm, or 6.00pm if the nominated settlement time is after 4.00pm (with all times in this Condition being AEST or AEDT, as applicable), the Parties must do everything reasonably necessary to effect Settlement electronically on the next Business Day.

42.13 If Settlement fails to occur in accordance with Condition 42.11 by the settlement time specified in Condition 42.12 as a result of a computer system operated by Landgate, Office of State Revenue, Reserve Bank of Australia, a Financial Institution or Electronic Lodgement Network Operator is inoperative, neither Party is in default and the Settlement Date is deemed to be the next Business Day or as soon as possible after the computer system becomes operative.

42.14 Any rights under the Contract or at law to terminate the Contract may not be exercised during the time the Electronic Workspace is locked for Settlement.

42.15 Each party must do everything reasonably necessary to assist the other party to trace and identify the recipient of any mistaken payment and to recover the mistaken payment.

43. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

The Special Conditions will apply to and form part of this Contract. In the event of any inconsistency between the Special Conditions and the Conditions, the Special Conditions prevail.



Balance of Residential precinct

Lot 3 Yandil Street, Bremer Bay



The Shire of Jerramungup does not warrant the accuracy of information in this publication and any person using or relying upon such information does so on the basis that the Shire of Jerramungup shall bear no responsibility or liability whatsoever for any errors, faults, defects or omissions in the information.





PROJECT: AGED UNITS DEVELOPMENT

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Department of
**Local Government, Sport
and Cultural Industries**



GSCORE
Great Southern Centre for
Outdoor Recreation Excellence

Great Southern Outdoor Recreation Strategy

2018 — 2021







Stirling Range National Park
Photo courtesy of City of Albany

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Acknowledgment

This document has been strengthened by input from various state agencies, local governments, community organisations, commercial operators and volunteers across the Great Southern. GSCORE acknowledges the contribution made by all those who contributed their time and expertise towards the development of this strategy. We recognise and value the heritage, culture and spiritual connection of Noongar people with the lands and waterways on which outdoor recreation takes place.

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Great Southern Outdoor Recreation Strategy

2018 — 2021

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dlgsc.wa.gov.au

Front cover image: Stirling Range National Park by David Bomba.

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Acronyms

ACCI	Albany Chamber of Commerce and Industry
ASC	Amazing South Coast Destination Marketing Organisation & Brand
ASW	Australia’s South West
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions
DCC	Denmark Chamber of Commerce
DLGSC	Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries
GSCORE	Great Southern Centre for Outdoor Recreation Excellence
GSDC	Great Southern Development Commission
RDA	Regional Development Australia
SCNRM	South Coast Natural Resource Management

Other key terms

Trail Town	A population centre which has been assessed and accredited as a destination for its trails offering through the provision of high quality: • Trails (single or mixed use) • Outdoor experiences that encourage extended visitation • Trail-user related facilities and services (including accommodation) • Trail-related businesses • Trail branding and signage.
Trail Centre	A managed multiple trail facility with dedicated visitor services supported by high quality: • Trails (single or mixed use) • Outdoor experiences that encourage single day visitation • Trail-user related services • Trail branding and signage. A Trail Centre can stand-alone in an individual location or may be positioned within a Trail Town.
Trail Network	A multiple trail facility with limited or no visitor services, supported by high quality: • Trails (single or mixed use) • Outdoor experiences that encourage single or part day visitation • Trail branding and signage. A Trail Network may be a stand-alone facility or form part of a Trail Town or Trail Centre.

Introduction

The Great Southern’s stunning landscapes and waterscapes offer a range of exciting outdoor recreation experiences such as bushwalking, cycling, surfing, paddling, sailing, rock climbing and horse riding. For residents the opportunity to enjoy and engage in the outdoors makes the Great Southern an attractive place to live and work. The region is home to the Bibbulmun Track and the Munda Biddi Trail, two of Australia’s iconic trails, and numerous other hiking and cycling trails that traverse mountains, forests and stunning coastlines. Areas of outstanding national beauty and conservation value, such as the Walpole Wilderness, the Stirling Range and the Fitzgerald Biosphere, attract 735,00 visitors annually.

Participation in outdoor recreation activities is growing internationally. Time-poor urban-based populations are engaging with the natural environment in diverse ways that include unstructured activities such as walking, through to adrenalin-filled adventure pursuits such as downhill mountain-biking. The benefits of active leisure are well documented. Participation in outdoor activities improves mental and physical health, increases social interaction and builds stronger communities. It also improves education outcomes, environmental stewardship and economic development through stimulation of regional tourism.

There is significant potential for outdoor education, recreation and tourism to become a cornerstone of the Great Southern economy. However, the outdoor recreation sector in the Great Southern faces a range of organisational and workforce challenges that need to be addressed to ensure the sustainability of the sector into the future. In some locations, our love of the great outdoors is putting pressure on natural locations, leading to competition and sometimes conflict between different users and the need to manage incompatible pursuits for reasons of public safety.

The unstructured nature of outdoor recreation also makes it difficult for residents and visitors to find information about local activities. There is currently no whole of region approach to marketing and promoting the Great Southern’s outdoor recreation offerings. Recreational fragmentation – more people doing more activities independently, rather than through clubs – requires better public access to information and direction about activities to supplement the traditional role of clubs.

This Strategy provides a coordinated approach that will ensure better planning for the development of future services and infrastructure and lead to more efficient long-term management of existing outdoor recreation activities, programs, events and infrastructure.



The Great Southern Region

Located on the south coast of Western Australia, the Great Southern region has a total land area of 39,007km². It extends 250km along the Southern Ocean from Nornalup (west) to Bremer Bay (east) and north along the Wheatbelt to the regional hub of Katanning. The region is home to approximately 60,000 people spread across the 11 local government areas of Albany, Broomehill-Tambellup, Cranbrook, Denmark, Gnowangerup, Jerramungup, Katanning, Kent, Kojonup, Plantagenet and Woodanilling.



Map courtesy of Great Southern Development Commission

Purpose of this strategy

The purpose of the Great Southern Outdoor Recreation Strategy is to revolutionise the provision of outdoor recreation opportunities in the Great Southern over the next three years. It provides an integrated, whole-of-region approach to planning, developing, managing and promoting outdoor recreation in the Great Southern. It aims to:

- Establish strong partnerships that will guide infrastructure development and management.
- Build and manage world-class trails and facilities.
- Promote the Great Southern as an adventure tourism destination.
- Build capacity and capability amongst outdoor recreation providers.
- Ensure all people have more opportunities to participate in outdoor recreation.

For outdoor recreation to be part of the daily lives of residents and visitors, spaces and places for outdoor recreation need to be accessible, appropriate, diverse, sufficient, and sustainable. Our vision is that the Great Southern will be a welcoming place, providing quality facilities that can be accessed by all residents and visitors.

- More people will have better information, a greater choice of activities and more sustainable ways of enjoying them.
- There will be a network of trails and outdoor recreation spaces that are easily accessible and any conflicts between recreation, residents and the management of the environment will be addressed.
- Public appreciation and understanding of the value of the region's national parks and reserves will grow as more people are able to enjoy outdoor recreation activities within the natural environment.
- Outdoor recreation will be a significant driver of the regional economy. We aim to host world-class events, leading to innovative business opportunities that drive jobs creation, skills enhancement and the attraction and retention of skilled workers.

What are we trying to achieve?

Vision

The Great Southern will be an inspirational example of the sustainable development of outdoor recreation.

The goal of the Strategy is the creation of a sustainable and inclusive outdoor recreation sector that delivers significant social, economic, educational, environmental and health benefits to the region's residents.

The region will have a strong, connected and accessible outdoor recreation system that helps make residents healthier, stimulates economic growth and jobs, encourages environmental stewardship and contributes to all residents and visitors enjoying lives enriched through their participation in high-quality, diverse and safe outdoor recreational pursuits.

What are the benefits of a Regional Strategy?

Acting together on a comprehensive regional strategy gives strength and scale to outdoor recreation planning and development, thereby enabling increased participation in the outdoors by residents, encouraging greater attraction of visitors and increasing the potential for new development and funding opportunities.

- **Creating a shared vision:** Regional planning provides the opportunity for many stakeholders to be engaged in the development of a definitive, cohesive vision for the region. This shared vision will make it easier to promote the region’s unique experiences.
- **Broadening the potential user community:** Regional planning can cater for the needs of a broader range of outdoor recreation users, adding significantly to the attractiveness of

the region and leading to improved economic development outcomes. A region-wide tourism offering is important to encourage visitor dispersal and provide compelling reasons for return visitation. It’s also fundamental to guide the development of a consistent range of high-standard trails expected by domestic and international tourists.

- **Improved connectivity:** Regional planning can improve connections between local destinations and close gaps in existing infrastructure leading to increased safety and accessibility for all users and an enhanced quality of life for residents.
- **Economies of scale:** Regional planning can help to identify facilities, uses and organisations that might benefit from co-location and provide opportunities to coordinate activities around clearly defined centres and networks.

Who is the Strategy for?

This strategy is for all residents and visitors to the Great Southern who engage in outdoor recreational pursuits.

Who	What
Residents: The Great Southern is made up of individuals and groups who are passionately involved in outdoor recreation across multiple disciplines, many of whom are keen to engage more formally through new business opportunities or through organised activities with clubs and associations.	The Strategy aims to improve opportunities for all residents to participate in outdoor recreation.
Activity providers and business owners: Outdoor recreation products, services and programs are provided by a diversity of landowners/managers, community organisations and businesses.	This Strategy focuses on coordinating the efforts of these different groups to ensure that high quality outdoor recreation opportunities will be available now and into the future, to meet the needs of residents and visitors to the Great Southern.
Land managers: Outdoor recreation opportunities in the Great Southern exist across a range of landscapes managed by multiple stakeholders including Western Australian Government agencies, local governments and private landholders.	

The number of stakeholders involved makes it challenging to deliver outdoor recreation outcomes in a consistent and integrated manner. Therefore, all levels of government, commercial entities and not-for-profit groups will need to come together to ensure we truly realise the vast array of benefits associated with participation in outdoor recreation.

How will it be delivered?

The Strategy is an agreement to collaborate, rather than a prescription as to what any one individual, organisation, jurisdiction or sphere of government should do. It aims to minimise the duplication of initiatives and maximise efforts to reach common goals by establishing shared priorities across the transport, planning, environment, education, health, sport and recreation and tourism sectors.

The Appendix contains a list of all stakeholder groups involved in delivering the priority initiatives outlined in this Strategy. The Great Southern Centre for Outdoor Recreation Excellence (GSCORE) will lead the implementation of the Strategy by developing an Annual Action Plan in consultation with these stakeholders. The Action Plan won’t identify every action for every agency but is designed to influence the delivery plans of each stakeholder organisation. Central to the success of this approach is a commitment to sharing resources and developing a coordinated approach when seeking external funding to support individual initiatives.

This coordinated approach will help to deliver maximum benefits for partners and recreation users while still being flexible enough to accommodate new information and agendas in response to changing recreational activities and demands.



Abseiling briefing.
Photo by Government of Western Australia.

Guiding principles

The following principles will guide decision-making by all stakeholders:

- Outdoor recreation provides numerous health and wellbeing benefits and participants of all ages, social and cultural backgrounds and physical ability should have access to high-quality, diverse, safe and sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities.
- Outdoor recreation is important for young people’s positive use of leisure time and the development of physical literacy in children and youth supports a lifelong involvement in an active lifestyle.
- Quality and diversity of products, services and facilities are required to maximise participant experience and benefits. These products, services and facilities need to be financially and environmentally sustainable and adopt best-practice guidelines in relation to risk management.
- Outdoor recreation programs provide numerous pathways to employment and tangible benefits to the local community.
- Outdoor recreation products and services, particularly those linked to tourism, are a significant driver of economic growth and jobs creation.
- Resourcing outdoor recreation across a large and diverse region is a major challenge and any investment needs to ensure maximum benefit and economically sustainable provision while at the same time recognising the unique needs of more remote communities.
- Recreational infrastructure is often provided freely to visitors to enjoy but comes at a significant cost to landowners and managers. Sustaining and improving this in the future requires ongoing investment to unlock the latent economic potential of these assets.
- The Great Southern’s wilderness spaces and pristine natural environment are what make it attractive to both residents and visitors. Access to these spaces must be managed to ensure that outdoor recreational pursuits don’t damage what makes the region so special.

What is outdoor recreation?

For the purposes of this Strategy, we employ the following definition of outdoor recreation:

Activities undertaken outdoors in natural, rural or urban open spaces where the environment is an important focus of the activity and there is a relationship between the participant and the outdoor environment, involving either interaction or appreciation and which may require modification or enhancement of outdoor settings to enable these activities to occur.¹

The National Outdoor Strategy² identifies six areas that make up the sector:



Non-competitive outdoor recreation activities in a non-competitive context (for example, bushwalking, bicycle touring, camping and trail riding).



Outdoor sports formally organised, competitive events such as orienteering, surfing competitions, fishing competitions, long distance off-road motorcycle racing and endurance horse riding.



Outdoor and environmental education using outdoor activities to help achieve formal and informal educational outcomes.



Health and lifestyle improvement active forms of outdoor activity (walking, riding, canoeing etc.) to improve health and wellbeing or as part of a balanced lifestyle.



Adventure-based counselling using outdoor activities for therapeutic outcomes improved physical, psychological, social and spiritual wellbeing.



Adventure tourism, eco-tourism and nature-based tourism outdoor adventure activities provided by commercial tourism enterprises.

The outdoor recreation sector comprises the following individuals and organisations:

- Individual participants in outdoor recreation activities (e.g. anyone who is a surfer, four-wheel driver, camper, water skier, mountain bike rider, sailor, hang glider etc.).
- Community organisations like youth groups, church groups, activity-based clubs, professional associations, volunteer-based search and rescue organisations, Aboriginal organisations and environmental organisations.
- Public and private schools with outdoor education programs.
- Federal, State and Local Governments, as well as government and community agencies and corporations which manage areas where outdoor adventure activities occur, or which have responsibilities that affect how, where, when and why people participate in outdoor adventure.
- Private enterprise including:
 - o Private landholders offering outdoor adventure opportunities on a commercial basis.
 - o Manufacturers, importers and retailers of outdoor adventure equipment.
 - o Eco-tourism, nature-based tourism or adventure tourism operators.
 - o The accommodation, hospitality and services sector that support the activities of outdoor recreation users.



¹ Queensland Government (nd) Queensland Government Statewide Outdoor Recreation Framework, p.6.

² Outdoor Council of Australia (2010) National Outdoor Strategy 2009 – 2012, p. 17 – 18.

Strategic Priorities

Vision

The Great Southern will be an inspirational example of the sustainable development of outdoor recreation.

The following section outlines the strategic priorities needed to achieve this vision. These priorities support the objectives outlined in the Framework for Outdoor Recreation in WA 2018 and are organised under key themes ranked in order of priority:

State Objectives	Regional Theme	Strategic Priorities
Valuing = Realising Benefits	Strong partnerships	A. Improve planning
Enabling = Meeting Demand	World-class infrastructure	B. Trails development C. Experience development
Developing = Creating Opportunities	A flourishing outdoor recreation sector	D. Capacity building
Encouraging = Promoting Participation	Promoting outdoor recreation	E. Adventure tourism strategy
	Making the outdoors more accessible	F. Maximise community participation

Theme: Strong partnerships

Partnerships within and across the sector, between government and non-government organisations and private businesses are crucial to the successful implementation of this vision for outdoor recreation. Leadership is required to develop these partnerships and networks to promote the benefits and value of outdoor recreation to regional communities.

Strategic Priority A: Improve Planning

Objective	Develop a regional strategic planning framework specifically for outdoor recreation.
Rationale	Outdoor recreation doesn't have the consistent organisational structure that sporting associations provide and this presents challenges in achieving a coordinated effort among stakeholders.
Expected Outcome	Outdoor recreation for all levels of participation in the Great Southern is supported by a long-term strategic infrastructure and resources plan.

Why is this important?

A flourishing outdoor recreation sector doesn't happen overnight, nor does it happen in isolation. It involves a range of sectors, stakeholder groups and delivery partners, such as government agencies, communities and business groups, working collaboratively to deliver their part of the overall picture. A holistic approach that includes planning, implementation, regular reviews and assessments is needed to fund and deliver a world-class outdoor recreation environment.

A comprehensive planning framework will consider and manage the region's unique natural environments, cultural attributes and communities. It will identify appropriate land and infrastructure, including built facilities, required to support different outdoor recreation activities and develop a coordinated approach to the delivery and funding of this infrastructure. It will also assist in identifying and resolving issues in outdoor recreation planning and improve communication across the region. It will also help to identify opportunities for resource sharing and, where possible, maximise the efficiency and effectiveness of outdoor recreation initiatives.

Where are we now?

There are a great number of organisations and agencies that have an interest in outdoor recreation and consequently there's a risk of duplication of effort. While there are some very good examples of coordination, there are further opportunities to create stronger mechanisms to help achieve our vision. Outdoor recreation remains a secondary use of land and water and therefore often falls between the cracks in planning schemes, rather than being recognised as a core, contributing feature of healthy, viable and connected communities.

There's a lack of coordinated planning and management across the places and spaces where outdoor recreation takes place. There's no long-term regional planning, including urban design, transport corridors, or support infrastructure and information for outdoor recreation. There is also no informed authority consulting with all interested groups managing conflicts, over-use issues or identifying resources for in-demand or hard-to-locate outdoor recreation.

Where do we want to be?

The goal of this strategic priority is to ensure that **planning for outdoor recreation infrastructure is coordinated across the region**. Outdoor recreation infrastructure and facilities will be well-managed and well-resourced. They will deliver a strong return on investment to local communities in the form of economic, tourism, health, social and environmental benefits. The unique environmental values of the region will be recognised and protected, and planning and investment decisions will be based on a strong understanding of community needs and outdoor recreation trends. The Great Southern will be recognised as a national leader in planning for outdoor recreation success.

How do we get there?

The following key strategic initiative will drive efforts to achieve this vision:

Strategic Initiative A1: Establish a Regional Outdoor Recreation Partnership and Strategic Management Group

The management group will enable and support development of sustainable outdoor recreation where practicable and appropriate and will also have a responsibility to ensure that the key actions contained in this Strategy are delivered within anticipated timeframes by the relevant lead body. (Supports: SD6 Strategic Directions for the WA Sport and Recreation Industry 2016 – 2020: Initiative 4 Adventure and Outdoor Recreation.)

Strategic Initiative A2: Establish a Shared Staff Development and Training Program

Establish a program to provide initial and ongoing professional development opportunities for those planning and managing outdoor recreational facilities on public lands.

Strategic Initiative A3: Implement an Investment Decision Framework for Outdoor Recreation

Implement a new policy and decision framework to guide public decision-making on investment in outdoor recreation infrastructure that ensures that regional priorities are central to how decisions are made at a State and local level. This framework needs to be flexible and agile enough to take advantage of new opportunities, as well as maintaining a strong focus on identified regional priorities. (Supports: SD6 Strategic Directions for the WA Sport and Recreation Industry 2016 – 2020: Initiative 7 Financial (Un)Certainty and Initiative 8 Leveraging Facilities Investment.)

Strategic Initiative A4: Establish a Regional Outdoor Recreation Research Program

To improve facility planning and provision, all stakeholders need to understand changing patterns of participation and be adaptive to new and emerging outdoor recreational activities. The research program will monitor trends and provide baseline data on the environmental, social and economic impacts and benefits of outdoor recreation in the Great Southern. (Supports: SD6 Strategic Directions for the WA Sport and Recreation Industry 2016 – 2020: Initiative 10 Monitoring, Evidence and Research; and Tourism Development Strategy for the Lower Great Southern Initiative 2.2 Visitor Economy Performance Monitoring.)

How do we know if we are succeeding?

- Number of collaborative outdoor recreation projects.
- % of regional priority projects initiated.
- % of regional priority projects completed.



Theme: World-class infrastructure

As demand for outdoor recreation continues its rapid growth, the quality of outdoor recreation services and facilities is becoming a key driver in destination selection by both domestic and international visitors. Development of world-class infrastructure will attract international visitors to the Great Southern and will help differentiate the Great Southern as a tourism destination. Such products can only be developed by all outdoor recreation stakeholders working in collaboration with one another.

Strategic Priority B: Trails Development

Objective	Develop trails and supporting infrastructure to position the Great Southern as a world-class trails destination.
Rationale	Trails are a catalyst for the growth and expansion of the outdoor recreation sector.
Expected Outcome	Develop and implement a long-term strategic Regional Trails Master Plan.

Why is this important?

The Western Australian Strategic Trails Blueprint 2017 – 2021¹ recognises the important role that trails play in providing a valuable outlet for exercise, play, challenge, recreation and adventure. Trails also play a role in improving awareness and appreciation of the natural environment, build support for its conservation and protection and contribute to personal and community wellbeing. Significantly, in the context of this Strategy, trails are the single most important building block in the growth and expansion of the outdoor recreation sector and the associated economic benefits that flow from increased business opportunities and jobs creation. Trails play a significant role in attracting and retaining skilled workers and are a major driver of regional visitation.

Numerous examples from trail destinations nationally and internationally demonstrate that effective planning and management of trail networks, associated with strategic investment in trails and related infrastructure, can enhance and protect the environment while at the same time drive economic growth and lead to sustainable long-term economic outcomes for regional communities.²

Where are we now?

The Great Southern has a significant but unbalanced offering of trails. There are many walking trails of varying quality, but very few equestrian trails, mountain biking trails, aquatic trails (snorkelling, diving, kayaking/canoeing, kite surfing) or aerial trails (paragliding). Two nationally significant trails, the Bibbulmun Track and Munda Biddi Trail, pass through the region and there are several regionally important trails, many of which are in national parks and are linked to iconic landscapes and attractions.

There's an insufficient supply of trails to meet the growing demand for some activities (e.g. mountain biking, horse riding), poor connectivity between different trail heads and an inadequate program of trail construction and maintenance leading to significant degradation of existing trails and the construction of unsanctioned trails in some areas. Despite the region's reputation for outstanding coastal scenery and inland waterways, there are almost no formalised aquatic trails and very little infrastructure to support water-based recreational activities.

Where do we want to be?

The goal of this Strategy is to position the Great Southern as a world-class trails destination. Trail construction will be of high quality and will be rated as highly significant and attractive to the adventure tourism market and to international adventure tourism event organisers and promoters. There will be a diversity of trails and facilities for walking, cycling, mountain biking, horse riding and kayaking and an interconnected network of Trail Towns with clearly identified trail gateways at key entry points to the region. Existing trails and trail networks will be upgraded and enhanced, leading to a decrease in the negative environmental impact of unsanctioned or poor-quality trails and improved experiences for trail users.

An extensive trail network will link forests, rivers, lakes, coastline, national parks and nature reserves across the entire region, creating a unique economic stimulus for rural and regional development, while simultaneously, providing major public good benefits in terms of health, wellbeing, environment, heritage and conservation. The outlay in infrastructure will be compensated for by creating a healthy active community which reduces the health burden and increases visitor spend and employment.



Middleton Beach boardwalk.
Photo courtesy of Tourism Western Australia.

¹ Department of Sport and Recreation (2017) Western Australian Strategic Trails Blueprint 2017 – 2021, p.6.

² e Western Australian Strategic Trails Blueprint 2017 – 2021.

How do we get there?

The following key strategic initiatives will drive efforts to achieve this vision:

Strategic Initiative B1: Develop Regional Trails Master Plan

A Great Southern Regional Trails Master Plan will be developed to provide a guiding framework and priorities for trails development and management. This high-level plan will establish trail development priorities and set out objectives and strategies to manage trail development over time. (Supports: WA Strategic Trails Blueprint 2017 – 2021 Strategy B2; Great Southern Regional Investment Blueprint 2015 Transformational Project 6: Destination of Natural Choice; Tourism Development Strategy for the Lower Great Southern Initiative 4.4.)

Strategic Initiative B2: Develop Trail Management Plans for all regionally significant trails

Local trail management plans will ensure trail managers have the capacity and capability to provide and maintain safe and enjoyable trails that protect the region’s unique environmental and conservation values.

Strategic Initiative B3: Establish a Trail Building Network

A Trail Building Network of individuals and organisations involved in trail planning, construction and maintenance within the Great Southern will facilitate the dissemination of best practice information and training. It will assist trail managers and other groups to build their capacity to plan and maintain trails. Such support will create longevity and sustainability in trail organisations, encourage community stewardship of trails and facilitate better resourcing of trail management activities. (Supports: WA Strategic Trails Blueprint 2017 – 2021 Strategy C1 & E1.)

Strategic Initiative B4: Monitor trail use trends

Data on trail use is important to inform ongoing trail management, understand trail users and to evaluate the need for new trails. Trail-related data and research will be used in trail funding, planning, development and management. (Supports: WA Strategic Trails Blueprint 2017 – 2021 Strategy D2.)

How do we know if we are succeeding?

- Kilometres of new nationally and regionally-significant trails constructed.
- Trail maintenance programs in place.

Theme: World-class infrastructure

Well-managed destinations attract fresh investment, develop value-added jobs, and boost innovation. The development of outdoor recreation products and services is a crucial way of diversifying and strengthening the economic base of regional areas.

Strategic Priority C: Experience Development

Objective	Provide outdoor recreation experiences that accommodate the needs of residents and visitors.
Rationale	Experiences enhance the basic products and services to add value and create higher yield opportunities.
Expected Outcome	A wide range of recreation experiences based on quality facilities and services, appropriate to the identity of the region and which minimise potential impacts on landscape, land management and wildlife.

Why is this important?

Tourism forms part of the experience economy, a sector dominated by the desire to be engaged at an emotional, physical, intellectual and spiritual level. For this reason, product development in the tourism industry needs to focus on delivering compelling experiences that trigger a full-range of emotions and responses. Consumers want unique experiences that are not shared with large numbers of other users. This means that spaces and places for outdoor recreation need to be tailored to different user groups to manage a spectrum of expectations and needs.

An Experience Development Strategy is a planning tool to facilitate focused destination development. It aims to improve the stock of world-class outdoor recreation experiences to the global experience seeker market and provide pathways to increase outdoor recreation’s contribution to economic growth and conservation. The demonstrated benefits of adopting an experience development strategy are manifold and include: increase in word-of-mouth business, repeat visitation, additional media publicity and coverage and an opportunity to innovate without a large expense. Successful experience-based tourism products also provide regional, state and national tourism bodies with a reason to talk about a tourism product and region, thereby leveraging small marketing budgets for greater exposure.



Greens Pool, William Bay National Park.
Photo courtesy of Tourism Western Australia.

Where are we now?

Research commissioned by Tourism WA on the Albany region in 2015 revealed that a “perceived lack of uniqueness, distinctiveness and travel time/cost are the strongest predictors of interstate avoidance” of the region.¹ Twenty percent of those surveyed claimed that the region “has nothing to offer that I can’t get closer to home” and an additional 16 percent stated that “there is nothing particularly unique about the Albany region”. Amongst intrastate respondents, 25 percent stated that “there aren’t enough different things to see and do”.

If outdoor recreation experiences are to be a key driver of regional visitation, these perceptions need to be addressed. The Lower Great Southern Economic Alliance (the Alliance) is working to address this issue through its Amazing South Coast (ASC) Tourism Development Strategy (TDS).² The Amazing South Coast region stretches from Bremer Bay to Walpole and north to the Stirling Range, including Albany, Mount Barker and Denmark. The Alliance has yet to implement an experience or product development strategy for the ASC region, and there’s no such strategy in place for the central and upper parts of the Great Southern (currently marketed under the Hidden Treasures brand). However, marketing without experience development is risky because if the correct product for a market segment is not in place, and strategies to manage potential user conflict (e.g. residents vs visitors, walkers vs cyclists) have not been addressed, no amount of promotion will produce the desired long-term result. There needs to be a stronger focus on product development and marketing campaigns built around user experiences of unique product offerings.

Where do we want to be?

The goal of this Strategy is to position the Great Southern as a premier destination for adventure-based activities that capitalises on our exceptional natural landscape. The region will become a year-round destination for soft and hard adventure seekers who visit from interstate and internationally. By leveraging our natural assets and investing in key outdoor recreation projects, the region’s tourism capacity and visitation levels will rise during shoulder and off-peak periods. As visitation levels rise, private investment in tourism and other businesses will grow, providing a rich and attractive proposition to a range of visitor markets. Adventure tourism will become a key economic driver in regional communities, providing sustainable income streams to local businesses and opening opportunities for jobs creation and workforce retention.

¹ TNS Consultants (2015) Understanding the Albany Region’s Identity & Appeal. p.41-43.

² Churchill Consulting (2016) Tourism Development Strategy for the Lower Great Southern, Part Two: The Strategy. p. 6

How do we get there?

The following key strategic initiative will drive efforts to achieve this vision:

Strategic Initiative C1: Prepare an Experience Development Strategy (EDS)

Prepare a strategy that identifies how the region can innovate, improve and renew its outdoor recreation experiences. The EDS will include a set of agreed investment priorities to develop the region’s outdoor recreation offering. The EDS will provide a pipeline of infrastructure investment priorities that will be integral in establishing the Great Southern as a leading year-round adventure destination. The EDS will also identify underlying supporting physical infrastructure (such as roads, water, electricity, jetties, toilets/showers, bridges etc) and soft infrastructure (such as human capital and health, cultural and social institutions) to meet these priorities. (Supports: Great Southern Regional Investment Blueprint 2015 Transformational Project 6: Destination of Natural Choice and Tourism Development Strategy for the Lower Great Southern Initiative 4.3 New Products.)

Strategic Initiative C2: Develop an Adventure Events Strategy

Events can play a significant role in the development and marketing of outdoor recreation offerings in the Great Southern. Events can also provide a strong brand position where there is limited tourism product. An events strategy would also support better coordination of event offerings, including sharing and training of volunteers and enhanced marketing. (Supports: Great Southern Regional Investment Blueprint 2015 Transformational Project 6: Destination of Natural Choice and Tourism Development Strategy for the Lower Great Southern Initiative 4.1 Event Strategy.)

How do we know if we are succeeding?

- Increased number of outdoor recreation events, program, products and/or services.



Hiking at Albany Windfarm.
Photo courtesy of City of Albany.

Theme: A flourishing outdoor recreation sector

It's important that the professionals and organisations – public and private, commercial and non-commercial, professional and voluntary – that lead outdoor activities have the support they need to do the job well.

Strategic Priority D: Capacity building

Objective	Increase the capacity of outdoor recreation businesses and organisations to deliver quality products, services, events and programs.
Rationale	The full potential of commercial and not-for-profit organisations can be realised through skills development, smarter regulation and research.
Expected Outcome	- Outdoor recreation organisations express a high degree of confidence that they have the skills they need to succeed and the ability to safely provide a quality experience. - Visitors and residents express high levels of customer satisfaction with outdoor recreation products, services and events.

Why is this important?

While much outdoor activity has an informal character (e.g. camping, swimming at the beach, going for a walk or bike ride), many people also seek out more organised forms of engagement. These can be provided by clubs and associations, schools, tour operators and experience and activity providers. For the outdoor sector to engage people's desire for adventurous experiences, the sector needs better training, business development and a highly skilled workforce.

Capacity building programs enable business owners and managers as well as community-based outdoor recreation organisations to develop competencies and skills that can make them more effective and sustainable. Skills development training and other programs can help organisations that deliver outdoor recreation activities (both for profit and not-for-profit) to understand opportunities, build market share, promote services, support staff, grow outdoor leaders and manage budgets so they are planning and acting for growth and development, not survival and compliance.

Where are we now?

Organisations and individuals working in the outdoor recreation sector require diverse knowledge and skills sets. Specialised business and marketing skills plus experience and product development skills, are essential to enable small to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to access higher-value markets and invest for growth. Despite this need, there are few specialised business support services available in the region. Except for Albany, Denmark and Plantagenet, businesses located in the other eight local government areas that make up the region have no local tourism organisation or chamber of commerce that can assist with gaining these skills. Where business support services do exist, they typically

focus on business planning, financial management and marketing, rather than experience creation. Furthermore, training programs run by regional or state-wide tourism or business organisations rarely deliver face-to-face training outside Albany and have no online training facilities to deliver content remotely.

Organisations involved in destination marketing also require support to build capacity amongst their staff, including those involved in frontline visitor servicing, as well as those responsible for marketing and promotional activities. Social media has fundamentally transformed destination marketing activities and SMEs and destination marketing organisations (DMOs) lack the specialised knowledge required to undertake successful e-marketing campaigns. They also lack the capacity to work with trade and inbound operators.

For the sector to grow, it needs highly qualified and skilled adventure activity instructors and tour guides. School leavers or those entering the sector from other industries lack the opportunity to obtain appropriate vocational training and skills. Employment pathways are often unclear and there are few traineeships or employment-based training opportunities. For guides and instructors (including coaches, teachers and program coordinators) there are few professional development programs, particularly in specialised codes such as bushwalking or mountain biking. Many find it difficult to gain recognition of their existing competencies locally or elsewhere in the state, potentially threatening their ongoing employment and jeopardising the delivery of outdoor education and outdoor recreation programs that comply with the Australian Adventure Activity Standards (AAAS).

Unlike traditional sports, most clubs and associations in the outdoor recreation sector lack the structured support associated with competitive and elite fixtures as well as the planning and capacity building programs delivered by state sporting associations. Many remain unincorporated or lack the capacity to develop more robust governance models. Many outdoor recreation activities lack a formalised club home and are pursued by interested groups of individuals using social media. It is likely that these groups will continue to grow making clubs and associations less relevant. Some of these groups lack an understanding of risk management practices or have had few opportunities to undertake professional skills development.

Where do we want to be?

The goal of this Strategy is to **support the establishment of a flourishing outdoor recreation sector** that delivers high-quality products, services, programs and events to residents and visitors. Outdoor recreation and tour and activity businesses in the Great Southern will deliver high-quality active leisure experiences, that maximise customer enjoyment and mitigate known risks. These businesses will be sustainable and profitable, delivering benefit to local communities through jobs creation and enhanced services and amenities. Similarly, community-based outdoor recreation organisations and informal user groups in the Great Southern will provide quality sustainable recreation opportunities to a diverse range of communities.

Destination marketing organisations will deliver high quality, value-for-money marketing campaigns that attract high-yield visitors to the region. Visitor servicing organisations will deliver high levels of customer service, encourage regional dispersal and assist businesses through the sale or promotion of their products and services. Individuals involved in the provision of outdoor recreation activities as guides, instructors, teachers or coaches, will have access to accredited vocational training and professional development opportunities.

How do we get there?

The following key strategic initiatives will drive efforts to achieve this vision:

Strategic Initiative D1. Strengthen the capacity of industry

Develop a range of targeted programs that assist business owners to be sustainable, profitable, and manage risk. (Supports: SD6 Strategic Directions for the WA Sport and Recreation Industry 2016 – 2020: Initiative 5 Commercialisation and RDA Great Southern Regional Plan 2013 – 2018 Strategic Direction 1: Regional Infrastructure.)

Strategic Initiative D2: Establish a workforce development plan

Enhance the technical capacity of guides and instructors by developing vocational training and employment pathways for individuals working in the outdoor recreation sector. (Supports: Great Southern Workforce Development Plan 2013 – 2016.)

Strategic Initiative D3. Strengthen the capability of clubs and organisations delivering recreation

Assist community-based outdoor recreation organisations to build their capacity through governance training, organisational planning and education of administrators, and skills development of instructors and program leaders. (Supports: SD6 Strategic Directions for the WA Sport and Recreation Industry 2016 – 2020: Initiative 1 Governance; Great Southern Regional Investment Blueprint 2015 Transformational Project 7: Strong Communities.)

Strategic Initiative D4. Adoption of Australian Adventure Activity Standards (AAAS)

Advocate and promote the AAAS so commercial businesses and community groups understand activity standards and integrate these into their risk management planning.

How do we know if we are succeeding?

- Increase in number of new outdoor recreation businesses.
- Increase in number of qualified guides and instructors.
- Few adverse risk events reported.



King George Sound.
Photo by Elements Photography.

Theme: Promoting outdoor recreation

Adopting a holistic destination management approach to outdoor recreation will ensure that tourism objectives are planned and managed to meet the needs and aspirations of target markets. Importantly, one of the key outcomes of holistic destination management is a strong resilient tourism industry with dynamic and adaptive product and experience offerings that adapt to the needs of the visitor and the community as the destination evolves and matures.

Strategic Priority E: Adventure Tourism Strategy

Objective	Raise awareness of the outdoor recreation offering in the Great Southern, promoting it as a welcoming destination with diverse recreational opportunities for visitors and residents.
Rationale	Regional adventure marketing will drive visitation by raising the profile of existing opportunities for participation in outdoor pursuits, places and experiences.
Expected Outcome	The Great Southern is a destination of choice for outdoor recreation events and activities.

Why is this important?

An effective Destination Management Strategy (DMS) is essential for developing, managing and promoting a destination. It helps to identify the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders, setting clear plans of action and allocating resources. To be effective, planning, development and marketing activity must be based on research and the needs of the consumer. The Destination Management Process integrates both demand (the visitor or consumer needs) and supply (the product or experience).

Where are we now?

Until recently, destination marketing within the Great Southern has been managed at a local level with individual towns/areas responsible for promoting their tourism offerings. Stakeholders are fragmented, impacting negatively upon marketing planning and activity and leading to inefficiencies, duplication of marketing activities and market confusion.

Attempts at regional marketing have had mixed success, with the Hidden Treasures initiative (focused on the central and northern shires of the Great Southern region) the most notable exception. In 2016, the Lower Great Southern Economic Alliance commissioned a DMS to develop a collaborative campaign involving four local governments - Albany, Denmark, Plantagenet and Jerramungup. The brand campaign was launched in January 2018 and uses the tagline “Add to your adventure” to promote the Amazing South Coast to the family and active singles market in the Perth metropolitan area.¹ The ASC brand features a range of active and passive outdoor recreation pursuits.

¹ Marketforce (2016) The Lower Great Southern Region Destination Marketing Strategy.



Muttonbird Beach.
Photo by Elements Photography.

This campaign, if well executed and backed up by quality tourism product offerings, promises to raise the profile of outdoor recreation in the region, but it needs to be supported by new and improved high-quality products that meet user demands.

The region's outdoor recreation offerings don't feature strongly in interstate and international marketing campaigns. The Great Southern doesn't feature prominently on the Tourism WA consumer website and adventure tourism is not an experience category in Tourism WA's marketing activities.² Great Southern content is more prominently positioned in the marketing activities of Australia's South West (ASW) through conspicuous use of imagery and suggested travel itineraries. Unlike Tourism WA, ASW promotes an Adventure Outdoors experience category on its website, however, the adventure tourism content on the current ASW website is incomplete and lacks a focus on iconic experiences.

Where do we want to be?

The goal of this Strategy is for the Great Southern to be recognised as the Adventure Capital of Western Australia. We want the Great Southern to be the destination of choice for intrastate visitors looking for a diversity of outdoor recreation experiences in an incredible array of natural environments. As the region establishes a national and international reputation for the quality of its outdoor recreation offerings, there will be a commensurate increase in visitation and length of stay outside of peak periods.

² Some adventure activities appear in other experience categories (e.g. windsurfing under Sun and Sea) and there's a generic category called Active Outdoors listed under Culture & Lifestyle.

How do we get there?

The following key strategic initiatives will drive efforts to achieve this vision:

Strategic Initiative E1. Prepare a Destination Management Strategy

Develop a regional outdoor recreation destination management strategy that will drive visitation and enable the region to remain competitive. This strategy needs to reference and be integrated into existing destination management strategies developed by local governments and tourism marketing bodies in the region. (Supports: Great Southern Regional Investment Blueprint 2015 Transformational Project 6: Destination of Natural Choice and Tourism Development Strategy for the Lower Great Southern Initiative 3.0 Optimising Demand.)

Strategic Initiative E2. Develop a Destination Marketing Plan focused on outdoor recreation

Develop an adventure brand for the region and a comprehensive destination marketing and communication plan to reach target markets. This strategy needs to reference and be integrated into the destination marketing strategies of tourism marketing bodies in the region and be supported by a dedicated budget. (Supports: Great Southern Regional Investment Blueprint 2015 Transformational Project 6: Destination of Natural Choice and Tourism Development Strategy for the Lower Great Southern Initiative 3.0 Optimising Demand.)

How do we know if we are succeeding?

- Increase in number of visitors engaging in outdoor recreation.



Mountain Bike Urban Downhill.
Photo by Steve Pontin.



Theme: Making the outdoors more accessible

Whether it’s for enjoyment, exercise or health reasons, participating in outdoor recreation is good for us. Making the outdoors more accessible isn’t simply having people participate more – it’s about more people, participating more often.

Strategic Priority F: Maximise community participation

Objective	Ensure that the Great Southern offers a diverse range of outdoor recreation opportunities that are easily accessed and affordable to all residents and visitors.
Rationale	Outdoor recreation is not for any one group, location or demographic. It can, and should be, the domain of all.
Expected Outcome	Everyone has more opportunities to participate in outdoor recreation.

Why is this important?

The Great Southern has a diverse and multicultural population. The outdoor sector needs to explore and address the barriers preventing wider participation, particularly those from non-English speaking backgrounds, lower socio-economic groups, Indigenous people, those with disability, those who are time poor, as well as those living in rural and remote locations.

The National Outdoor Strategy¹ found that there were five key barriers to participation in physical activity: the costs of participating in leisure activities, lack of time and/or the pressure of other commitments, inadequate or inaccessible facilities, isolation (including social and geographic isolation) and lack of skills and ability. There’s a need to find ways to engage widely with ethnic and socio-demographic groups so more people value and reap the rewards of being active outdoors and connected to their communities and as a result, have the desire, skills and knowledge to be positive stewards for the environment.

Where are we now?

More adult Australians participate in active recreation than in organised sport.² The three most common outdoor activities are walking (42.6%), cycling (11.7%) and bushwalking (5.4%).³ In 2015, 23% of WA cycled weekly.⁴ These figures suggest that increasing participation in active recreation offers the best opportunity to improve the health and wellbeing of Great Southern residents.

1 National Outdoor Strategy, p.20.
2 Australian Sports Commission (2016) AusPlay: Participation data for the sport sector. Summary of key national findings October 2015 to September 2016 data. p.11.
3 AusPlay, p.15.
4 WA Trails Blueprint, p. 31

Where do we want to be?

Proximity to local parks, waterways, trails and other outdoor recreation resources is critical to increasing participation rates. We need to provide a range of activities to meet people’s immediate and varying recreational needs. The Great Southern will be recognised for the provision of enjoyable, challenging and safe outdoor recreation experiences that cater to the needs of diverse communities.

How do we get there?

The following key strategic initiatives will drive efforts to achieve this vision:

Strategic Initiative F1: Encourage community participation

Outdoor recreation opportunities need to be proximal to populations, easy to access and supported by quality infrastructure. (Supports: SD6 Strategic Directions for the WA Sport and Recreation Industry 2016 – 2020: Initiative 3 Public Open Space and Urban Form and Great Southern Regional Investment Blueprint 2015 Transformational Project 7: Strong Communities.)

Strategic Initiative F2: Develop an outdoor recreation social inclusion programme for under-represented groups

Maximising participation requires us to work with specific communities to develop novel approaches that will remove participation barriers. (Supports: SD6 Strategic Directions for the WA Sport and Recreation Industry 2016 – 2020: Initiative 9 Life Course and Life Stage Participation and 11.0 Participation, Culture and Affordability.)

How do we know if we are succeeding?

- Increase in number of residents who participate in outdoor recreation.
- Increase in participation from under-represented groups.



Summary of Strategic Priorities and Initiatives

State Objectives	Regional Theme	Strategic Priorities	Strategic Initiatives
Valuing = Realising Benefits	Strong partnerships	A. Improve planning	• A1: Establish a Regional Outdoor Recreation Partnership and Strategic Management Group • A2: Establish a Shared Staff Development and Training Program • A3: Implement an Investment Decision Framework for Outdoor Recreation • A4: Establish a Regional Outdoor Recreation Research Program
Enabling = Meeting Demand	World-class infrastructure	B. Trails development	• B1: Develop regional trails masterplans • B2: Develop trail management plans for all regionally significant trails • B3: Establish a Trail Building Network • B4: Monitor trail use trends
Developing = Creating Opportunities	A flourishing outdoor recreation sector	C. Experience development	• C1: Prepare an Experience Development Strategy (EDS) • C2: Develop an Adventure Events Strategy
Encouraging = Promoting Participation	Promoting outdoor recreation	D. Capacity building	• D1. Strengthen the capacity of industry • D2 Establish a workforce development plan. • D3. Strengthen the capability of clubs and organisations delivering recreation • D4. Adoption of Australian Adventure Activity Standards (AAAS)
	Making the outdoors more accessible	E. Adventure tourism strategy	• E1. Prepare a Destination Management Strategy • E2. Develop a Destination Marketing Plan focused on outdoor recreation
		F. Maximise community participation	• F1: Encourage community participation • F2: Develop an outdoor recreation social inclusion program for under-represented groups

Appendix: Planning and policy context

How was the Strategy produced?

The Great Southern Centre for Outdoor Recreation Excellence (GSCORE) led the development of the Strategy by:

- Setting a vision.
- Outlining the objectives.
- Identifying key areas of cooperation and key commitments from outdoor recreation stakeholders across the region.

The Strategy incorporates initiatives outlined in the Community Strategic Plans and Corporate Business Plans of all eleven local government authorities in the Great Southern. It aligns outdoor recreation with local government planning activities that aim to improve health outcomes, enhance environmental sustainability and increase community participation. It also cross-references and supports several planning documents that have been developed at a Great Southern regional level and thereby contributes to the successful implementation and achievement of those plans. Several state-wide strategies and frameworks have also been considered so that any actions agreed to are in line with the overall objective for the State.

Input and feedback on the draft strategy was sought from all local government authorities, state government agencies involved in outdoor recreation, as well as community groups and other industry bodies involved in business, tourism and marketing, education and training, outdoor recreation and trails, environment and conservation. The final document represents the shared vision of these diverse stakeholder groups.

GSCORE will lead the implementation of the Strategy by developing an Annual Action Plan, obtaining baseline data for the agreed measures and producing an annual report documenting achievements and outcomes. Progress will be reported through the Great Southern Recreation Advisory Group (GSRAG).

How does this Strategy relate to the WA planning environment?

The Western Australian government recognises that participation in outdoor recreation contributes significantly to the state's identity, culture and economy. It provides one of the best ways of achieving public health, wellbeing and regional economic development goals. In sum, investment in outdoor recreation leads to:

- Economic stimulation
- Jobs creation and skills development
- Public health and wellbeing
- Conservation and environmental stewardship.

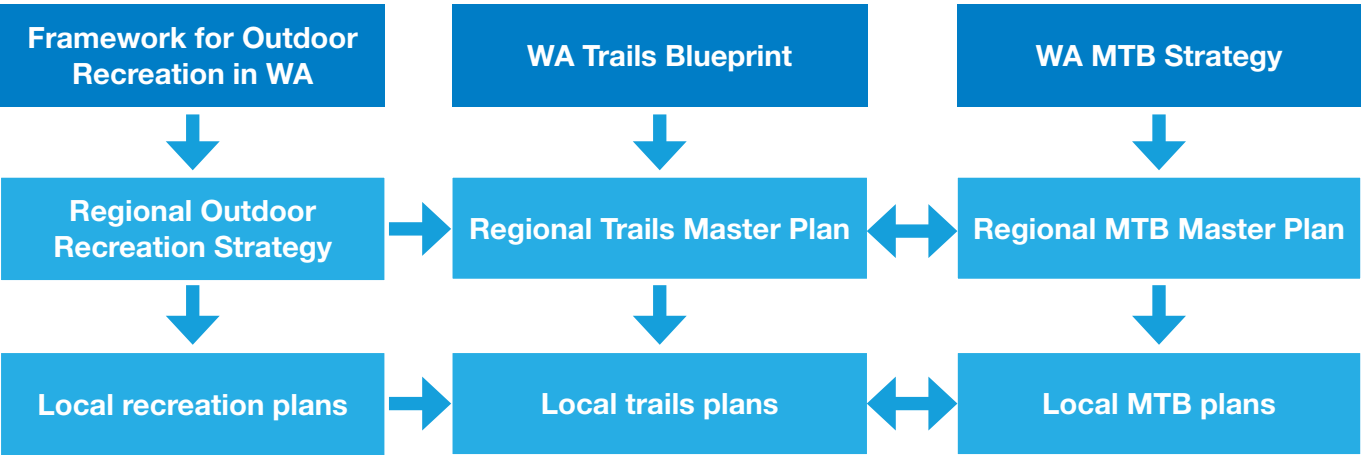
More People, More Active, Outdoors: Framework for Outdoor Recreation in Western Australia 2018 is the State Government's primary planning framework for promoting participation in outdoor recreation. The framework identifies four fundamental objectives – valuing, encouraging, enabling and developing outdoor recreation – that will guide the development of regional outdoor recreation strategies (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Fundamental Objectives of WA Outdoor Recreation Framework



The Great Southern Outdoor Recreation Strategy forms part of the Western Australian State Government’s tiered planning and investment framework and is embedded in both the Framework for Outdoor Recreation in WA 2018, the WA Strategic Trails Blueprint 2017 – 2021 and other activity-specific strategies (e.g. the WA Mountain Bike Strategy 2015-2020) (see Figure 2)¹.

Figure 2: WA Tiered Planning and Investment Framework



1 Western Australian Strategic Trails Blueprint 2017 – 2021, page 42.

Who are the stakeholder groups?

The following stakeholders will play a role in the success of the Strategy as key partners or support agents.

Key Partners	Role
Great Southern Centre for Outdoor Recreation Excellence (GSCORE)	GSCORE was established in 2017 to support the growth and development of the outdoor recreation sector in the Great Southern. It provides leadership to the outdoor recreation industry and aims to create a vibrant and sustainable outdoor recreation sector through the provision of innovative training, business support and strategic planning services.
City of Albany Shire of Broomehill-Tambellup Shire of Cranbrook Shire of Denmark Shire of Gnowangerup Shire of Jerramungup Shire of Katanning Shire of Kent Shire of Kojonup Shire of Plantagenet Shire of Woodanilling	Local governments manage and maintain many recreation facilities and trails on behalf of ratepayers and the community by providing the infrastructure necessary for quality recreation and visitor experiences. Some are also involved in destination management and marketing activities.
Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA)	DBCA is responsible for managing the State’s national parks, marine parks, state forests and other reserves and many aspects of protection and use of the State’s wildlife and natural areas. It manages and maintains the State’s largest single portfolio of public trails and plays a major role in recreation planning, development, funding and resourcing. The Department works closely with government and industry partners and volunteer trail support groups.
Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries (DLGSC)	DLGSC’s mission is to enhance the quality of life of Western Australians through their participation in sport and recreation. This includes goals related to industry development, enabling access and encouraging participation. With active outdoor recreation a growing trend, the Department plays a significant role in trails and recreation planning.
Great Southern Development Commission (GSDC)	The GSDC’s role is to promote the economic and social development of the Great Southern region. The Great Southern Regional Investment Blueprint is the key document that informs strategic investment decisions in the region and is referred to by the GSDC and public, private and not-for-profit entities.

Key Partners	Role
Albany Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ACCI) Denmark Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DCC)	The ACCI and DCC are not-for-profit, member-driven organisations that provide professional services and support for business. They play a role as advocates for business and support outdoor recreation industry strategic planning needs.
Amazing South Coast Tourism Organisation (ASC) Hidden Treasures of the Great Southern Australia's South West (ASW)	The ASC and Hidden Treasures groups are not-for-profit, member-based local tourism organisations responsible for destination marketing and visitor servicing. The ASC focuses on the Lower Great Southern region and the Hidden Treasures on the Great Southern hinterland region. ASW is a regional tourism organisation that markets the entire South West region to intrastate, interstate and international markets.
Outdoors WA	Outdoors WA is the peak body for the outdoor sector in Western Australia, including camping, outdoor recreation and outdoor education. It is responsible for facilitating outdoor activity standards and encouraging outdoor recreational activity participation, including education and professional development of outdoor recreation leaders.
Department of Education Department of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation Department of Transport Department of Water and Environmental Regulation Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development Regional Development Australia	Many government agencies have a degree of involvement with outdoor recreation. There's an increasing relevance and contribution from the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development that closely links to major regional projects. Both the Department of Transport and the Department of Water play a role in paths and trails planning across the State.
Tourism WA	Tourism WA is responsible for the interstate and international marketing of Western Australia as a travel destination. It features outdoor recreation experiences on its website as potential experiences for visitors to the State and promotes these experiences in conjunction with the regional tourism organisations and through social media.
Trails WA	Trails WA was established to carry out projects to further the development and promotion of trails in Western Australia. It carries out many communications and promotional tasks for trails throughout the State including management of the Trails WA website and associated apps.

Key Partners	Role
Trails Reference Group	The Trails Reference Group is composed of nominees from government agencies, local governments and community members. The Trails Reference Group advises on the implementation of state trail strategies. It also monitors the progress of proposed actions and outcomes and reports to government and industry.
South West TAFE University of Western Australia Albany Centre Registered training organisations	Education institutions play a crucial role in workforce development for the outdoor recreation, tourism and outdoor education sectors.
Small Business Centre Great Southern South Coast Natural Resource Management (SCNRM) Local outdoor recreation clubs and associations Local trails groups Local progress and resident's associations Local conservation and environmental groups	Community organisations may represent a particular outdoor recreation activity such as bushwalking, cycling, trail bike riding and equestrian or have a special interest focus such as Aboriginal heritage, business development, inclusion, management, volunteering, marketing and promotion and/or maintenance of specific trails or reserves.
FutureNow: Creative and Leisure Industries Training Council WA Sports Federation Tourism Council of WA Wirrpanda Foundation Outdoor recreation peak bodies	Industry peak bodies play a key role in representing industry sectors in public decision-making. They represent businesses and/or community groups, promote the value of outdoor recreation, facilitate sustainable development and advocate industry policy.





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Great Southern Regional Sport and Recreation Plan

Dave Lanfear Consulting | Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries | January 23, 2018

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Acronyms

ALAC	Albany Leisure and Aquatic Centre
CoA	City of Albany
CSRFF	Community Sporting and Recreation Facilities Fund
CDO	Club Development Officer
DACCI	Denmark Aquatic Centre Community Inc
DAIP	Disability Access and Inclusion Plan
DDA	Disabilities Discrimination Act
DLGSC	Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries
DoE	Department of Education
DBCA	Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions
DoP	Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
DWER	Department of Water and Environmental Regulation
DoT	Department of Transport
ESD	Environmentally Sustainable Design
GSCORE	Great Southern Centre for Outdoor Recreation Excellence
GSDC	Great Southern Development Commission
GSRFMG	Great Southern Regional Facilities Management Group
GSR	Great Southern Region
GSRCB	Great Southern Regional Cricket Board
GSRLG	Great Southern Regional Local Governments
HWA	Hockey WA
KLC	Katanning Leisure Centre
LG	Local Government
LGSEA	Lower Great Southern Economic Alliance
RSROP	Regional Sports and Recreation Officers network/partnership
SLSWA	Surf Life Saving Western Australia
SoBT	Shire of Broomehill-Tambellup
SoG	Shire of Gnowangerup
SoJ	Shire of Jerramungup
SKo	Shire of Kojoonup
SD	Shire of Denmark
SoCr	Shire of Cranbrook
SKa	Shire of Katanning
SoP	Shire of Plantagenet
SoK	Shire of Kent
SoW	Shire of Woodanilling
SSA	State Sporting Association
TWA	Tourism Western Australia
TW	Tennis West
VROC	Southern Link Voluntary Regional Organisation of Councils

WAFC	Western Australian Football Commission
WACA	Western Australian Cricket Association

1. The Great Southern Regional Sport and Recreation Plan

The Great Southern Region (GSR) consists of 11 local governments (LGs), comprising of the City of Albany and the shires of Broomehill-Tambellup, Cranbrook, Denmark, Gnowangerup, Jerramungup, Katanning, Kent, Kojoonup, Plantagenet and Woodanilling. It covers an area of 39,007 square kilometres (1.5% of WA's land area and a population estimated at 54,000. The City of Albany is the regions administrative centre providing a range of medical, educational, communications and commercial services with a population estimated in 2016 at 37,399.

Each local government has developed a variety of facility plans related to sport and recreation infrastructure development. Many of these plans were developed prior to the development of the Department of Regional Development strategic planning processes, but all influence each local government's integrated planning and reporting framework for establishing local priorities.

The GSR Regional Sport and Recreation Facilities Plan has been developed to consolidate priorities for resourcing and investing in sport and recreation infrastructure and to provide a high-level planning tool for each of the partnering local governments.



Figure 1: Great Southern Regional Area (Source: GSDC)

This plan has been developed having regard to emerging needs and trends and relative priorities for each local government and the region as a whole.

As a strategic document the recommendations contain a number of areas where further research will be required and a series of recommendations which challenge the traditional way of providing services to meet the needs of the resident population of the GSR. The plan identifies future sport and recreation requirements through to 2036 in respect of both regional level infrastructure and services and the priorities for the development of localised infrastructure which supports the development of sport and recreation at the regional level. This process also highlights the issues associated with future viability and potential implications related to the co-location of infrastructure and potential land acquisition issues.

2. Strategic Influences

2.1 State Level Planning

The plan should not be seen in isolation but as a fundamental planning tool which underpins a variety of strategic planning outcomes undertaken at a state, regional and local government level. Some of the key influences are referenced below:

The Great Southern Regional Investment Blueprint (Great Southern Development Commission October 2015)

A framework for growing the Great Southern. The plan identifies the following which will be delivered by 2040:

- A workforce of 60,000 highly skilled contractors and employees.
- Timely, effective and efficient infrastructure and services that are meeting the needs of the region's residents.
- The physical resources and social infrastructure to support a population of 100,000 that is continuing to grow.
- A mix of world class public and private sector options in health care, housing, recreation, sporting and cultural activities.

Success will be measured by:

- Sport and recreation infrastructure that meets Australian standards for core sporting codes.
- Hosting more than 12 national and/or international sporting events per year.
- Physical activity rates will be comparable with those for Western Australia as a whole.
- Over 30 per cent of the population will be engaged as volunteers in activities that benefit the community.

Arts and recreation services as an industry is growing and there is a need to develop the skills base. Tracks and trails are also identified as economic drivers which will support the regional growth and an extension to these or alternative provision is likely to be supported.

Great Southern Regional Planning and Infrastructure Framework (WAPC December 2015)

The framework highlights the importance of providing adequate social infrastructure (including sport and recreation facilities) to retain a growing population in place. The choice of infrastructure is critical to ensure the continued economic growth of the region.

Lower Great Southern Strategy 2016

It incorporates the City of Albany and the Shires of Denmark, Plantagenet and Cranbrook. The following identifies the key implications of the strategy:

- The provision of sport and recreation infrastructure is identified as critical to the economic future of the region.
- High-quality, well-planned and sustainable recreational facilities are considered to be paramount to the health of a region.
- Regional recreational trails, such as the Bibbulmun Track, Denmark-Nornalup Rail Trail and the Munda Biddi trail to Albany, are referenced as needing to be identified in local planning strategies and protected.

- The strategy states that the sub-region has sufficient sporting and recreation facilities but an additional facility may be required in the long term.
- Opportunities for efficient provision of facilities are advised to be explored in initial planning stages, in accordance with Sport and Recreation, a division of the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries joint provision and shared use guidelines. This emphasises the importance of engagement with schools and the Department of Education (DoE) in respect of joint provision.

Strategic Directions for the WA Sport and Recreation Industry 2016-2020 (SD6)

The strategy produced on behalf of the industry identifies the following which are important considerations in developing sport and recreation infrastructure in the Great Southern:

- Community-based sport and recreation organisations are increasingly reliant on public investment for their survival.
- The sport and recreation industry must optimise the value derived from public and private funding in tight fiscal circumstances.
- Improved participation rates in sport and recreation, and more broadly active lifestyles, will require innovative responses - A combination of expanding pioneering initiatives and adapting successful concepts from other jurisdictions can stimulate healthier and socially beneficial outcomes.

2.2 Partner Local Government Strategic Community Plans

Each of the 11 local governments have an adopted Strategic Community Plan, a plan in draft or are in the process of review. Common themes within the Strategic Community Plans include:

- A clear vision and strategic direction for the relevant local government area to service the needs of the community. This has been informed by extensive community consultation.
- An approach to developing and providing services to a diverse range of people with a diverse range of interests.
- Increasing recreational and sporting options including community led sporting infrastructure improvements and the development of strong sporting/community clubs/groups.
- Mechanisms for promoting and supporting community security, health and wellbeing.
- Maintain and renew assets in a sustainable manner by committing to develop a 10-year financial plan to effectively manage assets.
- References to ensuring the community feel welcome and connected/strengthening community spirit.
- Providing facilities for youth.
- Promoting the development of trails which need to be developed in partnership with neighbouring local governments.
- Focusing on annual events – both for residents and to attract external visitors.
- Investment in passive and non-sporting recreation infrastructure – a clear focus for a number of communities where there is an ageing demographic.
- The commitment to tracks and trails

In addition to the above there are a number of key themes which have emerged from the various strategic planning processes undertaken by state, regional and local government in the Great Southern:

- Population figures on which a number of planning documents have been based have been downgraded following the recent 2016 census data publication. The demand therefore and ability to resource new investment is likely to be modified and reviewed.

- Asset management systems and processes vary significantly across the 11 local government areas with the City of Albany being most advanced and some local governments having limited knowledge of likely resourcing impacts of asset maintenance, upgrade and replacement. This is a significantly high risk in areas where the population base is low and continuing to decrease.
- Water management and water re-use will continue to be a significant influencing factor across all local governments in the continued provision of sport and recreation facilities, particularly in the provision of oval and public open space. The intensification of use and alternative management of limited water resources will need to be planned for.
- There is a strong commitment across the region for a number of cross boundary projects. These include:
 - o The Great Southern Centre for Outdoor Recreation Excellence.
 - o Development of Centennial Park in Albany.
 - o The regional motocross venue at Cranbrook.
 - o An integrated tracks and trails network. These underpin significant alliances which have been developed to facilitate the growth in tourism and provide significant economic benefit.
 - o A consistent approach to the development of a coordinated events plan to underpin tourism and economic development initiatives.
 - o The development of equine infrastructure. There is however the potential to integrate development more effectively between the City of Albany and Shires of Plantagenet, Katanning, Kojonup and Denmark where the majority of regional equine infrastructure and activity is based.
- The link between providing recreational infrastructure for an ageing community and for the youth is evident across a number of LG planning documents.
- A number of rural LG's are resource poor with limited additional capacity (both in terms of people and financial resourcing) and would benefit substantially from partnerships/alliances with the more progressive LG's. The ability to share learning and develop innovative solutions in facilitating the delivery of sport and recreation programs, services and facilities would benefit those which have limited available resources.
- Co-location and the sharing of resources (particularly with schools) should be a key focus for future investment in sport and recreation assets. Invariably the level of infrastructure available to local communities is good, but due to age and historic planning decisions lacks the flexibility to meet modern needs. This can only be addressed gradually through the replacement of infrastructure in accordance with a series of design principles.
- The ageing population and potential implication on volunteer support and succession planning is a critical concern across most LG areas. It is important for this aspect to be addressed in partnership to encourage the sharing of innovative solutions and available resources. This also needs to incorporate a greater commitment from SSA.
- The importance of investing in maintaining and improving sporting and recreational facilities is highlighted as being of significant benefit to the mental and physical health and wellbeing of the regional population.
- Having access to limited budgets, most LG's within the region recognise the potential cost saving benefits of co-location and rationalisation of infrastructure.
- There is a need to develop innovative policies, practices and partnerships to deliver outcomes for the greater good of the regional area.

- LG's value the role that strategic alliances play within the region as a mechanism to effectively share resources and provide a stronger voice in promoting the region and providing regional advocacy to attract funding. These include:
 - o Southern Link Voluntary Regional Organisation of Councils (VROC)
 - o Regional Tourism Alliances (including Hidden Treasures)
 - o Lower Great Southern Economic Alliance

2.3 State Sporting Facility Plans

There are a number of state sporting facility plans which have been developed over the past decade. Many of these plans have focused principally on Metropolitan Perth. There are however a number of key themes which emerge from these plans which are relevant to the development of the GSR Sport and Recreation Facilities Plan. Of these it is to be noted:

- The role of LG is critical to the implementation of the majority of recommendations in respect of facility development and there is no commitment to funding.
- Strategies have been developed in isolation with little regard to ground sharing, co-location and compatible uses.
- The DoE is highlighted as being a significant partner in delivering the facility development outcomes identified in the majority of strategic facility plans.
- The majority of the strategies are linked to funding available through CSRFF.

Those strategic facility plans which have regional implications include the Aquatic Strategic Facilities Plan; Western Australian Football Commission Strategic Facilities Plan; Netball Strategic Facilities Plan and the Basketball Strategic Facilities Plan. The following identifies the main considerations for the Great Southern:

- The Aquatic Strategic Facilities Plan does not identify sites for development outside of a hierarchy model which is focused on development at the top end of the aquatic industry (i.e. not community focused). In addition, no financial commitment is given to the delivery of the Facility Plan.
- Western Australian Football Commission Strategic Facilities Plan advocates a classification system within a football hierarchy, based on the sustainability of individual clubs that will serve as a basis to plan for future infrastructure provision and upgrades.
- Albany Leisure and Aquatic Centre (ALAC) plays a critical role in the attraction and promotion of International netball and basketball with a strong alignment to tourism and economic development objectives.
- The importance of maintaining and replacing existing court assets for both basketball and netball is highlighted as being of critical importance for the future development of the sport in the region.
- The Great Southern region is recognised as a significant mountain biking hotspot and there is an immediate need for master planning to be undertaken in order to guide future mountain bike development. The connectivity across areas and establishment of accessible trails is important.
- Kojonup netball courts are identified for investment which is consistent with the shires recommendations.
- Katanning Leisure Centre (KLC) requires ongoing review to determine the need of additional/enhanced court infrastructure.

2.4 Key Strategic Alignments

The key planning documentation identifies a number of key themes which are consistent across LG boundaries. Whilst there are differences with respect to facilities and services provided within a LG, this is mainly due to the extent of resources on hand and the impact of the current resident population.

Sport and recreation infrastructure has a key role to play on a number of fronts:

- The most critical are in relation to the diversification opportunities in the service economy and the growth of tourism.
- The level of sport and recreation provision has a direct correlation to retaining and growing the resident population within the Great Southern.
- Access to high quality social infrastructure is consistently highlighted as an area which exiting residents and future migrants actively seek out when deciding to reside in an area.
- Within the more remote and relatively low populated areas, the role sport and recreation facilities perform is as a social conduit where the community can meet and socialise.
- Within the larger populated areas, in addition to the social integration role, they also provide opportunities for competition and developmental pathways for athletes wishing to perform at the highest level.

An ongoing consideration which is required to be addressed is the level of funding which needs to be set aside to manage, maintain and upgrade/replace existing facilities and develop new infrastructure which meets the emerging needs of the resident population. This has to be managed within decreasing budget margins by smaller LG's as a result of a gradually decreasing population base. In growth areas, sport and recreation infrastructure competes with other statutory services and must make the case for continued investment. The future management and investment of the infrastructure lies within the capacity and capability of the local population and volunteer network to invest time and financial resources into the sport and recreation infrastructure. This will also require a greater strategic investment from SSA's who have traditionally focused on Metropolitan Perth.

3. Demographic Influences

3.1 Current and Projected Population Factors

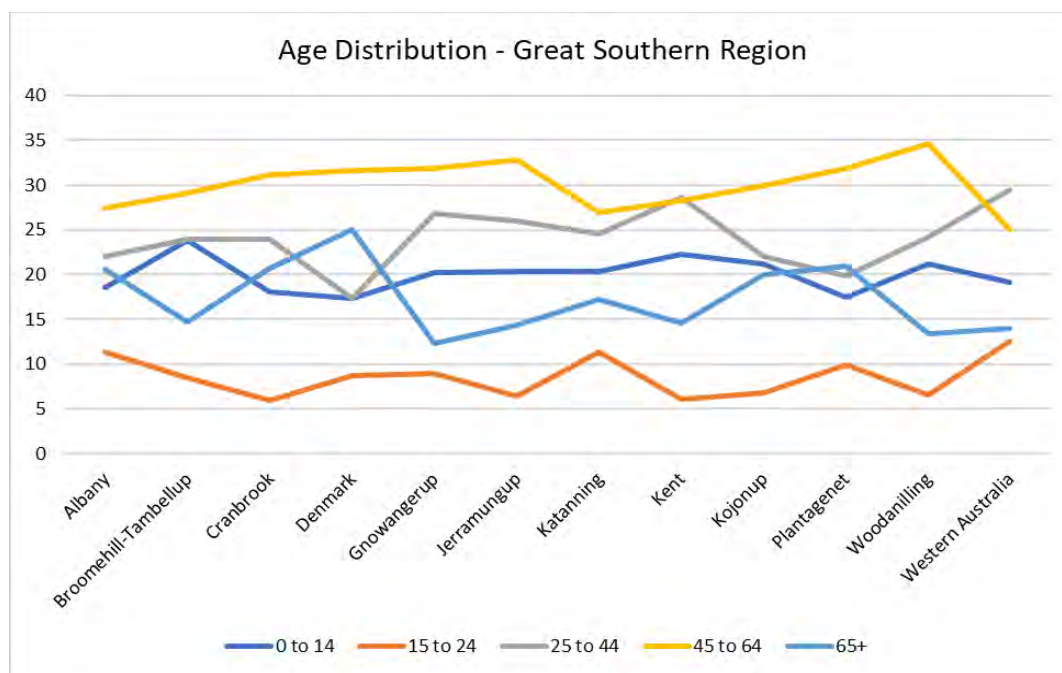
The 2016 population of the GSR according to ABS data is 60,319. This represents an increase of 3,079 persons since the 2011 Census. The largest LGA in the region is the City of Albany, with a population of 37,407 or 62% of the total regional population.

Projected population growth indicates that Jerramungup will experience significant growth, with its population more than doubling by 2026. Small growth is also expected in Denmark (+15.9%), Katanning (+14.1%) and Albany (+10.3%). The Shires of Kent (-18.9%), Cranbrook (-17.5%), Broomehill-Tambellup (-15.5%), Gnowangerup (-13.4%) and Kojonup (-11.1%) will experience declines.

3.2 Demographic Considerations

The age distribution: This highlights the 45-64 age range as being the predominant age of the resident population across all LG areas within the GSR with the exception of the Shire of Kent. As they are of core working age, they are likely to be employed locally within the core industries of agriculture, tourism and retail. The relatively low percentage of 15 to 24-year old's resident within the Great Southern highlights the drift of school age and university/TAFE age youths having to leave the regional area (with the exception of the City of Albany) to seek appropriate educational services.

Figure 2: Age Distribution across GSRLG's



There are however relatively high percentages of younger children within the regional area associated with young to middle age family units. These are generally comparable to or just above the WA average. It is also to be noted that the region as a whole contains a high percentage of over 65's which in most cases is above the state average. The City of Albany is the closest in number to the regional average, mainly because of the level of services that are provided within the City which are comparable to those services provided in most regional administrative centres.

Income: The median weekly household income for all LG areas in the Great Southern is lower than WA as a whole. Those areas with the lowest weekly household income include the Shires of Plantagenet, Denmark

and Cranbrook which are approximately 2/3rds of the average household income for WA. In all LG areas the average income is approximately \$200-\$300 lower per week than the WA average. The GS has a significantly higher proportion of low income households than WA as a whole. This highlights, indicatively, a potentially low ability to pay for discretionary services.

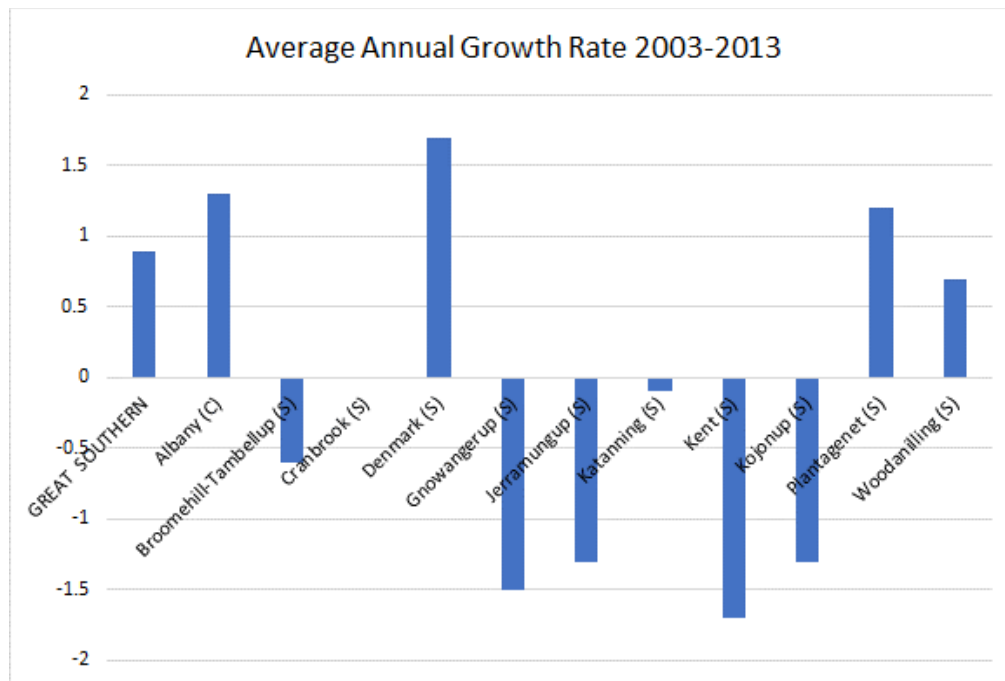
Conversely, however, the GSR has a higher proportion of high income households than WA as a whole indicating that there is a strong discrepancy between those who have potentially high levels of disposable incomes and those that do not. This is particularly relevant when considering an individuals or families ability to pay for discretionary services such as those associated with sport, leisure and recreation.

Family Composition: In all areas (apart from the Shire of Kent) the region has a lower percentage than the state average for couples with children and a higher number as a percentage of couples without children. This further emphasises the ageing demographic and potentially the ability to retain older children within the local areas.

Cultural Background: Broomehill-Tambellup has a significant proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (11.5%), followed by Gnowangerup (8.4%) and Katanning (7.6%). This compares with an ATSI population for the whole of WA of 3.1%.

The majority (72.8%) of people in the GSR were born in Australia, compared with 60.3% for Western Australia as a whole. Of those born outside Australia, England (6.9%) was the most common birthplace, followed by New Zealand (2.2%), the Philippines (1.2%) and South Africa (1.0%).

Figure 2: Average Annual Growth Rate (Source: Great Southern Region in Profile 2014)



3.3 Population Dynamics Influencing Future Sport and Recreation Provision

- The disparity across all LG's in respect to population growth and population decline, is marked with figures attributed to the period 2003 to 2013 and identifies the City of Albany being the main population growth centre with respect to resident numbers, whilst the Shire of Denmark experienced a high level of growth as a percentage of its current population. The general trend is

for people to migrate from the more remote rural locations, where jobs are more scarce, and re-locate within the larger urban areas where employment and services are easier to access.

- Notwithstanding the above, if the gradual decline in the rural population is to be addressed, a minimum level of social infrastructure will be required in the main townships. From a sport and recreation perspective this has traditionally been:
 - o An oval (or ovals)
 - o Clubhouse with shaded spectator infrastructure and function area
 - o Bowling club
 - o Golf club
 - o Tennis courts/netball courts (combined)
 - o Indoor court hall (one or two basketball courts)

As a minimum, this level of infrastructure will need to be continually provided in the main administrative towns in rural areas. Additional infrastructure in or immediately adjacent to the larger population centres may include:

- o A swimming pool
- o 24-hour gym access
- o Additional oval space for a wider variety of seasonal sporting activities
- o Dedicated group fitness/multi-functional group activity facilities
- o Synthetic turf hockey pitch
- o Consolidated equine infrastructure
- o Provision for ballistic sports (preferably co-located)
- o Provision for motorsports (preferably co-located)
- o Tracks and trails which connect population centres and facilities (including mountain bike, dual use paths and off-road trails for equine use)
- o Informal bike tracks; the emergence of pump tracks and skate parks which can be adapted to a variety of skill levels

It is unlikely that given the population growth and changes in sporting provision that this minimum level of provision will dramatically change in the foreseeable future. The critical aspect is to ensure flexibility of space and the design of buildings to enable a range of sport, recreation and social activities and services to continue to operate from the infrastructure.

- The cost of providing sport and recreation infrastructure within regional WA is higher than would be expected within Metropolitan Perth due to the higher costs associated with local trades and specific capability locally. This is compounded by the availability of trades locally to undertake ongoing maintenance of buildings and oval/pitch surfaces. This is compounded further by the level of usage and ability for the local population to pay. Given that the average weekly income is lower than the Metropolitan Perth average and that of the state, the amount of local disposable income residents are able to expend on sport and recreation infrastructure will be low. The onus will therefore continually be on LG's investing in maintaining current infrastructure, managing the asset and the gradual enhancement, modernisation and replacement in due course.
- The relatively low percentage of 15 to 24 year old's which reside within the Great Southern is an indication that in areas other than the City of Albany, competitive sporting infrastructure is likely to be less in demand and a stronger focus is required on social recreation in those areas.

- The number and distribution of the Aboriginal community highlights a relative difficulty in providing dedicated services, programs and infrastructure across the Great Southern. In such circumstances the integration of the indigenous community requirements needs to be incorporated within the existing infrastructure and will require ongoing assimilation and training of club volunteers/members in valuing diversity and equity of access.
- Future growth in the area is likely to be associated with tourism and in particular regional heritage, flora, fauna and accessibility to tracks and trails. Agriculture as an employer will still dominate but employment within the sector is likely to diminish based on current trends. A focus will therefore be on a growing service industry which as a general rule is low paid and requires access to affordable accommodation and social infrastructure. The opportunity to generate significant income to the GSR through this sector will be through visitors which will assist in underpinning the level of social infrastructure required.

4. Industry Trends and Benchmarking

4.1 National and State Participation Trends

The Australian Institute of Sport in December 2016 published the latest participation data for sport and recreational pursuits in Australia (AUSplay). This was subsequently supported by specific participation data related to Western Australia. The following highlights the key trends associated with sporting provision, participation rates and club development generally:

- Australian adults tend to play sports for longer durations than non-sport related physical activities. However, they participate in non-sport related physical activities more often than sport.
- Women are more likely to participate in sport or physical activity for physical and mental health reasons and to lose or maintain weight than men.
- Men are more motivated by fun/enjoyment and social reasons than women.
- For adults, up to middle-age, time pressure is by far the main barrier to participating in sport or physical activity. Poor health or injury then also becomes a main factor.
- Sport clubs are the primary avenue for children to be active (except for children aged 0–4, who are more likely to be active through other organisations).
- Sport clubs are not the main choice for participation in sport or physical activity in Australia for adults aged 18 years and over.
- The top ten club based (venue/organisation) activities for adults across Australia identifies golf as the main sport which is generally due to its membership based profile and the broad age range within which it is traditionally played.
- Football (soccer) is the 2nd club based (venue/organisation) participatory sport with tennis, cricket and netball all demonstrating similar participation rates amongst adults.
- When children are included in these figures participation in football (soccer) is highest for club based (venue/organisation) activities with golf, Australian Rules Football, netball and tennis experiencing similar participation rates. All club based sports with the exception of netball indicate a higher male participation rate.
- Boys and Girls out of school hours' (OSH) activity is dominated by swimming.
- The 2nd most popular OSH activity for boys is football (soccer) followed by Australian Football and cricket.
- The second most popular sport OSH activity for girls is Netball, closely followed by dancing and gymnastics.
- The most popular recreational activities by participation include walking (recreational) and fitness/gym where the gender balance indicates greater participation by females. 3rd is athletics (including jogging and running which indicates greater participation by males, whilst 4th is swimming and 5th is cycling.
- Organised participation by activity highlights swimming as the main sport which has both high male and female participation. Football (soccer) and Australian Football are identified as 2nd and 3rd under organised participation and are dominated by male participation whilst recreational dancing is 4th, gymnastics 6th and netball 8th and dominated by female participation.

In respect of Western Australian (WA) participation, the data indicates similar trends to the national data. Of particular note however is:

- For organisation/venue-based sports in WA, with the exception of fitness/gym (27.1%) and swimming (7.4%) the majority of club based sports have a population participation rate of between

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2.1% and 4.2% (golf, football (soccer), netball, Australian Rules Football, tennis, basketball, cricket and athletics).

- Sports with the highest level of venue requirements include golf, Australian Rules Football, football (soccer) and tennis. The primary focus is traditionally on club based activity for those sports, as it is for netball, basketball, cricket, hockey, bowls, athletics, touch football and volleyball.
- Cycling, swimming, jogging and running, fitness/gym and recreational walking are the highest activity participation rates with participation numbers significantly higher than club based activities for adults.
- Children's participation rates highlight the potential for significant growth in swimming, football (soccer), Australian Rules Football and recreational dancing. Basketball, gymnastics, cricket, netball and tennis have similar participation rates with projected upward increase to meet the future anticipated needs of the projected age profile.

4.2 Additional Participatory and Selected Sports Trends

During the SSA consultation process a variety of participation data was provided by the relevant bodies. There was a lack of consistency across all sports with respect to how the information was collated and therefore the key themes are referenced below for selected sports. Relevant information from the SSA's relating to facility infrastructure in the Great Southern is provided below.

Westcycle

Westcycle have recently developed the Western Australian Strategic Cycling Facilities Review to establish a high-level understanding of current provision and need for road, track and BMX facilities. Demographic data for Westcycle WA (road and track) and BMX Sports WA, including member numbers from 2011 to 2015 highlighted a number of key dynamics. Data collated by Westcycle in respect of 2015 member participation indicated a significant shift in demographic profiling between disciplines with:

- BMX being dominated by the 5-15 age range.
- Bicycle membership/participation peaks from 45 through to 79 years of age.
- The male female split is 80% male and 20% female.

Westcycle advocate the importance of ensuring connectivity and the provision of active transport modes (walking, cycling) to encourage all users to travel within and to towns by bike.

Westcycle in their strategic plan for the future of cycling within the state, advocate the need to increase the number of cycling facilities in regional areas. The Great Southern is identified as a hotspot for mountain biking and there is an immediate need for master planning to be undertaken in order to guide future mountain bike development.

Tennis West

Tennis Australia has published a range of strategic and facility plans over the past 5 years focused on two key foundations of facilities and facility management. The sport advocates for quality venues as being vital to the continued growth of the sport. The guiding principles include professional management with community oversight and strong levels of governance, commercial and community responsibility. Tennis West is currently undertaking its facility strategy for WA and strongly advocates the provision of consolidation of infrastructure and development of hard courts in preference to grass court infrastructure (to minimise maintenance expenditure and maximise capacity for use). Facilities within the City of Albany and surrounding area have been identified as having the potential to be rationalised and co-located at one centralised venue.

Western Australian Football Commission

The WAFC are seeking to develop a number of initiatives aimed at expanding the developmental base in the sport. The initiatives are intended to drive up participation and build the foundation for increased senior level game development. They are however focused principally on the growth of the sport in Metropolitan Perth.

The WAFC have identified the level and quality of active football club facilities within the Great Southern. The ratings are only to be used as a guide to identify a potential facility review or development.

It is to be noted that the facilities identified as being in need of further investment (i.e. falling below the 100% hierarchy assessment based on a set of performance criteria) are:

- Collingwood Park (which is identified as a priority for future investment by the City of Albany).
- Railways Oval (which is part of the Centennial Park redevelopment program).
- Jerramungup Town Oval (which has been identified by the Shire of Jerramungup for future investment).
- Boxwood Hill Oval (which has been identified by the Shire of Jerramungup for future investment).

Golf Western Australia

The concern with golf clubs within the Great Southern and broader regional area relates to accessibility and the relative strength of the volunteer management. They generally operate independently of LG and are self-sustaining, relying on the membership base to manage and maintain the course and greens.

The most notable fact associated with golfing infrastructure is the strength of membership within the main population centres of the City of Albany and the Shire of Denmark. All other golf courses have a membership of less than 100, with the majority of small rural area golf courses surviving with membership levels of less than 40.

Basketball Western Australia

Basketball membership growth across the state has seen substantial increase from 2012 to 2016 with junior participation over the period highlighting a 24% growth and senior participation a 9% growth

4.3 Sport and Recreation Facility Development Trends

The following table highlights those trends and the implication on provision within the Great Southern:

Trend	Detailed consideration	Implication for the Great Southern
Financial Viability	There is now a more acute focus on financial viability of all sport and recreation infrastructure. The importance of fully costing out asset management plans is becoming more critical. The cost of building new facilities to replace ageing infrastructure.	This re-enforces the requirements to establish effective asset management systems and processes across the Great Southern. With the increasing cost of replacing existing ageing infrastructure a planned and phased asset replacement process needs to be put in place to align with potential grant unding opportunities.
The Design and Range of Facility Provision	New and emerging design guidelines for sport and recreation facilities highlight the need to accommodate the capacity for the growth in women's sport, address	The redevelopment/rationalisation/ replacement of infrastructure should accord with minimum design standards/principles focused on multi-

	equality of access and provide greater flexibility of use. The consolidation of storage, change, clubroom, public toilet and social meeting facilities in one multi-functional building maximises use and minimises ongoing operational costs.	functional use and minimising ongoing service costs.
Sporting Hubs, Co-location and Shared Use	The elimination of single, stand-alone club and group facilities and integration/ co-location and sharing brings a range of different uses and users together. The opportunity to realise good partnerships through school use of proposed sports facilities, and community use of existing school facilities is emphasised as being an important focus for LG's.	The co-location of sport and recreation infrastructure should wherever possible be encouraged and facilitated through a planned process across the GSRLG's. This approach will need to be communicated to clubs/user groups to ensure club aspirations are effectively managed and controlled.
Demographic Considerations	The ageing demographic is necessitating greater consideration of non-contact sport and recreational activities with a higher level of casual social interaction. Where there is a high propensity of the population on low incomes it is important to provide sport and recreation facilities at an affordable price with equitable access to the community. Provision for youth needs to focus on providing a broader service which meets more diverse needs to break the norms of sport participation and needs to reflect technology as an integral part of young people's lives.	There is a need to provide a range of flexible infrastructure which caters for a broad demography, many of which have limited access to transport and limited discretionary expenditure. Infrastructure will need to cater for both the ageing community, families and youth and need therefore to be adaptable and flexible in their capability/use. A greater focus in future will need to be paid to Information Technology as a mechanism for engaging the community at all levels to maximise the use of infrastructure.
Environmental Consideration and Sustainability	Alternative water options are now being considered and need to be incorporated within any developmental solution. Facilities are now being designed and built to maximise access, safety and environmental sustainability.	Water management and environmental sustainability will continue to be a key focus for facility development and should be considered as a key development principle to be considered in all new or upgraded facility developments.
General Participatory Trends	There is a trend to move away from formalised club based sports in adulthood. The decrease in volunteering and associated succession planning compromises the ability to attract and	The role of sport and recreation infrastructure in more remote regional areas is changing to become the main focus for social activity where the sporting use is, at times, incidental. Investment in such infrastructure needs therefore to be

	retain members to sustain and develop clubs.	seen in a broader community development context.
Social and Economic Benefit	Within regional areas, facilities provide opportunities to build volunteer capacity and to train and develop individuals in leadership and management capabilities. In some regional areas clubs and facilities have become a focus for addressing physical and mental health issues and in particular as a mechanism to educate and provide mentoring support for members of the community who have/are experiencing issues relating to drug and alcohol abuse.	The value to the local economy both from a training and development perspective and as a mechanism to address health issues (both physical and mental) should not be underestimated. In the GS, greater emphasis should be placed on the multi-functional opportunities such infrastructure provides in developing and sustaining a community in place.

4.4 Implications of Current Trends on the Great Southern

The concluding implications of current trends associated with sport and recreation infrastructure provision for the Great Southern can be summarised as:

- The gradual diminishing role that organised sport is playing in remote regional areas, particularly in the Great Southern, is evidenced through the loss of clubs and competition structures. The role of clubs is now of critical importance as a catalyst for social interaction, skills development, health and wellbeing. The future expansion of club facilities and activities in small townships is likely to achieve a greater return on investment if it is aligned to a broader community service offer.
- The traditional approach of developing infrastructure has now changed. Cost effective and efficient co-location of infrastructure should underpin the rationale for future investment in infrastructure. Whilst a number of facilities within the GS have been developed on one site, there are still ad hoc developments with limited, ageing or inadequate supporting infrastructure which would benefit from being co-located with other activities. The gradual rationalisation and amalgamation of these sites would be beneficial.
- The traditional venue specific sports of golf, Australian Rules Football, cricket, bowls and hockey will continue to dominate provision within the more remote rural areas. In the larger and established population centres in the south (the City of Albany) and north (Shire of Katanning), they will likely experience a greater demand for broader sporting infrastructure associated with football (soccer), netball, basketball, athletics and volleyball where the competition structure is also likely to be sustained. In all circumstances, and wherever possible, the co-location of sports aligned to one service centre/multi-functional building should be sought.
- The role of traditional clubs in regional areas within the main population centres of the City of Albany and Shire of Katanning are likely to provide the main competition bases and therefore the focus will be on providing accessibility to the more remote rural communities for major events. The Shires of Plantagenet, Kojonup and Denmark as secondary regional administrative centres, are likely to continue to provide the secondary competition venues to be used as feeders for the two main centres.
- At present the complex nature of competition structures and financial expenditure associated with delivering high performing competitive teams, particularly for Australian Rules Football (by importing players), is damaging the delivery of sport at the local level. This will necessitate ongoing discussion with WAFC and clubs in developing a more effective hierarchical approach across the sport and the acceptance of this hierarchical structure which should be the feeder ground for local player development.

- Having regard to the above, it is recognised that SSA's are still working along traditional lines of provision. This has failed to achieve a growth in the sport in areas where population growth is diminishing. A significant change in delivery mechanisms and competition structure is required if this is to change. Growth has generally occurred state wide (or more particularly in Metropolitan areas) where the population has grown through net migration. This does not serve the needs of the GS, where sustainable intervention measures will be required to sustain clubs and club based developmental and competitive activity.
- Other infrastructure (referenced as non-traditional sports clubs) which are associated with unique locational characteristics and economic drivers, such as ballistics, equine and motorsport use, will be venue specific and are required to service a broader regional population. In these circumstances, a considered approach needs to be taken across all LG partners to determine the most effective and efficient regional and satellite feeder sites.
- The growth in women's sport has resulted in a different approach to the design and development of traditional sporting infrastructure. It is now important for all LG's within the GS to ensure wherever possible that flexibility underpins the design and potential use of sporting hubs. Any newly developed facility infrastructure will be required to provide flexible unisex changing and ablution infrastructure to a higher standard which inevitably has significant cost and ongoing asset management implications.
- There will be a continued need in all areas to provide access to opportunities for cycling, swimming, jogging and running, fitness/gym and recreational walking. In order to achieve an effective return on investment this infrastructure should be linked to broader economic development/tourism initiatives. The current plans and proposals for tracks and trails across the GS would assist in meeting these requirements.
- With respect to cycling specifically, it is recognised that the GS is a hotspot for mountain biking and there is an immediate need for master planning to be undertaken in order to guide future mountain bike development. This needs to be undertaken in partnership with Westcycle and across jurisdictions to ensure effective connectivity.
- Whilst the shared use of school infrastructure has achieved mixed results in the GS, the use of school infrastructure should continue to be pursued as a mechanism for offsetting ongoing operational costs and to avoid unnecessary duplication of provision.
- Financial management and viability concerns have been raised consistently as an issue which is facing all sporting infrastructure within the GS. It is important to prioritise strategic investment across the region and agree how this is to be delivered, funded and sustained. It is highly unlikely that a cost sharing model could be achieved. Nevertheless, relative priorities and support for investment decisions should be agreed across all LG's.
- Environmental sustainability underpins the majority of planning processes associated with Strategic Community Plans within the GS. This should be re-enforced with a consistent policy across all LG's.

5. Key Delivery Implications

5.1 Great Southern Region Local Government Considerations

The tables below highlight the key considerations and opportunities highlighted by GSRLG's.

Local Government	Key Considerations and Opportunities
City of Albany:	Club Development - Support Club Governance & Volunteer Management. - Increased Memberships & Participation (engagement through Active Albany). - Development of sustainable asset management practices Improved Life Participation: - The continued promotion of Active Albany programs. - Improved utilisation of the Albany Leisure & Aquatic Facility as a community hub. - City of Albany Public Health Plan priorities implementation. Strategic Planning - Review the City of Albany Sport and Recreation Strategic Plan. - Implementation of the Albany Trail's Hub Strategy. Facility Management and Delivery - Maintain a consistent equitable approach to the level of provision and management of infrastructure. - Rationalisation and shared infrastructure development approach. - Ongoing development of sustainable approaches to asset maintenance program. Improved Pathways for Junior to Senior Participation - Family Friendly Clubs and Programs. - Integration of juniors into senior clubs. Event & Tourism Delivery - Programming of the new regional Centennial Park Sporting Precinct. - Development of an integrated regional events strategy in partnership with the GSRLG's. - Support the development of the Outdoor Adventure Industry & GS Outdoor Centre of Excellence
Shire of Broomehill-Tambellup:	Club Development - The need to resource or gain access to a club development officer. - Focus support on managing recent investment in sporting club and bowls facility. - Good quality infrastructure is required to address the decline in numbers. - The value of investing in volunteer support and effective governance models is critical. - The loss of AFL is problematic and is likely to impact on the ability for residents to gain access to sporting competition.

Local Government	Key Considerations and Opportunities
	Strategic Planning - The shire has found value in VROC which could be extended further to incorporate community and club development support and in addition a collective approach to asset management. State Sporting Associations - Concerns with SSA's servicing regional areas. Asset Management - The lack of a developed asset management process will place the shire at risk given the extent of infrastructure currently provided across the two towns. Health and Wellbeing - The role that sport plays in the community is for both social engagement and mental/physical health and wellbeing.
Shire of Cranbrook:	Club Development - The shire value the input and involvement of the shared club development officer which offsets the lack of resources available. - Volunteering is a key challenge. More effective coordination between sports and recreational groups is required. Sports Development - There is a need to continue the investment (and potential expansion) of Kidsport which has provided a significant contribution to enable low income families to access sporting opportunities. Strategic Planning - VROC is considered to be an important cross boundary group with the potential to expand beyond its current role. Tourism - The value of the close proximity of the Stirling Ranges; presence of unique wildflowers and proximity of wineries provides the opportunity to attract people to Cranbrook. - As part of Hidden Treasures and nature based promotions there may be opportunities to also link these more effectively with the use of club based infrastructure to increase viability. Health and Wellbeing - Drugs, mental health and general wellbeing has been identified as a critical issue which clubs have sought to address. - There is now a need for clubs to reconsider their current structure and embrace their role more effectively as a social hub for the wider shire community with sport and recreation being used as the vehicle to support and retain residents locally.
Shire of Denmark:	Club Development - A program to train and develop volunteer capability shared across GSRLG's could provide an effective utilisation of limited resources.

Local Government	Key Considerations and Opportunities
	- A consistent approach to integrating seniors and junior club development activities should be pursued across all GSRLG's. Facility Development - Previous lack of investment in youth needs to be addressed. Strategic Planning - The environment, sport, recreation and culture is consistently identified as high investment priorities for the shire. - Trails and cycleways (including mountain biking) have strong tourism potential and investment will need to be set aside to implement a strategic trails plan in conjunction with regional partners. - The alliance with the Shire of Plantagenet and City of Albany is the most important. Events and Tourism - The current tourism focus should ultimately be expanded and diversified to incorporate shared learning and understanding of facility provision, asset management, events, performance management and project implementation. - There is potential to develop a regional tourism and events service, focused on the horse industry. Asset Management - The lack of asset management systems and processes puts the shire in a high-risk category.
Shire of Gnowangerup:	Club Development - Facilitating the improvement to governance structures and long-term viability of clubs. Volunteer management needs to be addressed. - The loss of clubs and consistent competitive infrastructure. Facility Development - Consideration of facility rationalisation, multi-functional use and increased capability of infrastructure to service more broader community needs. - Attract adequately qualified and committed personnel to manage and operate facilities. - Extension of aquatic infrastructure use (potentially a swimming club), diversity of sporting use on the synthetic turf and greater social activities focused on the sporting precinct site. Strategic Planning - Sharing of resources and increased commitments to alliances and partnerships with neighbouring LG's needs to be explored further. - Investment in passive recreational opportunities including trails within and servicing town sites. - Keeping people in the area through non-sport and recreation initiatives linked to housing, tourism and economic development opportunities. Asset Management - Asset management and the risk associated with maintaining the level of current infrastructure serving a relatively small population base.

Local Government	Key Considerations and Opportunities
	- Alternative sources of funding need to be identified to that of the cropping program.
Shire of Jerramungup:	Club Development - Volunteer management support and facilitation will be needed as an ongoing requirement to sustain viable club infrastructure. Facility Development - Imminent decision is likely to be taken by DoE to decommission the swimming pool facility which the shire will seek to maintain. Asset Management - The lack of asset management systems and processes is a high risk for the shire. - A need to establish a sound process and investment program. Strategic Planning - The opportunity to share resources across LG's has potential benefits to offset limited local resourcing and maximise tourism potential. - The evolution of the Tourism Alliance. - The importance of benchmarking to assist with future investment planning.
Shire of Katanning:	Club Development - More effective engagement with indigenous community groups and associations. - Issues with volunteering appear to be more acute than in other LG areas. - The benefit of KidSport and the potential to expand the program in low socio-economic areas is critical. State Sporting Associations - Concerns with SSA's servicing regional areas. SSA programs/events should be undertaken in partnership with GSRLG's to ensure the outcomes provide a sustainable benefit to the region. Facility Management - The long term management of the aquatic facility needs to be assessed against strategic community plan targets. Events and Tourism - The need for a coordinated events program is evidenced. Health and Wellbeing - There is a need to develop consistent senior's programs to ensure resourcing is effectively utilised. Seniors could provide a wealth of volunteer capacity to support club development. - The importance of using sport as a vehicle to address drug use, mental health and wellbeing should be further developed as a shared resource.
Shire of Kent:	Facility Development - It is important that investment is maintained at current levels and that each site is continued to be promoted as a community centre. Strategic Planning

Local Government	Key Considerations and Opportunities
	- Due to the unique set of circumstances, the shire has limited requirements to work across LG boundaries. Health and wellbeing - An ongoing requirement will be to provide services to keep people well-aged within the community. Investment in broader fitness and passive recreational pursuits will be important and will link to trail/path access and social infrastructure. Asset Management - Asset management processes are well developed and the shire is relatively strong financially.
Shire of Kojonup:	Club Development - The shire needs to build capacity in the community and will have to play a critical facilitation role to support the volunteer base and ensure effective club governance is implemented. Facility Development - Further engagement with the DoE is required to explore alternative ways of delivering sport and recreational opportunities which could reduce costs of servicing and provide a greater localised benefit. Events and Tourism - Undertake a Cycle Plan for the townsite to connect to heritage/cultural and sporting/recreation infrastructure. - Opportunities should be explored to align horse, cycle and walking trails. - The old stock route from Kojonup to Denmark should be a consideration for future development but can only be achieved in partnership with neighbouring LG's. - There is potential to look at a regional eventing festival with the Shire of Plantagenet. Health and Wellbeing - The importance of using sport as a vehicle to address drug use, mental health and wellbeing.
Shire of Plantagenet:	Club Development - Volunteer management and club development support will continue to be an issue. Strategic Planning - The alliance between Denmark, Albany and Plantagenet whilst currently focused on a regional tourism component has the potential to contribute further and explore resource sharing. - Consideration should be given to the expansion of current VROC activities. Asset Management - Whilst improving, the limited asset management system and associated investment process is a high risk for the shire. Facility Investment

Local Government	Key Considerations and Opportunities
	- There will be a need to establish a sound process and investment program. - The further evolution and development of the partnership with the school/DoE will need to be reviewed annually to offset ongoing operational costs and could be expanded to provide access to the oval space should demand at Sounness Park (east and west) increase. Events and Tourism - The development of a bike plan for the Townsite will potentially be able to identify links with broader trail opportunities. - Potential alignment with the implementation of long distance trails.
Shire of Woodanilling:	Club Development - A lack of succession planning and thereby creating a long-term viable sporting and club entity. Strategic Planning - As part of the Hidden Treasures initiative there is the potential to extend this partnership with partner organisations in the GS. - The sharing of resources (currently surveyors cost, part time staff and loan of equipment) could be expanded and formalised under an MOU. Asset Management - The lack of asset management planning needs to be addressed and could be undertaken in partnership with neighbouring LG's. Events and Tourism - There are a number of areas for potential trail development which are likely to link with developments outside of the Great Southern due to being the north-western most LG.

5.2 Selected State Sporting Association Considerations

Selected SSA's were consulted following the engagement with LG representatives. They were identified based on the current level of infrastructure associated with townships across the Great Southern (i.e. aquatic infrastructure, golf, netball, tennis, bowls, Australian Rules Football, equestrian and basketball). The implications for the development of the GSR Sport and Recreation Plan are identified below.

SSA	Key Considerations
Swimming WA	- Aquatic infrastructure is always required to support the growth in club based swimming. - Viability of the infrastructure is critical and Swimming WA advocate the important role clubs play in attracting users to infrastructure. - The sport recognises the burn-out with volunteers and is seeking to put in place structures to adapt to regional level meets and competitions. The intention is to diversify and decentralise the sport which should make it easier in regional areas to evolve and develop. - There is however an issue with affordability with swimming clubs unlikely to generate significant income for the lane space used. - The movement of Swimming WA in the Learn to Swim space may provide resources in the long term to invest more heavily in sustaining

SSA	Key Considerations
	regional level support for clubs. This however will be dependent on the successful implementation of the program which is currently in its infancy.
Bowls WA	- Smaller youth populations in regional areas participating in bowls means there is now little in the way of elite level provision. - Clubs can no longer rely on membership as a means of survival and need to diversify. The bowls clubhouse therefore becomes an increasingly important facility for social activity to sustain the sport in regional areas. The role they play in keeping the elderly active and providing opportunities for social interaction is important in contributing to keeping residents in place. - The lack of investment and setting aside of sinking funds to replace surfaces is likely to impact the ongoing viability of infrastructure in the Great Southern. Rationalisation of current infrastructure and alignments with other sports will be essential.
WAFC	- Development pathways are not connecting up that well between Juniors and Seniors and this has resulted in the evolution of a new governance model for football. The draft process has further damaged the viability of the sport and measures need to be put in place to address this. - As with other sports, the youth drop-out rate is high and this impacts on team generation. This is replicated at the 11-12 age range. - The number of teams folding in smaller regional townships is a major concern and little has been implemented to halt this occurrence. - Whilst the expenditure related to players being brought in to service regional teams is considered to be a positive, it is not sustainable and does not encourage the development of local talent. - The growth in female competition is also a positive and a different approach will be required if the structure is to be sustainable. - It is a concern that as one of the main participatory sports for the indigenous community, they are not well engaged. The lack of transition to a senior club from indigenous programs indicates there is a fundamental flaw in the club development system and effective integration of all players irrespective of culture and background. - As referenced by a number of LG's the value of KidSport is high, but the monies available are insufficient to address the real issues associated with low socio-economic families, access to transport and effective communication.
Tennis West	- Albany is considered vital for pathway programs which is the natural draw for participants. - The re-alignment of the three clubs in Albany to one centralised hub is identified as a high priority. The movement from grass to hard courts is also considered to be a high priority to enable infrastructure to be effectively sustained. - There is clearly an abundance of tennis infrastructure in the GS, however the issue relates to access and viability of both the clubs from both a volunteers and players perspective. Similar to bowls, tennis has become a community gathering point and would benefit from a strong alignment with bowls activities.

SSA	Key Considerations
	- The lack of integration with the indigenous community is due to the traditional approach and associated cost which will require changes of game time - these will be generational changes rather than immediate.
Equestrian	- The high level of female participation is a strong asset of the sport as is the relatively good level of provision in regional areas which provide significant health and wellbeing benefits. - It is evident that the cost of maintaining a horse is challenging and potentially cost prohibitive. In addition, the travel associated with competitions renders the sport inaccessible to a number of residents within the GS. - The need to participate at Brigadoon similarly creates barriers which are not easy to overcome. The SSA provides support through financial assistance and training clinics, mainly centred on the state equestrian centre. However, there will be a need to review this and consider a decentralised approach if the sport is become more accessible to all.
Netball WA	- Albany/Katanning/Kojonup are the main priorities for Netball WA based on current infrastructure although Denmark, Gnowangerup and Jerramungup have a significant role to play for the development of the sport in the GS. - The alignment of netball with AFL is a critical concern due to the strong link between both club's competition and developmental structures. - Volunteer management and numbers is a real concern which replicates the issues raised across a number of LG's. - The provision of Katanning in the north and Albany in the south provides a good split to ensure complimentary competitions can be run which service the region. - Indigenous engagement, anecdotally appears to be effective although no figures are captured in respect to engagement and/or use of facilities. - A significant issue which needs to be resolved is more proactive engagement from Netball WA to LG's.
Golf WA	- Golf is provided for an ageing demographic and reliant on strong volunteer support. - The lack of junior participation is a concern as this potentially impacts on succession planning. - The integration of the Indigenous community with golf provision in Tambellup is encouraging and dispels the impression that it is an elitist sport with limited access (whilst it is also noted that indigenous programs have proved difficult). There is clearly however, a need to review and refine rules and regulations associated with the sport if golf facilities are to be retained and provide a viable sporting business. - As with other sports the SSA recognise that their engagement with LG's is poor.
Basketball WA	- Basketball is recognised as a strong participatory sport and engages positively with the Indigenous community. It is however limited by access to court time and volunteer capacity.

SSA	Key Considerations
	- The impact on senior sport is generally at the expense of junior participation. This will need to be addressed, potentially through greater flexibility related to game time and off-peak court use rather than the construction of new infrastructure. - The option to utilise DoE court sites needs to be integrated with LG engagement to ensure duplication of resources is avoided.
Dr Lenore Lyons (GSCORE)	- The project is in its infancy but already has the potential for strong alignments with Active Albany. This should be explored further, particularly the alignment to bushwalking and access to the Stirling Ranges and associated walking/hiking/riding/climbing areas. - The outdoor recreation strategy should be integrated with this broader sport and recreation facilities plan. - Further investigation of the potential to invest in securing an appropriate training and education base at Camp Quararup is required. This could be the catalyst to engage more effectively with commercial operators and secure commitment to the growth in outdoor adventure in the GS. - The development of consistent and accredited training programs will assist in the growth of the industry and attract greater investment from both state and federal government.

5.3 Summary of Key Challenges

The outcome of the engagement process identified the following as the key challenges which need to be overcome:

- **Asset Management:** The need to ensure all LG's follow a considered and adaptable asset management process which enables future budget planning to be managed effectively. Continue to enhance and improve asset management practices and particularly train and develop clubs understanding of their obligations.
- **Quality of Service:** The need to maintain and enhance the current level and quality of service provision within a constrained resource base and with increasing demands on those limited resources.
- **Consistency of Provision:** Ensuring there is consistency across all sport and recreation services in the level of provision, accessibility and management of infrastructure. This will necessitate more effective benchmarking and performance management processes.
- **Benchmarking and Resourcing:** Continuing to develop appropriate standards/benchmarks which are then adopted and continue to be implemented. It would assist all LG partners if this could be consistently applied across the region. Consider the provision of a regional 'one-stop-shop' to assist and promote the development of good business systems and processes across GSRLG's.
- **Volunteer and Club Development:** The need to support and facilitate good governance and succession planning. In addition, continue to educate and alter the mindset of clubs which operate separate junior/senior provision to provide an integrated service delivery model to develop sustainable clubs. The development of a senior's program whereby they are trained and encouraged to volunteer into retirement.
- **Cross Boundary Developments:** The need to continue to foster and develop alliances and partnerships with neighbouring LG's. This will necessitate building upon existing alliances (VROC, Lower Great Southern Alliance and Hidden Treasures partnership) and potentially expanding the focus to incorporate asset management, benchmarking and shared resourcing. The City of Albany

as the main population centre within the Great Southern has the potential to lead and support other LG's across tourism, economic development, business and operational practices. Cross boundary opportunities include:

- o **A regional events strategy:** Development of an integrated regional events strategy in partnership with other GSRLG's.
 - o **Shared project implementation:** Development of regional tracks and trails to ensure connectivity between regional areas.
 - o **A shared training and development program:** To provide advice and support in a coordinated way to partner LG's on all aspects of sport and recreation facility provision. To facilitate and provide a coordinated program for club support across the Great Southern.
- **Asset Management by Clubs:** Support will be needed to ensure that effective governance and appropriate sinking funds are committed to sustaining the facility.
 - **The Role of SSA's:** SSA's are not stepping up to the mark in servicing regional areas.
 - **KidSport:** There is a need to continue the investment (and potential expansion) of Kidsport.
 - **General Health and Wellbeing:** Drugs, alcohol abuse, mental health and general wellbeing has been identified as a critical issue which clubs have sought to address.
 - **Grant Assistance and Ongoing Financial Support:** The loss of Royalties for Regions and ability to secure small grants for the ongoing operation and upgrading of key facilities (i.e. reducing CSRFF and loss of the pools grant). In addition, in some areas, the over reliance on crop funding which may not provide a secure long-term solution.
 - **Equine Development:** A considered approach will need to be undertaken for the development of equine infrastructure across the region.
 - **Development of Youth Facilities and Activities:** LG's are experiencing similar problems in having to provide for an ageing population whilst addressing the previous lack of investment in youth.
 - **Competition:** The loss of clubs and competitive structure and the lack of consistency with competition alignments across sports.
 - **Social isolation and Loss of an Ageing Population:** Sporting infrastructure are principally social meeting places and perform a much broader role than that of sporting uses. There is an ongoing requirement to provide services to keep people well-aged within the community. Investment in broader fitness and passive recreational pursuits such as tracks and trails will be important.
 - **Shared Use and Co-location:** This needs to be considered in conjunction with rationalising infrastructure within all towns and potential consolidation on one site ultimately. Engagement with the DoE is required to explore alternative ways of delivering sport and recreational opportunities which could reduce costs of servicing and provide a greater localised benefit.
 - **Affordability:** Ensuring that a balance is struck between people's ability to pay and the level of subsidy desired to maintain the service.
 - **Growth in Female Sport and Competition:** This is necessitating a different approach to facility design and functionality.
 - **Integration with the Indigenous Community:** There is a lack of engagement with the indigenous community. This will require innovative approaches to the provision of services and programs and greater training of clubs in valuing diversity and increasing accessibility.

6. GSR Strategic Issues and Opportunities

6.1 Facility Development Priorities

The following table identifies the critical facility development considerations raised by GS LG partners through the published documentation and the consultation process. The table identifies the main projects and the relative importance from a regional perspective of investing in identified infrastructure. The projects are referenced with respect to a regional priority and those projects which are local in nature, which need to be referenced but do not form part of the broader strategic regional prioritisation (referenced as Local). The assessment has been based on the potential for each project to impact on partner LG's beyond their current jurisdiction:

Local Government	Key Facility Investment Commitments	Relative Regional Priority
City of Albany:	- Centennial Park Sporting Precinct - Implementation Stage 2. - Albany Leisure and Aquatic Centre: Netball/ Basketball/Volleyball/Table Tennis: Upgrade indoor court lighting to 500lux. - Hockey: Turf Replacement; additional turf & supporting facilities: Feasibility Study and upgrade of outdoor lighting to 500lux. - Middleton Beach Precinct - o Improvements of the Albany Surf Life Saving. Club Triathlon/Volleyball/Surf Lifesaving: Install outdoor lighting (200 lux). - o Artificial Surf Reef - Detailed Design, Wave Modelling & Implementation. - o Ellen Cove Shark barrier – replace and maintain. - Developing Facilities - o Albany Water Sports: Master Plan (Kalgan Progress Association, Albany Rowing Club and Albany Water-ski Club). - o Regional Tennis: Needs & Feasibility Study (Co-location and rationalisation of existing Albany tennis clubs). - o Aquatics: 50m Pool Feasibility Study. - o Collingwood Park Sporting Precinct: Needs & Feasibility Study. - o Regional Shooting Hub: Feasibility Study. - o Regional Shooting Hub: Feasibility Study. - Great Southern Motorsport - o Feasibility Study including Site Investigation & Design. - o Site Development & Implementation	H M H M M M H (State Govt Commitment)

	- Establish the Outdoor Centre for Excellence in Albany as a regional priority. - Albany Trails Hub: - o Albany Heritage Park Master Plan & Trail Network Implementation. - o Progress the Albany Trails Hub Strategy Key Projects.	H (Regional and State) H
Shire of Broomehill-Tambellup:	- The requirement to secure the ongoing viability of the Tambellup Sporting Pavilion. - Expanded skate park facilities for the youth at Broomehill.	Local Local
Shire of Cranbrook:	- Motocross is the main strategic project – a centre for the Great Southern. Development and expansion of the motocross club. - The Frankland River Country Club is ageing and in need of investment. In order to fulfil the requirements of the Shire's strategic plan, a master plan for the site should be developed. - Redevelopment of Frankland River Country Club. - Tenterden stage 2 facility development.	H Local Local
Shire of Denmark:	- Development of green space at McLean Park as the main sporting hub. - The development of a subsidiary green field centrally located to offset the demand at McLean Oval for football (soccer) and junior cricket. - Further extensions to Denmark Recreation Centre to enhance gym and storage infrastructure. - The Equestrian Centre requires considered implementation having regard to equine activities being provided in Mount Barker, Albany and Kojonup - Trails Hub Master Plan.	Local Local Local Local
Shire of Gnowangerup:	- The upgrade to the swimming pool facility has been completed and there is a need now to ensure the use of the asset is maximised. - Similarly, the synthetic surface project has delivered an asset which now needs to be used effectively and income derived from the facility set aside to replace the surface in due course.	H H

Shire of Jerramungup:	- The importance of investing in the pool at the education site as a mechanism for providing a valuable community service. - The development of the motocross facility on the boundary with Gnowangerup which ideally should be a satellite feeder for the facility being developed as a regional priority at Cranbrook. - Jerramungup Bowling Green - Carpet Replacement - Jerramungup Sports Club. - Bremer Bay – Oval Reticulation - Bremer Bay Sports Club. - Water Supply Upgrade including new dam - Boxwood Hill Combined Sports Club. - Improve Ventilation to Entertainment Centre - Jerramungup Sports Club. - Install kitchen and ablutions at tennis courts, refurbish fittings at clubhouse - Bremer Bay Sports Club. - Boxwood Hill Hall Improvements - Boxwood Hill Combined Sports Club (current CSRFF bid). - Synthetic Hockey Pitch Installation - Jerramungup Sports Club.	H M Local Local Local Local Local Local Local M
Shire of Katanning:	- Bowling Club to relocate to the Country Club. - Pursue additional recreational activities and facilities at Lake Ewlyamartup. - Continual service improvements to the critical sporting hub at KLC, including upgrades to Quatermaine Oval - Identify a suitable site for a motorplex. - Prosser Park to be developed into an informal recreation space. - Amalgamation of ballistics sports. Pistol/Rifle Club amalgamation and lighting investment to be re-engaged. - O'Callaghan Park. - Kupara Park to potentially provide informal recreational opportunities and football (soccer) provision. - Re-purpose of the Forrest Hill Golf Club. - Welcome Precinct – destination play precinct, Piesse Lake recreational area and botanical garden developed into regionally significant recreational areas.	H H Local Local Local M M H

	- The croquet clubhouse development and irrigation. - Development of new skate park/youth precinct.	M
Shire of Kent:	- The need to plan for youth infrastructure in addition to the aged community (to ensure they have the ability to age in place).	Local
Shire of Kojonup:	- Additional shade and life of pool tank at the Kevin O'Halloran Memorial Swimming Pool to increase community use. - Re-alignment and rationalisation of the Kojonup recreational precinct (including lighting). - Re-alignment of Agricultural Showground and potential co-location with sporting infrastructure. - Re-alignment of skate park. - Integration with regional trails development. - Oval drainage. - Resurfacing and covering of netball courts. - The current master plan should be reviewed: - o Redesign of current clubhouse building adjacent to the pool and ensure compliance. - o Cover the netball courts for multi-functional sporting and occasional market use. - o Re-align the skate park to align more effectively with the sporting complex and adjacent school. - o Investment in the swimming pool including shade and increasing the life of the pool tank.	H H Local Local H Local Local
Shire of Plantagenet:	- The renewal of the parts of the Mount Barker swimming pool infrastructure, maintenance, servicing and renewal of the asset. - Continue to support and facilitate the development of Sounness Park as the primary ball sports facility in the District. - Promote the development of Frost Park as a major equine centre in the GSR. . Frost Park as the focal point for all equestrian activities will require ongoing review and investment in master planning and business case development. - Encourage the development of trails in line with the Trails Master Plan. - Investment will be required in the swimming pool to maintain the current level of provision.	H H H H

Shire of Woodanilling:	- Continue the development of the Woodanilling Recreation precinct to ensure all recreation needs are met. - Develop a Youth Bike Area. - Queerarrup Lake development to secure water in lake for recreational use. - Complete oval lighting. - Implement bike/walking path network to connect the town to Whispering Winds and Caravan Park. - Gym equipment within the town park and recreation centre. - Storage to the recreation centre and lighting to the back shed and resurfacing.	Local Local H Local Local Local Local

6.2 Strategic Partnership Opportunities

The following table identifies the critical strategic planning processes identified by LG's and current alliances with GS partners. Eight of the GS partners are involved in the Hidden Treasures initiative which has the potential to be expanded to incorporate outdoor recreation and trails activities.

Local Government	Strategies and/or Partnerships	Recommended Position
City of Albany:	Key Strategies to be developed include: - Recreation Strategic Planning. - Trails Hub Strategy & Projects. - Kite Boarding Facilities Planning. - Regional Tennis Feasibility Study. - Surf Reef Feasibility. Key partnerships aimed at delivering specific plans include: - Lower Great Southern Alliance - Economic Development and Tourism.	The gradual implementation and development of strategic planning processes to support both the strategic partnerships with the Lower Great Southern and local priorities.
Shire of Broomehill-Tambellup:	The key partnerships include: - VROC for the sharing of Building and Environmental Officers. Development of standardised community perceptions survey across partners.	To extend the responsibilities of VROC to incorporate community and club development support and in addition a collective approach to asset management.
Shire of Cranbrook:	Key Strategies to be developed include: - Regional Tourism Strategy.	A regional tourism strategy to be developed through the Hidden Treasures partnership may

	Key partnerships aimed at delivering specific plans include: - VROC as an important cross boundary group with the potential to expand beyond its current role.	provide a catalyst for broader recreational event planning.
Shire of Denmark:	Key Strategies to be developed include: - Tourism Development Strategy. - Regional Economic Development Strategy. - Land Development Strategy. - Water Efficiency Action Plan. - Paths & Trails Network Plan. - Asset Management Strategy and Plans. - Sport and Recreational Infrastructure Strategy. - Trails Hub Master Plan. - Public Open Space Strategy. - Events Strategy. - Public Health Plan. Key partnerships aimed at delivering specific plans include: - Lower Great Southern Alliance for Economic Development and Tourism.	The gradual implementation and development of strategic planning processes to support both the strategic partnerships with the Lower Great Southern and local priorities.
Shire of Gnowangerup:	Key partnerships aimed at delivering specific plans include: - VROC which is not considered to be operating as effectively as it could for the shire.	To extend the responsibilities of VROC to incorporate community and club development support and in addition a collective approach to asset management.
Shire of Jerramungup:	Key partnerships aimed at delivering specific plans include: - Lower Great Southern Alliance - Economic Development and Tourism.	The gradual implementation and development of the strategic partnerships with the Lower Great Southern Alliance.
Shire of Katanning:	Key Strategies to be developed include: - The development of a cycle plan. - Regional Tourism Strategy - Regional Trails Strategy Key partnerships aimed at delivering specific plans include:	The shire, whilst integrated within the Hidden Treasures initiative is currently focused at the local level for economic development. It would be beneficial to extend that reach to VROC partners or in partnership with the Shire of Kojonup.

	- Katanning Regional Business Association - Economic Development.	
Shire of Kent:	The shire currently has limited involvement with GS partnerships.	Currently, there would be limited benefit in engaging with other regional partners.
Shire of Kojonup:	Key Strategies to be developed include: - Development of a Cycle Plan. - Integration of regional trails plan. Key partnerships aimed at delivering specific plans include: - VROC is the only formal alliance at present.	To extend the responsibilities of VROC to incorporate community and club development support and in addition a collective approach to asset management. Consideration needs to be given to the broader economic development opportunities and a potential alignment with Katanning.
Shire of Plantagenet:	Key Strategies to be developed include: - Development of a cycle plan. - Integration of regional trails plan. Key partnerships aimed at delivering specific plans include: - Lower Great Southern Alliance - Economic Development and Tourism. - VROC.	The gradual implementation and development of strategic planning processes to support the strategic partnerships with the Lower Great Southern and VROC local priorities.
Shire of Woodanilling:	The shire is currently not aligned to any strategic partnership within the region and identifies with LG's to the north of the GSR.	

7. Strategic Themes and Action Plan

The table below identifies the key strategic intervention areas and associated issues. These are split into 4 key strategic themes underneath which there are a number of key actions and responsibilities which seeks to address the identified challenges. The key themes are:

1. Structural Review
2. Club and Volunteer Development: Alliances, Partnerships, Training and Development
3. Trails, Events, Economy and Tourism
4. Facility Development – Sustainable and Strategic Facility Development

Under each strategic theme, there are a series of recommendations which are to be planned for a short (S) 1-5 year period; Medium (M) 5-10 year period and Long (10-years+). It is not practical, due to resourcing constraints that all recommendations will be undertaken immediately and many will be ongoing, requiring the steerage of a representative body of the Great Southern (potentially through an existing alliance or dedicated sport and recreation GSR Group). Each recommendation and actions are assessed against its link to 'Strategic Directions 6' – Strategic Directions for the Western Australian Sport and Recreation Industry 2016-2020:

1. Governance - Developing governance models that are collaborative and provide strategically aligned partnerships.
2. Integrity and Values - Proactively develop responses to safeguard the integrity and wholesome values which make sport and recreation a fundamental part of Australian culture.
3. Public Open Space & Urban Form - Be efficient with resources, focus on the function of sites, provide equitable access to facilities and secure strategically important regional scale spaces.
4. Adventure and Outdoor Recreation - A destination point for numerous adventure and outdoor recreation pursuits.
5. Commercialisation - Sport and recreation is supported by robust commercially-oriented business models.
6. Diversity in Leadership and Management - Be proactive to increase the contribution that currently underrepresented groups within the community, particularly women, are able to make to the industry.
7. Financial [Un]Certainty - Optimise the value derived from public and private funding in tight fiscal circumstances.
8. Leveraging Facilities Investment - Securing high profile events and increasing visitor and local participation.
9. Life Course and Life Stage Participation - Improved participation rates in sport and recreation and more broadly active lifestyles.
10. Monitoring, Evidence and Research - Research and evidence-based decision making.

11. Participation, Culture and Affordability - Opportunities should be affordable and provide equitable access to encourage participation of people from diverse social, cultural and economic backgrounds.
12. Technology - Progress the industry through new and emerging technologies.
13. Vital Volunteers - Recruit, support and retain the vital volunteer base which facilitates the delivery of sport and recreation activities.

No.	Strategy	Target/Outcome	Responsibility (Lead)	Partners	Timeline	SD6 Alignment
1. Structural Review						
1.1	Establish a coordinating group (task and finish) to undertake an independent review of all sport specific structures (including league/competitions) within the GSR.	Rationalise the current alignment of the competitive structure of each sport and put in a uniform process which coordinates sports development activity across the Region.	DLGSC	GSRLG's, Lower Great Southern Economic Alliance, VROC, SSA's	S	11
1.2	Establish a hierarchy of facility provision for competition and developmental opportunity for the sporting community of the GS.	Facility hierarchy established. Minimum standard of provision and an agreed set of design and development principles to underpin the future investment in facility development.	DLGSC	GSRLG's, Lower Great Southern Economic Alliance, VROC	S	11
1.3	Undertake a review of the services provided by SSA's and identify those which provide a valuable return and those which do not.	Re-prioritise based on an agreed and sustainable developmental program in partnership with GSRLG'S and SSA's.	DLGSC	GSRLG's, Lower Great Southern Economic Alliance, VROC, SSA's	S	11
1.4	Develop a program of intervention measures in conjunction with SSA's aimed at building capacity and capability within current club structures.	Establish governance, financial compliance, asset management and volunteer development as a minimum.	GSRLG's	DLGSC, Lower Great Southern Economic Alliance, VROC, SSA's	S	13
1.5	Prioritise future resourcing of clubs/organisations based on a commitment to support the strategic intervention measures by SSA's.	Resources aligned to agreed coordinated sports development activity across the	GSRLG's	DLGSC	S	07

		region. Prioritise ongoing investment based on agreed priorities and delivery targets.				
1.6	Assess and analyse the potential to encourage new club development to be established on school facilities where dual use agreements may be negotiated and provide long-term security of access.	Agree a set of principles across the GSRLG's for dual/shared use provision.	GSRLG's	DLGSC	S-M	07
2. Club and Volunteer Development: Alliances, Partnerships, Training and Development						
2.1	Explore the potential to expand existing partnerships/alliances to facilitate support for the delivery of sport and recreation infrastructure, programs and services across the GSR.	Existing partnership(s) expanded to incorporate strategic sport and recreation planning as a component of broader delivery objectives.	DLGSC	GSRLG's, Lower Great Southern Economic Alliance, VROC	S	01
2.2	Establish a Regional Sports and Recreation Officers network/partnership (RSROP) for GSRLG's to share knowledge, disseminate information and coordinate development programs more effectively.	RSROP established with agreed terms of reference.	DLGSC	GSRLG's, Lower Great Southern Economic Alliance, VROC	S	07
2.3	Develop an ongoing funding program to secure additional long-term sponsorship and investment to underpin community sport and recreational activity across GSRLG's.	Existing partnership(s) provide direction for the RSROP to manage the funding program on behalf of GSRLG's.	GSRLG's	Lower Great Southern Economic Alliance, VROC, DLGSC	S-M	05
2.4	In conjunction with the Regional Sports and Recreation Officers network/partnership, establish a facilitation process for developing a critical mass of coaches, volunteers, officials and players within the GSR.	RSROP establish a coordinated facilitation process across all priority sports aligned to the funding program.	GSRLG's	DLGSC, SSA's	S-M	13
2.5	Liaise with the SSA's to establish region wide benchmarking for clubs (funded through a targeted shared funding program).	RSROP co-ordinate the benchmarking program and resources.	GSRLG's	SSA's	S-M	07
2.6	Work towards a consistent club development program of support for integration of juniors, seniors and genders.	RSROP establish minimum equality and diversity standards and prioritise support to	GSRLG's	SSA's		11

		those clubs/organisations which embrace the integrated club development approach.				
2.7	Ascertain the relative sustainability and value with regard to key performance measures (i.e. volunteering, retention, effective governance and financial management).	RSROP establish sustainability performance measures against which sporting clubs can be managed.	DLGSC	GSRLG's, Lower Great Southern Economic Alliance, VROC, SSA's	S-M	10
2.8	Annually review the performance of SSA's and identification of key priorities across the GSR for the subsequent year.	RSROP annually review performance of SSA's and prioritise future funding based on performance.	GSRLG's	SSA's	Ongoing Annually	10
2.9	Ensure DLGSC grant funding programs for SSA's are aligned to GSR strategic priorities.	DLGSC to review funding programs that align to Regional Sports and Recreation Officers network/partnership to foster regional priorities for investment.	DLGSC	GSRLG's	S	07
2.10	GSRLG'S are to establish basic principles for the design and development of sport and recreation infrastructure.	RSROP establish minimum design criteria. Integration and co-location of a range of community services and social engagement opportunities on new/redeveloped sites.	GSRLG's	DLGSC	S-M	11
2.11	The GSRLG's in conjunction with state/regional health partners and SSA's to establish a consistent education, training, supporting and mentoring program aimed at sporting clubs and organisations.	RSROP advocate SSA's to undertake education and mentoring programs to address drugs, alcohol and mental health issues at sports clubs in remote rural communities.	GSRLG's	DLGSC	S	02
2.12	The GSRLG'S are to jointly develop an approach to ensure the future co-location opportunities of community, family health and social services are delivered from sporting club infrastructure.	RSROP to incorporate within the facility design guidelines, the desire to incorporate various outreach opportunities such as health services, children's and family support, aged care respite services, disability services and employment and training services.	GSRLG's	DLGSC	S-M	07
2.13	GSRLG's are to advocate for the retention and extension of Kidsports as being a vital resource addressing issues associated with socio-economic	Kidsport or similar program retained.	GSRLG's	DLGSC	S	11

	disadvantage and the future viability of sporting clubs and infrastructure within the Great Southern.					
2.14	GSRLG's in conjunction with SSA's and sports clubs/organisations and recreational groups are to facilitate the Introduction of programs and initiatives aimed at integrating CaLD and the indigenous community within the core fabric of the sport and recreation infrastructure.	Greater integration of CaLD and indigenous participants within sports clubs across the region (baseline measures to be determined by RSROP).	GSRLG's	DLGSC, SSA's, Noongar Support Groups	S	11
2.15	Establish a mechanism for the consistent review and implementation of gradual upgrading/modernisation of sport and recreation facilities which are not DDA compliant. This should comply with the outcomes desired across all LG DAIP's.	Increased % of DDA compliant sport and recreation facilities across the GSR.	GSRLG's	DLGSC, SSA's, Disability Access Groups	S-M	10
2.16	Establish a strategic support infrastructure to provide a suite of resources for volunteers, coaches and officials to deliver effective club development and competition opportunities. Effective and efficient resource to support all LG's.	Investment in the CDO resources across LG's reviewed and re-aligned to support the RSROP program which facilitates support for SSA's and clubs across LG areas.	GSRLG's	DLGSC	S-M	13
2.17	Communicate basic operational and design principles to all sports clubs and recreational groups within the GSR.	RSROP facilitate the development of a training program and community information sessions annually to ensure sport and recreation facility users have a full understanding of their obligations and those of LG in the management and delivery of sport and recreation infrastructure.	GSRLG's	DLGSC	S	07
2.18	Establish an agreed regional policy statement with respect to facility development, co-location and shared use as being a key objective of future investment in sport and recreation infrastructure.	RSROP develop a policy statement for endorsement across all GSRLG's.	GSRLG's	DLGSC	S	01
3. Trails, Events, Economy and Tourism						
3.1	Facilitate the coordinated development of long distance and historic tracks and trails across the	Review and upgrade existing trails in accordance with a planned. Implementation	GSCORE GSRLG's, Lower Great	DLGSC, DoT, GSDC	S-L	03

	GS as a mechanism to get people physically active and support growth in the tourism sector.	process aligned to existing and developing trails planning proposals. Integration of footpaths, cycleways and horse riding trails to provide effective links between activity centres, sport and recreation infrastructure and other community services.	Southern Economic Alliance, VROC			
3.2	Utilise existing alliances to review and re-evaluate the business cases for trail infrastructure development which meet the needs of the current population, its tourism potential and likely future anticipated growth.	Current trails master plans and business cases to be reviewed on an ongoing basis with a view to developing an integrated regional plan with the endorsement of the GSDC.	GSRLG's, Lower Great Southern Economic Alliance, VROC	DLGSC, DoT, GSDC, GSCORE	S-M	10
3.3	Establish joint funding agreements with partner LG's to progress the phased development of tracks and trails which cross GSRLG jurisdictions.	Joint funding agreements established and funding allocated within each GSRLG's long term financial plan where appropriate.	GSRLG's, Lower Great Southern Economic Alliance, VROC	DLGSC, DoT, GSDC	S	07
3.4	Undertake a coordinated marketing and promotional program highlighting the value of the regions natural resources which is managed and delivered by GSR strategic alliances and/or the GSDC.	Need to consider LGSEA for the "Amazing South Coast" with LGSEA as lead agency for 2017-2018.	GSRLG's, Lower Great Southern Economic Alliance, VROC	GSDC	S	08
3.5	Ensure that the principles of connectivity are pursued by integrating tracks and trails with footpaths and cycleways (and in rural areas horse riding trails) to provide effective links between activity centres, sport and recreation infrastructure, other community services and natural outdoor activity resources.	Adopt a series of guiding principles to support the implementation and delivery of the regional trails plans. This should include a cross boundary commitment from all GSRLG's and agreement on the principles of connectivity which are to be pursued.	GSRLG's, Lower Great Southern Economic Alliance, VROC	DLGSC, GSDC, GSCORE	S	03
3.6	Based on best practice develop a regional model to demonstrate the economic value of sport and recreation by capturing baseline information on:	Develop an economic value of sport and recreation model which can be adapted to support local clubs, organisations and	GSRLG's	GSDC	M-L	10

	- Sporting activity (participation rates across prioritised sports). - Volunteer numbers across prioritised sports. - Employment positions within the regional sport and recreation industry. - Retail expenditure on sport and recreational pursuits. - An assessment of the reduced healthcare costs from improved health (both physical and mental). - Improved educational attainment of those that participate in sport. - The contribution sport and recreation can make in reducing crime. - The net impact on the environment by encouraging more walking and cycling (i.e. linked to GSCORE Outdoor Adventure and Active Albany). It is recognised that this will be an iterative process over a number of years to develop a consistent data capture and assessment process.	associations in attracting external funding and investment for events.	GSCORE (outdoor recreation)			
3.7	Annually publish an economic report based on the value return on the investment in sport and recreation infrastructure.	Annual report published and used for benchmarking events and promoting future investment.	GSRLG's	GSDC	S-M	10
3.8	The GSR alliances in partnership are to agree on a coordinated events strategy. This should integrate regional, state, national and international sport and recreation events with broader regional cultural events.	Need to consider LGSEA for the "Amazing South Coast" with LGSEA as lead agency for 2017-2018.	GSRLG's	GSDC, TWA	S	08
3.9	The GSR alliances should undertake the development of and adopt a consistent economic assessment model to ascertain the value of all events to the region. This should take into account the contribution to overnight visitor stays;	<i>Note, this overlaps with 3.6 above.</i>	GSRLG's	GSDC, TWA	S	08

	additional economic investment in the local market and the social value to the local community in respect of volunteering, community engagement and capacity building.					
3.10	The GSRLG's are to embrace and integrate the emerging outdoor recreation strategy with the broader development work with SSA's in supporting the sustainable development of sports clubs, recreation groups and associated infrastructure.	Outdoor Recreation Strategy agreed and key principles adopted to underpin future work with SSA's.	GSRLG's	GSCORE	S	04
3.11	The GSRLG's in partnership with the GSDC should work towards developing a sport and recreation workforce development plan to integrate the commercial sport and recreation offering with the not-for-profit sports sector and training providers.	Establishment of a workforce development plan for the GSR.	GSRLG's	GSDC, GSCORE	M	06
3.12	The Active Albany brand should be reviewed on an ongoing basis with a view to expanding the opportunities and objectives across the GSR. This initially should be promoted through the Lower Great Southern Economic Alliance and subsequently integrated across the GSR.	Review of the success of Active Albany and identification of its gradual expansion into neighbouring GSRLG areas.	GSRLG's	GSCORE, Lower Great Southern Economic Alliance	S	11
3.13	- The GSR alliances in partnership are to agree on a uniform marketing strategy for the GSR which builds upon the Hidden Treasures brand but with a greater focus on regional outdoor adventure activities and sport and recreation based events. - The GSR alliances should work in partnership with TWA to develop a more effective marketing tool aligned to opportunities provided by regional level sport and recreation infrastructure for incorporating within promotional material and	Need to consider LGSEA for the "Amazing South Coast" with LGSEA as lead agency for 2017-2018.	GSRLG's	TWA, GSCORE	S	08

	to be used to attract state and international level events in a coordinated approach.					
3.14	The GSR alliances should identify key destination attractor gaps within the Great Southern (i.e. for nature play, regional level family play areas and associated service infrastructure) and develop a prioritised plan for future investment based on potential economic impacts.	Gap analysis undertaken by RSROP in partnership with GSRFMG (referenced below).	GSRLG's, GSCORE	TWA, GSCORE	S	08
4. Facility Development – Sustainable and Strategic Facility Development						
4.1	Establish a GSR Facilities Management Group (GSRFMG) with key responsibilities to disseminate facility information, share best practice and develop more effective processes for maintaining, managing and developing community sport and recreation assets.	GSRFMG established under agreed terms of reference.	GSRLG's	DLGSC	S	07
4.2	GSRLG's are to provide a public open space and recreational precinct network which is environmentally sustainable and conserves and manages water consumption effectively.	GSRFMG to establish a review process to assist partner LG's.	GSRLG's	DLGSC, DBCA	S-L	03
4.3	GSRLG's are to establish key ESD principles which are to be used as a consistent reference point for addressing the impact of future sport and recreation facility developments and to establish standards to work towards in their regeneration, upgrade or replacement where cost permits.	GSRFMG to develop a set of ESD principles as a baseline for all partner local governments.	GSRLG's	DLGSC	S	03
4.4	The ESD principles are to be considered as part of any new development proposal. Such principles should incorporate the following: - Energy conservation. - Water conservation. - Improve alternative transport opportunities. - Waste minimisation.	Implementation of ESD principles.	GSRLG's	DLGSC, DWER, DBCA	S-L	03

	- Enhancement of the indoor environmental quality. - Building efficiency improvements.					
4.5	Each partner GSR should commit to review current master planning projects every five years to ensure the basis for the initial decision making is valid. Where assumptions and/or circumstances have changed the master plans should be modified to reflect current priorities.	GSRFMG to establish a program of master plan project review to support individual LG's.	GSRLG's	DLGSC	S-L	07
4.6	DoE to endorse the development of sport and recreation infrastructure on High School sites and adjacent sport and public open space land in accordance with the principles.	GSRFMG to develop a set of principles for shared use on educational land.	GSRLG's	DoE	M	01
4.7	Establish a funding protocol for the development of school sports facilities which recognises a balance between community access and school use.	GSRFMG to develop a set of funding principles for shared use on educational land.	GSRLG's	DoE	M	07
4.8	Establish a consistent baseline for the management of the regions sport and recreation assets across all GSRLG's and implement a consistent asset management regime.	GSRFMG develop and endorse core principles and expectations of clubs in setting aside annually the true value of managing, maintaining and replacing sport and recreation assets within their direct control.	GSRLG's	DLGSC	M	10
4.9	All new facilities are to include the provision of a "sinking fund" to ensure appropriate finance is available to replace plant, machinery and other infrastructure at the end of their natural life cycle.	GSRFMG establish and endorse policy.	GSRLG's	DLGSC	S-M	07
4.10	Ensure appropriate asset management systems and processes are adopted across the GSRLG's in order that they can report consistently across comparable performance metrics.	GSRFMG to reach consensus on consistent data collation and asset assessment audit processes to enable effective benchmarking to be undertaken.	GSRLG's	DLGSC	S-M	07
4.11	Consistent policies, procedures and standards will be developed across GSRLG's. This will include: - Approval processes for confirming regional priorities and GSRLG's support.	GSRFMG review current practices to ensure policies and procedures are effectively aligned to asset management, maintenance and desired governance structures.	GSRLG's	DLGSC	S-M	07

	- Risk management. - Building maintenance obligations of LG's and those of clubs/organisations. - Ongoing auditing processes related to investment in sport and recreation infrastructure and reporting against key outcomes. - Financial and legislative compliance requirements of user groups/sports clubs/organisations. - Fee charging, booking and management agreements and the expectation and obligations of clubs/organisations in reporting against those agreements. - Standard levels of provision serving remote rural communities and expectations in respect of co-located shared provision.					
4.12	Develop, implement and communicate all essential policies and procedures to sport and recreation clubs/groups/organisations to ensure they have a full understanding of the obligations in respect of club governance, facility management and maintenance.	GSRFMG to establish a program to support clubs and educate key proponents in managing and maintaining club infrastructure.	GSRLG's	DLGSC	S-L	01
4.13	Ensure that planning control policies across the GSR is supportive of the provision of tracks and trails and actively promotes recreational pursuits aligned to natural resources as being of strategic significance for the Great Southern.	GSRFMG review planning control policies to ensure support for the integration and connectivity of trails across LG boundaries.	GSRLG's	DLGSC	S	02
4.14	Ensure that planning control policy is supportive of commercial equine activity in rural areas and actively promote the industry as being of strategic significance for the Great Southern.	GSRFMG review planning control policies to ensure support for equine development and growth.	GSRLG's	DLGSC	S	02

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Appendix A: Document Review

Table 1 below summarises the outputs from key local government, state government and national research documents.

Table 1: Local Government Strategies, Plans and Supporting Documentation

Document	Precis of Main Considerations	Implications
City of Albany		
Albany 2030 Community Strategic Plan	The stated vision: is "To be Western Australia's most sought-after and unique regional City to work, live and visit" The key themes and relevant aspects of those key themes include: - Theme 3: Clean, Green & Sustainable • Objective 3.2: To build, maintain and renew city assets sustainably. • 3.2.1: Deliver environmentally & financial sustainable long-term planning for infrastructure via a forward capital works program that meets the needs of our community. The maintenance, servicing and renewal of City's assets are environmentally and financially sustainable. • 3.2.2: Design, construct and maintain infrastructure cost effectively in a manner that maximises its life, capacity and function. City assets continue to function effectively as they age. - Theme 4: Community Health & Participation • Objective 4.1: To build resilient and cohesive communities with a strong sense of community spirit. Increasing numbers actively participating in community and civic life. • Objective 4.3: To develop and support a healthy inclusive and accessible community.	The key implications in respect to the GSR Sport and Recreation Plan are: - Astute asset management is critical in maintaining, servicing and renewing the City's assets in an environmentally and financially sustainable way. - Future investment should have regard to functionality and lifecycle costing. - The City is committed to increasing participation and health and wellbeing of the community together with supporting volunteers. This is firmly embedded within their current approach to the development of Centennial Park.

Document	Precis of Main Considerations	Implications
	4.3.1: Develop a range of activities and facilities that connect people, promote a healthy community and are appropriate for all ages. Our community increasingly uses community spaces to meet and participate in healthy activities. 4.3.2: Encourage and support volunteers and community groups to grow an active volunteer base that is supported and valued. Volunteering and participation in community organisations increases.	
City of Albany Corporate Business Plan 2014-2018	The Corporate Business Plan aligns the services, programs and projects delivered with the Community Strategic Plan "Albany 2023". Of the strategic projects identified the following are pertinent: - Recreation Strategic Planning - Trails Hub Strategy & Projects - Kite Boarding Facilities Planning - Regional Tennis Feasibility Study - Surf Reef Feasibility Albany Leisure & Aquatic Centre is identified for renewal. Centennial Park Sporting Precinct is identified for renewal, upgrade and expansion.	Of the key projects, the completion of the recreation plan is important to establish baseline standards as a reference point for future investment. This will determine the timescale and phasing of any potential future investment (subject to achieving necessary funding).
Albany Local Planning Strategy (August 2010)	Under 4.5.1.4 major sporting venues are referenced. Key considerations include: - Noise at the Atwell Park Speedway in Reddale Road and the establishment of a noise buffer (resulting in the Speedway Noise Buffer Area Town Planning Scheme Policy in 2004). No retrospective noise controls will be applied. - Albany Harness Racing Club's trotting complex in Lancaster Road, as urban development continues around the complex may require a buffer which will be modelled on the speedway policy.	The local planning strategy is subject to review and therefore this document merely provides an indication of future potential direction. It is to be noted that the population figures on which the document is based have been downgraded following the recent 2016 census data publication. The demand

Document	Precis of Main Considerations	Implications
	One of the most significant aspects of future development of Albany's urban areas is staged and co-ordinated access to primary infrastructure services such as sewerage, water, power and telecommunications and important community needs such as schools, health services, churches and venues for sport and recreation and cultural activities (section 6.4). Under 6.4.7 Recreation, the following is relevant: - The City owns most sporting facilities and fields in Albany with major facilities, including the North Road sporting precinct and the Albany Leisure and Aquatic Centre. - Reference is made to the Albany Recreation Needs Study of 2000, Albany Recreation Study of 2000 and Centennial Park Recreation Precinct Plan. - The City has developed this priority ranking for planning and establishing reserves: • Recreation (reserves and parks varying in size from being able to service a regional community to small urban enclaves). • Preservation (examples of purpose are wetlands and foreshore conservation, vegetation retention, regional significance). • Public use reserve (drainage and gravel extraction). - Some bigger projects being considered are a motor sports complex incorporating a speedway, an adventure sports centre and a venue for horse riding and other equine activities. - At a regional level the LG's recommends: • Protecting existing regional facilities. • Identifying and set aside land for facilities such as the horse activities centre and the motor sports complex in Albany. The impact of recreation facilities on existing adjacent land uses should be considered. • Undertaking a co-ordinated review of coastal and estuarine areas popular with recreational boaters around Albany and Denmark to identify development or upgrading of facilities that may be needed as the population grows. Of the strategic objectives: "Recreation facilities to be provided by the public and private sectors as part of Albany's urban growth areas." Local open space, protection of conservation areas	therefore for new investment is likely to be modified and reviewed. In the absence of a Developer Contributions Plan however the key principles of securing funding for future investment through either land for future reserves or monetary contributions is still relevant.

Document	Precis of Main Considerations	Implications
	and places for recreation activities and facilities will be provided in the form of either land for reserves or monetary contributions by the private sector as part of the development process, along with a contribution towards regional facilities to be provided in partnership with the City and State Government agencies.	
Motor-Sport Complex Feasibility Study	This study investigates the feasibility of co-locating motor-sport and driver training facilities to a suitably identified site, estimates capital costs; and makes recommendations. The feasibility study supports the concept of the development of a Motor-Sport Complex on Parker Brook Reserve (reserve 1947) subject to undertaking an Environmental Noise Impact Assessment; Site Design and approval of a Full Environmental Management Plan; A facility/operational management plan; securing funding and a new/amended lease over the site. The feasibility study was handed over to the 'Great Southern Motorplex Management Group' to lead and undertake responsibility for the development of the project and undertake responsibility for the lease and management of the site.	The motorsport project has been held in abeyance following the development of the study and is unlikely to progress in the short term. It is however important to recognise the outcome of the study as a project which could be developed in a medium to long term to satisfy the motorsport requirements of an expanding population base in and around Albany. It should however be complimentary to the development of the motocross facility at Cranbrook.
Asset Management Strategy (Synergy 2013)	Current asset estimated value is \$401,621,100 of which \$11,273,302 is reserves and \$111,266,753 is buildings. The City currently owns and maintains approximately 486 Natural reserves and 80 Developed reserves with infrastructure including playground equipment, reticulation, park furniture, sporting infrastructure, lighting and fencing. A condition audit is recommended every 4 years (next in 2021). Two levels of Service are specified: The Operational or Functional Level and The Community Expectation Level. The renewal demand identifies an investment range of between \$6.4M to \$9.1 annually up to 2021.	The asset management process has evolved significantly from this report and tracked on a regular basis and reported annually. The learnings from this process would benefit all LG's within the Great Southern and should be used as a mechanism to benchmark and educate partner LG's.

Document	Precis of Main Considerations	Implications
Carbon Footprint Reduction Strategy – Clear Green and Sustainable (2013)	The challenge for the City is to focus on its own operations (which include a wide variety of facilities - heritage, community facilities, administration, waste and depot) with the key themes being: - Energy efficiency. - Water management. - Fleet and plant management. - Carbon offset. Including the development of a tree strategy and tree register. - Waste management. In particular to review water management practices.	Water management and water re-use will continue to be a significant influencing factor on the provision and maintenance of public open space and reserves. Opportunities to reduce environmental impact should always be sought and is consistent with obligations referenced within the Strategic Community Plan.
City of Albany Sport and Recreation Futures Plan (Draft and not presented to council for endorsement)	The plan aims to provide a strategic framework for the City to achieve its vision of contributing to the health and wellbeing of the community by encouraging and providing opportunities for Active People and Active Places. The well planned and designed infrastructure and environments and the maintenance and enhancement of sport and recreation facilities falls underneath the Active Places aims whilst Active People seeks to get people more active and seeks to encourage those that are active, to stay active. Priority projects referenced in the document include: - Centennial Park Sporting Precinct. - Attracting more indigenous participation, particularly associated with football. - Collingwood Park . - Upgrade indoor court lighting to ALAC to 500lux. - Emu Point Sporting Club and Albany Bowling Club upgrade of synthetic greens and lighting by the club. - Investigation of the relocation of the cricket high performance program in consultation with the GSRCA.	The plan whilst currently only in draft and the absence of it being reported for formal endorsement by elected members has limited weight in the decision-making process at present. Nevertheless, there are a number of key facility development priorities that have been identified through the consultation process and are consistent with priorities identified in adopted plans. The two main strategic facility projects of Centennial Park and Collingwood Park will be the focus for City investment whilst other projects require budgets to be set aside within the 10-year financial plan and through the ongoing support and facilitation of grant funding options for clubs

Document	Precis of Main Considerations	Implications
	- Joint use/shared use of new school facilities and ongoing opportunities for after-school use of facilities for community sport. - Upgrade of outdoor lighting to the hockey turf of 500lux. - The development of a regional shooting hub for co-located disciplines. - Assist with the ongoing co-location model for the new football (soccer)/cricket pavilion. - Improvements to the Albany Surf Life Saving Club. - Undertaking a feasibility study to determine whether the construction of a new 50m pool at ALAC is viable. - Undertake a needs and feasibility study for the development of a regional tennis centre and consequential co-location and rationalisation of existing Albany tennis clubs. - Improved lighting at Middleton Beach to facilitate triathlon competition and event hosting and in addition the provision of Beach Volleyball and Surf Life Saving activities. - The master planning of the Albany Water Sports Clubs and potential co-location of Kalgan Progress Association, Albany Rowing Club and Albany Waterski Club.	where the City have no or limited control over the land and buildings.
City of Albany ICT Strategic Plan 2012-2017	The document specifies the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Strategic Plan for the City of Albany covering 2012 through to 2017. Online business systems and services for staff and external service customers will be improved through the provision of more contemporary structures.	The importance of updated technology to improve reporting systems and communication both within and external to the City should underpin future services, programs and development options. This has the benefit of improving economic performance, responding to customer needs and marketing the city and broader region.
City of Albany Communications Strategy	Under 1.1 To develop a City of Albany brand that is consistent with our vision, strategic direction and values. Under 1.2 it specifies that the City wish to engage effectively with our community on issues and decisions which affect their lives.	

Document	Precis of Main Considerations	Implications
City of Albany Sporting Precincts Ground User Guide	The guide establishes the ongoing responsibilities of the City and sporting clubs who utilise City controlled reserves. The document references two types of permits for community level sport (seasonal permit and casual permit). The document clearly articulates responsibilities and introduces the obligations of clubs in respect of replacement costs. The 27 sports fields managed by the City of Albany are assessed on a regular basis to ensure effective maintenance and restoration is undertaken and to avoid over-play.	The user guide clearly articulates roles and responsibilities of clubs and the City in the ongoing management and maintenance of reserves. A variation of this guide could be adopted for all LG's across the region to ensure consistent standards and maintenance programs are adopted where possible.
City of Albany Major Regional Events Strategy 2014-17	The aspiration of the City is to be Western Australia's most sought after and unique regional City to live, work and visit. The focal point is to deliver major events (of a national and international interest) and regional events (which attract regional participation). The council's central role in tourism is re-enforced by the Albany Visitor Centre, Albany Heritage Park and Albany Regional Airport. It also acts as a consenting authority and as a leading economic development advocate. The plan provides 4 focus areas: - Focus Area 1 - Event friendly host destination. - Focus Area 2 – Resourcing. - Focus Area 3 - Event Evaluation Tool. - Focus Area 4 - Portfolio of Major and Regional Events. Each focus area has a set of objectives and key actions. The evaluation tool is to be used as the mechanism to instruct major event selection which is also to be aligned to the Amazing Albany brand.	The option to utilise infrastructure for a variety of national, international and regional events and coordinate across departments will need to be undertaken if it is to deliver effective results. This also needs to be delivered in partnership with neighbouring LG's who are likely to benefit from an integrated approach.
Tourism Development Strategy for the Lower Great Southern	This document has been undertaken in partnership with Tourism WA, the Shire of Plantagenet, Shire of Denmark, Great Southern Naturally and the City of Albany. The document provides a current state assessment. It emphasises the importance of a coordinated events strategy to attract interstate travellers and a unified brand and service model. In addition, the building of capacity within the region and sustainable business models are highlighted as key	The key themes identified within the strategy are directly aligned to the themes emerging from the review of sport and recreation infrastructure, in particular:

Document	Precis of Main Considerations	Implications
	considerations. Benchmarking with other successful destination marketing organisations within WA and abroad is similarly referenced.	- Coordination of events - Building capacity - The importance of benchmarking - Alignment across boundaries of strategic alliances for the greater benefit of the region.
City of Albany Economic Development Strategy 2013-2017	Three key strategic objectives are identified as: - Strategic Objective 1 - To strengthen and diversify our economic base. - Strategic Objective 2 - To foster links between education training and employment that support our economic growth and development. Under this objective the following is relevant: • 1.1: Assist the Department of Sport and Recreation to establish the Outdoor Centre for Excellence in Albany. • 1.2: Partner with the Princess Royal Sailing Club and Department of Sport and Recreation to establish links with Singapore with a view to establishing a Sailing Centre of Excellence. - Strategic Objective 3 To develop and promote Albany as a unique and sought-after visitor destination.	The commitment to the Outdoor Centre for Excellence is important and should incorporate potential alignment of the Active Albany initiative. This would align strongly with Albany as a visitor destination.
Connected Communities 2014-2018	The plan identifies a structure for the facilitation of community development activity. As part of this strategy the following objectives are relevant: - 1.2: To engage youth in positive activities. - 3.1: To create inclusive and dynamic community spaces for linking people, activities and events.	The integration of paths, trails and tracks with recreation and sporting infrastructure should underpin active transport strategies. This alignment is critical to neighbouring LG areas and will add value to the unique service offer associated with trail

Document	Precis of Main Considerations	Implications
	3.1.3: Develop, implement and review the establishment of neighbourhood 'hubs' activities to link residents to their local community. - 3.2: To improve connection between people and places within the City. 3.2.1: Work with relevant stakeholders to increase opportunities for active transport across the City - People have greater opportunities to walk and cycle to their destinations.	development within the Great Southern.
City of Albany Access and Inclusion Plan 2018-2022 (adopted Nov 2017)	Outcome 1: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access the services and events organised by the City of Albany. In particular: 1.6: Provide opportunities for people with disability to participate in mainstream recreation activity organised by a range of agencies. 1.6.1: Investigate partnerships with key agencies to provide access for all abilities to mainstream leisure activities. 2.2: Incorporate provision for disability access into all future asset and facility development for the City. 2.2.1: Ensure people with disability in the City's outlying communities are included in consultation about improvements to parks and recreational facilities in their community. 2.4: Continue to review and improve access to public open spaces and public areas including: - Parks and reserves - Beaches - Facilities (including footpaths) 2.4.7: Public Open Space policy developed to improve the accessibility of facilities in public open spaces and other recreation facilities.	The ongoing commitment to upgrading and improving both Centennial Park and future investment in Collingwood Park will ensure that DDA compliance is addressed. This will need to be expanded to the gradual renewal and refurbishment on non-City controlled sporting infrastructure.
Cycle City Albany – 2014-2019 Strategy	The document aims to provide strategic guidance to enable the City of Albany to become one of Australia's primary cycling destinations. The strategy is aimed at improving commuting and recreational cycling facilities; providing infrastructure and programs which will encourage cycle	The desired outputs link to the integration of sporting infrastructure with a connected cycling and trails network. This

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	tourism and support the community to become more active by linking to key community hubs. Of the sport and recreational facilities, the following are a focus: - Centennial Park - a major destination in itself with several sporting fields, the Albany Leisure and Aquatic Centre (ALAC) and Showground. - Recreational cycling along many of the connector routes.	will assist in reducing the carbon footprint and align to health and wellbeing objectives.
City of Albany Trails Hub Strategy	The strategy provides strategic guidance to assist the City to become one of Australia's primary trails destination: A World Class Trail Tourism Hub (TTH) situated around a high quality trail system, supported by a complete package of hospitality and visitor services. It aims to: - Improve the quality, type and number of trails in iconic locations. - Improve trails maintenance and upkeep through sustainable models of governance. - Focus strategic investment and support in facilities and services to optimise access to and use of Albany's trails. - Maximise the promotion of Albany's unique trails and outdoor adventure experiences to a broad visitor market. The report is structured into 5 discrete volumes of work related to tourism and trail trends; priority projects associated with the trails network identifying those projects to be developed over the next 10 years; background review and research findings; outputs of community consultation and a trails toolkit. Trail Hubs incorporate more than just the hard infrastructure (built trails) but a comprehensive trail offering that ensures the town or destination is highly recognised as a place that is synonymous with great outdoor trail experiences.	
Albany Heritage Park Trail Network Concept Plan	The trails system comprises a number of trail heads and a combination of trail styles, difficulty levels and designs. The main trails and trail heads include: - The Ridge Link Trail - The Green Dual Use Ridge Link Trail - The Blue Dual Use Coastal Trail - City Trail Head	The trail network is a critical component of the Active Albany brand and programming and aligns strongly to the regional network objectives.

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	- Saddle Trail Head - Middleton Beach Trail Head - Mount Clarence Car Park Trail Head - Mount Adelaide Trail Head - National ANZAC Centre Trail Head These trails provide significant local community member and visitor attractors. They also link in to the broader regional trails plan and connectivity objectives.	
Shire of Broomehill-Tambellup		
Strategic Community Plan 2012-2022	The main considerations are: - Strengthening community spirit. - Maintaining a country lifestyle. - Living in a safe community. - Staying active & being entertained: Sporting and recreation facilities are important gathering points for community activities. Ensuring these venues are well maintained encourages community use and greater community interaction. Expanded skate park facilities for the youth at Broomehill is identified as a priority. Future recreation and entertainment options might include Fitness centre, Canoeing, Walk trails, BMX track, Cycleway along disused railway tracks, Swimming pool and School holiday sporting carnivals. Undertake a feasibility study to upgrade the sporting pavilion in Tambellup as a multipurpose building with private function and meeting facilities (short term). - Being healthy. - Building prosperity.	The key implications in respect to the GSR Sport and Recreation Plan are: - Ensuring sport and recreation venues continue to be invested in and the asset managed to provide social meeting hubs. - The sporting pavilion upgrade is almost complete and the main focus for future investment and resourcing is to ensure the governance and management framework is viable and sustainable. - The commitment to tracks and trails needs to be developed in partnership with neighbouring LG's.

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Annual Report 2014-15	The Shire has two towns, Broomehill Village and the Tambellup townsite that offer advantages of rural lifestyle with the convenience of most essential services including recreation and leisure facilities plus government, health and education services. Projects referenced include: - The upgrade of the Tambellup Sporting Pavilion which will achieve a major outcome of the Strategic Community Plan. - Broomehill Recreational Complex store room construction.	The Tambellup Sporting Pavilion is now almost complete and the future focus will therefore need to be on securing its ongoing viability.
Corporate Business Plan 2013	The Corporate Business Plan, provides the internal business planning tool that translates Council priorities into operations within the resources available. It supports the delivery of the Strategic Community Plan.	As above.
DAIP Broomehill Tambellup 2015-2020	The plan identifies key Accessibility priorities for the shire including: - Outcome 2: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access the buildings and other facilities of a public authority. Ensure that all recreational areas are accessible. Conduct an audit of Community Hall, sports pavilion and playgrounds, and develop and implement a program of progressive upgrade.	The commitment to the DAIP will require an ongoing commitment through asset management planning and implementation.
Shire of Broomehill-Tambellup LPS 2014	The Shire identified the following challenges to the future of the towns and district: - The average age of the Shire's population will rise as will the percentage of persons over 60yo. - The ageing of the community will affect the volunteers available for services including fire, ambulance, sporting and community groups. Settlement and Infrastructure Aims include: Provide safe, convenient and attractive residential, commercial and recreational areas and public facilities to provide for the needs of residents and visitors. Maintaining existing recreation and public facilities is an LPS Strategy and new actions include identifying a path network for development within the town areas to connect schools, recreation facilities, town centre areas etc.	The ageing population and potential implication on volunteer support and succession planning is a critical concern of the shire and many neighbouring LG's within the Southern Region. It is important for this aspect to be addressed in partnership to encourage the sharing of innovative solutions and available resources. This also needs to incorporate a greater

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	In respect of strategic objectives, the following is relevant: - Strategic Objective 2 - People and Community: • Ensure public spaces and assets are safe and accessible. • Develop and implement a facilities plan to meet community recreation needs and access. • Ensure recreation and sporting opportunities and groups are available and supported. Under the infrastructure section in reference to Community/Sporting Facilities it states The Shire has sporting facilities in both Broomehill (oval, tennis courts, golf course) and Tambellup (oval, golf course, tennis courts, netball courts) townsites that caters for a wide range of sports including bowling, golf, tennis, football, cricket, hockey, netball, equestrian and agricultural shows etc. The Shire has an active community sector which includes: CWA, Museums, Lions, Masonic Lodge, P&C Association, Red Cross, Playgroups, St John Ambulance, community resource centres and Emergency Services Units. The 2011 Census recorded 35.5% of people in the Shire did voluntary work, which was twice the State average and shows the commitment to supporting the community.	commitment from State Sporting bodies.
Shire of Cranbrook		
Shire of Cranbrook Strategic Community Plan 2017 – 2027	The vision is "That the Shire of Cranbrook is a proactive, sustainable, safe, friendly and prosperous place to be." Key relevant references include: - Social Objective - Be respected for its friendly, vibrant, connected and safe community • Outcome 1.1: An engaged, supportive and inclusive community. 1.1.2: Facilitate, encourage and support community groups, events and initiatives. 1.1.3: Provide, maintain and improve community facilities within available resources. • Outcome 1.3: A healthy place to grow and age.	The key implications in respect to the GSR Sport and Recreation Plan are: - The commitment to facilitate, encourage and support community groups to develop events and initiatives. The motocross facility falls within that aspiration as a strong and viable local community group providing a service

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	1.3.2: Support a healthy, sporting and active community. - Environment Objective - Enhance, maintain, protect and promote our built infrastructure and natural environment. - Outcome 3.1: A protected, diverse, healthy natural environment. 3.1.1: Promote, enhance and maintain our natural attractions, parks and reserves.	which would otherwise not be accessible for the local and broader community. In addition, there is a strong commitment to support a healthy, active and sporting community.
Corporate Business Plan	The Corporate Business Plan is the delivery tool which will allow Council and staff to undertake the specific objectives, actions, articulated in the Strategic Community Plan. The plan identifies the following relevant projects: - Refurbishment of the "old sporting club" to house the Gillamii (Landcare) Centre in Cranbrook. - Strategic Objective 1.5 Develop a Healthy Place to Grow and Age includes the development of new sports/activities. - Strategic Objective: 4.3 Outstanding Public Facilities under 4.3.2.1 advocates for continual improvement of recreational facilities across Shire. It also references playground/skate park expansions. - Strategic Objective: 5.3 Develop Strategic Plans and Projects under 5.3.1.3 advocates for the Development of a Recreational Plan	The corporate business plan advocates the need to continually improve recreational facilities across the shire which should be underpinned by a recreation plan.
Draft Local Planning Strategy	The Local Planning Strategy (LPS) sets the development and planning framework for the Town Planning Scheme (TPS), which legislates land use and development in the Shire of Cranbrook. The Shire of Cranbrook supports a wide range of sporting activities, from water sports available at lakes within the Shire, to the more traditional sports such as tennis, bowls, cricket, golf, etc. The original Cranbrook sports ground was built in 1973 and had facilities for football, cricket, netball and basketball. After years of planning and substantial investment, the Shire officially opened the new Frederick Square Pavilion in October 2010 which is the home of Cranbrook's junior sport, netball, bowls, cricket and tennis clubs. This is highlighted as an exceptional model of co-location and community co-operation. Golf courses are situated at Cranbrook and Frankland River. There are new tennis courts within the Cranbrook, Tenterden and Frankland River townsites. In Cranbrook a new motocross club	- The local planning strategy highlights the breadth of sporting activities available to shire residents which benefit from co-location and the sharing of resources. - The main focus is on the development and expansion of the motocross club and potential room for

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	continues to grow and develop and already the club is looking to the future and seeking land for expansion. Currently the group use the old sporting complex for their track and clubrooms. In Frankland River the community is well provided for by the Frankland River Country Club. There is a new bowling green and tennis courts. The oval, now reticulated also has new cricket nets and an amphitheatre for viewing sports. The Frankland River townsite area 6 is zoned 'Recreation and Open Space' under the Shire's Scheme and has an area exceeding 12 hectares. The recreation centre with adjoining club and community hall occupies part of the area and there is considerable room for expansion. It is anticipated the central area will be adequate for all future recreation needs, as well as such other appropriate but as yet unforeseen community uses which may locate in the town. The Tenterden townsite has recreation space (oval and ancillary infrastructure), located outside of the town boundary.	expansion of the Frankland River Country Club. - The long term financial plan and asset management plan alludes to the need to effectively manage assets from a maintenance, modernisation and replacement perspective having regard to ongoing lifecycle costings.
The Community Engagement Strategy and Social Justice Principles 2013-2017	The Community Engagement Strategy outlines the mechanisms that the Shire of Cranbrook uses to engage the community in issues and decisions that affect them.	
15 year Long Term Financial Plan 2013 – 2028	The Long Term Financial Plan (LTFP) is used to ensure that Council has the financial resources and capability to deliver on the objectives of the Strategic Community Plan into the future. The LTFP is developed in conjunction with the Workforce Plan and Asset Management Plan.	
10 year Asset Management Plan 2013 - 2023	The current Asset Management Plan is prepared to assist Council in improving the management of infrastructure.	
Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (DAIP) 2014 -2019	Outcome 2: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access Shire buildings and other facilities. 2.5 Include recreational access improvements as advocated through a recreational plan.	

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Shire of Denmark		
Strategic Community Plan: Denmark 2027 (Draft)	The Strategic Community Plan is currently in the process of review. The plan is currently produced in draft and the following aspects are of relevance to the Great Southern Facilities Plan: - E1.0 - Our economy: E1.2 To be a vibrant and unique tourist destination, that celebrates our natural assets. - N2.0 – Our Natural Environment: N2.1 To preserve and protect the natural environment. - B3.0 – Our Built Environment: B3.1 To have public spaces and infrastructure that are accessible and appropriate for our community; B3.2 To have community assets that are flexible, adaptable and of high quality to meet the purpose and needs of multiple user and B3.4 To manage assets in a consistent and sustainable manner. - C4.0 - Our Community: C4.1 To have services that foster a happy, healthy, vibrant and safe community and C4.2 To have services that are inclusive, promote cohesiveness and reflect our creative nature. In order to support these key objectives, the following strategies are identified: - Tourism Development Strategy: Collaborative approach to tourism development in partnership with the Lower Great Southern Economic Alliance. - Regional Economic Development Strategy: Collaborative approach to economic stimulation in partnership with the Lower Great Southern Economic Alliance. - Land Development Strategy: Reviews and aligns Shire land assets to improve use, retention and disposal. - Water Efficiency Action Plan: Sets goals and actions to improve water use. - Paths & Trails Network Plan: Guides and improves paths and trails within the Shire. - Asset Management Strategy and Plans: Outlines how the Shire's asset portfolio will meet the service delivery needs into the future. - Sport and Recreational Infrastructure Strategy: Provides the vision and actions to guide sport and recreation into the future.	The key implications in respect to the GSR Sport and Recreation Plan are: - The commitment to developing an asset management plan which is informed by a number of strategic documents including a paths and trails network plan; trails hub master plan; sport and recreation infrastructure strategy and public open space strategy. - The key role strategic alliances and partnerships will play in delivering key economic and tourism objectives. - The importance of developing a water efficiency action plan which will impact on the extent and functionality of sport and recreation infrastructure. - The role of a land development strategy which seeks to improve use of existing assets.

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	- Trails Hub Master Plan: Provides the framework to plan and improve the quality, type, number of and access to trails. - Public Open Space Strategy: Provides a framework to manage the Shire's recreation and open space assets now and into the future. - Events Strategy: Supports community vibrancy and spirit through events, festivals and the arts. - Public Health Plan: Protects, improves and promotes public health and wellbeing in the Shire.	- Alignment of public health and wellbeing to the development of sport and recreation opportunities.
Corporate Business Plan 2016-2020 (Draft)	Of the key actions identified the following are relevant: - Lifestyle: ...endeavour to maintain and improve the standards and style of living, together with the creative and vibrant culture, that residents and visitors have come to expect. • 1.2.6: Maintain and plan parks, gardens, recreational areas and open space at standards acceptable to the community. - 1.10 Recreation: ...monitor all forms of recreational and cultural facilities and services, and take careful account of the level of community support for those in determining the improvements or new facilities to be supported together with their relative contribution to community. • 1.10.16: Maintain and improve sporting and recreation facilities (including dog parks) in the District based on catchment needs. • 1.10.18: Identify opportunities for co-hosting and rationalisation of recreation facilities. • 1.10.22: Encourage and support the establishment of new sport and recreation clubs in the district. • 1.10.23: Prepare and implement a Business Plan for the Recreation Centre. • 1.10.24: Maintain positive relations with the Department of Education and Training regarding shared use of Recreation facilities. • 1.10.32: Sporting Facility Upgrade (High School and McLean Park).	- The corporate business plan highlights the critical role of the shire in meeting community needs in respect of parks, reserves and open space. - The importance of maintaining and improving sporting and recreational facilities is highlighted, having regard to limited budgets and the potential cost saving benefits of co-location and rationalisation of infrastructure. - The role of the high school and Department of Education is securing access to shared use infrastructure is emphasised as is the need to upgrade facilities at the school and McLean Park.

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	- 2.2 Climate Change: ...monitor the effects of climate change and implements and advocates for policies that will not only mitigate any adverse effects, but also take advantage of any opportunities created. • 2.2.6: Implement strategies to conserve water, while still retaining amenity, sport and recreation and biodiversity outcomes. - 3.7 Tourism: ...acknowledge the importance of tourism to the region, and, by innovative policies, practices and partnerships, facilitates and encourages the greater year-round sustainability of tourism, whilst monitoring and managing its impacts. • 3.7.4: Continue to engage in the management of local natural areas with associated recreation and tourism uses.	- The link between sport and recreation is evident and the need to develop innovative policies, practices and partnerships to deliver outcomes for the greater good of the shire and wider regional area.
Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan for Southern Section of Kwoorabup Beelia (Denmark River)	The River itself is currently used for water for farming – irrigation and water sources for stock - for both farm lands on the northern section of the river and the Denmark Agricultural College. It also has many recreational uses, with access for kayaks, canoes and motor boats and people coming up and down the river from Wilson Inlet. Generally, the foreshore reserve at the mouth of the River is used for recreational purposes (jetty/moorings) and requires work to protect the bank from erosion, the removal of old structures and general conservation actions to protect native flora and fauna. A key action was to work in consultation with stakeholders including the Noongar community to investigate ways to protect the river bank and undertake appropriate Regulation 10/Section 18 approvals.	This document emphasis the key role the river plays in providing access to water sports and recreational boating use. It is important in considering any further development that the Noongar community are fully engaged and supportive of the approach.
Denmark Age Friendly Community Study Final Report June 2011	Of the key recommendations the following is relevant: - Recommendation 18: That Council, in collaboration with the local Youth Centre, schools and senior's organisations, creates a process which encourages all ages to be actively engaged in the community by regularly promoting intergenerational social and sporting events. - Recommendation 33: That Council provides seniors and pension card holders with a discount rate to use facilities and services at the Recreation Centre and encourage participation in any of the programs on offer.	- The age friendly strategy emphasises the importance of providing access to a wide range of services which are not cost prohibitive or discriminatory. - The critical outcome is to provide opportunities for the community to improve

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	- Recommendation 34: That Council explores and supports opportunities for expanding the range of senior's recreational programs which encourage health and wellbeing. - 4. Respect and Social Inclusion: Create a process which encourages all ages to be actively engaged in the community by regularly promoting intergenerational social and sporting events: • Work with local Youth Committee to establish a dialogue between youth and seniors on issues such as skateboarding in the CBD. • Review access for different ability levels at main events and activities in town (e.g. market days). - 5. Social Participation: To support construction of an aquatic facility (heated swimming and hydrotherapy pool) for the enhancement of health and wellbeing.	physical and mental health and wellbeing. - The loss of a hydrotherapy pool in the community has raised the issue of alternative water space for health, rehabilitation and learn to swim activities. This however has to be balanced against the cost and support from the resident community.
Shire of Denmark Disability Access and Inclusion Plan June 2013 - 2018	Council in implementing this DAIP has determined that the access and inclusion barriers can be categorised under seven (7) major themes or outcomes. - Outcome 1: People with disability have the same opportunities as others to access the services of and any events organised by Council. - Outcome 2: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to access the buildings and other facilities of Council. - Outcome 3: People with disability receive information from Council in a format that will enable them to access the information as readily as other people are able to access it. - Outcome 4: People with disability receive the same level and quality of service from the staff of Council as other people receive from the staff of Council. - Outcome 5: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to make complaints to Council. - Outcome 6: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to participate in any public consultation by Council. - Outcome 7: People with disability have the same opportunities as other people to obtain and maintain employment with the Shire of Denmark.	- The DAIP re-enforces the inclusivity of facility provision, particularly with regard to access and effective communication.

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Shire of Denmark Town Planning Scheme No. 3 (District Zoning Scheme) July 2015.	The general objectives of the Scheme relevant to this plan are: (a) to reserve land used or likely to be used for public or community purpose; (g) to set aside as reserves for public use land required for active or passive recreational purposes.	When considering land provision, the Town Planning Scheme will need to have regard to co-location and avoidance of duplication of provision.
Denmark Equine Centre Draft Master Plan (Brian Humphries)	Produced in June 2016 the plans detail the following proposed changes: - New rolling yard to west of trotting track. - Under cover saddling area to west of trotting track. - Extension to existing shed to provide a covered verandah, unisex toilet and RDA clubhouse (northwest of the trotting track). - An open shelter between the RDA Arena and Dressage Arena No.1 (centre of trotting track). - A round yard to the south of the RDA Arena (centre of trotting track). - A dual use cross country and RDA trail around the trotting track. - Increasing the width and length of the existing dressage arena No.1 by 4m and re-form the surface. - Re-form the surface to dressage arena NO.2.	The equine master plan will require a phased implementation as funds become available. It is however important to ensure that infrastructure complements and does not compete with proposals at Mount Barker, Albany and Kojonup. A more considered strategic analysis may need to be considered.
Denmark Equestrian Club Future Development Plan (DEC undated – all actions to be completed by September 2015)	Denmark Equestrian Club (Inc.) (DEC) is the sole leasee of the Denmark Equestrian Centre Beveridge Street Reserve. It was proposed to develop the equestrian facilities by: - Upgrading facilities in accordance with the requirements of the RDA in liaison with the RDA Denmark including upgrading of the small arena including top sighter tape. - Access for disabled horse riders, re-surfacing (additional fill, levelling etc). - Provision of a round yard (metal, non-fixture, location rear of small arena). - Provision of rolling yard (located south western area beyond horse trough/old yards).	

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	- Further development of the cross-country track (extend at the NE corner). - Construction of a boundary fence. It is proposed to improve the clubhouse through: - Access to toilet facilities without Clubhouse access (the construction of additional unisex toilets facilities be constructed accessible from outside the clubhouse). - Maintenance on the roof structure (sealing of roof capping, replacement of guttering). - Provision of fresh water to the kitchen (remove concrete water tank, replace this with upgraded replacement supplied from the roof clearing trees behind the Clubhouse to enable reliable clean supply). - Provision of power (run from end of existing points up Beveridge Rd). - Upgrading of internal facilities (rendering of walls and painting, replacement of kitchen units). - Upgrading of external facilities with an extension of the building to provide a shaded external area for viewing and general social interaction (provision of a paved pergola area beyond current southern wall but mindful of intrusion on practice trotting track). The diversity of activities is to be extended through: - Inclusion of junior members of the community within DEC with the objective of rebuilding an independent junior club (Denmark Riding and Pony Club). - Enabling access to the Reserve by other interested community based groups involved in equestrian activities (Casual Users' Agreement, Grounds Usage Policy, licence, MOU).	
High School Oval Needs Analysis (April 2016) and Draft Concepts (May 2016)	A list of facility requirements in 3 stage's including male and female toilets, change rooms, servery/kiosk. Storage, undercover area and office/medical/umpire/timekeeper areas for Little Athletics, Football (soccer), Cricket, AFL and shared use. Conceptual modules are detailed for the High School Oval (southeast and south west sides with a boundary offset alignment of 27.5m.	It is important to ensure the school site is considered as an integral part of the sport and recreation service offer. The duplication of provision would be contrary to the outcomes desired in the Strategic Community Plan and supporting documents.

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Shire of Gnowangerup		
Shire of Gnowangerup Strategic Community Plan	The Shire's three main towns are Gnowangerup, Ongerup and Borden have active communities, with strong participation in sporting activities, social events and volunteering. Sporting complexes are located in Gnowangerup, Ongerup and Borden. The shire's Goals and Outcomes in each Strategic area relevant to this plan are: A thriving, supportive and safe community.	The key implications in respect to the GSR Sport and Recreation Plan are: - The upgrade to the swimming pool facility has been completed and there is a need now to ensure the use of the asset is maximised. This will include a diversification of aquatic use and facilitation by the shire and partner SSA's to increase throughput to offset subsidy.
Shire of Gnowangerup Corporate Business Plan 2012/13 – 2015/16	Opportunities identified as: Youth employment, entertainment, sport and recreation. Priority Projects identified as: - Upgrading the Swimming Pool facility. - Borden Pavilion Precinct Project. - Ongerup Bowling Green upgrade project. - Gnowangerup Sporting Complex Synthetic Surface Project. Actions include: - 1.1.4.2: Develop and implement an annual calendar of sport and recreation activities with a focus on children and youth. - 1.2.1.1: Facilitate the provision of aquatic facilities and programs in Gnowangerup. - 1.2.1.2: Facilitate the management of recreation centres and programs in Gnowangerup, Ongerup and Borden. - 1.2.1.3: Construct dual purpose synthetic surface at the Gnowangerup Sporting Complex (to be completed 2014). - 1.2.1.4: Replace Ongerup bowling green with new synthetic surface (to be completed by 2014). - 1.2.2.1: Construct a new Shire aquatic centre (to be completed by 2014). - 1.2.3.1: Provide assistance in the governance of local sports clubs and groups.	- Similarly, the synthetic surface project has delivered an asset which now needs to be used effectively and income derived from the facility set aside to replace the surface in due course. - The investment identified in all town sites is substantial for a relatively small population and should be underpinned by a comprehensive asset management plan incorporating ongoing

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	- 1.2.3.2: Assist sport and recreation clubs in accessing grant funding opportunities.	maintenance, sinking funds and lifecycle costs for replacement.
Shire of Gnowangerup Long Term Financial Plan	The plan predicts a positive net result over the term of the plan. Achieved with the inclusion of external grants and contributions for specific capital projects. The Shires source of funds is vital to plan ahead for, without them the Shire would record a negative net result. The plan includes, and influences, other strategic planning activities as a mechanism to action the strategies contained in Shire's Community Strategic Plan.	
Shire of Gnowangerup Local Recovery Management Agreements	The aim of the plan is to detail the recovery management arrangements for the Shire of Gnowangerup. Objectives of the plan are to: - Prescribe the organisation, concepts, responsibilities and procedures for the effective management of recovery operations following the impact of an emergency. - Establish a basis for the coordination between agencies that may become involved in the recovery effort. - Provide a framework for recovery operation. - Provide guidelines for the operation of the recovery management arrangements.	
Shire of Jerramungup		
Shire of Jerramungup Community Plan 2016 – 2026	The vision stated: 'Progressive, Prosperous and a Premium Place to Live and Visit' The relevant directions included: - Aspiration 2.1 - Community Sport and Recreation • 2.1.1: Continue support for community lead sporting infrastructure improvements and strong sporting clubs. All clubs have current strategic plans Implementation of Council's Recreation Infrastructure plan in partnership with the community. • 2.1.2: Lobby for redevelopment of the Jerramungup School Pool	The key implications in respect to the GSR Sport and Recreation Plan are: - Provide resources to ensure the governance associated with sporting infrastructure is appropriate and secures their longer-term viability. - The importance of investing in the pool at the

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	Completion of redeveloped pool 2.1.3: Support the establishment of a motocross facility Completion of motocross facility - Aspiration 2.2 - Improved Livability 2.2.1: Support local cultural activities and events # In the number of events delivered annually 2.2.2: Expand investment in passive and non-sporting recreation infrastructure - parks, gardens, walk trails, community gym # In investment surrounding non-sport infrastructure 2.2.4: Improved shared paths, trails and cycle ways - Quality shared path trail master plans developed and implemented - Trails and paths well used, with satisfied visitors and users - Aspiration 3.3 - Tourism Promotion and Development 3.3.1: Develop a destination marketing strategy focusing on Bremer Bay as a premium natural destination - Delivery of destination marketing strategy 3.3.3: Maximise the economic value of the Shire's natural attractions including the Fitzgerald National Park, Bremer Canyon and local coastline - Delivery of destination marketing strategy	education site as a mechanism for providing a valuable community service. - The development of the motocross facility on the boundary with Gnowangerup which ideally should be a satellite feeder for the facility being developed as a regional priority at Cranbrook. - Integration with broader regional tourism objectives should be fostered in partnership with Greater Southern LG alliances. This will include regional tourism promotion, development of an integrated trails network and events strategy.
Shire of Jerramungup Sport and Recreation Facilities November 2014 (Reviewed Nov 2015)	The Shire holds the management orders over each of the recreation grounds and performs some limited management and maintenance of infrastructure. Each sporting club is generally self-sufficient and performs their own maintenance and management of recreation reserves utilising a mix of volunteers and employed staff. Forecast Major Infrastructure Projects 2014 – 2020:	- The Sport and Recreation Facilities Plan identifies a series of investments which are required to be undertaken. These investments and

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	- 2014-2015 Bremer Bay Ablutions - Bremer Bay Sports Club - 2014-2015 Jerramungup Pavilion Upgrade, Practice Wicket and Sports Club Ablution - Jerramungup Sports Club - 2016-2017 Bremer Bay Synthetic Bowling Rink - Bremer Bay Sports Club - 2015-2016 Oval Grass refurbishment - Jerramungup Sports Club - 2016-2017 Jerramungup Bowling Green Carpet Replacement - Jerramungup Sports Club - 2016-2017 Bremer Bay – Oval Reticulation - Bremer Bay Sports Club - 2017-2018 Water Supply Upgrade including new dam - Boxwood Hill Combined Sports Club - 2017-2018 Improve Ventilation to Entertainment Centre - Jerramungup Sports Club - 2017-2018 Install Kitchen and ablutions at Tennis Courts, Refurbish fittings at Clubhouse - Bremer Bay Sports Club - 2018-2019 Boxwood Hill Hall Improvements - Boxwood Hill Combined Sports Club - 2019-2020 Synthetic Hockey Pitch Installation - Jerramungup Sports Club The key consideration is to develop an asset management plan for each sporting precinct. - Bremer Bay Sports Club: The Bremer Bay Sports Club Inc currently funds and manages the operation and maintenance of the Bremer Bay Sports Club and associated sporting facilities. (Seniors, Juniors, Country and Life Members). Multipurpose oval, 18-hole golf links, 5 tennis courts, 3 rink bowling green. Bremer Bay Sports Club including bar, reception and function facilities. - Boxwood Hill Combined Sports Club: The Boxwood Hill Sports Club Inc currently funds and manages the operation and maintenance of the Boxwood Hill Sports Club and associated sporting facilities (Seniors, Juniors, Social and Life Members). football, netball, tennis, hockey and cricket. Full change room facilities for male and female with disabled access and baby facilities. Full kitchen facilities including cool room. The Boxwood Hill Golf Club is in close proximity and completed an upgrade of their clubhouse facilities in 2010 under the CSRFF program.	consequential management of the assets will need to be underpinned by an asset management and investment plan. - The extent of infrastructure serving a relatively small community will require sinking funds to be set aside and ongoing support to ensure appropriate governance structures are in place. - Whilst the sports clubs appear currently to be financially sound, the extent of facilities and costs associated with maintenance, modernisation and replacement will require ongoing investment in training and developing volunteers in understanding risk and lifecycle cost implications.

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	Jerramungup Sports Club: The Jerramungup Sports Club Inc currently funds and manages the operation and maintenance of the Jerramungup Sports Club and associated sporting facilities. (Seniors, Juniors, Country and Life Members). Basketball, badminton, bowls, gymnastics, volleyball, football, netball, tennis, hockey, golf and cricket.	
Shire of Jerramungup Corporate Business Plan 2014/2015 to 2017/18	Provides a cost base for investment in the aspirations of the Strategic Community Plan up to 2018. Key investment includes: - Develop Bremer Headland to Point Henry walk trails and boardwalk - \$1M 15/16 - Upgrade change room facilities in Jerramungup Sports Pavilion - \$50k 16/17 - Develop Bremer Bay Town Centre Park including shared use with the school and skate park - \$1M 14/15 - Increased pool usage by installing toilets - \$40k 16/17 Interdependencies to other plans includes the Sport Infrastructure Strategy and Pathway Strategy.	
Shire of Katanning		
Katanning Community Plan 2013-2023	The community embraces its role as a Regional Centre. As such, Katanning provides facilities such as policing, education, medical and recreation services. - Vision: Achieve a population of 15,000 by embracing its Aboriginal, agricultural, multicultural and built heritage as it moves forward as a cohesive community seeking investment in economic, environmental and social infrastructure. Our aim is to achieve self-supporting growth and recognition as the inland heart of the Great Southern. - Community & Culture: Improving our lifestyle and well-being through increased recreational and cultural opportunities, more options for young people and seniors and a focus on safety and security. Under Facilities & Services: - Identify incentives for the Bowling Club to relocate to the Country Club or Leisure Centre. - Expand Leisure Centre to accommodate gymnastics and additional multifunctional spaces.	The key implications with respect to the GSR Sport and Recreation Plan are: - The accessibility of sport and recreation infrastructure for all, irrespective of race, gender or economic barriers. - The focus on provision for an ageing community and resident youth base. - The critical priority of co-locating bowls at the

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	- Pursue additional recreational activities and facilities at Lake Ewlyamartup. Reference to Social Justice Principle include: Ensure that all community members have access to diverse and affordable sporting and recreation opportunities.	Country Club to secure its longer-term viability. - Continual service improvements to the critical sporting hub at KLC.
Katanning SuperTown Growth and Implementation Plan (Nov 2012)	The Katanning Growth Plan Vision is to embrace its Aboriginal, agricultural, multi-cultural and built heritage as it moves forward as a cohesive community seeking investment in economic, environmental and social infrastructure to achieve a population of 15,000, self-supporting growth and recognition as the inland heart of the Great Southern. Under Recreation: - Consolidate sporting clubs to improve viability. - Pursue additional sporting and recreational opportunities that bring visitors to town. Katanning comprises a number of facilities commensurate with being a district centre and provides higher order services to a number of smaller neighbouring towns including Kojonup, Woodanilling, Nyabing, Tambellup, Broomehill, Gnowangerup, Wagin, Pingerup and Dumbleyung (including regional sporting and recreational facilities). Under Open Space: - The recreation centre sports grounds to the west of town and the All Ages Playground to the south of town are the most frequented open spaces by residents and visitors of the 12 dedicated parkland areas in Katanning. Facilities include Skate park, Katanning Senior High School Sporting Grounds, Katanning Golf Course x 2, Katanning Regional recreation Centre, Katanning Aquatic Centre, tennis club, bowling greens and basketball courts. and Piesse Dam Amphitheatre. The majority of the town is seweraged, with the wastewater being used to reticulate sporting fields, parks and school area directed via a gravity and pumping network, to a secondary treatment plant to the south east of town. The existing delivery system is poorly designed, has suffered ad hoc changes and has limited capacity to meet peak demands. Historically, sporting clubs have been dispersed throughout the town, operating from their own stand-alone facilities. The consolidation of some of these sporting clubs to the Leisure Centre	The growth and implementation plan has a clear focus on the consolidation of sporting clubs to improve viability by co-locating on land adjacent to the KLC. In addition, the ability to generate opportunities to increase visitors into the town is likely to be enhanced with the co-location of infrastructure which provides opportunities to share infrastructure and reduce ongoing operational expenditure. Key projects identified include: - Continued consolidation of sporting activities at the Country Club and KLC. - Expansion of KLC to incorporate gymnastics (which is now complete) and child care. - Bowling club relocation to the Country Club. - Identify a suitable site for a Motorplex.

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	provides benefits from improved ability to attract funding and greater economies of scale for the operation of the facilities. The Katanning Country Club also assists this trend by co-locating the squash, golf and tennis clubs into one land parcel. it will be important that the remaining clubs which operate as stand-alone facilities are actively encouraged to consider relocating to consolidated facilities. Interest was expressed for a motor sport facility as this recreational pursuit is not currently catered for regionally. Lake Ewlyamartup is a fresh water lake located 22 kilometres east of Katanning. When water levels are sufficient, boating, water-skiing, and swimming are undertaken. Recommendations include: - 130 Pursue consolidation of sporting activities at the Country Club and Katanning Leisure Centre to support existing infrastructure. - 131 Expand Leisure Centre to accommodate Gymnastics. - 132 Identify incentives for the bowling club to relocate to the Country Club or Leisure Centre. - 133 Identify a suitable site for a Motorplex. - 134 Pursue additional recreational activities at Lake Ewlyamartup. - 135 Expand Leisure Centre to provide additional multifunction space for child care and other community groups. Infrastructure and services requirements projected forward: - Local Sporting Reserve (1 - 2 senior playing fields) - estimated at 1 per 2,000 for a rural town – require an additional 8 for a population of up to 20,000. - Sports Pavilion/Change rooms- estimated at 1 per 2,000 for a rural town – require an additional 8 for a population of up to 20,000. - Multi-marked Sports Courts (Tennis/Netball/Basketball): estimated at 1 per 1,000 for a rural town – require an additional 14 for a population of up to 20,000.	- Pursue additional recreational activities at Lake Ewlyamartup. The infrastructure and services identified for future growth appears to be excessive in a number of areas and should be reviewed and aligned to current and potential participation rates and not population driven standards.

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	- Cricket Wickets: estimated at 1 per 1,000 for a rural town – require an additional 14 for a population of up to 20,000. - Public Open Space: estimated at 1.7ha per 1,000 – current provision 286ha. - Local Neighbourhood Park: estimated at 1 per 1,000 for a rural town – require an additional 14 for a population of up to 20,000. - Playgrounds (local): estimated at 1 per 1,000 for a rural town – require an additional 16 for a population of up to 20,000.	
The Strategic Plan for the Shire of Katanning 2010 - 2020	- Vision: 'Together, We're Building Katanning's Future' - Mission will be achieved in part by improving our lifestyle and wellbeing, through increased recreational and cultural opportunities, more options for young people and seniors and a focus on safety and security. - Estimated population 2010: 4,750, 1,904 dwellings, Key Initiatives relevant to this plan: - Develop and promote a provision of active and passive Recreational facilities to Katanning. - Develop and implement a comprehensive footpath, walk trail and dual use path plan.	The plan identifies the importance of trails and dual use paths which is a consistent theme across GSRLG's as is the promotion of passive and active recreational facilities.
Shire of Katanning Draft Local Planning Scheme No. 5	Objectives of reserves are identified as: To provide for a range of active and passive recreation uses such as recreation buildings and courts and associated car parking and drainage. Land set aside for Public Purposes is to provide for a range of essential physical and community infrastructure.	
Shire of Kent		
Shire of Kent Strategic Plan 2010-15	Vision: We will be a vibrant and progressive Shire, focused on enhancing and developing sustainable family oriented communities through good governance and strong commitment. Mission: We will endeavour to meet community expectations by providing quality services and facilities to achieve sustainable lifestyles.	The key implications in respect to the GSR Sport and Recreation Plan are: - The need to plan for youth infrastructure in addition to

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	Of the 7 key focus areas the following is most relevant to this plan: - Infrastructure Development, ensuring the delivery of quality infrastructure to our communities, whilst focusing on the sound long term management and maintenance of established community assets. • Asset management planning – a full 10 year financial plan to be developed. - Community and Social, to achieve a range of community facilities and services delivered by Council and other providers that meet the needs of our communities, with a particular focus on youth and the aged.	the aged community (to ensure they have the ability to age in place). - The importance of developing a sound asset management process to control future expenditure commitments.
Shire of Kojonup		
Shire of Kojonup Strategic Community Plan 2017-2027: Kojonup 2027 + Smart Possibilities	Key Pillar 1 – PLACE - Kojonup celebrates its diversity for residents and visitors. - Have maximised our 'One Community' program through specific events, celebration of built form and enhancement of our environment. - 1.2: Be a happy, healthy, connected and inclusive community driven by the provision of high standard sport, recreation and open space facilities and programs. - Develop and grow an annual calendar of events where community and visitors celebrate diversity, history, and place. - Develop and activate a trail network and reserve walks in conjunction with State-wide recreation partners. - Implement and action a Sport, Recreation and Open Space Master Plan. Key Pillar 2 – Connected Kojonup advances through connections, partnerships and alliances. - 2.1 Be growing our state-wide and local tourism and shopping capabilities through regional alliances. Build partnerships with WA recreation, business and tourism.	The key implications in respect to the GSR Sport and Recreation Plan are: - Developing Kojonup as a destination for travellers visiting the Great Southern. - The importance of alliances both with state government and regional LG's is delivering greater benefit for all across tourism, recreation and business. - The importance of an integrated trail network which will underpin the above objectives.

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Shire of Kojonup Corporate Business Plan 2013-2017	Maintaining an active, healthy and social community. Key performance measures identified for each project include: - Purchase solar blankets to maintain higher water temperatures at the Kevin O'Halloran Memorial Swimming Pool to increase community use. Completed. - Kojonup recreational precinct. Consultant appointed and Master Plan received, community consultation ongoing. - Plan and develop appropriate passive recreation facilities. Initial discussions held after Main Street & Sports Precinct Master Plans adopted.	The shires business plan re-enforces the commitment to the master plan. This has since been reviewed further and rationalised.
Shire of Plantagenet		
Strategic Community Plan 2013-2023	Our Vision - Plantagenet, building a sustainable and respectful community, where the environment is preserved and natural beauty and diversity provide opportunities for all. Our Mission - To enhance the quality of life for the people of Plantagenet and the region, through the provision of leadership, services and infrastructure. Outcome 1.3: A cohesive and supportive community. - 1.3.1: Encourage and support community groups and initiatives to help people to work together for the benefit of our community. - 1.3.2: Promote and support the initiatives and achievements of our volunteers. - 1.3.3: Work in partnership with community groups to assist in attracting new volunteers. - 1.3.4: Actively promote and assist community groups and clubs. - 1.3.5: Improve the amenity of community spaces and Shire facilities to promote participation and wellbeing. - 1.3.6: Aim to reduce barriers to participation and encourage all sectors of our community to participate in community and civic life. Outcome 1.4: Opportunities for development and participation of our youth.	The key implications in respect to the GSR Sport and Recreation Plan are: - The shire has committed to support and develop community groups and volunteer network with a key aim to provide accessible facilities and activities for both youth and seniors. - The importance of maintaining and improving sporting and recreation facilities and programs is referenced together with a commitment to invest in Recreation Centre services and programs to

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	- 1.4.2: Provide and promote appropriate and accessible facilities and activities for youth. Outcome 1.5: Recreation, sporting and leisure facilities that support the wellbeing of the community. - 1.5.1: Maintain and improve sporting and recreation facilities in the District based on catchment needs. - 1.5.2: Promote sporting, recreation and leisure facilities and programs in the District. - 1.5.3: Encourage and assist the Plantagenet Sporting Club to successfully manage and promote the facilities at Sounness Park. - 1.5.4: Promote the development of Frost Park as a major equine centre in the Great Southern Region. - 1.5.5: Improve and promote Recreation Centre services and programs to encourage increased patronage. - 1.5.6: Maintain a safe pool facility and enhance aquatic programs to encourage increased patronage. - 1.5.7: Renew the parts of the Mount Barker swimming pool infrastructure that are at the end of their economic life. Outcome 1.6: Quality of life for the aged. - 1.6.3: Support the provision of recreation and active ageing activities for seniors. Enhancing Natural and Built Environment. Outcome 2.3: Pleasant streetscapes, open spaces, parks and gardens. - 2.3.1: Manage and maintain the Council's parks, gardens and open space at appropriate standards. Outcome 2.6: Assets and infrastructure managed over the long term to meet current and future needs. - 2.6.1: Implement maintenance, servicing and renewal of Council assets in a timely manner that maximises its life and performance, with a focus on infrastructure and core buildings.	encourage increased patronage. - The renewal of the parts of the Mount Barker swimming pool infrastructure that are at the end of their economic life is aligned to a commitment to the maintenance, servicing and renewal of Council assets in a timely manner that maximises life and performance. - In respect of strategic alliance's, the shire has committed to support the Lower Great Southern Alliance to develop a Regional Economic and Tourism Strategy and Destination Marketing Strategy.

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	- 2.6.2: Maintain effective liaison with other levels of government and regional bodies to ensure coordinated provision of regional infrastructure. Prosperous and sustainable local economy. Outcome 3.4: A strong tourism region. - 3.4.1: Promote and support local and regional tourism initiatives. Provide infrastructure and services to support tourism. - 3.4.3: Work with the Lower Great Southern Alliance to develop a Regional Economic and Tourism Strategy and Destination Marketing Strategy. - 3.4.4: Work with the Lower Great Southern Alliance in promoting sustainable tourism investment within the region.	
Shire of Plantagenet Corporate Business Plan 2014/2015 – 2018/2019	References the following plans: - Public open Space Strategy. - Mount Barker and Kendenup Sport and Recreation Plans. - Plantagenet Trails Masterplan. The following developments and progress is identified: - 1.5.1: Maintain and improve sporting and recreation facilities in the District based on catchment needs: • 1.5.1.1: Encourage the development of a regional recreation plan. • 1.5.1.2: Develop a playground upgrade and replacement strategy. • 1.5.1.3: Address recommendations from the Mount Barker and Kendenup Sport and Recreation Plans including development of new infrastructure . • 5.1.4: Identify opportunities for co-hosting and rationalisation of recreation facilities. - 1.5.3: Develop Sounness Park as the primary ball sports facility in the District. 1.5.3.1: Progress the design and construction of Stage 1 of the redevelopment of Sounness Park (\$41,800).	The corporate business plan identifies the critical importance of maintaining and enhancing sport and recreation facilities. The plan references Sounness Park as the principle ball sports facility and Frost Park as the Equine Centre. The importance of engaging with the community and providing resources to increase physical health and wellbeing is emphasised. - A strong alignment to this is the investment in the swimming pool and future commitments to the trails Master Plan and the intention to seek funding for priority trails.

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	- 1.5.3: Develop Sounness Park as the primary ball sports facility in the District. 1.5.3.2: Progress and source funding opportunities for Stages 2 & 3 of the redevelopment of Sounness Park (\$2,400,000). - 1.5.4: Promote the development of Frost Park as a major equine centre in the Great Southern Region. - 1.5.5: Recreation, sporting and leisure facilities that support the wellbeing of the community. 1.5.5.1: Prepare and implement Business Plan for the Recreation Centre (\$67,230). - 1.5.5: Improve and promote Recreation Centre services and programs to encourage increased patronage 1.5.5.1.1: Gym Equipment - Ongoing replacement and upgrade program (\$10,000 ongoing). - 1.5.6: Maintain a safe pool facility and enhance aquatic programs to encourage increased patronage. 1.5.6.1: Maintain and promote the Shire's pool facilities and programs (\$27,000 ongoing). - 2.3.1: Manage and maintain the Council's parks, gardens and open space at appropriate standards. 2.3.1.1: Maintain parks, gardens and open space at standards acceptable to the community (\$31,000 ongoing). - 2.3.4: Encourage the development of trails in line with the Trails Master Plan. 2.3.4.1: Seek funding to progress the development of priority trails identified in the Plantagenet Trails Masterplan (Wildflower Walk Trail and Tower Hill Trail) (\$110,000 from 17/18).	
Shire of Woodanilling		
Strategic Community Plan Shire of	Consultation associated with the plan asked the question 'What Will Woodanilling Look Like In 2022?' Relevant responses to this plan included: - The evolution of the Woodanilling Recreation Precinct will take pride of place within a vibrant and diverse sporting community.	The key implications in respect to the GSR Sport and Recreation Plan are:

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Woodanilling 2012-2022	Of the key themes, the following is relevant: Theme 1: Social: Community Facilities – - Vision: To provide facilities and amenities that meet the communities needs and expectations within Council's ability to fund from rates and external sources. To ensure access to high quality facilities and services that the community is proud to use and promote. - Objectives: Enhance the lifestyle of residents through their participation and achievement in sport and recreation (See also Woodanilling Local Recreation Plan – Aug 2003). To make our Community a place where people want to come, stay and grow. - Strategies: Future development of facilities is to be continually monitored, progressed and supported where appropriate by various funding sources and by submitting planned and comprehensive capital works programs bids are required. To ensure our facilities are maintained to a suitably functional standard. - Actions include: • CF.3: Ongoing support for regional facilities that meet the needs of the local community. • CF.4: Develop a Youth Bike Area within 5 years – suitable for motorbikes. • CF.8: Queerarrup Lake development to secure water in lake for recreational use. • CF.9: Complete oval lighting within 5 years to Australian Standards for training. • CF.11: Implement bike/walking path network to connect the town to Whispering Winds and Caravan Park. • CF.13: Continue the development of the Woodanilling Recreation precinct to ensure all recreation needs are met.	- The shire is committed to provide facilities and amenities that meet the communities needs and expectations within Council's ability to fund from rates and external sources. - Asset management and maintenance is a core focus to ensure facilities are maintained to a suitably functional standard. - In respect of significant relevant projects, the shire is committed to: - o Implement bike/walking path network to connect the town to Whispering Winds and Caravan Park. - o Complete the oval lighting for training. - o The development of the Woodanilling Recreation precinct to ensure all recreation needs are met.

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Corporate Business Plan Shire of Woodanilling 2012-2022	The Corporate Business Plan 2012-2022 is the Shire of Woodanilling's service and project delivery program aligned with achievement of the priorities set in the Shires 'Strategic Community Plan' (SCP). It identifies the following: - CF.3: Ongoing support for regional facilities that meet the needs of the local community. \$14,000 per year to undertake advocacy and development activities to develop proposals and attract funding as required (e.g. needs assessment, cost benefit and funding applications). - CF.4: Develop a Youth Bike Area within 5 years – suitable for motorbikes. Develop project in conjunction with proposed off road vehicles area (LO.5) – identification of site; joint feasibility; sourcing of funding, implementation of bike area component. - CF.8: Queerarrup Lake development to secure water in lake for recreational use. Advocacy support of \$500 per year. - CF.9: Complete oval lighting within 5 years to Australian Standards for training. Design and construction of lights \$166,500. - CF.11: Implement bike/walking path network to connect the town to Whispering Winds and Caravan Park. Needs assessment, concept design; sourcing of funding and detailed design \$154,000. - CF.13: Continue the development of the Woodanilling Recreation precinct to ensure all recreation needs are met. Community consultation and review and update of plan; develop projects and source funding as required and implement projects - \$35,000.	The corporate business plan and supporting documents emphasises the importance of: - Regional advocacy to attract funding. - Development of facilities to engage the youth. - Recreational use of Queerarrup Lake and continued advocacy support. - The lighting of the oval to meet minimum Australian Standards. - The trails network within the town and connecting to key sites. - Ongoing investment into the Woodanilling Recreation Precinct. - Effective asset management planning and future resource planning.
Asset Management Plan	The Asset Management Plan details the short, medium and long-term requirements to maintain, renew and develop new assets as part of providing for the needs and aspirations of the community.	
Long Term Financial Management Plan	The Long Term Financial Management Plan is a modelling tool to project financial commitments over the next ten years as a means of ensuring financial sustainability.	

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Regional and State Publications		
Great Southern Regional Investment Blueprint (Great Southern Regional Development Commission October 2015)	A framework for growing the Great Southern. The plan states that active involvement in sport and recreation is part of sustaining a healthy population. The two major 1,000 kilometre trails linking it to Perth: the Munda Biddi Trail for off-road touring cyclists and the Bibbulmun Track for bushwalkers are highlighted as cross boundary tourism and economic drivers. The key influencing factors related to sport and recreation provision highlighted within the Blueprint (to be achieved by 2040) are: - A workforce of 60,000 highly skilled contractors and employees. - Timely, effective and efficient infrastructure and services that are meeting the needs of the region's residents. - The physical resources and social infrastructure to support a population of 100,000 that is continuing to grow. - A mix of world class public and private sector options in health care, housing, recreation, sporting and cultural activities. It will be measured by: - sport and recreation infrastructure that meets Australian standards for core sporting codes. - Hosting more than 12 national and/or international sporting events per year. - Physical activity rates will be comparable with those for Western Australia as a whole. - Over 30 per cent of the population will be engaged as volunteers in activities that benefit the community. Arts and recreation services as an industry is growing and there is a need to develop the skills base. A focus and strong support is provided for the GSCORE.	- The regional blueprint highlights the way in which the region is anticipated to grow and highlights the key infrastructure projects which are required to be put in place to facilitate this growth. - It is to be noted that the provision of sport and recreation infrastructure is seen as an essential component in supporting growth and in particular the GSCORE has the potential to drive up economic performance. - Tracks and trails are also identified as economic drivers which will support the regional growth and an extension to these or alternative provision is likely to be supported.
Great Southern Regional Planning and Infrastructure Framework (WAPC December 2015)	The strategic plan identifies the following: - In respect of social infrastructure, the objective is to provide a wide range of social services that enhance the community's health and well-being, establish a sense of social cohesion and offer high quality educational opportunities that retain and attract students to the region. A factor in the attraction and retention of skilled labour and their families is the	- The framework highlights the importance of providing adequate social infrastructure (including sport and recreation

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	provision of a choice of recreational and cultural attractions across the region and the expectation of a safe living environment. - Inward migration for lifestyle reasons will lead to the proportion of people 55 years and older rising relative to other regions of the State, providing opportunities for investment in private and public housing, health services, cultural and recreational activities and facilities that cater specifically to an ageing population. - There will also be growth in the provision of retail, employment, recreational and other activities in and around the existing well-serviced sub-regional centres of Denmark, Mt Barker, Katanning and Kojonup. - Additional planning and investment will improve popular coastal recreation sites that currently have insufficient infrastructure to cater for the influx of locals and visitors during summer. A key action in the framework is the requirement to undertake a needs assessment for regional sport and recreation to identify and analyse what new facilities are needed and options for responding to that need. Consider the scope, scale, location and timing for any identified new facilities. In addition, a youth retention strategy for the region is advocated with one of the focus areas identified as recreation and youth development programs. Centennial Park is identified as the key strategic regional sporting precinct which is to undergo staged redevelopment.	facilities) to retain a growing population in place. The choice of infrastructure is critical to ensure the continued economic growth of the region. - Albany is identified as the regional centre whilst the sub-regional centres are specifically identified as Denmark, Mt Barker, Katanning and Kojonup. - Coastal recreation is identified as an important area to be considered for recreational pursuits. - The ageing population is also referenced as an important consideration with respect to enhancing health and wellbeing opportunities in place. - In addition, the focus on youth has been specifically referenced to ensure they are catered for and attracted to the region. - Centennial Park is the main regional facility identified for staged development and investment.

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Lower Great Southern Strategy (2016)	The third of the three documents which are complementary and provide strategic direction for growth of the region over the next 20 years. The Lower Great Southern Strategy incorporates the City of Albany and the Shires of Denmark, Plantagenet and Cranbrook. The following references highlight the value of the provision of sport and recreation infrastructure: - In respect of sport and recreation provision the following objectives and actions are relevant: Provide new or expand existing community services and facilities in accordance with settlement function: Identify in local planning strategies and zone in local planning schemes, adequate and suitable land for recreation and open space, including a suitable range of passive and active facilities; Develop new and/or upgrade existing recreational boating facilities along the coast, as necessary. - Reference is made to regional recreational trails, such as the Bibbulmun Track, Denmark-Nornalup Trail and the Munda Biddi trail to Albany, should be identified in local planning strategies and protected, given their importance for regional tourism and recreation. Implementation of the City of Albany's Trail Hub Strategy is also supported. - High-quality, well-planned and sustainable recreational facilities are paramount to the health of a region. They encourage physical activity, support community wellbeing and cohesion and have the potential to attract State or national events that have a positive social and economic impact. It is important to ensure a range of recreation options are available to communities including active and passive; indoor and outdoor; and facility and nature based experiences. - The provision of sporting and recreation facilities in the Lower Great Southern is considered generally to be sufficient. - An additional regional facility may be required in the long term. It is important that existing facilities are protected and that land is identified and set aside for future regional recreational facilities. - Opportunities for efficient provision of facilities should be explored in initial planning stages, in accordance with the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries' joint provision and shared use guidelines.	- In referencing the City of Albany and the Shires of Denmark, Plantagenet and Cranbrook the strategy identifies the provision of sport and recreation infrastructure as critical to the economic future of the region. - High-quality, well-planned and sustainable recreational facilities are considered to be paramount to the health of a region. - Regional recreational trails, such as the Bibbulmun Track, Denmark-Nornalup Trail and the Munda Biddi trail to Albany, are referenced as needing to be identified in local planning strategies and protected. - The strategy states that the sub-region has sufficient sporting and recreation facilities but an additional facility may be required in the long term. - Opportunities for efficient provision of facilities are advised to be explored in initial planning stages, in accordance with the

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		Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries' joint provision and shared use guidelines. This emphasises the importance of engagement with schools and the DoE in respect to joint provision.
Strategic Directions for the Western Australian Sport and Recreation Industry 2016-2020 (Department of Sport and Recreation)	The document provides vision and direction for Western Australia's Sport and Recreation Industry. The following key challenges relevant to the GSR Facilities Plan: - PUBLIC OPEN SPACE AND URBAN FORM: Urban parklands and green spaces for sport and active recreation are integral components of urban infrastructure and make a significant contribution to community health and wellbeing. In order to deliver public open space which meets the needs of communities into the future we must be efficient with resources, focus on the function of sites, provide equitable access to facilities and secure strategically important regional scale spaces. - COMMERCIALISATION: A small number of high profile sports with significant participation bases and integrated competition structures now have robust commercially oriented business models, while community-based sport and recreation organisations are increasingly reliant on public investment for their survival. Public investment in sport and recreation organisations should factor in the capacity of these organisations to source commercial revenue. - FINANCIAL [UN]CERTAINTY: The sport and recreation industry must optimise the value derived from public and private funding in tight fiscal circumstances. Sport and recreation stakeholders must be strong advocates for the many benefits that are enabled by continued investment. - LIFE COURSE AND LIFE STAGE PARTICIPATION: The achievement of improved participation rates in sport and recreation, and more broadly active lifestyles, will require innovative responses to the life course and life stage circumstances of Western Australians. A combination of expanding pioneering initiatives and adapting successful concepts from other jurisdictions can stimulate healthier and socially beneficial outcomes for our community.	Strategic Directions for the Western Australian Sport and Recreation Industry 2016-2020 identifies the following which need to be considered: - Ensure efficiency with the use of resources, focus on the function of sites and provide equitable access to facilities. - Factor in the capacity to source commercial revenue to optimise opportunities to reduce subsidies. - Increase participation rates in sport, recreation and active lifestyles by incorporating innovative solutions. - Benchmarking and adapting successful concepts from other jurisdictions to provide socially beneficial outcomes

Document	Precis of Main Considerations	Implications
		are important considerations.
Western Australian Strategic Trails Blueprint 2017-2021	A guiding strategic platform and inform policy and resource decision making. It is to be used to guide future investment, planning consistency and the sustainable trails development across the state. Guiding principles include access, consumer focus, consistency, sustainability, evidence base, innovation, community benefit, visitor economy contribution, engagement, quality trails, Aboriginal participation, environment and culture. Trails covered by the Blueprint include non-motorised and motorised trails based on land and water. Sections 2.2 and 2.3 specifically references Albany. Of the opportunities identified the following are of relevance: - Albany has the potential to increase visitation by developing some iconic trail products to attract a new young demographic, provide them with a reason to choose Albany over competitor destinations and give them a reason to stay for an extended period. - Trails, trail events and the broader category of adventure tourism present great potential to differentiate Albany as a tourist destination given the untapped opportunities (coastal and wilderness) that exist. - Albany holds all year round appeal with mild weather suitable for outdoor activities, in particular, mountain biking which is less seasonally affected than other sports. - Albany has ample capacity to accommodate an increase in visitation. - There is opportunity for more mountain biking trails for beginner and intermediate levels and for kayaking trails. Under 2.5 in referencing the Great Southern Centre for Outdoor Recreation Excellence, reference is made to the importance of partnerships coming together. The outputs are reliant on effective partnership working and has the '<i>potential</i>' to position Albany within the region as an internationally significant trails area. Specific opportunities identified in the readiness summary highlighted mountain bike and aquatic trails and the clustering of trail products. There are 21 strategies identified with 60 targets, falling within the four objectives:	The city of Albany has provided a significant commitment to develop trail products to attract a diverse user base and bolster the economy. This is however reliant on establishing and developing effective partnerships with neighbouring local governments and key state government agencies/organisations. Opportunities exist to align this work with more broader regional objectives associated with GSCORE and the promotion of key destination points such as the Stirling Ranges and Porongurup's. Mountain biking and trails will be the core focus together with supporting infrastructure and services.

Document	Precis of Main Considerations	Implications
	1. Trails Network 2. Trails Infrastructure and Services 3. The Visitor Experience 4. Governance, Management and Cooperation	
State Sporting Facilities Plans		
Aquatic Strategic Facilities Plan (2012)	Of the recommendations contained within the strategy the following are relevant: • The associations are to provide a direct leadership role to improve relationships between clubs and facility managers. To assist this outcome a formal document to help clubs articulate their benefit to the facilities operation and sustainability should be created. • Develop partnership arrangements with facility managers; through a shared resource approach for coaches, volunteers and programs. No sites are specifically identified for development outside of the hierarchy model which specifies development at the top end of the aquatic industry. No financial commitment is given to the delivery of the Facility Plan.	Aquatic Strategic Facilities Plan does not identify sites for development outside of a hierarchy model which is focused on development at the top end of the aquatic industry (i.e. not community focused). In addition, no financial commitment is given to the delivery of the Facility Plan
Western Australian Football Commission Strategic Facilities Plan	One of the aims of the project was to develop a classification system within a football hierarchy, based on the sustainability of individual clubs that will serve as a basis to plan for future infrastructure provision and upgrades. The plan incorporates future facility needs based on population growth. Reference is made to the facility requirements of each standard of play and provides commentary on the key facility components which may be utilised in developing the district level strategies/plans.	Western Australian Football Commission Strategic Facilities Plan advocates a classification system within a football hierarchy, based on the sustainability of individual clubs that will serve as a basis to plan for future infrastructure provision and upgrades.
Netball Strategic Facilities Plan	The intention of the plan is to: 1) Identify future facility requirements for both sports within Western Australia for the next 15 years and a process for prioritising and securing potential investment to deliver the plan.	Netball Strategic Facilities Plan contains the following recommendations of relevance to development of infrastructure:

Document	Precis of Main Considerations	Implications
	2) Establish the framework within which the State Sporting Association (SSA) of Netball WA can provide support and guidance to its affiliated associations ("associations") and LG. The outcomes of the court demand assessment for netball facilities to 2026 were that the existing level of provision of netball courts is meeting or exceeding demand in the Great Southern. Whilst the population is forecast to increase in the Great Southern, the majority of this growth (i.e. >64%) is in the 65+ year age cohort. In respect of facility priorities, the following is identified: - The existing facilities should continue to be maintained and when outdoor court surfaces are due for replacement/refurbishment, consideration should be given to providing an acrylic cushioned surface. - The Albany Leisure and Aquatic Centre should continue to promote the centre for potential high-level Netball (International) matches to raise the profile of the sport. - Albany Netball Association: Review and evaluate the future facility requirements of netball to ensure the ongoing viability of the club/association infrastructure. - Katanning Leisure Centre: As a significant regional basketball and netball centre, to review on an ongoing basis the impact of projected population growth on the facility and the need for future indoor court expansion. - Kojonup Netball Association: Work with the association on their business plan and assist in identifying potential funding sources for facility enhancement.	- ALAC plays a critical role in the attraction and promotion of International netball – a strong alignment to tourism and economic development objectives. - The importance of maintaining and replacing existing court assets is highlighted as being of critical importance for the future development of the sport in the region. - Kojonup netball courts are identified for investment which is consistent with the shires recommendations. - Katanning Leisure Centre requires ongoing review to determine the need of additional/enhanced court infrastructure.
Basketball Strategic Facilities Plan	The intention of the strategic plan is to: 1) Identify future facility requirements for both sports within Western Australia for the next 15 years and a process for prioritising and securing potential investment to deliver the plan. 2) Establish the framework within which the State Sporting Association (SSA) of Basketball WA can provide support and guidance to its affiliated associations ("associations") and LG.	Basketball Strategic Facilities contains the following recommendations of relevance to development of infrastructure: - ALAC plays a critical role in the attraction and promotion of international basketball – a strong alignment to tourism and

Document	Precis of Main Considerations	Implications
	The outcomes of the court demand assessment for netball facilities to 2026 were that the existing level of provision of netball courts is meeting or exceeding demand in the Great Southern. Whilst the population is forecast to increase in the Great Southern, the majority of this growth (i.e. >64%) is in the 65+ year age cohort. In respect of facility priorities, the following are identified: - The existing facilities should continue to be maintained and when outdoor court surfaces are due for replacement/refurbishment, consideration should be given to providing an acrylic cushioned surface. - Albany Leisure and Aquatic Centre: Continue to promote the centre for potential international basketball competition to raise the profile of both sports in the region. - Katanning Leisure Centre: As a significant regional basketball is to review on an ongoing basis the impact of projected population growth on the facility and the need for future indoor court expansion.	economic development objectives. - The importance of maintaining and replacing existing court assets is highlighted as being of critical importance for the future development of the sport in the region. - Katanning Leisure Centre performs a key competition role for the northern LG's within the GS.
Our Bike Path: WestCycle Strategic Plan	The document identifies 8 specific targets of which are specifically relevant: - Participation: To get over 1 million Western Australians regularly riding by 2020. - Infrastructure: To increase the number of cycling infrastructure facilities in metropolitan and regional WA (includes cycle paths, mountain bike trails and cycle sport facilities) every year. To do this the intention is to expand and improve the network of mountain bike trails and off-road cycling routes in areas close to the city, regional population centres and tourist hubs. Westcycle advocates developing a trails sustainability framework, which supports and promotes a state-wide system of environmentally sustainable mountain bike trails. In attempting to create bike friendly communities Westcycle advocates building more end of trip facilities (bike racks, showers, lockers etc.) in the workplace.	The following aspects are of relevance to the Great Southern Region: - The need to increase the number of cycling facilities in regional areas and in particular the network of mountain bike trails. - The network can act as a catalyst to increase tourism opportunities and assist in developing the economic diversity in the region.
WA Mountain Bike Strategy	The Western Australian Mountain Bike Strategy is the first discipline-specific plan to emerge from 'Our Bike Path', WestCycle's strategic framework for cycling. Of the key data provided the following is relevant to the Great Southern:	The following factors are important to the Great Southern:

Document	Precis of Main Considerations	Implications
	- Level 1 coaches are concentrated in the Perth Metropolitan and South West regions, which means that riders located elsewhere have limited access to mountain bike specific coaching. However, the Great Southern potentially has a unique business selling proposition in building a potential economic case for investment for the cycle based industry/tourism. - The Perth Metropolitan, Peel, South West and Great Southern regions are significant mountain biking hotspots, with demand for trails particularly high due to the population density in the state's south west corner. These are priority locations and there is an immediate need for masterplanning to be undertaken in order to guide future mountain bike development. - Western Australia is already home to iconic mountain bike events such as the Cape to Cape MTB and the Albany Urban Downhill. - The plan advocates a trail model to influence all parts of trail planning, design, construction and management. These models include a trail hub, trail centre, trail network and individual trails. - Regional masterplanning is fundamental to the establishment of the statewide network of national, regional and local mountain bike facilities.	- The Great Southern region is recognised as a significant mountain biking hotspot. - There is an immediate need for masterplanning to be undertaken in order to guide future mountain bike development. - Master Planning must conform with the trail model advocated by Westcycle. - The connectivity across areas and establishment of accessible trails is important.
Overview	A review of the facility plans identifies a number of common threads which can be summarised as: - The strategic documents vary from being explicit in identifying sites for development whilst others are generic in advising on the approximate location of facilities in accordance with population growth. - With the exception of the WAFC strategic plan, no strategic facilities plan has been developed to incorporate implementation and delivery. Netball WA have sought to resource the development and implementation of their strategic plan and are probably the most advanced. - The role of LG is critical to the implementation of the majority of recommendations with respect to facility development.	Summary conclusions to be considered include: - The role of LG is critical to the implementation of the majority of recommendations in respect of facility development and there is no commitment to funding. - Strategies have been developed in isolation with little regard to ground

Document	Precis of Main Considerations	Implications
	- The strategic plans have, with the exception of WAFC and Netball, not been reviewed on a regular basis to determine their currency. - The strategies have been developed in isolation with little regard to ground sharing, co-location and compatible uses. - The Department of Education is highlighted as being a significant partner in delivering the facility development outcomes identified in the majority of strategic facility plans. - The majority of the strategies are linked to funding available through CSRFF.	sharing, co-location and compatible uses. - The DoE is highlighted as being a significant partner in delivering the facility development outcomes identified in the majority of strategic facility plans. - The majority of the strategies are linked to funding available through CSRFF.

Appendix B: Demographic Analysis

Population & Growth

The 2016 population of the GSR according to ABS data is 60,319. This represents an increase of 3,079 persons since the 2011 Census.

The largest LGA in the region is the City of Albany, with a population of 37,407 or 62% of the total.

Table 2: Population of the GSR 2011 and 2016 (ABS, 2016)

Shire/Region	2011 Population	2016 Population	Share 2016 (%)
Albany	34,873	37,407	62.0
Broomehill-Tambellup	1,178	1,160	1.9
Cranbrook	1,110	1,103	1.8
Denmark	5,373	5,964	9.9
Gnowangerup	1,307	1,236	2.0
Jerramungup	1,091	1,126	1.9
Katanning	4,290	4,197	7.0
Kent	529	567	0.9
Kojonup	2,030	2,003	3.3
Plantagenet	5,032	5,142	8.5
Woodanilling	427	414	0.7
Total	57,240	60,319	100%

The largest growth between 2011 and 2016 was in the Denmark Shire (+11.0%), followed by Albany Shire (+7.3%) and Kent Shire (7.2%), while the most significant declines were experienced in Gnowangerup (-5.4%), Woodanilling (-3.0%), and Katanning (-2.2%) Shires.

Table 3 shows the current population as at the 2016 Census for each of the LG areas and the projected growth. Projections indicate that Jerramungup will experience significant growth, with its population more than doubling by 2026. Small growth is also expected in Denmark (+15.9%), Katanning (+14.1%) and Albany (+10.3%). The Shires of Kent (-18.9%), Cranbrook (-17.5%), Broomehill-Tambellup (-15.5%), Gnowangerup (-13.4%) and Kojonup (-11.1%) will experience declines.

Figure 1: Population Change 2011 to 2016 for the GSR (Source: ABS, 2017)

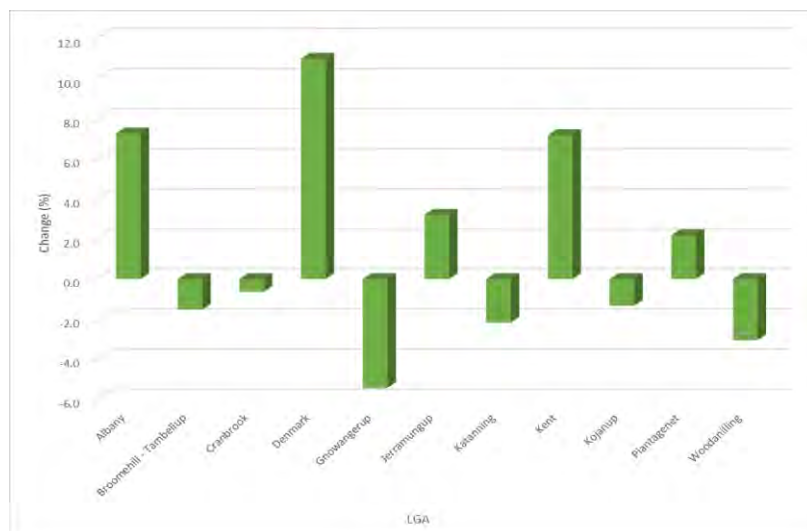


Table 3: Population Projections for the GSR 2016 to 2026 (ABS, 2016 & WA Tomorrow Band D, 2021 & 2026)

Shire/Region	2016 Population ¹	2021 Population ²	2026 Population	Change 2016 to 2026	Change 2016 to 2026 (%)
Albany	37,407	39,140	41,270	3,863	10.3
Broomehill-Tambellup	1,160	1,060	980	-180	-15.5
Cranbrook	1,103	980	910	-193	-17.5
Denmark	5,964	6,400	6,910	946	15.9
Gnowangerup	1,236	1,140	1,070	-166	-13.4
Jerramungup	1,126	1,390	2,330	1,204	106.9
Katanning	4,197	4,680	4,790	593	14.1
Kent	567	470	460	-107	-18.9
Kojonup	2,003	1,920	1,780	-223	-11.1
Plantagenet	5,142	5,340	5,410	268	5.2
Woodanilling	414	420	430	16	3.9
Total	22,930	23,700	25,070	2,140	9.3%

¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016, QuickStats, ABS, Canberra. Viewed 4/09/17

² Western Australian Planning Commission: WA Tomorrow. Medium Term Population Forecasts for Western Australia 2014 to 2026 and Sub-regions 2016 to 2026 (2015).

Figure 1: Predicted Population Change 2016 to 2026 for the GSR (Source: WA Tomorrow, 2015)

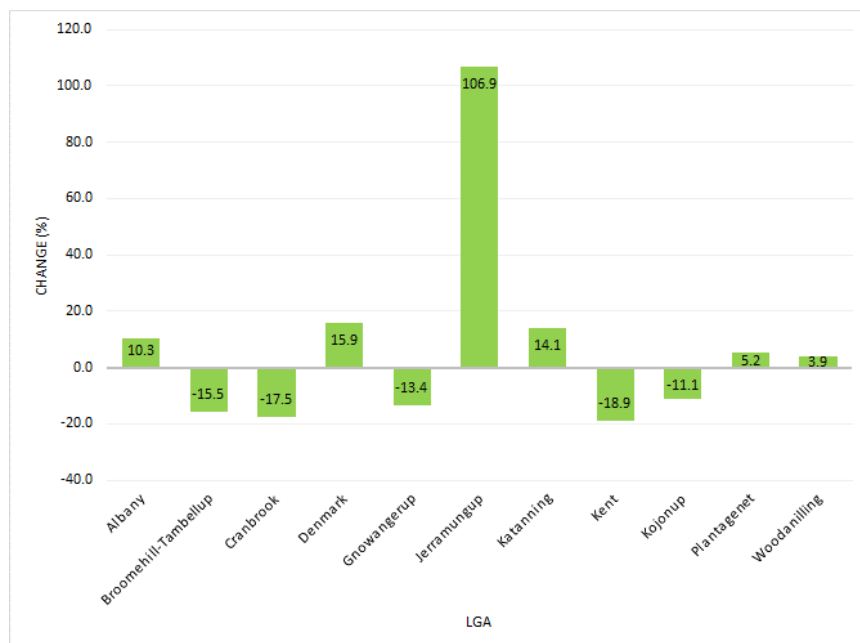
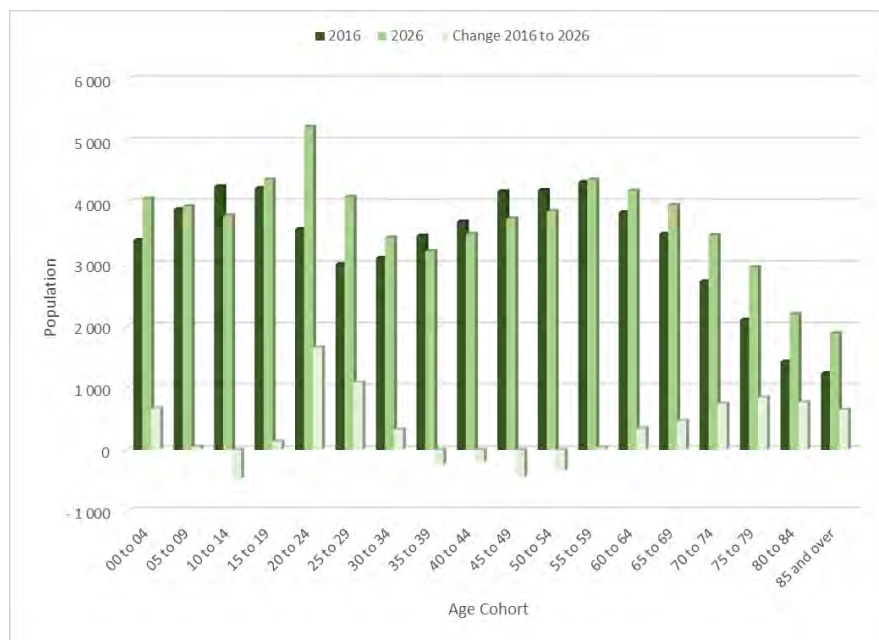


Table 4: Population by Age Group – GSR (ABS, 2017)

LGA	0 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65+	Median Age
Albany	18.6	11.4	22.0	27.4	20.6	43
Broomehill-Tambellup	23.8	8.5	24.0	29.1	14.7	39
Cranbrook	18.1	6.0	24.0	31.1	20.7	46
Denmark	17.3	8.7	17.4	31.6	25.0	49
Gnowangerup	20.2	8.9	26.8	31.9	12.3	40
Jerramungup	20.3	6.4	26.0	32.8	14.4	41
Katanning	20.3	11.3	24.5	26.9	17.2	40
Kent	22.3	6.1	28.6	28.2	14.6	39
Kojonup	21.2	6.8	22.0	29.9	20.0	44
Plantagenet	17.5	9.9	19.9	31.9	20.9	46
Woodanilling	21.2	6.5	24.2	34.6	13.4	43
Western Australia	19.2	12.6	29.4	25.0	14.0	36

Figure 3: Population Change by Age Cohorts for GSR (Source: WA Tomorrow, 2015, Band C)



Income

Median weekly household income for all LG areas in the Great Southern is lower than WA as a whole. This highlights, indicatively, a potentially low ability to pay for discretionary services.

Table 5: Median Weekly Income of Great Southern LG Areas (Source: ABS)

LGA	Median Weekly Household Income
Albany	1,209
Broomehill-Tambellup	1,242
Cranbrook	1,047
Denmark	1,013
Gnowangerup	1,319
Jerramungup	1,284
Katanning	1,205
Kent	1,342
Kojonup	1,303
Plantagenet	1,035
Woodanilling	1,228
WA	1,595

The Great Southern has a significantly higher proportion of low income households than WA as a whole.

Figure 4: Low Income Households as a Percentage of the Population

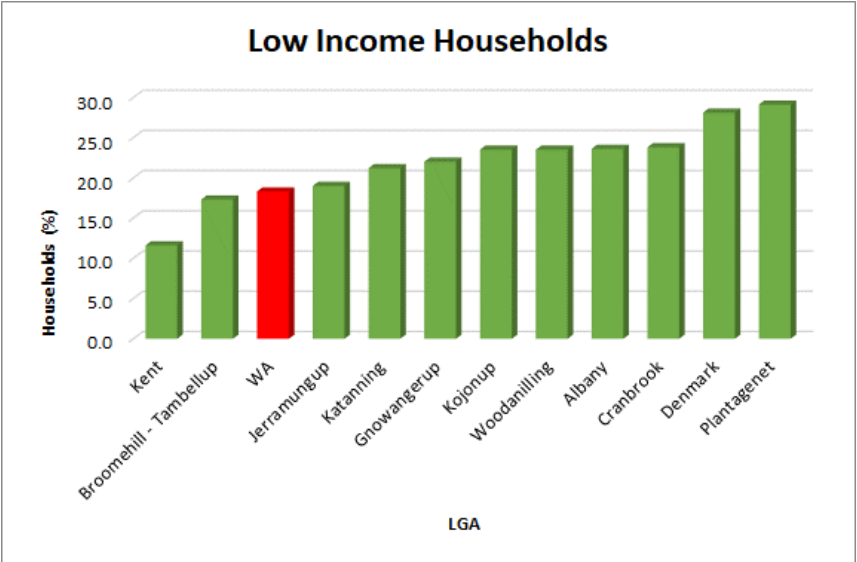
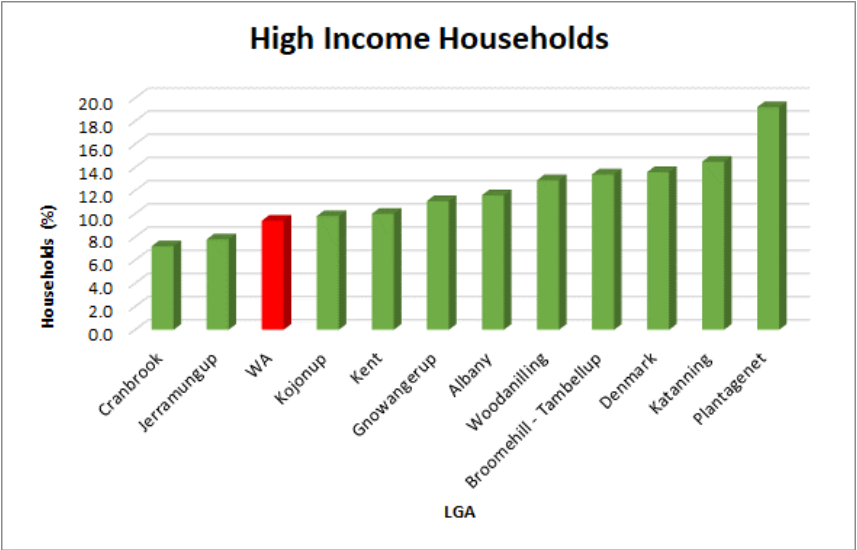


Figure 5: High Income Households as a Percentage of Population (Source: ABS)



The GSR has a higher proportion of high income households than WA as a whole indicating that there is a strong discrepancy between those who have potentially high levels of disposable incomes and those that do

not. This is particularly relevant when considering an individuals or families ability to pay for discretionary services such as those associated with sport, leisure and recreation.

Family Composition

Table 6 identifies the percentages of couples with and without children within the LG's of the Great Southern. In all areas (apart from the Shire of Kent) the region has a lower percentage than the state average for couples with children and a higher number as a percentage of couples without children in all areas than the state average. This further emphasises the ageing demographic and potentially the ability to retain older children within the local areas.

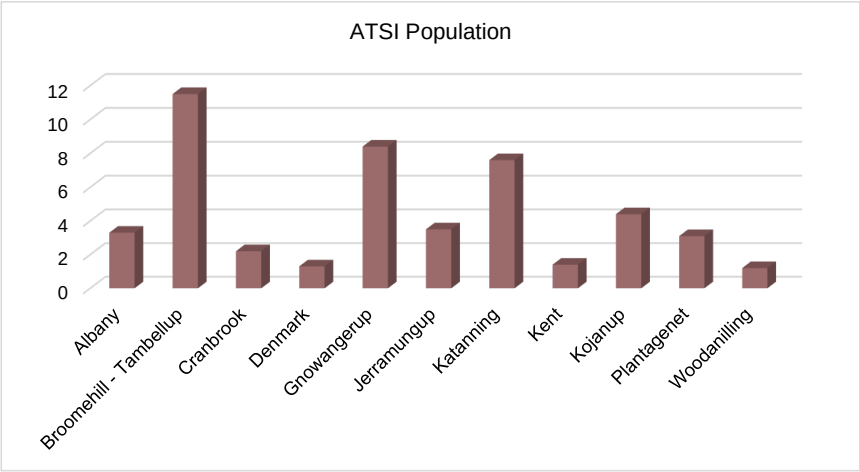
Table 6: Family Composition across the Great Southern (Source: ABS Census)

LGA	Couples with Children	Couples without Children
Albany	38.4	45.3
Broomehill-Tambellup	40.1	43.1
Cranbrook	39.0	53.0
Denmark	35.1	51.1
Gnowangerup	42.2	44.6
Jerramungup	40.7	48.7
Katanning	38.7	43.9
Kent	53.5	40.8
Kojonup	39.2	49.1
Plantagenet	35.3	49.7
Woodanilling	43.0	48.6
WA	45.3	38.5

Culture

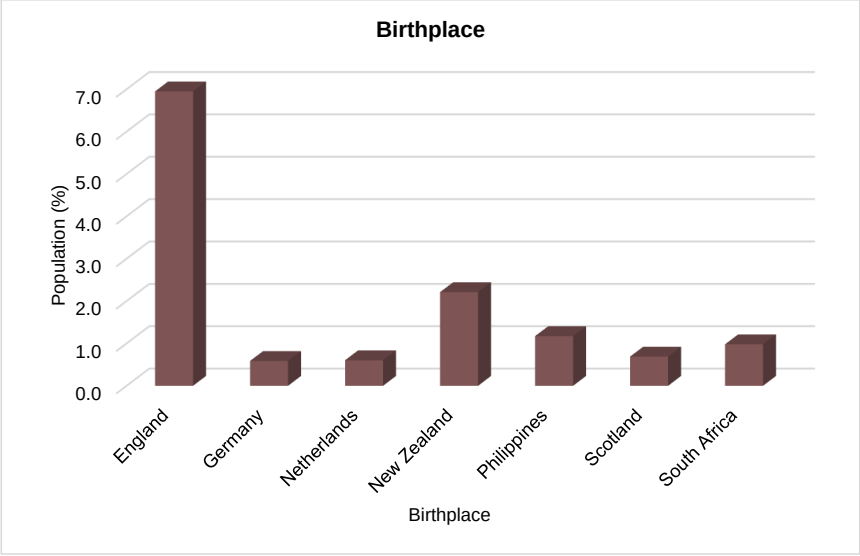
Broomehill – Tambellup has a significant proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (11.5%), followed by Gnowangerup (8.4%) and Katanning (7.6). This compares with an ATSI population for the whole of WA of 3.1%.

Figure 6: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Source: ABS)



The majority (72.8%) of people in the GSR were born in Australia, compared with 60.3% for Western Australia as a whole. Of those born outside Australia, England (6.9%) was the most common birthplace, followed by New Zealand (2.2%), the Philippines (1.2%) and South Africa (1.0%).

Figure 7: Country of Birth (Source: ABS)



Appendix C: Consultation Outputs

The following framework was followed throughout the LG interview process:

1. Overview:
 - a. Strategic Sites
 - b. Alignments
 - c. Issues
 - d. Viability
 - e. Flexibility
 - f. Funding Commitments
2. Sports/Recreational Priorities
 - a. AFL
 - b. Football (soccer)
 - c. Cricket
 - d. Netball
 - e. Basketball
 - f. Hockey
 - g. Rugby League/Touch
 - h. Rugby Union
 - i. Motor Sports: Motocross, speedway, 4WD, Driver training/track, Enduro/Trials/Trails
 - j. Ballistics
 - k. Golf
 - l. Aquatic: Water Polo; Swimming, Masters, Triathlon
 - m. Cycling and trails
 - n. BMX and Mountain Biking
 - o. Tennis
 - p. Bowls
 - q. Equestrian
 - r. Water – coast – Surf Life Saving, Motorised water sports, sailing/boating
 - s. Water – River Environment – Canoes/Accessibility etc.
 - t. Adventure Sport – endurance events/Ropes/Trees etc.
 - u. Fitness/Gym
 - v. Martial Arts
 - w. Gymnastics
 - x. Play/Nature – destination points

- y. Dance
- 3. School agreements and current successes/challenges
- 4. Cross Boundary priorities
 - a. Developmental
 - b. Competition
 - c. Events
 - d. Tourism
 - e. Economic Development
 - f. Cost sharing
- 5. Benchmarking – optimum/ideal models
- 6. Management – preferred models
- 7. Asset Management.

Table 7: LG Consultation Output Summary

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
City of Albany	General: - Key priorities are their strategic plan: Clean, Green, Sense of Community. Current perceptions survey scored the service above the state average. There is a need to maintain and improve. Completion of Centennial Park with the completion of the junior Australian Rules Football node (\$6M investment). - Tennis feasibility study is to be undertaken in partnership with Tennis West to rationalise current infrastructure. - Hockey turf is in need of replacement. - The need for a 50m pool requires investigation. - Collingwood Park (Bayonet Head Complex). - Sport and Recreation plan is not yet completed but audits of all sports have been undertaken and completed. - The futures plan advocates addressing obesity and keeping people active through Active People. Active Places seek to support ongoing maintenance etc. - Active Albany is an overarching program to get people active and is linked to the Public Health Plan. It picks up population groups and is being rolled out 4 times this year. There is the opportunity to embed outdoor adventure with the program. Healthy Albany will undertake the evaluation. - A smart club program is operated and embedded within Active Albany. A holiday program is linked in. - Junior sport is increasing in Albany which is bucking the trend nationally. All juniors are stand-alone associations. Hockey and Netball are the only sports aligned to adults together with the Surf Life Saving Club. It is however not good for clubs as it impacts in succession planning and club development. - There is strong rural family input into cities with a strong volunteer network. There are issues with seniors not having sufficient volunteers. The City alone cannot attack this matter singularly as a far bigger approach is required.	Current and future facility development from a City of Albany perspective can be summarised as: - The continued promotion of Active Albany programs and the need to ensure equality and diversity of opportunity for all. This ideally should be integrated with the investment by the state in complimentary outdoor adventure programs and services. - Maintaining and enhancing the current level and quality of service provision. - Ensuring that there is consistency across all sports in the level of provision and management of infrastructure. - Continuing to develop appropriate standards/ benchmarks which are then adopted and continue to be implemented. - To continue to educate and alter the mindset from separate junior/senior

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- The City has a fantastic tourism approach and well-developed alliance with Shires of Plantagenet, Denmark and City of Albany. - There is currently no equine in the sports plan and no recognised BMX activity in Albany. - Cycling is focused on mountain biking and Over 50's. Orienteering and triathlon are also active. - Equine – very popular with high performance athletes. An indoor arena exists on Robinson which is the only covered indoor arena in the region – a number of clubs are based there. Riding for the Disabled (King River) is provided. - Centennial Park meets the sporting needs in all but Tennis and Hockey (who want a second turf to service a membership of 700-800). Lighting is the next big-ticket item to ensure the site is used more intensively. School agreements: - There is good support from schools and they have good models in place. - Have used schools with positive results – St Josephs with junior football. There is an opportunity for clubs to partner with schools to deliver sport. Opportunities to work in partnership: - Denmark and Plantagenet partnership is good and there should be other opportunities explored to work together. Benchmarking: - Main comparative benchmark LG's are Esperance, Bunbury, Geraldton and Busselton. - The fee structure for Centennial Park came from Melbourne – Fields are booked and coordinated through the City. It all links to maintenance. Associations collect money for core fees. Sports manages sport. Issues: - Governance has improved and relationships are building with the City. There is still some work to do to improve further.	provision to an integrated service delivery model to develop sustainable clubs. - Foster and develop alliances and partnerships with neighbouring LG's. - Continue to enhance and improve asset management practices and particularly train and develop clubs understanding of their obligations. - The primary development focus of the City will continue to be on rationalisation and shared infrastructure development with a particular focus on: - o Centennial Park completion and its ongoing management. - o Collingwood Park – to master plan and consolidate sporting activities. - o The future evolution and long-term viability of hockey and tennis. - To evolve current asset management practices and

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	Management agreements: - Preferred multi-sport, multi-functional summer and winter use with seasonal sports combined. License agreements for the season with MOU. There needs to be consistency and the City want control over the management and require control over the asset. Asset Management: - There is a 1/3rd 2/3rd split with the clubs – there is a push for user pays as much as possible. - Collingwood and Centennial Park are the main assets under the control of the City. - All leased clubs are not on the asset register as all responsibilities are leased out. The City is now trying to get everyone on the same terms. - Centennial Park is unique with 90% of sports within one complex/area. This has allowed the City to move away from the leasing model. - The City have used the 1/3rd 2/3rd model from the Town of Cambridge for facility contributions from clubs/City. - Floodlighting – all have been modelled and upgraded. The City have increased the fee to cover for increased energy costs but not for infrastructure. - A report to council is provided each year with asset plans updated annually – renewal is based on the long-term plan. Terrain is also valued. The levels of service are based on community service outputs. Licenses still need to be put in place for the stadium. Currently senior football (soccer) and cricket are holding off on signing the licenses but it is expected to be resolved. Multiple asset classes are provided in one space. Categories follow the DSR classification and there are two levels for the sporting infrastructure – Centennial Park (Regional) and Collingwood Park (Local). - It is expected that all asset owners take control and understand the whole of life costs. Training is being provided to ensure this is implemented. - There will not be too much growth in the recreation space with priorities identified as Little Athletics (knock down and rebuild) and tennis (although the City has no ownership over any facility – more of a strategic role).	provide opportunities for other partner LG's to benefit from sharing of best practice and standardising an approach. - Consider the provision of a regional 'one-stop-shop' to assist and promote the development of good business systems and processes across GSRLG's. - Those sporting facilities which are not within the control of the City will require ongoing facilitation support to ensure their long-term viability is maintained. - The funding component relating to asset apportionment will requiring ongoing involvement with the clubs to re-enforce obligations and a changing of current mindsets. - To investigate the opportunity to share resources between LG for contractor services to reduce costs and increase capacity for the overall

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Funding for clubs and getting funding for clubs is the City's strategic role as facilitator. City would seek to license and control. Parks Management: - Expectations of the public are getting higher and higher. - Every sporting field is maintained by the City in Albany. This has become a higher profile in recent years particularly with the development of Centennial Park. A booking officer and club development officer position has changed relationships and there is now more engagement. - Focus for the City is spraying, mowing, fertilising, roads, fencing etc. - The main issue is use with the new development which has been a challenge to accommodate user groups and for them to accept a different way of working. - Sports are met every Friday to go through issues (both winter and summer sports). - The City help out other LG's where there are issues in getting contractors in to do the work (Denmark and Plantagenet). There is now a push for the City to liaise with the shires. - Issues to manage on an ongoing basis: clubs will never get the fields back; volunteers are getting harder to find although the clubs are happy with the approach of the City. Turf is a huge upkeep but the City is committed to working across boundary to assist other shires (this however will necessitate the purchase of additional machinery). - Sharing knowledge and experience with all LG areas is important and needs to be formalised. - There needs to be consistent messaging across SSA's and LG's. Land Use Planning: - The Local Planning Strategy is in the process of being prepared. Population projections and demographic implications have had to be amended following the publication of the 2016 census data which has reduced the City's resident population by over 1,000.	benefit of the Great Southern. - Consideration should be given to the development of an integrated regional events strategy in partnership with other GSRLG's. - The continued evolution and development of the City's sport and recreation plan should incorporate a strong alignment to influencing a Developer Contributions Plan to provide greater certainty of investment. - The City as the main population centre within the Great Southern has the potential to lead and support other LG's across tourism, economic development, business and operational practices.

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- McKail and Bayonet Head are the major growth areas where new infrastructure potentially will be required at a local level. - Liveable Neighbourhoods cannot be applied to Albany. The PLA WA guidelines have been used to benchmark and the City is looking more actively at shared use school provision. - 2 main considerations are to protect Collingwood Park as a district facility and co-locate other infrastructure wherever possible. - There is currently no DCP for community infrastructure and there is a need to know where and what should be undertaken. Currently a per lot contribution is used. - There is a need to start costing the facilities. - In regional areas there is great difficulty due to the slow rate of development. Population growth throughout Albany is slow but steady. - Economic assessments undertaken indicate a number of economic development growth opportunities related to health, tourism, education and agriculture. - Diversity will attract economic growth but is unlikely to happen. The exportation of material from Albany Port would have been a driver but with the loss of the iron ore project, this has resulted in a lost opportunity. - Key considerations: growth in holiday accommodation and 17% vacancy in rentals. There is a need now to focus on activity centres and consolidate around these.	
Shire of Broomehill-Tambellup:	General: - Consider that Katanning is the shires regional centre for sport. - The loss of a football team due to population downturn is an issue which is unlikely to be resolved. Sports however are fairly resilient. - Netball is not played in the shire and Basketball has shifted to Katanning. - Tennis has dwindled in both towns.	Current and future facility development from a Shire of Broomehill-Tambellup perspective can be summarised as: - The lack of a club development officer has impacted upon the shires capability and capacity to undertake effective support

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- The shire is missing the sports development officer, following the lack of success in securing funding. There is a lack of capability and capacity to undertake that role currently. - The nature of volunteering has changed. Succession planning is not big but clubs are relatively strong. Tambellup has established a management committee for the new sports facility based on that existing at Broomehill which has worked relatively well. Hockey, cricket, bowls, junior football and tennis are the key sports. - Building is the shires responsibility as is the maintenance of the oval. - Golf course is operated independently. - Sinking funds are required of the recent funding agreement. - Broomehill is financially sound and Tambellup is starting with a cash injection. Both towns pay a lease fee and operate a separate replacement fund. - The relationship with other LG's has improved with alliancing. This however hasn't been considered outside of funding. VROC has proved successful with sharing of Building and Environmental Officers. It doesn't however extend into operating infrastructure. - Shire is not looking at significant further investment – there are no national parks or significant trails. They do not have any significant tourism points although the shire is involved in Hidden Treasures. - Motocross in Cranbrook will offset future need for off-road activities. - Caravan Park – shire has identified bowls club as a potential option as a caravan park. The idea has been floating for a number of years as it is a good building which can be converted at a low cost. Site is flat and large – there is a need for showers and toilets. - There are no emerging themes although future focus is likely to be on sustainability. - o How to retain residents. - o Grant application for housing – farm workers housing and itinerant workers. The option for dual tourism/farm worker dwellings is being considered. - o Without infrastructure the shire will continue to decline in numbers.	for clubs. This potentially leaves the shire at high risk following recent investment in Tambellup. Support will be needed to ensure that effective governance and appropriate sinking funds are committed to sustaining the facility. - Whilst it is considered that clubs are relatively strong, the management committee for the new sports facility will need direction. - The shire has found value in VROC with the sharing of Building and Environmental Officers. This could be extended further to incorporate community and club development support and in addition a collective approach to asset management. - It is recognised that good quality infrastructure is required to address the decline in numbers. Sporting infrastructure is critical for providing an opportunity for people to come together and

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- o 6 independent living units (5 out of 6 are now occupied) – likely to be a continuing requirement with HACC funding in part the senior's aspect. - Sporting infrastructure is critical for providing an opportunity for people to come together. - The shire would like to have come-and-try sessions for all sports and provide opportunities to access either Katanning or Albany. The shire however hasn't considered demand as part of the community strategy. - Walk trails within the township are important, but there are greater needs than expanding this further. - There is an issue with SSA's not stepping up to the mark in servicing regional areas. - Funding commitments are limited to routine maintenance. Sports: - AFL: juniors in Tambellup (Auskick). Sport is in recess. It is problematic as there are three associations locally. Associations are not aligned with other sports. - Cricket – both towns have senior cricket operating in the Central Great Southern. - Hockey is very strong with men's, women's and juniors in both towns. Putting a turf into an association changes the community dynamics and this should be considered carefully before investing. - Golf – 2 clubs but not many women playing. They are actively seeking new members and increased use. - Tennis – currently going backwards. - Bowls – strong and active. - Equine – mainly undertaken on farms. - Gym – currently do not have significant space. Could be considered on a cost recovery basis. Access to Katanning provides the option to use infrastructure. - Football (soccer), netball, basketball, motorsports, ballistics.	therefore the value of investing in volunteer support and effective governance models is critical. - As with other LG's the shire has raised concerns with SSA's not stepping up to the mark in servicing regional areas. - The lack of a developed asset management process will place the shire at risk given the extent of infrastructure currently provided across the two towns. The need to put money aside for replacement and/or redevelopment (in addition to routine maintenance) is important and should be considered as part of future budget planning. - The loss of AFL is problematic and is likely to impact on the ability for residents to gain access to sporting competition. The role that sport plays in the community is for both social engagement and

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Water sports – the Gordon River allows canoe access and provides opportunities but is not promoted. - Cycling – difficult to know demand due to lack of availability. - Population is insufficient to justify investment in a skate park. Schools: - Have been reluctant to allow access to facilities after hours. Cross Boundary Opportunities: - Partnership with housing to be expanded. - Would always participate if invited and are engaged with tourism opportunities. - VROC could pursue the club/community development officer path. - The shire can piggyback but cannot lead. - Potential to align events across partners. - A standardised community perceptions survey is being developed across the 4 VROC councils. Benchmarking: - It would be useful to have standardised services across LG's. Cranbrook and Gnowangerup are considered to be the best comparators. Asset Management: - Currently in place for plant and equipment. They undertake it on behalf of the clubs, but this may change with the new pavilion. - There is a requirement to put money aside for rejuvenation.	mental/physical health and wellbeing.
Shire of Cranbrook	General:	Current and future facility development from a Shire of Cranbrook perspective can be summarised as:

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- The shire has invested considerable resources in the past 10 years at Frederick Street in Cranbrook. This has included change rooms and pavilion, resurfacing of courts (2012) and the bowling green is now 7 years old. - There has been a lot of fundraising but the facility has struggled with finances and members. The club maintain control. - The facility can cater for 150 people with a bar, commercial kitchen, meeting room, creche etc. - The oval is subject to a storm water harvesting project. - The Frankland River Country Club is in a central location with a new bowling green, oval and synthetic cricket wicket. The shire would like to see a redevelopment of the country club to create a larger pavilion (identified in the strategic plan). It is reasonably financial. - Tenterden only has a tennis club. Investment made in the clubhouse 2 years ago but the need to improve ablutions has been identified. It is managed by the tennis club and has strong junior membership. - Motocross is the main strategic project – a regional facility for the Great Southern. They are on the intercross series and need to secure a national event. Feasibility study undertaken by Trailbike Australia was completed in 2015. Seen as a major tourism driver. - Stirling Ranges/Wildflowers/Wineries attract caravanners but there is a need to have something that holds people in Cranbrook. - Sports are very basic in the town with darts, cricket and netball being the most popular. - Water ski clubs have been visiting Lake Poorrarecup this year as it is a cheap resource for Perth Clubs (only camping fees are charged). - Airstrip in Cranbrook could potentially be used for hot air balloons. - Fantastic uptake of Kidsport in the town. - There is a rates reserve account with 10% of all early payments going into a community facilities fund. Frankland River has \$200k currently in the account.	- Motocross is the main strategic project – a Centre for the Great Southern. This is strongly supported by a number of partner LG's in the Great Southern and therefore is a priority across the regional area. - The Frankland Country Club is ageing and need of investment. In order to fulfil the requirement of the shires strategic plan a masterplan for the site should be developed to identify a staged implementation of a replacement country club to create a larger pavilion and relate functionally to all surrounding sport and recreational infrastructure. - There is a need to continue the investment (and potential expansion) of Kidsport which has provided a significant contribution to enable low income families to access sporting opportunities. - As with the Shire of Plantagenet VROC is considered to be an important cross boundary

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- An ageing demographic coupled with the loss of year 7's two years ago has created further problems. Whilst City people have moved down, they tend to be less heavily involved in volunteering. - The strategic community plan indicates a push on passive recreation, nature play and exercise equipment. - Seniors housing is in demand to retain the community in place. Alignments: - Part of VROC which is considered to be an important cross boundary group. - Predominantly head down to Albany for sports (also Mount Barker). - Shire have a club development officer in conjunction with Plantagenet which takes the workload off the shire officers. They would wish to see the partnership continue. - Tourism – part of Hidden Treasures and nature based promotions. There is a need to focus on overnight visitor stays. - Economic – wine industry needs to grow in tandem with Margaret River. Issues: - Rationalisation of all sports has been a big issue. In Cranbrook a number of sporting clubs have been lost and consequently there has been a loss of social infrastructure. - People will not travel to Cranbrook to play. Associations are based principally in Albany or Katanning. - Getting juniors involved. - It is a socio-economically challenged shire. - Volunteering – the key challenge and particularly succession planning. - Strategic planning and the lack of a long-term vision. - Changing culture – the way people think and act needs to be more like a business. Focus needs to be on good governance, strategic planning and grants (facilitated by the club development officer).	group with the potential to expand beyond its current role. - The value of the close proximity of the Stirling Ranges; presence of unique wildflowers and proximity of wineries provides the opportunity to attract people to Cranbrook. The use of sporting infrastructure to support these events and provide broader social engagement opportunities should not be underestimated. - The shire value the input and involvement of the shared club development officer which offsets the lack of resources available to support social, recreational and sporting infrastructure. It is important to retain this capability but with a more broader community focus. - As part of Hidden Treasures and nature based promotions there may be opportunities to also link these more effectively with the use of

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Fees for clubs are high. - Travel costs are an issue and there is no shire funded grant program. - All sports operate at different times and different nights. - Drugs – clubs have however been very proactive with addressing mental health issues. Sports: - Cricket – Frankland River Cricket Club is vibrant with good numbers. None at Cranbrook due to lack of numbers. - AFL – no Auskick this year due to numbers. Seniors travel to Mount Barker. Generally just Auskick in Cranbrook. - Netball – strong club with 5 to 6 teams which play in the Albany Association (competition in Albany but train in Cranbrook). - Basketball play in Mount Barker and there is provision to shoot hoops in Cranbrook. - Hockey – none locally as they travel to Kojonup or Mount Barker. - Golf – one active golf club but also provision at Frankland River. - No football (soccer), ballistics, water sports. - Aquatics – access to Albany is main option although Mount Barker provides more localised learn to swim. Water play is to be provided at the oval. Master planning is to be undertaken within the next financial year. - Cycling and trails – no formal groups but have looked to develop heritage trails within the shire. - Mountain biking – opportunities within the motocross site. There is no BMX. - Teenage/Youth activity – always pressure but no real issues. Frederick Square needs to be more youth friendly. Skate parks (2) need upgrading over time. - Tennis – strong in Tenterden, social in Frankland River and pennants in Cranbrook. - Bowls – Cranbrook and Frankland River but subject to membership fluctuations.	club based infrastructure to increase viability. - Volunteering, as with other regional LG's is a key challenge and in particular, succession planning. This could be improved with more effective coordination between sports and recreational groups. - Drugs, mental health and general wellbeing has been identified as a critical issue which clubs have sought to address. This could be integrated with more effective mental health and wellbeing initiatives undertaken by the shire in partnership with state government. - Another similar theme to other LG's is the changing culture relating to good governance, strategic planning and attracting grant assistance. There is now a need for clubs to reconsider their current structure and embrace their role more effectively as a social hub for the wider shire community with sport and recreation being used

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Equine – mainly focused at Mount Barker. - Adventure Sports – there is potential to investigate further in relation to natural resources. - Gym – Frankland River have expressed an interest for a gym. - Gymnastics is focused at Mount Barker. Shire provides money to upskill residents on coaching. There are fitness instructors in town which utilise shire hall and studios at Frankland River. Asset Management: - Cranbrook – Well advanced and structures have been put in place. Lease with building maintenance responsibility. - Bowling Club – contribute to replacement cost of green. - Golf Club are very proactive. - All structural aspects reside with the shire, including maintenance of the oval, playground and skate parks. - Frankland River – Shire manage oval and courts. Club own the building. The golf club has stopped and the building is in a very poor state. - Tenterden is a shire reserve and facilities will therefore be managed and maintained by the shire. - Viability is mixed due to culture of clubs. Shared Use Agreements – Schools: - Excellent and proactive relationship with Cranbrook Primary School. Cranbrook is a central hub for inter-school carnivals. - The shire has liaised closely with schools to get children more physically active. Funding Commitments: - Frankland River – but there is a need to develop a steering committee to drive the project. Oval is currently being re-done.	as the vehicle to support and retain residents locally.

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Tenterden is to receive funding for a stage 2 development. - Tender due to be released in July 2017 for motocross first aid, scrutineering and covered start area. The construction of the track with basic fencing of block and safety around track has been completed. Irrigation of track is currently being looked at. Stage 2 will involve the development of a pavilion/kitchen/car park and stage 3 improved track fencing and camping area to provide for wider use. Benchmarking: - None – the shire is very proactive for its size. - Very proactive community who are seen as the main drivers of any infrastructure development.	
Shire of Denmark	General: - The strategic community plan is currently in development with environment, sport, recreation and culture identified as high investment priorities. This includes maximising natural environmental opportunities (trails; mountain bike events; improved green space etc.). - There is a high number of aged people and primary school entrants. Alignments: - The alliance with Plantagenet and City of Albany is the most important. A tourism focus with diversification opportunities. - Strong working relationships have been developed with state government departments. - Denmark Arts and Tourism has been effective as has the relationship with Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Attractions in respect of trails. Issues: - Green space at McLean Park – competing for time and space. One facility with lights effectively managed is required. - Football (soccer) has grown and is the largest junior participation sport which requires space to play.	Current and future facility development from a Shire of Denmark perspective can be summarised as: - The environment, sport, recreation and culture is consistently identified as high investment priorities for the shire. It is therefore important that a strategic approach to investment is maintained which appropriately controls expenditure in line with available budgets and return on investment. - Projects which need to be prioritised include: - o Development of green space at McLean

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- The recreation centre space is a serious concern – used heavily after 3pm and by high school and other schools. - There is a need for another green field in the shire which is well located being central to the main administrative town of Denmark. A sporting hub and not a satellite site. - There are two active groups DACCI for swimming provision and gymnastics who are seeking a stand-alone gymnastics facility. - Volunteer support is a weakness for every club. There is a need to train and develop volunteer capability but this takes time. There is a concern that some club positions are now paid. The club development officer will assist but if funding is pulled shire would have to consider taking the position on in-house. School agreements: - There is an agreement with the high school for after-hours use, but there are only basic facilities on site. Agreement is in place until 2021 but Education Department have no control and there is a real threat to the loss of green space. Funding commitments: - \$500-600k to go into existing oval adjacent to recreation centre. - A second oval is the next priority. - A commitment to redevelop the Surf Life Saving club has been given to invest \$3M to \$4M over the next 2-4 years. - A gym is incorporated within the shires long term financial plan. - Gymnastics investment may be considered through the potential re-use of an existing building. - The shire does not have sufficient capital reserves to invest. Groups do not have the available financial resources either. Sports: - AFL is very strong in town – weakness is two separate clubs (juniors and seniors) which has been a divide. They could operate under one banner. The junior club is strong with good membership numbers. The oval is for community use and not purely for football.	Park as the main sporting hub with appropriate lighting and effectively managed. - o The development of a subsidiary green field centrally located as a sporting hub to offset the demand at McLean Oval for football (soccer) and junior cricket. This ideally should be at the High School through an extended shared use agreement. - o The considered development of an outdoor pool having regard to current and future financial limitations. - o Further extensions to Denmark Recreation Centre to enhance gym and storage infrastructure should be considered. - o Trails and cycleways (including mountain biking) have strong

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	Drainage of the oval is shot and needs immediate upgrading. There is a danger the shire will not have an oval for 12 months in order to address this issue. - Football (soccer) – the highest growth sport with a strong and viable junior base. There are 3 x women's senior teams and 1 x men's. They have games on the eastern side of the oval but play mainly in Albany. Would require enhanced changing facilities to provide for both home and away teams. - Cricket – A growing senior club with 2 senior teams and juniors up to 14. There is a drop off around the 15-16 age range and in particular young adult. They tend to migrate back to town from the age of 40+. The agricultural college provide team members but they leave after 3 years. Facilities are poor. There are 2 nets at McLean Oval but poor hard wickets and not suitable from a health and safety perspective. The long-term vision is for a turf wicket on the second oval. - Netball – a strong junior set-up and senior competition. They play in the Albany competition. There is a senior comp of 14 teams in Denmark. The future is potentially to develop an additional court. - Basketball – programming space is an issue but use is still strong. There is potential for a basketball extension at the high school, 200 senior members and 300 juniors. - Hockey – no club but people play in Albany. Occasional indoor hockey but no real interest in further development. - Touch rugby – have a touch group which operate in the summer for social/fitness purposes. No rugby league. - Rugby union – previously had a club but in recess. Potential to participate in 7's. - Motorsports – there are no formalised tracks and no issues with unauthorised off-road activity. - Ballistics – pistol (quite active and have received grants for infrastructure) and clay target (small but have requested a skeet throw) clubs. - Golf – well catered for with grass greens based at the country club – it is managed independently and does not call on shire resources. The club appears to be operating successfully with a strong ladies' membership.	tourism potential and investment will need to be set aside to implement a strategic trails plan in conjunction with regional partners. - The alliance with Plantagenet and City of Albany is the most important. The current tourism focus should ultimately be expanded and diversified to incorporate shared learning and understanding of facility provision, asset management, events, performance management and project implementation. - As with many LG's the Shire of Denmark is experiencing difficulties with volunteerism and the lack of capacity within the community. A program to train and develop volunteer capability shared across GSRLG's could provide an effective utilisation of limited resources. - A consistent approach to integrating seniors and

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Aquatic – Greens Pool is the main focus. There is no indoor or outdoor facility, but this is on the radar all of the time. Albany aquatic centre is used by the Denmark swimmers. The local hydro pool closed down due to cost and legislation obligations. - Cycle and trails - A huge issue and demand – could also include mountain biking. Trail from Ocean Beach to Lights Beach to be developed – potential major tourism investment for the cashed-up demographic. There are currently no BMX or pump tracks – this could be developed as part of an integrated youth precinct. - Tennis – operate from the country club and are strong. There are 8 synthetic courts with no floodlighting in Denmark and satellite clubs elsewhere. Floodlighting is required at the main club site. - Bowls have 2 synthetic greens and have been well serviced. The riverside club also provides for canoeing, classic boat, kayaking and dragon boating. A good example of a new multi-functional facility which has been very popular and marketed well. Low cost alcohol has increased membership. - Equine – equestrian centre houses Riding for the Disabled, equestrian club and other users. A master plan has been undertaken for the site which is leased and subject to an MOU with the club. It is a very good space in good condition and well-resourced. - Watersports – There is Denmark Yacht Club, Boating and Angling Club and Surf Life Saving Club. There is a working group looking at a new facility with a strong focus. Currently undertaking coastal research on the impact of climate change and potential implication of the repositioning of the Surf Life Saving Club. Ideally would combine uses into one building. - The shire is looking to develop a water trail. The second phase is in place now for a waterfront development. There is no access to the ocean but canoeing is really good. - Adventure Sports – Monkey Rock climbing facility and Whaleback Trail. There is huge scope for mountain biking and has potential to hold an Anaconda event (easy to develop an adventure race based on current tracks and trails). - Fitness/Gym – a fully operational 24 hour gym exists at the recreation centre. There could always be more space but group fitness is well catered for – potential opportunity to develop a sprung floor. Court space is used for classes.	junior club development activities should be pursued across all GSRLG's. - The equestrian centre Master Plan requires considered implementation with regard to equine activities being provided in Mount Barker, Albany and Kojonup. Ideally all sites have the potential to develop a regional tourism and events service offer that focuses on the horse industry. This could also be combined with other sporting, trails and food/wine events. - The development of youth activities (including the relocation of the skate park in a centralised area with integrated youth activities and a pump track) should be underpinned by a youth strategy. The Shire of Denmark is experiencing similar issues to other GS LG's in having to provide for an ageing population whilst addressing the previous lack of investment in youth. This twin tracked

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Martial arts are in recess having focused on private enterprise. - Gymnastics is more of a private enterprise. It is run by one person and concerns have been raised over the need for the shire to support a commercial operation. A delineation is required between the commercial venture and council obligations. - Nature Play – a good local provision is located near the hospital. - The skate park needs to be relocated in a centralised area with integrated youth activities – potentially integrated with a pump track. - Dance – operated by private enterprise. School agreements: - Doesn't currently work that well with the High School – oval works as a training facility but in need of investment. The potential loss of the oval is a massive threat as it caters for football (soccer) and junior cricket and offsets the demand for McLean Oval. Cross Boundary priorities: - Potential use of cross boundary staff – City of Albany is gaining knowledge from new development and advisors and is upskilling staff. - Competitions are run in Albany which is a concern as all decision making is focused on the City. Albany teams are generally too strong. Associations need to provide leadership and delegation of talent. - The competition does however push the shire to enhance its facilities. - Events – focus on tastes (food and wine), arts and Festival of the Voice. There is the opportunity to look at sport and recreation events in the future. - There is a need to set up a marketing brand for the Great Southern together with an integrated calendar of events with satellite sites in Denmark. Benchmarking: - Centre is registered with Centre of Economic Resource Management (CERM). Shire of Murray is nearest shire benchmark although the Shire of Denmark doesn't have the level of population growth. Dardanup and Margaret River are also appropriate benchmarks.	approach will require innovative practices to be developed. - The development of multi-use facilities and multi-functional activities at one site should be targeted at McLean Park. The shire should seek to facilitate the adoption of an effective governance structure and communications. - The lack of asset management systems and processes puts the shire in a high-risk category relative to the sport and recreation assets they maintain. All infrastructure is in need of maintenance investment and planned replacement. It is unlikely that this could be achieved without adopting a phased investment process. This should be developed in conjunction with advice and best practice learning from partner GSRLG's.

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	Management Models: - Would prefer to develop a model based on multi-use facilities and multi-functional activities with one club/sporting organisation responsible for management. This would be dependent on the maturity of the sporting clubs. Asset Management: - None is in place at present and the shire is working through the process to provide a scope of works on what needs to be done.	
Shire of Gnowangerup	General: - The shire has 3 sporting complexes within its boundary: - o Ongerup lost its football a few years ago and is very rarely used. - o Borden Pavilion which was built as a music venue with bowling and tennis and has recently lost its football. - o Gnowangerup which has recently received significant levels of investment. - Each town has a unique community and used to be very competitive. - Money is obtained through the cropping program (originally a community program but sport took it over)— Borden and Gnowangerup have excellent resources but would not be sustainable without the program. \$100k from crops went into the recent swimming pool development. No plan is in place if it were to fail or to be re-diverted to broader community requirements but people are averse to change. - Old agricultural land was used which is to be handed over under native title (Land and Sea Council obligations). - All complexes have a strategic plan and are putting money aside to manage replacement of assets. The shire provides an operational subsidy (17% to Gnowangerup due to its size and 100% to Borden). - If the council can't pay this would be an issue – a population of 1,200 which is shrinking cannot support the level of infrastructure developed.	Current and future facility development from a Shire of Gnowangerup perspective can be summarised as: - Asset management and the risk associated with maintaining the level of current infrastructure serving a relatively small population base. - Rationalisation, multi-functional use and increased capability of infrastructure to service more broader community needs. This needs to be considered in conjunction with rationalising infrastructure within all towns and potential consolidation on one site ultimately. - Governance and volunteer management. The gradual

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- New people coming in are generally Philippine's who stay for 2 years and have limited interest in traditional sport. - Currently no succession planning. This is a high risk when generations change. People are now not wanting to commit and as a result there has been a loss of sports. Kidsport has helped but assistance is required for travel (fuel). - It is not sustainable to have 3 of everything. Bowling Clubs have however raised money to replace their current surface and won't move to the sporting complex which potentially creates issues for long term viability. - They have a 24 hour gym with swipe card access in Gnowangerup. - Swimming pool was a controversial project as initially it was proposed to be larger, but would not have attracted government funding. It also involved the relocation from the old pool (heritage) site on the advice of DLGSC. It has however been a success. Sharing of change rooms has been a success due to seasonality of use. It is however only open 6 days a week due to inability to provide a life guard during the season. - The centre has a full-time manager – 15 hours backed up with the Club Development Officer position. There was difficulty with attracting the right calibre of person to undertake the job on a 6-month contract – this is an issue moving forward as the Club Development post has ceased. - There is a need to incentivise to get people to take part and attend facilities. Sports: - Hockey and Tennis in Gnowangerup is very strong. - Gym = 60m² at Gnowangerup and has been a success. - AFL: Gnowangerup is reasonably successful with good numbers for a reserves, juniors and senior teams. Ongerup Football Association compete with other shires – 5 teams in the Association. - Netball: Gnowangerup has 3 grades; no teams elsewhere and mainly travel to Albany to compete.	loss of population and its transient nature which impacts on the commitment to volunteering needs to be addressed. - Alternative sources of funding need to be identified to that of the cropping program. This will continue to be high risk should the crops fail or an alternative approach is taken to investment of broader cultural activities. - Sharing of resources and increased commitments to alliances and partnerships with neighbouring LG's needs to be explored further. - The staffing and ability to attract adequately qualified and committed personnel to manage and operate facilities. - The loss of clubs and consistent competitive infrastructure. - The primary development focus will continue to be on:

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Basketball: men's and ladies' travel to Jerramungup but seeking to set up a team in Gnowangerup. - Hockey: strong ladies and juniors - Ballistics at Gnowangerup (Pistol Club) but no strong involvement with council. - Golf: Borden is privately run and Gnowangerup is located near the Ag School with sand greens. Numbers have dwindled. - Aquatic: variety of programs from synchro to morning swimming, life saver training etc. Looking to re-form the swimming club and focus on disability/rehabilitation. There is a need to work the asset more. - Need to look at coordinating events program. - Cycling and trails: there is a need to invest in developing a walk throughout the town site of Gnowangerup for individuals/families. This is a priority to be addressed. - BMX/Biking: no skate park now as it was removed. Council is not supportive. - Tennis: relatively strong in Gnowangerup with junior development but social in Borden and Ongerup. - Bowls: three clubs with Gnowangerup winning state club of the year – struggling with numbers. - No football (soccer), cricket (folded 6 years ago following relocation of pitch), touch, motorised sports, equine, water based activities. - Fitness, gym, dance, yoga etc. are provided through hire of halls if a local person is prepared to facilitate. LG Partnerships: - Something that could be undertaken more effectively. - No support has been given to the pool and there is no/limited sharing of resources across boundaries. - There is a need to look at workshop and Club Development Officer sharing.	- o Facilitating the improvement to governance structures and long-term viability of clubs. - o Management of assets in a sustainable manner with regard to the limited and reducing rate base and available budgets. - o Investment in passive recreational opportunities including trails within and servicing town sites. - o Keeping people in the area through non-sport and recreation initiatives linked to housing, tourism and economic development opportunities. - There will be an ongoing requirement for clubs and associations within Gnowangerup to receive support and advice from neighbouring associations if the use of sporting

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Hidden Treasures is the only tourism alliance. Strategically: - Strategic Community Plan consultation identifies a need to retain what the shire has – inclusion and unity is strong as is skill sharing. - Natural resources aligned to tourism is critical. - Economic development – a need to keep local businesses in the shire. Keep people living in the area. Create vibrancy and increase passive recreation. School Agreements: - Not aware of any. School uses the sporting oval. Benchmarking: - Not undertaken against other LG's. Club Management models: - Voluntarily run and operated – pitfalls are sustainability and reliant on a very small community group. Issues: - Dealing with committees can often be difficult. - Competition between towns has caused problems and a relative high level of provision. - Rate of suicide is an issue – no sport = no community interaction. Asset Management: - Day to day maintenance is the responsibility of clubs through agreement. No plans are in place for renewals. - Starting process of renewing and reviewing leases for all clubs now. - Rationalisation and diversification will need to be considered as there is a real concern that the shire could not afford to take on responsibility of managing current infrastructure.	infrastructure is to be maximised. This will include the extension of aquatic infrastructure use (potentially a swimming club), diversity of sporting use on the synthetic turf and greater social activities focused on the sporting precinct site. Over time this should also include the incorporation of other uses such as bowls to offset ongoing servicing costs.

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Management of the pool is likely to cost in the region of \$250,000 to run and there will be a need to look at a different model in future.	
Shire of Jerramungup	General: - Asset management is the major concern and how this is dealt with through the planning process. - A motocross track has recently been established on the boundary with Gnowangerup and there is CSRFF application to provide \$750k funding to upgrade sporting provision at Boxwood Sporting Complex. - Bremer Bay has recently had investment in synthetic bowling and major refurbishments recently at Jerramungup. - Jerramungup needs a new hot water system. The entertainment centre provides a 2-court basketball facility although the lines don't meet requirements. - There is a very strong sporting community. If the facilities receive funding it will provide them with 20 years life expectancy. - 1/3rd is provided by the shire for maintenance. Department of Education Shared use: - Issue with school pool which is likely to come to the end of its life - \$2.2M is required to make good and DoE have indicated they are likely to close the facility. The shire however will not let it shut and are currently preparing paperwork for funding. Looking at a potential cropping program. The shire currently contributes \$70k annually to its operation. Pool is used by people from a 120km radius. Governance: - Clubs are generally good with constitutions and plans in place. - Volunteers are the biggest struggle. - Golf clubs are generally operated independently on a membership basis with the shire contributing to mowing and maintenance. - There has been a lack of attention and capacity to deal with the development of clubs.	Current and future facility development from a Shire of Jerramungup perspective can be summarised as: - The lack of asset management systems and processes is a high risk for the shire. This will need to be addressed to ensure effective annual and long-term budgeting. - There will be a need to establish a sound process and investment program. - Volunteer management support and facilitation will be needed as an ongoing requirement to sustain viable club infrastructure. - The issue associated with the pool will need to be resolved as a matter of urgency given the imminent decision is likely to be taken by DoE to decommission the facility. - The opportunity to share resources across LG's has been highlighted as having

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	Management Models: - There needs to be a head sporting club who takes on responsibility. Shire reps should be on the management body. - A leasing agreement is set up with the sporting clubs who have total control under a peppercorn rate. Asset Management: - The shires position is that they have no register, no record of maintenance and no written evidence of what has been undertaken. - The 10-year financial plan allows for major upgrades. - Skate park at Bremer Bay is due to be constructed this year. - There is a need to link in the trails at Bremer Bay. Benchmarking: - The shire does not compare services against anyone. The shire believes they are in a better position than neighbouring shires. Partnerships: - There is no significant sharing across boundaries related to sport and the only competition across boundaries is basketball. - An economic development policy centred around tourism and in partnership with the City of Albany, and Shires of Plantagenet and Denmark is evolving.	potential benefits to offset limited local resourcing and maximise tourism potential. The evolution of the Tourism Alliance will assist. - The importance of benchmarking should not be underestimated and it will be important to establish an agreed process with neighbouring LG's to assist with future investment planning.
Shire of Katanning	General: - The strategic community plan is currently evolving and has a number of key themes which are important – connections across a diverse community to bring groups together; youth; seniors and health (with particular reference to early childhood). - Key strategic sites are: The Katanning Leisure Centre (KLC), Katanning Country Club, Bowling Club (to be relocated to the country club), Callaghan Park (earmarked for itinerant housing), Kupara Park (a former football oval - strategy for use of the area is to be determined), Forrest Hill Golf Club, Pistol/Rifle Club amalgamation, Speedway	Current and future facility development from a Shire of Katanning perspective can be summarised as: - Major investment projects include:

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	(recently developed), croquet (to keep the site and replace the clubhouse building) and town tennis court redevelopment site (following move to the Country Club). - A master plan has been developed for the bowls and country club. - Pony club within Katanning needs to determine its future. - The Agricultural Society is based at the leisure centre which also incorporates shearing and the farmers market. Equestrian are a separate body. A draft master plan is in place for Katanning Leisure Centre. - A number of major events including Hidden Treasures, Agricultural Show, Texpo, Southern Dirt Festival, Multi-Culturalism Festival, Greater Southern Merino Sheep and Breeder, Bloom Festival, Eco-week etc. There is a need for a coordinated events program as it is ad hoc at the moment. Also undertake youth events throughout. There is a public relations and events officer within the community development team. - Clubs have good relationships with state and regional sporting bodies – regular visits occur. Whilst communication with SSA's is getting better there is still a lot that needs to be undertaken with respect to strategic development work. - Multi-cultural population is high but female diversity is low. - The shire has tried to develop small court usage for a variety of Asian user groups (Badminton is run for 2.5 terms). - The Aboriginal community – good avenues have been developed through the school but it has been slow moving. Wirrpanda Foundation link is strong and there is benefit in having a liaison officer but the role needs to evolve. Noongar Sports and Wellbeing comes and goes but is not sustainable. There needs to be a structure put in place – lot of ideas, lot of talk, good strategic talk, but lack of sustainable strategic base. Engagement would be important between the youth development and Noongar Group. Flexibility of main recreation area: - The shire has been proactive with the development of a master plan for the KLC. The option for equestrian to co-locate should be developed based on a 15,000 increase in population. The building is flexible but there is a need for a multi-purpose room for seniors. The building also does not have a dedicated room for group fitness. The gym	- o Katanning Leisure Centre (KLC). - o Katanning Country Club including the relocation of the Bowling Club. - o Callaghan Park. - o Kupara Park to potentially provide informal recreational opportunities and football (soccer) provision. - o Forrest Hill Golf Club. - o Pistol/Rifle Club amalgamation and lighting investment to be re-engaged. - o The croquet clubhouse development. - Whilst a 5-10year contract has been let to YMCA, the shire should undertake due diligence over the next 18 months to determine whether in the long term this will service the greater good of their community and effective performance controls can be exercised

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	extension has allowed for that and there is now a need to publicise and educate the community. - There is an opportunity to develop a hydrotherapy pool at the KLC and partner with the hospital. - Currently working on water catchment run-off and re-use. The oval has improved significantly. Issues: - Volunteer base – in small communities there is great volunteering but not in Katanning. - A huge expectation by the community that everything will be provided. - Succession planning is really tricky. - The low economic situation – cost effectiveness is critical (Kidsport has been useful). 50% are less likely to contribute financially but can volunteer. - Seniors – there are a lot of programs at KLC and a lot of groups but don't come together. It is not overly cohesive and could be a lot better. - General Health and wellbeing. There is an opportunity to do more on health and fitness. There are similar issues with drugs, mental health linked to safety and provision of safe spaces in town. The low employment rate is an issue. Viability Concerns: - Facilities are mainly based at KLC and the Country Club. Many clubs operate on licenses/leases on a low/peppercorn rate. They are strategically trying to move sports to two locations. - Current budget – 50% of shire expenditure is recovered currently. - Aquatic centre is managed by the YMCA under a 5-year contract (from 2016). Currently unhappy with the service provided up to now – a local management issue. There has been a recent decrease in usage and programs/activities have been reduced. Rationale for YMCA was to address loss of staff and lack of ability for the shire to retain staff.	to deliver against Strategic Community Plan targets. - The need for a coordinated events program is evidenced and should be developed in partnership with GSRLG's. - The relationship with SSA's, along with other LG's has been raised as an area of concern which needs to be addressed. This should also be undertaken in partnership with GSRLG's to ensure the outcome provides a sustainable benefit to the region. This should also include more effective engagement with Aboriginal community groups and associations. - The issues with volunteering in Katanning appears to be more acute than in other LG areas. Nevertheless, the issues are similar and would benefit from a shared approach to provide innovative cost sharing solutions.

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Not much in the way of business planning of the KLC and need to review against benchmarking. - Focus of town has changed to be more practical in its approach. In a year or two's time it may be possible to bring the pool back under shire control. Alignments: - Cross boundary – central southern for hockey, surrounding towns for basketball and netball and Upper Great Southern for Katanning Football Club. - Bowls generates alliances with other towns. Funding Commitments: - Lake Ewlyamartup is a community driven project for a new boat ramp, toilets and park furniture. Part of the Living Lakes Project which has been nearly completed (provides for canoeing, kayaking and water skiing). - \$15-17M redevelopment of Welcome Precinct – a 3-year program with a master plan currently being completed. The shire has committed up to \$1.5M. - Gym extension – loan was taken out to undertake the extension (\$400k). - Master Plan for the KLC is still to be implemented and developed. - There is a small program for clubs – includes lighting for gun club (on-hold). - A new administration/civic centre development. Sports: - The shire has a club development officer working on a part-time basis (3 days per week) with a complementary role for senior's coordination. - AFL is a very active group with a strong membership base and strong leadership. A full range of junior to senior teams with good support from ex-players and families. The license to occupy is currently being updated. Governance across all clubs needs to be looked at and there is a careful balance which needs to be struck between the shires and clubs requirements.	- The benefit of Kidsport and the potential to expand the program in low socio-economic areas is critical and is consistent with other LG concerns related to ability to pay and access to transport. - There is a need to develop consistent seniors programs to ensure resourcing is effectively utilised. Seniors could provide a wealth of volunteer capacity to support club development. - General Health and wellbeing. There is an opportunity to do more on health and fitness. The importance of using sport as a vehicle to address drug use, mental health and wellbeing is a consistent theme across GSRLG's and should be further developed as a shared resource.

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Football (soccer) club is currently in recess and whilst they have tried to push the club actively it lacks viability. Indoor Futsal has been tried and failed. Multi-cultural issues have been a barrier – lot of CaLD interest but no coordination has been developed. There is no cost in football (soccer) but there is currently nowhere to go. Prosser Park needs to be developed into an informal recreation space – few sports are played informally at present. Ablutions are close to the site and it may provide the solution. A committee and governance structure exists. - Cricket: 2 x clubs which are both active. Katanning Wanderers has the strongest base. The culture is getting better and they have been more proactive in engaging the community. Succession planning however is not strong. Austrils North is a one team club which plays at KLC. Numbers are not great and club situation is poor. - Netball: strong with a good executive and good governance. Programs have improved with an increase in numbers. They are proactive with sponsorship and are healthy financially. Operate within the Great Southern Netball Region (hold up to 5 events per year). Good communication with regional board. - Basketball: very strong with good volunteer base. Numbers are good and provides a junior and senior set-up. Governance could be improved as could communication. There is a need to expand the volunteer base further to keep pace with demand. - Hockey has increased but struggled with executive committee. There is a good mix of juniors coming through. No clubhouse but kitchen, kiosk and storage is available. Oval has seen an increase in use and part of the master plan includes a clubhouse. - There is no rugby league and rugby union is in recess – all outsourced to Bunbury, Collie and Margaret River. There is the occasional home game and carnival. - Motorsports: there is a motorcycle group at a private property (Warren Road) – 2 areas are used and is very informal. There is a community motocross group and the shire support the Cranbrook development. Speedway (cars) is active. - Ballistics: 3 clubs are looking to amalgamate. Katanning Clay Target, Big Bore and Pistol Club. Also, Wurgabup Rifle Club Inc. A small club – lighting has been deferred due to further consideration of incorporating another club.	

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Golf: strong in Katanning with tennis and squash on the same site and potential for bowls. Sand greens, good operation with strong succession planning in place. Forest Hills has grass greens and is operated for social purposes. - Aquatic: 8 lane Olympic pool which provides a range of water based activities including carnivals, learn to swim, school use, aqua aerobics etc. Swimming Club is in recess. It operates seasonally. - Cycling and trails: not formal. Funding is to be applied for a Cycle Plan. Options have been considered along railway lines and existing trails. There is currently no mountain biking. There is a BMX track but no club. - Tennis: an 8-court facility with an active club based at the country club having relocated. It struggles for committee reps. No formal competitions, night pennants, erratic with scheduling. A junior and senior tournament is held each year. It is the base for the Great Southern Tennis Zone (a small organisation which struggles for volunteers). - Bowls: not huge numbers and are to be relocated to Country Club. - Adventure sports: nothing at present. - Fitness gym: fully equipped gym at KLC which is well used. Membership levels at 250+ with optimum of 300. - Martial Arts/Gymnastics (have just got off the ground – private club). Incorporated a new gymnastics room at the KLC which is used for martial arts and gymnastics. Martial Arts have limited execs but good support. Numbers for juniors is increasing. They both go out of town for competitions. - Nature Play: to go into Peace Lake with additional outdoor gym equipment. - Dance: in recess and run privately. Operated in a different venue. - Badminton: run through a social club which is informal and has few members. - Volleyball: social at KLC. - Roller blading: a recreational opportunity within KLC. - There are currently 2 gymnastics clubs in town.	

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Great Southern Merino Sheep Breeders have their events on 2 hard surface courts (6 courts in total – 4 sprung). - Darts/Pool: independently operated in a pool hall (Amhurst) and darts through hotels. School Agreements: - 3 primary and 1 senior school with a proposed middle school. Not sure of any formal agreements. There is a reduction in costs for use of facilities by schools booked through the shire. - Carnivals are held at the swimming pool. Cross Boundary Opportunities: - Tourism has potential with 2 large projects to be developed. The visitor centre model is to be developed in conjunction with the development of Dome in the town. The Welcome Precinct is to be a visitor attractor. The shire recognise Katanning as a concierge town for the Great Southern. - Competition is becoming more centralised and likely to be maintained. - Economic development is to be a strong focus moving forward. This however needs to be developed. Needs to work in partnership with the Katanning Regional Business Association. Benchmarking: - None undertaken at present. Preferred Management Models: - Lease/License for 6 months of the year. Football has exclusive use. Asset Management: - This has not been very good and has not been planned for. If something major goes wrong the shire would have to borrow/loan to finance any asset replacement. - No asset management plan in place. The shire is good at upkeep and maintenance but replacement is a big issue.	

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
Shire of Kent	General: - There are 550 resident people. - Shire is responsible for upgrading facilities and are currently in the process of upgrading Pingrup. - There are no formalised sports – bowls and Auskick are the only organised sports. - Half a dozen mixed netball games are played annually and an annual north v south football match. - Bowls is relatively popular. - Pavilion is used more than the shire hall and they are seeking to promote its use more. Pavilions are used by playgroups. It is the primary meeting place in both shire towns. - Nyabing Sports Club is financially sound with historic investment. Football however ceased 3 years ago. - Pingrup is affiliated to Lake Grace and resource share – facility is tired and in need of upgrading as a major project. - Recent community survey did not identify sports as a priority. - Major issue is seniors – still on farm. Major push is to retain the population. Big farms are getting bigger and small farmers are selling up and leaving. - Rates are \$2M per year and therefore they need to be spent wisely – road infrastructure is a priority. - There are no services from the state operating in the shire. - Housing is provided for well-aged seniors. - A relatively affluent population. Benchmarking: - The shire doesn't benchmark against anyone due to its unique set of circumstances. They have a pragmatic rate base which realise they are unable to have everything. Providing opportunities is critical.	Current and future facility development from a Shire of Kent perspective can be summarised as: - The sporting infrastructure are principally social meeting places and perform a much broader role than that of sporting uses. It is important that investment is maintained at current levels and each site is continued to be promoted as community centres. - Due to the unique set of circumstances, the shire has limited requirements to work across LG boundaries and should merely enable clubs to develop their social playing structures. - An ongoing requirement will be to provide services to keep people well-aged within the community. Therefore, the investment in broader fitness and passive recreational pursuits will be important. This should link to trail/path access and social infrastructure.

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	Strategically: - Requirement for better telecommunications. - Allied Health Services coupled with general health and wellbeing. If people have a disability they have to leave town to receive the appropriate level of support. Sports: - None specifically – need to consider exercise stations in towns (outdoor). Schools: - The shire has tried to acquire the former oval but has been left vacant due to Aboriginal heritage issues. Article 18 approval is required. Cross Boundary Opportunities: - Shared building surveyor (Narrogin), Community Services (Lake Grace) and NRM Officer (Lake Grace). - A member of a number of formal/informal alliances. This includes a housing alliance program. Asset Management: - A 10-year building maintenance program is in place and a 5-year parks and gardens plan. - Expenditure is managed through a 10-year budget. - Buildings are shires responsibility and therefore they manage them. - The bowling club is responsible for its own green. - Sports club keep money in reserve with the shire. Financial position of the shire is strong with low debt and a good surplus.	- As current asset management processes are well developed (although not strictly in accordance with the state governments integrated planning framework requirements) and the shire is relatively strong financially, the need for additional assistance and further investment in new infrastructure is minimal.

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
Shire of Kojonup	General: - Ageing population which used to have a strong volunteer group which has declined significantly. - Legacy planning is now a big issue. - Sustainability is a critical issue for the shire. The biggest issue for the sporting complex (which has been the subject of previous master planning, which is now in the process of being peeled back) is overheads. Solar has been installed and 50% of savings have now been put into a reserve account. - There is a need to change current processes as the shire will not address its issues through providing more infrastructure. The money was wasted on the complex upgrade as it only really serves football. The building is poorly designed and non-compliant. - The shire has difficulties in keeping young families there. - A focus now is on trails. Cycle paths will be helpful for youth and to maintain general resident health. This should integrate with health and wellbeing objectives and opportunities explored for horse, cycle and walking trails linked to heritage sites. There is also potential to link with aged care facilities. - There also needs to be greater connectivity with the golf club, showground and tennis club. There is however no trails plan in place – the old stock trail route from Kojonup to Denmark could be a consideration for bringing in additional tourism dollars. - There is a need to consider a destination family area (i.e. similar to Darkin) to provide a whole family experience. - The mitigation measures for the sports complex need consideration – expectation of facilities and reality are poles apart. The oval and hockey grounds are superb but are only used 8 times per year. Very little investment is justified based on sporadic use. - Club development officer did not provide a satisfactory solution as there is a need to look at broader community recreation and sport – there is an ongoing need to undertake training in house and build capacity within the volunteer base to address club governance. There has been a history of people coming into the community, starting things up and leaving.	Current and future facility development from a Shire of Kojonup perspective can be summarised as: - The sustainability of existing infrastructure. In particular the re-alignment of both the towns sporting complex and agricultural showground which should benefit from shared services associated with co-location. This would assist in addressing current under-use and infrastructure lying idle for extended periods. - The current master plan should be reviewed and re-aligned in accordance with resourcing capabilities and seek to rationalise current infrastructure over a 20-year time frame. - Priorities for future staged investment should include: - o Redesign of current building and ensure compliance with Australian Building Standards and DDA.

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Strategic plan identified the need to focus less on ageing and more on youth. Issues: - The showground asset is a significant liability. A sense of entitlement has created a problem and a reluctance to change. Ideally the showground should be moved into town and the sportsground used for the show. The netball area could be covered over and used for markets. The sportsground complies with event requirements, whereas the showgrounds do not. - Skate park needs to be better located. - The town is noted for its parks/playground rest stop – it does not want to be known as the best rest stop but as a destination area. Shared Use, School Agreements: - There is an agreement in place but they don't have the ability to run school and shire combined programs. - The exodus of youth to Perth from grade 6 onwards is a serious concern as under 12's competitions cannot be fulfilled. - Agreement looks at usage but not the sharing of resources. There is a need to extend after school hours activities. Building up the relationship is important but will fail if it is just resource and dollar based. Sports: - Football (Australian Rules): Much weaker than it used to be as players have been lost – issues associated with drugs, mental health and culture. Wirrpanda Foundation are working with the younger age group to address this. - Cricket used to be strong but now having difficulty fielding teams. They do not compete. Juniors are reliant on transportation and its availability. - No football (soccer), rugby union. - Netball played in Katanning as courts need to be put into good order for training. - Basketball is Katanning based.	- o Cover the netball courts for multi-functional sporting and occasional market use. - o Re-align the skate park to align more effectively with the sporting complex and adjacent school. - o Investment in the swimming pool including shade and increasing the life of the pool tank. - There is an identified need to undertake a Cycle Plan for the townsite to connect to heritage/cultural and sporting/recreation infrastructure to provide effective connectivity and opportunities to enhance resident health and wellbeing. Opportunities should be explored to align horse, cycle and walking trails. - The connectivity of sport and recreation infrastructure is critical and has been referenced by a number of GSRLG's. This

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Hockey is strong regionally. They have alternate and restricted use of the oval. - Equine: Kojonup is one of the strongest polocrosse centres in the area (Wandella and Mobrup) which holds riding schools, polocrosse and workhorse carts. There are no indoor arenas. There is potential to look at a regional eventing festival and the club need to start thinking strategically. - Tennis is well supported but tennis courts are out of town at the golf course which has a poor connection. - Bowls: duplication of bowls club and neighbouring sporting use – this needs to be brought together. - Golf Club is reasonable but needs to forward plan their asset management obligations. - Water Sports: Lake Towerrinning is the shires water playground for water skiing, swimming and yachting. - Ballistics: the shire have tried to get shotgun, pistols (clay then gun club) and archery to work together. - Motorsport: there used to be speedway and motocross but these have now ceased. The shire support Cranbrook as the regional centre for motocross. No legitimate off-road area within the shire, but there appears to be no demand. - BMX/Mountain biking: a huge opportunity as the showgrounds lends itself to such use. - Dance/Martial Arts/Gym: the shire supports such activity by providing access to infrastructure. - Canoeing: use of the Blackwood River is the only area where activities could be promoted and is dependent on rain. - Adventure sports: old quarry area could be used for abseiling and other activities. Partnerships/Alliances: - Tourism WA: part of Hidden Treasures. This is more of a loose alliance. Current events include Race Carnivals (Wandella), Wildflower Festivals (Kojonup). Looking to develop an Upper Great Southern Alliances but nothing in place yet.	should also align to the broader trails infrastructure to connect business opportunities (i.e. golf club, showground and tennis club). - The old stock route from Kojonup to Denmark should be a consideration for future development but can only be achieved in partnership with neighbouring LG's. - There is a recognition that the shire needs to build capacity in the community and will have to play a critical facilitation role to support the volunteer base and ensure effective club governance is implemented. It will also include an ongoing educational program related to financial viability and business planning to offset the current risk held by the shire. - Further engagement with DoE is required to explore alternative ways of delivering sport and recreational opportunities which could reduce costs

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- VROC is the only formal alliance. - Economic: not on the agenda at present but would likely focus on the agricultural base. - West part of the shire has a greater alignment with Boyup Brook and the southern with Cranbrook. Funding Commitments: - New access to the pool and funds have been set aside to assess its life expectancy and potential investment required to extend its life. The shire would like to build a roof over the plant room. - An additional shade sail on the pool area (\$30k). - Work towards extended solar panels to offset overheads through grant funding opportunities. - Ensure sporting complex is compliant (particularly DDA). - Improved storage for function and gym – the existing pavilion was rushed with little thought to these aspects. - Looking at power, surfacing and cover over netball courts to enable multi-functional use. - Consideration of Nature Play infrastructure. - A need to sort out issues with oval drainage. - Football lighting needs replacing and repositioning – potential to investigate LED lighting (currently poor and used for training only). Benchmarking: - Don't currently benchmark against other LG's as the economy and diversity is totally different. Management Models: - Currently loose agreements are in place and are in the process of being resolved. It is an educative process with a need to fix mindset and governance practices.	of servicing and provide a greater localised benefit. This approach should be considered across the Great Southern. - The importance of using sport as a vehicle to address drug use, mental health and wellbeing is a consistent theme across GSRLG's and should be further developed as a shared resource. - There is potential to look at a regional eventing festival to support the equine industry and to strategically manage investment through a potential partnership with the Shire of Plantagenet.

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- The intention is to educate on financial obligations, risk and implications of not managing risk effectively. Asset Management: - A 10-year asset management, replacement and maintenance plan is being developed. - Swimming pool may have dramatic consequences once the lifecycle cost is known. Rationalisation is now a consideration – groups have taken ownership of facilities without investing in them. The shire is in a reasonable financial position but needs to resolve these issues to maintain that stance.	
Shire of Plantagenet	General: - The main strategic site for ball sports within the shire include Sounness Park – primarily for ball sports of football (soccer), Australian Rules Football, hockey and cricket. They are the founding members of Plantagenet Sporting Club. They manage the built facilities from July 1st 2017. The shire takes responsibility for the playing surfaces and the clubs for the building. The shire has a seat on the board. - The shire does not charge for the use of playing facilities. - The investment was developed in 3 stages - stage 1: Australian Rules Football oval; stage 2 and 3: hockey and cricket which was undertaken 18 months ago. - Frost Park is earmarked as the equestrian area. The Australian Rules Football pitch has recently been decommissioned. The cricket wicket is still to be removed. - The equestrian site has been planned but is now quite old – indoor arena, realigned race track (Riding for the Disabled use the site). The old shed is to be demolished and replaced. Funds have yet to be forthcoming to re-align the track. It will be a 10-15 year plan. Main users are camp draft, RDA, Turf Club and Pony Club. West Plantagenet has a facility out of town at present. - Rocky Gully has an oval but no organised sport. They have looked at a skate park but it can't be justified. - Narrikup: a cricket oval which is self-managed – the shire does very little other than mowing. It is an active club with public tennis courts (not being used).	Current and future facility development from a Shire of Plantagenet perspective can be summarised as: - There will be a need to provide continued investment of time in Sounness Park through facilitating the sporting club's evolution. - Frost Park as the focal point for all equestrian activities will require ongoing review and investment in master planning and business case development. - Investment will be required in the swimming pool to maintain the current level of provision. This will also necessitate the

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Kendenup: One oval with cricket wicket. They applied for funding for irrigation and money has been received. Club developed and managed. - Mount Barker Swimming Pool: A 50m six lane pool which currently lies empty as there is a need to tile the pool. The shire has held over the annual DSR funding commitments. An engineer has confirmed that the tank is sound and there is no water incursion. The plant room needs upgrading and replacing. - There is no significant water area in the shire – all outdoor recreation is nature based with a focus on Porongurup and the Stirling Ranges with the state forest running down to Walpole. - There are 3 golf clubs, 2 bowling clubs. They are all membership based clubs. - Mount Barker Speedway: cars only. It is an amateur club operating on leased land. It is in good order and have upgraded the dam adjacent. - Ballistics are located next to the speedway. A rifle range goes into the conservation bush which has been a concern. There is also the associated issue with bushfire control. Public safety mitigation measures have been undertaken and the club now has ultimate responsibility to maintain the fire break. Pistols use a separate facility adjacent. Issues: - Ageing infrastructure: providing new infrastructure and managing the asset. - Pressure on keeping rates low. There is a need to divest management and shires responsibility/risk. Downside is loss of control. - Club Development Officer role: shared with Denmark and Cranbrook – essential support for clubs. Its loss would be detrimental to improving governance, capacity and applying for grants. - Viability issues are centred around the football club (volunteers and financials) and rifle club (few members). - Camp draft is an exciting spectator sport but there is an issue with volunteers. It should be able to be promoted more effectively. Flexibility of use:	replacement of the plant room and reconfiguration of infrastructure to provide a more flexible, safe and adaptable family orientated facility (and thereby increase seasonal throughput). If investment is not set aside to increase the service offer and upgrade infrastructure it will increasingly become an asset liability. - The lack of a current asset management system and associated investment process is a high risk for the shire. This will need to be addressed to ensure effective annual and long-term budgeting. - There will be a need to establish a sound process and investment program with regard to the development of new infrastructure at Frost Park and redevelopment of the Swimming Pool and decommissioning of surplus land. - The development of a partnership with the school/Education

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- All new facilities are expected to be multi-use. 2 ovals have been developed – one for AFL and one for cricket (although can be used for both sports). The floodlighting at the main oval is at 500lux to take AFL games. - The synthetic surface can be used for football (soccer) to enable the hockey club to increase revenue. Potential Funding Commitments: - Replacement plant for the swimming pool (yet to be confirmed by council). - Beach entry leisure pool for disability access (yet to be confirmed by council). - Currently working with the school to secure a junior oval on the school grounds to enable the cricket wicket to be removed from Frost Park. Sports Considerations: - AFL Club is experiencing issues with volunteers. There is a huge impost on volunteers to run games. The payment of players needs to be looked into as it is destroying the game. As a result, there is significant financial pressure on the AFL club. - Football (soccer) clubs: do not have the players for men's competition, but women's game is quite successful. - Hockey has grown since the turf was developed (federally funded). There is a hockey carpet reserve fund established and MOU – a hybrid facility which doesn't require watering. There is a lot of water collection around the precinct which is supported by dams which will require ongoing maintenance. - Cricket is a growing sport with more junior sides, 2 men's teams and additional B-grade – it's more fun and socially driven than competitive. Kendenup generally gravitate to the north whilst Narrikup gravitates towards the south. - Netball struggle as a club with volunteers but not membership. They play at Mount Barker to avoid going down to Albany. - Basketball is localised to Mount Barker and quite strong but difficult to manage with limited centre space. - Touch Rugby: looking to start at a school level at Sounness Park.	Department will need to evolve to offset ongoing operational costs. - Volunteer management and club development support will continue to be an issue which requires a resolution and the potential adoption of resources to be shared across LG's. - The development of a bike plan for the Townsite will potentially be able to identify links with broader trail opportunities. - The alliance between Denmark, Albany and Plantagenet whilst currently focused on a regional tourism component has the potential to contribute further and explore resource sharing if it were to expand its current objective. Potential alignment with the implementation of long distance trails would assist. - The alliance with the Dept. of Education for the recreation centre is considered to be positive and could be expanded to

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Motorsports: only speedway (car) is catered for. - Golf is reasonably active and do not ask for much. - Swimming: active during season for various swimming programs and carnivals. Very strong swimming club (Barracudas). - Cycling and trails: No clubs as such but looking to create a bike plan for the Townsite. Regional trails plan included Porongurup but nothing has emerged. It is on DBCA land and therefore not within the shires control. DBCA have put in the skywalk and the shire has constructed the roads to support Castle Rock. The Stirling Ranges lie within the shire. In future the council needs to be on the front foot to promote these. - Mountain biking/BMX: pump tracks are an attractive proposition. Mondurup Reserve is ideally suited for mountain bikes. - Tennis: clubs at Mount Barker and Kendenup – both strong with pennants and social activity. - Bowls: active and high membership. - Equestrian: West Plantagenet have equine use in the north (leased from shire and managed independently). Agricultural Society run a horse event each year but no longer a Royal Show. Carriage Driving use Frost Park. The shire is looking at an endurance horse race but have ascertained it would need to operate over private land. - Adventure Sports: nothing at present. - Fitness/Gym: small group fitness and 24/7 gym access provided at Rec Centre. The Rec Centre also provides group fitness, seniors, healthy living programs, Tai Chi, dance and Judo. Social sports are undertaken but are resource hungry. - Support Denmark Gymnastics Club to operate in Mount Barker. - Nature Play/Destination points: Wilson Park provides a skate park and nature play adjacent. School Agreements:	provide access to the oval space should demand at Sounness Park (east and west) increase without the need to provide additional infrastructure. - Consideration should be given to the expansion of current VROC activities. The opportunity to share knowledge and experience in relation to tourism, asset management and sporting/recreation provision could be a catalyst to provide greater operational and strategic value to the shires involved.

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- A great success. Strategic Community Plan key themes: - Underperformance in youth services. Cross Boundary Working: - The alliance between Denmark, Albany and Mount Barker focusses on economic, tourism and marketing, has been positive. The regional tourism component explores resource sharing. Limited by funding availability. - Emergency services sharing is good as a relationship builder. MOU exists with DBCA fire-fighting in the Porongurup's and Stirling Ranges. There is a local emergency management committee. - Recreation Centre License with DoE. This works well with a license in place for 21 years. There are constraints on when the school can use it. A 24-hour gym is operational and there is a good cooperative arrangement. - VROC with a principle focus on Hidden Treasures through a partnership with Cranbrook, Kojonup and Broomehill-Tambellup. It is not that active and is a meeting of minds but with little in the way of deliverables. - Development of Tourism activities and trails which bring benefits to the whole of the region. Moriarty-Camballup Trail – development of an old stock route to Walpole. This needs to be worked across LG areas. It provides good access to Munda Biddi and Bibbulmun Track. - Need to sort out clubs travelling to play – 50km is not far but the perception appears to be a problem. This also relates to volunteers who are not prepared to travel. - Economic development potential of nature based activities. - Tom Quilty: by using DBCA land it would potentially bring people in from overseas to take part in a 2-day 180km horse ride. - Cost sharing: user pays in Albany whereas the shire provides free facilities in order to promote active lifestyles. A balance needs to be struck to ensure participation is not cost prohibitive and there is a user contribution payment to be recovered.	

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Sharing costs of the 50m pool with neighbouring local government users. Benchmarking: - Similar to Katanning being multi-cultural. 6,000 population with 6,000km² is an issue. Preferred Management Models: - Sporting Club model which needs to be extended to the Equine Centre. Care needs to be taken as it has a critical economic development scorecard and events cannot afford to be cancelled. Asset Management: - The shire does the asset management required. Resources are allocated to address asset management. However, larger projects will always require external funding.	
Shire of Woodanilling	General: - The shire manages the sport and recreation assets and charge very little for their use. - There is a need to develop succession planning and creating longevity. - Clubs fall down as they don't have youth with the volunteer drive. - The only oval is in Woodanilling – the grass is maintained by the shire. - The tennis infrastructure was used by an active club but is now unused. Club capability ebbs and flows with youth. - Golf course is independently managed although on shire land. - Archery is on private land and independently managed. - There is a heritage walk around the town. - One of the shires priorities is to look at gym equipment within the town park and some provision at the recreation centre. There are a number of areas for potential trail development. - Currently there is a sporting club committee but it is not very active. Their main desire is to achieve more storage space at the centre.	Current and future facility development from a Shire of Woodanilling perspective can be summarised as: - A key issue is the lack of succession planning and thereby creating a long-term viable sporting and club entity. The lack of volunteer capacity and capability has clearly impacted on the success or otherwise of participation within shire provided infrastructure. - A key priority for the shire, which has extremely limited resources is:

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Within the shire there are 2 lots of well-aged care units – a priority to keep people in the town until they are incapable of looking after themselves. Units are however filled with people from other towns which adds to the population. There is not much in the way of local employment to keep people in town – Katanning and Dumbleyung are the main attractors from an employment perspective. Alignments: - Great Southern associated with housing development. Part of Hidden Treasures partnership and Bloom Festival. - WALGA working group focused on changing LG legislation. Sports: - Hockey is the main sport and has struggled with numbers but have a senior male and female team together with juniors. - Australian Rules Football is not active. - Cricket is gearing up for the season but may struggle with numbers. - Tennis is not operational. - Golf: not much is known about their operation but they are active and meet regularly. - Motorsport: no major issues. - Equine is strong with the main focus on Katanning. - There is no active netball or basketball as surface is not good. - There is a group which undertake short mat bowls. - Indoor football (soccer) is provided for the school. - For aquatics the school goes to Katanning. - Ballistics: nothing apart from paintball which is a small business in the area. - There are no adventure sports and Centenary Park provides the only skate park facility.	- o Gym equipment within the town park and recreation centre. - o Storage to the recreation centre and lighting to the back shed and resurfacing. - There are a number of areas for potential trail development which are likely to link with developments outside of the Great Southern due to being the northern most LG which aligns to other LG's to the north and east (Wagin, Dumbleyung and Lake Grace). - As part of the Hidden Treasures partnership there is the potential to extend this activity with partner organisations in the GS. - The sharing of resources (currently surveyors cost, part time staff and loan of equipment) could be expanded and formalised under an MOU.

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Water sports: Lake Queerearrup has been used for skiing for 2-3 years. There is a small biodegradable toilet system there, an informal camp site, boat ramp and BBQ. It is the only water body in the shire. - There are no major competitions or events in the shire. - Kidsport is used to offset costs. - Biggest issue is how to sustain the clubs without a strong youth base. - The shire is seeking to hire out the recreation centre and town hall more by attracting events. Funding Commitments: - They are looking at additional storage for the recreation centre together with lighting for the back shed and resurfacing. School Agreements: - The school use their own oval and there is an agreement in place to use shire facilities. Cross Boundary Opportunities: - There is a need to share resources for the shires to become sustainable – currently share surveyors cost, part time staff and loan equipment from other shires. - Wagin, Woodanilling, Dumbleyung and Lake Grace for 4WDL. - Currently developing an alliance with Katanning. Benchmarking: - The shire stands alone with a strong community and old identity. There is strong community commitment which sustain activities and infrastructure reasonably well. Management Model: - Best through a sporting association. The shire currently only has a CEO and deputy on a full-time basis and does not have adequate resources to manage facilities. The Works department works Tues to Fri and manages basic maintenance through agreement under the lease.	- The lack of asset management planning needs to be addressed and could be undertaken in partnership with neighbouring LG's.

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- The shire looks at the sporting committees to assist wherever possible.	

A selection of SSA's were consulted as part of the evolution of the Strategic plan. They were identified based on current level of infrastructure associated with townships across the Great Southern (i.e. aquatic infrastructure, golf, netball, tennis, bowls, Australian Rules Football, equestrian and basketball). Hockey were also consulted but due to the current position with an interim CEO, a response was not forthcoming. The interviews had a particular focus on what initiatives they had put in place at a regional level, current priorities, competition structure, contribution to local health and wellbeing and Aboriginal engagement. These are all referenced in Table 8 below:

Table 8: SSA Consultation Responses

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
Swimming WA: Darren Beasley - CEO	Servicing the clubs and providing a sufficient developmental pathway for regional representatives. - Swimming WA is seeking to expand the number of clubs across the state – currently 130 pools and only 85 clubs. The South West, including the Great Southern is one of the SSA's most proactive regional areas. - The sport will always ask for a 50m pool and would support the development of similar infrastructure in Albany. There is always a need for more lane space at all centres. There needs to be a change in thinking in regards to pool developments where the swimming club should automatically be engaged at the outset of a projects inception. - Some of the key issues in the sport – kids last for 2.9 years on average, although recent data has indicated this is moving towards 4 years due to intervention measures which have been implemented. Coaches last longer but personalities are an issue inhibiting growth and a 'quality experience'. Drop out at 16-17 years is high but not too dissimilar to other sports. Huge turnover in committees. - Would like to partner with LGA's as sensitivities to what rate payers are saying often compromises design and potential future use. The competition structure and whether you feel that there is a need to review/refine with regard to changing demographics and the longer-term view of the sustainability of remote regional clubs.	The main considerations from a swimming perspective are: - Aquatic infrastructure is always required to support the growth in club based swimming. - Viability of the infrastructure is critical and Swimming WA advocate the important role clubs play in attracting users to infrastructure. - The sport recognises the burn-out with volunteers and is seeking to put in place structures to adapt to regional level meets and competitions. The intention is to diversify and decentralise the sport which should make it

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Swimming WA would like to reduce swimming meets at HBF stadium and diversify to the north and south of the metropolitan areas and develop regional level meets – current provision is not sustainable. - Dealing with water polo/synchro is an issue. Swimming WA is the biggest player and should be recognised as such. - The club is the regular customer with controls – community swimming does not sustain throughput and use. Aquatics Strategic Steering Group recognised this and have identified clubs as being the interface with everything else. - Currently Swimming WA have around 12,000 members. Club capacity varies and is not related to the facility. It is all related to volunteers. Future direction in taking elite level competitions to regional WA. - 3 critical issues for the sport – 1) Capability of volunteers and perceptions of the sport (ageing and not welcoming), 2) Access to lanes, 3) Affordability. Royal Life has taken over a number of niche areas and there is now a need to change the narrative. - o Unplug learn to swim (currently 350,000 with 5-6,000 competitors). - o Collaborate more effectively. - o Promote the benefits of the sport. - o Simplify progression. - Aquatic centres should employ the coach. Health and Wellbeing: the role the sport plays in supporting the social/mental health/physical health issues in regional areas. - This has been proven by a number of studies and swimming is one area which provides both foundation skills and ongoing intergenerational activity opportunities. Current initiatives for the Aboriginal community and those on low income/inability to gain access to transport. - None at present as it is all linked to funding – current Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries grant is going backwards following the	easier in regional areas to evolve and develop. - There is however an issue with affordability with swimming clubs unlikely to generate significant income for the lane space used. - The movement of Swimming WA in the Learn to Swim space may provide resources in the long term to invest more heavily in sustaining regional level support for clubs. This however will be dependent on the successful implementation of the program which is currently in its infancy.

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	policy stance of the government. This is unlikely to change and as with other sports, Swimming WA will have to cut their cloth accordingly. Other: - Swimming WA are seeking to develop an accredited Learn to Swim program and their first stand-alone centre will be developed in Lakelands, Mandurah. Should this be as successful as anticipated the model will be taken across the state.	
Bowls WA: Ken Pride - CEO	Servicing the clubs and providing a sufficient developmental pathway for regional representatives. - Bowls Australia has a Jack Attack program in the local schools. - Younger people are participating in the sport in the metro area but not so much in the country. - The smaller towns are affected by the drain of people from their community. - 20 years ago, the State side was 50/50 metro/country. Now 100/0 metro/country. Country showing little interest in going to the elite level. - Country week in the metro area is still big but there is little interest in high performance. - Talent in the country is generally spotted by the metro clubs via their networks and then the individual is enticed up to the metro area to play for a metro club. The competition structure and whether you feel that there is a need to review/refine having regard to changing demographics and the longer-term view of the sustainability of remote regional clubs. - Bowls has become a social activity. Clubs cannot rely on membership as a means of survival. Membership has reduced by 50% nationwide compared to 30 years ago. - Bowls Australia has now released a jack attack corporate competition, run over 7 weeks aimed at social bowls as opposed to competition based bowls. The pennant season is too long, being 18 weeks plus finals.	The main considerations from a Bowls perspective are: - The lack of youth in regional areas participating in bowls and there is now little in the way of elite level provision. - Clubs can no longer rely on membership as a means of survival and need to diversify. The bowls clubhouse therefore becomes an increasingly important facility for social activity to sustain the sport in regional areas. The role they play in keeping the elderly active and providing opportunities for social interaction is important in contributing to keeping residents in place. - The lack of investment and setting aside of sinking funds to replace surfaces is

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Looking at shorter versions of the game - 3 games of 1 hour as opposed to pennants, which is 1 game of 4 hours. - There are 3 clubs based in Albany. They run pretty independent of Bowls WA. Maximum of 3 greens per club. Smaller towns have 1-2 greens. - Cost of facilities is an issue with not much change from \$200k per green. Greens are 50/50 grass/synthetic. Water, staff and maintenance are all ongoing challenges. - Infrastructure is getting older with cost to replace not affordable. GS is a poor cousin to the Wheatbelt. - Most clubs in the GS still exist but they have far less members. Now having to operate on a different basis. - There is no such thing as a successful bowling club. They are successful small function venues. Revenue is made from the hire of the greens, the hire of the hall and the bar. - Pennants are no longer the lifeblood. Social and informal games are where participation comes from. - Main competition is from the Pubs and other function centres. - Bowling clubs are seen as a family safe community hub. Future direction in taking elite level competitions to regional WA. - Only possible in Albany but unlikely. Health and Wellbeing: the role the sport plays in supporting the social/mental health/physical health issues in regional areas. - Important game for the elderly. Bowls is a simple game played the same way throughout the world. Friendships are made. It is not physical and men and women are equal. - Memberships are transferable between clubs and many people travel to play at another club.	likely to impact on the ongoing viability of infrastructure in the Great Southern. Rationalisation of current infrastructure and alignments with other sports will be essential.

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Country bowling clubs are a gathering point for the community, particularly the elderly. - Disability programs exist and are considered important. Current initiatives for the Aboriginal community and those on low income/inability to gain access to transport. - No Aboriginal programs at this point. Bowls WA has tried different things in the past but has failed.	
WAFC: Josh Bowler – A/Manager Community Engagaement, Joe Georgiades – General Manager WACFL, Tom Moir – Regional Developemnt Specialist	Servicing the clubs and providing a sufficient developmental pathway for regional representatives. - Pathway not connecting up that well between Juniors and Seniors in Albany. WAFC looking to have one governance model over all of AFL. - Auskick gets good numbers in Albany and smaller towns but there is a natural attrition rate from 11 years old onwards (10-15% annually). - Youth drop out is a concern (as it is across the State and in all sports) and the 16-18 year old teams are at capacity. Could not fill another team. - The change in the high school age has seen a drop of in 11-12 year old's as they start boarding in Perth. - The talent program (the Storm) has shown good results in recent years. The competition structure and whether you feel that there is a need to review/refine having regard to changing demographics and the longer-term view of the sustainability of remote regional clubs. - Juniors set up has only been going for approximately 20 years. Junior teams are not aligned to senior teams. Juniors are allocated to a senior team based on a draft system. Not ideal as friends want to play in the same team. This is particularly so for Aboriginal players. - Divide is not so much of an issue in the smaller towns.	The main considerations from an AFL perspective are: - Development pathways are not connecting up that well between Juniors and Seniors and this has resulted in the evolution of a new governance model for AFL. The draft process has further damaged the viability of the sport and measures need to be put in place to address this. - As with other sports, the youth dropout rate is high and this impacts on team generation. This is replicated at the 11-12 age range. - The number of teams folding in smaller regional townships is a major concern and little has been

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- There are 3 strong senior clubs in Albany who are capable of winning a Grand Final. Newest club, Albany Sharks, has won 1 game in 7 years. - Plantagenet and Denmark are suffering from population issues. - The mining FIFO trend has seen the transition to a younger senior league (most players are Under 23). - Ongerup league is a major challenge with teams folding over the past 10-15 years. Ongerup and Borden both folded as opposed to merging. - Preparedness of teams to bring in players from the metro area in order to field a team. If it costs \$50k to do so, this might be spread over 10 farmers at \$5k each. AFL fraternity think it is money well spent. Number of teams can cover up the actual number of local players - Facilities are a mixed bag. Excellent in Albany and generally ok in smaller towns. Lights and umpire training are the main issues. - Ongerup League – 5 teams (8 teams 10 years ago) - GSFL – 6 teams (5 teams 10 years ago). - LSWFA – 7 teams (7 teams 10 years ago). - UGS – 8 teams (8 teams 10 years ago) - Issue is that some clubs used to have 50 local players but now have half that. The club exists but how? - Female AFL is increasing in participation. Likely to have a competition in Albany in 2018. Future direction in taking elite level competitions to regional WA. - Mainly through CSES games. Have played WAFL in Albany and AFL pre-season in Mount Barker in recent years. A Claremont zone. - Talent squads take place in Albany. There is a preparedness to travel to attend these squads.	implemented to halt this occurrence. - Whilst the expenditure related to players being brought in to service regional teams is considered to be a positive, it is not sustainable and does not encourage the development of local talent. - The growth in female competition is also a positive and a different approach will be required if the structure is to be sustainable. - It is a concern that as one of the main participatory sports for the Aboriginal community, that they are not well engaged. The lack of transition to a senior club from Aboriginal programs indicates that there is a fundamental flaw in the club development system and effective integration of all players irrespective of culture and background. - As referenced by a number of LG's the value of Kidsport is high, but the monies available are

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	Health and Wellbeing: the role the sport plays in supporting the social/mental health/physical health issues in regional areas. - Always considered very important, particularly in the country areas. Participation in team sports such as AFL is highly encouraged. Declining populations a challenge, particularly in the smaller towns. - Having an AFL team is considered a priority for the smaller towns for the wellbeing of both players and supporters. - An imperative that AFL and other sports work together to assist each other to maintain viability and participation from local community. Current initiatives for the Aboriginal community and those on low income/inability to gain access to transport. - Aboriginal population is not well engaged. - Many of the youth go through the Clontarf system but do not transition into Club AFL. - Senior teams in Albany should comprise up to 25% players per team or 6-7 players. Only 6-7 players in entire league. - Decline starts at junior level. Travel, discipline and cost are factors. Aboriginal youth want to play together as they evolve into seniors but draft system does not allow that. KidSport subsidies do help but more is needed. - One-day sport is seen as a must for the smaller towns. Sports must help each other. - Multi-sport days are an option using modified and shorter versions of the various sports. - RFDC/WACFL model needs to be integrated to get consistent outcomes. - Volunteers not an issue at the moment but concerns with younger generation coming through. - A Muslim football team is in progress in Katanning.	insufficient to address the real issues associated with low socio-economic families, access to transport and effective communication.

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
Tennis West: Graeme Hall – Places to Play Manager	Servicing the clubs and providing a sufficient developmental pathway for regional representatives. - Albany is important in the pathway program. - Every town has 2 or more tennis courts. The numbers of courts are not being reduced but, if not used and/or maintained, will effectively reduce via natural attrition. - Participants, including children, are prepared to travel to Albany to take part in tennis programs. - TW would prefer a Hub model in Albany with one excellent tennis centre with 15 courts and a number of those having flood lights. At present there are 3 clubs with a total of 21 courts and no lights. They are old clubs and competitive against each other. Coaches could be based at the Hub and travel out to the smaller towns. It is noted that the coaches are commercial operators. - Elite development must take place on hard courts, not grass. - TW provides support to bring players, coaches and officials to Perth for development. - Talent identification is good with a strong network. Players with talent don't fall through the net. The competition structure and whether you feel that there is a need to review/refine having regard to changing demographics and the longer-term view of the sustainability of remote regional clubs. - Focus is on Albany as a regional centre. - Tennis is unique in that facilities exist within all towns and the regional centre. - There are 3 clubs in Albany but none of them have floodlights. Remarkable when most of the smaller towns have courts some or all of which have floodlights. - Albany has a 1 to 1,700 court to resident ratio. TW works on a maximum 1 to 2,000 ratio. Indicates there are plenty of courts.	The main considerations from a Tennis perspective are: - Albany is considered vital for pathway programs which is the natural draw for participants. - The re-alignment of the 3 clubs in Albany to one centralised hub is identified as a high priority. The movement from grass to hard courts is also considered to be a high priority to enable infrastructure to be effectively sustained. - There is clearly an abundance of tennis infrastructure in the GS, however the issue relates to access and viability of both the clubs from both a volunteers and players perspective. Similar to bowls, tennis has become a community gathering point and would benefit from a strong alignment with bowls activities. - The lack of integration with the indigenous community is due to the traditional approach and associated

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Albany has a 1 to 14 court to member ratio. TW works on a maximum 1 to 30 ratio. Indicates there is an excess of courts to members or that membership is weak. - Smaller towns are in a resident ratio of 1 to 210 and member ratio of 1 to 6. TW works on a maximum of 1 to 500 and 1 to 7 respectively. - Tennis is well provided for in the GS. - The growth in tennis is not via membership or weekend competitions. It is social tennis mid-week or under lights. It is noted that lighting is an issue in Albany. - Social activity is the way forward. People are prepared to pay on a per court basis as opposed to a membership basis. Tennis has become a community gathering point. - TW focus is Albany. Smaller towns must play their own part. - Competitions are intra club. There is no league in Albany. Perhaps the occasional informal based games between clubs within a zone. - Tournaments are run at the Burswood facility where there is the required number of hard courts that provide a consistent competition. - Albany had 4 clubs a decade ago and now has 3. Future direction in taking elite level competitions to regional WA. - Issue is having the required number of hard courts so that a consistent competition can be played. If there was a single hub in Albany with 15 courts, it would be easier to have tournaments but as it stands the courts are spread over 3 clubs with little consistency. Health and Wellbeing: the role the sport plays in supporting the social/mental health/physical health issues in regional areas. - No formal programs but it is a given that active involvement in tennis assists in wellbeing and the social side of tennis is becoming increasingly important as the court is becoming a gathering point for community liaison. - An imperative that tennis and other sports work together to assist each other to maintain viability and participation from local community.	cost which will require changes of time – these will be generational changes rather than immediate.

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	Current initiatives for the Aboriginal community and those on low income/inability to gain access to transport. - The Aboriginal population is not generally seen as part of the tennis demographic. - There are only small programs around Indigenous participation but these are not well supported. These programs are generally school based. Scholarships exist for individual talent. - Cost is seen as prohibitive as is the exclusive nature of a traditionally membership based sport. Other: - Tennis is delivered by qualified coaches and not volunteers.	
Equestrian WA: Dwight Pedlow - CEO	Servicing the clubs and providing a sufficient developmental pathway for regional representatives. - Participants are increasing in the GS as riders take their horses to the country to combat increasing costs in the metro area. - Connect between Equestrian WA and country clubs needs to be better to attract those participants. - Good interaction between the Pony Club and Equestrian WA. - 6 shires in the Great Southern have Clubs/Pony Clubs. The competition structure and whether you feel that there is a need to review/refine having regard to changing demographics and the longer-term view of the sustainability of remote regional clubs. - Equestrian is 90% female and 10% male participation. - Memberships are to Equestrian WA and not to the Clubs. Must be a member in order to compete. Membership costs are \$410 Senior, \$310 Standard and \$195 Grass Roots. Looking at lower cost entry level memberships. - Equestrian WA has 2,400 members.	The main considerations from an equestrian perspective are: - The high level of female participation and relatively good level of provision in regional areas. - It is evident that the cost of maintaining a horse is challenging and potentially cost prohibitive. In addition, the travel associated with competitions renders the sport inaccessible to a number of residents within the GS. - The need to participate at Brigadoon similarly creates barriers which are not easy to overcome. The SSA

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Albany clubs have 100+ members whilst smaller clubs have 30+ members. - Facilities in country normally comprise a clubhouse, sand course (30mx70m) and cross country. - Competitions are well structured at the pointy end but not so much down the pyramid. - Competitions cover Cross Country, Dressage, Jumping and Show Horse. These are done at Brigadoon and regional centres (Albany). A club relates to a discipline. Smaller centres will do Jumping and Dressage. - Have between 2-4 competitions per year. Other times are for training. Equestrian WA provides the timetable for competitions and accredits the judges and officials. - Cost of maintain the horse is challenging as is the travel associated with competitions. Future direction in taking elite level competitions to regional WA. - Elite level competition is done at Brigadoon. Support is provided by Equestrian WA for country participants to come to Brigadoon. - Equestrian WA will send coaches down to the GS for training clinics (coaching, education and riding lessons) and competitions. - Equestrian WA will provide support to train officials by bringing people to the metro area. This enables people to meet other likeminded individuals. These are held every 2 years and are compulsory. Health and Wellbeing: the role the sport plays in supporting the social/mental health/physical health issues in regional areas. - Grass roots riding is the major program for destressing. Primarily involves bush riding. - Caring for the horse is also considered to have therapeutic value. - The sport is about both the rider and the horse which is different to many sports.	provides support through financial assistance and training clinics. However, there will be a need to review this and consider a decentralised approach if the sport is become more accessible to all.

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Riding for the disabled is a popular program using the Pony Club within the closed arena. Current initiatives for the Aboriginal community and those on low income/inability to gain access to transport. - No initiatives or proactive programs. Other: - Racing and Wagering funds an 'Off the Track' program for placing race horses into Equestrian events and general bush riding.	
Netball WA: Mark Watten – Manager Member Services	Servicing the clubs and providing a sufficient developmental pathway for regional representatives. - Main focus has been on Albany/Katanning/Kojonup where there are the required facilities in place to ensure the NetSetGo program can take place. - The NetSetGo program has seen growth in these towns. - The Fast 5 netball program (participation) will also be rolled out into these towns. The competition structure and whether you feel that there is a need to review/refine having regard to changing demographics and the longer-term view of the sustainability of remote regional clubs. - Competitions exist at Denmark, Kojonup, Albany, Katanning, Gnowangerup and Jerramungup. The last 2 form part of the Ongerup league. - Best facilities are at Albany (4 indoor courts) and Katanning (6 indoor courts). People will travel from other towns to attend these centres. Royalties for Regions has helped build these facilities. Other towns are outdoor courts. - Facility plan is to maintain what is there and then upgrade as required. Only working ok. - Input from Netball is low when local shires build new sporting facilities. - Concern around the health of AFL and its impact on Netball if the local club is suffering. Netball and AFL are very co-dependant in the GS. Preference is for AFL	The main considerations from a netball perspective are: - Albany/Katanning/Kojonup are the main priorities for Netball WA based on current infrastructure although Denmark, Gnowangerup and Jerramungup have a significant role to play for the development of the sport in the GS. - The alignment of netball with AFL is a critical concern due to the strong link between both club's competition and developmental structures. - Volunteer management and numbers is a real concern which replicates

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	and Netball to be played on the one weekend day but there seems to be a trend to play AFL on one day and Netball on the other day. Perhaps a reflection on the lack of volunteers. - Concern that Female AFL will take away from competitions. - Concern that the cost of Netball is increasing because of indoor facilities. Less indoor courts are replacing the outdoor courts at a greater cost to maintain. Taking away from what was there. Indoor facilities can be a barrier to participation through both cost and accessibility. Future direction in taking elite level competitions to regional WA. - WA Netball League games have been played in Albany with proposal to play more. Katanning would be the only other centre to play elite level games. Health and Wellbeing: the role the sport plays in supporting the social/mental health/physical health issues in regional areas. - Always considered very important, particularly in the country areas. Participation in team sports such as Netball is highly encouraged. Declining populations a challenge, particularly in the smaller towns where facilities are only ok. - An imperative that AFL and Netball assist each other to maintain viability and participation from local community. Current initiatives for the Aboriginal community and those on low income/inability to gain access to transport. - Netball has grass roots sites throughout the GS which encourage Aboriginal participation. Did not have a lot of information on this. Not a large Aboriginal population in the GS. Other: - Relationships with local Councils are ok but not proactive. There is a reliance on the sport to promote activities. - An RDO exists in Albany which is beneficial to the GS but the focus is on Albany. - Narrogin is included in Netball's GSR.	the issues raised across a number of LG's. - The provision of Katanning in the North and Albany in the south provides a good split to ensure complimentary competitions can be run which service the region. - Aboriginal engagement, anecdotally appears to be effective although no figures are captured with respect to engagement and/or use. - A significant issue which needs to be resolved is more proactive engagement from netball to LG's.

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- The Netball Community Raffle helps with funding (now sponsored by Nissan) where 40% of the proceeds from ticket sales goes to the community and 60% to the individual clubs.	
Golf WA: Gary Thomas - CEO	Servicing the clubs and providing a sufficient developmental pathway for regional representatives. - Golf has an aging demographic in the GS. - Juniors are a very small part of the participants. - Pathway programs are only really available at the larger clubs such as Albany and Denmark. - Parents are sending their children to Boarding schools. Parents are either visiting on weekends or buying properties in the metro area where the Mother stays with the children several nights a week. Takes people out of the community. - Focus on using schools in the South West to align with clubs. - There is a pressure to keep the AFL clubs going and, therefore, a preference to play that sport at the junior level. - Attempting to have golf as the second preferred sport. The competition structure and whether you feel that there is a need to review/refine having regard to changing demographics and the longer-term view of the sustainability of remote regional clubs. - Senior women are often the drivers of the competitions. - Men's and women's golf was administered separately until 2011 when Golf WA was formed. - Last few years has seen a decline in membership in golf generally in WA which is reflected in the mining downturn. Participation had been growing before that. - Membership is vital to the clubs in the GS, most of which are in reasonable financial shape.	The main considerations from a golf perspective are: - Golf is provided for an ageing demographic and reliant on strong volunteer support. - The lack of junior participation is a concern as this potentially impacts on succession planning. - The integration of the Aboriginal community with golf provision in Tambellup is encouraging and dispels the impression that it is an elitist sport with limited access (whilst it is also noted that Aboriginal programs have proved difficult). There is clearly however, a need to review and refine rules and regulations associated with the sport if golf facilities are to be retained and provide a viable sporting business. - As with other sports the SSA recognise that their

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- Albany course is first rate. Grass greens are at Albany, Katanning and Denmark. The rest have sand greens. Maintenance is a big issue for those courses with grass greens and most clubs simply can't afford it. - Tambellup club is a great story. Nearly folded in 2014, now strong on the back of Aboriginal administration, participation and fund raising. - Volunteers are diminishing and this is becoming an issue in the GS. - Club rules (often administered by senior women) are very rigid (and selfish) and potentially costing membership and participation. - Competition golf represents 80% of play. May need to be more flexible so that social play has a greater representation. - Golf trends are beginning to look at shorter games (3 loops of 6 holes, 4/5 holes, shortening the length of holes). Future direction in taking elite level competitions to regional WA. - Often take state representative games to the country. State Sand Green was played in Mount Barker in 2016 and Brookton in 2017. Also play Women's Provincial, Women's Bronze and Women's Seniors on the country courses. Health and Wellbeing: the role the sport plays in supporting the social/mental health/physical health issues in regional areas. - More focused at the senior's level but still very important in keeping people active. - Rigidity of rules are creating a barrier as do politics within the volunteers. Current initiatives for the Aboriginal community and those on low income/inability to gain access to transport. - Aboriginal programs are very difficult. - Trying to get Aboriginal participants to stick with the game has proved a challenge. - Aboriginal juniors prefer the more explosive sports such as AFL and Basketball. - Minor Healthway funding is available to assist programs.	engagement with LG's is poor.

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	Other: - Relationships with local shires are ok but not proactive. - Clubs do not promote themselves well. They should align with other tourism events. - A buddy club system is in place at some clubs in the GS which encourages a member of one club to play at another. - Not using the DLGSC representative in Albany effectively.	
Basketball WA: Rob Clement – CEO, Christian Rice – Chief Operation Officer	Servicing the clubs and providing a sufficient developmental pathway for regional representatives. - Basketball is strong in the GS. - Junior participation is growing and is generally limited by available facilities. - Pathway programs available depending on volunteer availability. Easier at larger towns such as Albany and Katanning. - Court priority is given to children over seniors. - Court time is limited by facilities being multi use and by the hours the Local councils allow the facilities to operate. Albany closes at 9.00pm when play could go to 10.30pm. The competition structure and whether you feel that there is a need to review/refine having regard to changing demographics and the longer-term view of the sustainability of remote regional clubs. - Basketball is strong and growing in the GS. - Priority given to juniors. Seniors suffer because of this. - Volunteers are diminishing and are mainly comprised of women. - Good facilities at Albany (7 indoor courts), Mount Barker (2 indoor courts), Katanning (2 indoor courts and 4 outdoor courts) and Newdegate (2 indoor courts). - Outdoor courts are not seen as a barrier in the country as the sport is played in the summer months.	The main considerations from a basketball perspective are: - Basketball is recognised as a strong participatory sport and engages positively with the Aboriginal community. It is however limited by access to court time and volunteer capacity. - The impact on senior sport is generally at the expense of junior participation. This will need to be addressed, potentially through greater flexibility related to game time and off-peak court use rather than the construction of new infrastructure. - The option to utilise court sites needs to be integrated with LG engagement to ensure duplication of resources is avoided.

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
	- People don't tend to travel and prefer to play in their local town or community. - There is a desire to play all year round where facilities are available. Future direction in taking elite level competitions to regional WA. - Need a minimum of 4 courts for a proper competition. - Elite level games only really available in Albany, perhaps Katanning. - Albany most likely to re-enter a team in the SWBL. - CSES funding from DLGSC assists in taking State League teams to Albany. Health and Wellbeing: the role the sport plays in supporting the social/mental health/physical health issues in regional areas. - Definitely better to have participation in sport but believe there is a lack of research on what this means in terms of benefits to mental health. Current initiatives for the Aboriginal community and those on low income/inability to gain access to transport. - Not a major Aboriginal population in the GS. - Basketball is one of the cheaper sports to play and hence there is good demand. - Aboriginal children are generally naturals for the sport. - KidSport program helps out with cost. - Social programs are in place to attract Aboriginal participation. - Study is being conducted by Leon Van Erp on the delivery of sport into Aboriginal communities. Other: - Working with DoE to access school courts but find this can be difficult due to location often being in the centre of the school.	

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
GSCORE: Dr Lenore Lyons – Executive Director	General: - 3 projects in focus at present: - o Outdoor Recreation Strategy for the Region; product audit, gap analysis, LG assessment – to be used as the basis of future collaboration. The strategy is to be used to seek funding and engage commercial operators. Return on Investment is critical. Issue's emerging regarding the non-implementation of trails strategies. - o Business Case for outdoor leadership and potential funding opportunities. - o Partnership with commercial operators to determine appropriate business models. There has been little engagement previously in business and tourism. There is a need to develop more robust business planning processes. - Current work includes trails master plans, outdoor adventure plans and promotional and developmental intervention at a regional level. - The program is funded on a 3-year basis through DLGSC, GSDC and Albany Chamber of Commerce and Industry. - A company limited by guarantee with potential to become incorporated after the initial 3-year funding. - Currently assessing the viability and repositioning of Camp Quararup as a regional outdoor education and development centre which will require significant investment. The structure is being based on Plas y Brenin in Wales. - Training programs are not always available consistently. - There is a need to develop a model to bring new businesses to the region. Focused on adventure activity and attractions (originally interpreted as Destination Marketing).	The main considerations related to outdoor recreation can be summarised as: - The project is in its infancy but already has the potential for strong alignments with Active Albany. This should be explored further, particularly the alignment to bushwalking and access to the Stirling Ranges and associated walking/hiking/riding/climbing areas. - The outdoor recreation strategy should be integrated with this broader sport and recreation facilities plan. The priority for investment will clearly be in securing an appropriate training and education base at Camp Quararup. This will be the catalyst to engage more effectively with commercial operators and secure commitment to the growth in outdoor adventure in the GS. - The development of consistent and accredited training programs will

Representatives	Main Considerations	Implications
		assist in the growth of the industry and attract greater investment from state and federal government.

Appendix D: Participation Rates

The Australian Sports Commission published AusPlay: Participation data for the sport sector in December 2016 with a summary of key national findings from October 2015 to September 2016 data. This was initially undertaken on a national basis and subsequently in December 2017 published on a state and territory basis. This section highlights the key conclusions from the national analysis.

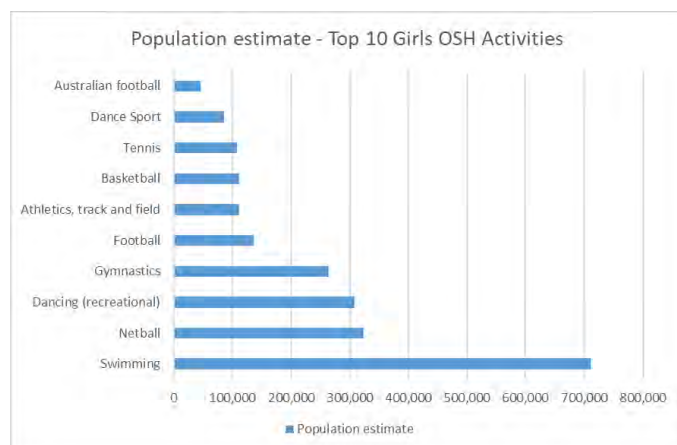
The main assumptions of Ausplay are:

- Adults and Children: For the purposes of AusPlay an adult is a person aged 15 and over and a child is a person aged 0-14.
- Duration of Activity: For each activity done within the last 12 months, all players were asked how long the most recent session had lasted. There were no minimum or maximum limits set. An average duration was calculated for each person from the durations they gave for their different activities, and this was used as an indicative session duration for reporting durations per person.
- Frequency of Activity: For each activity done within the last 12 months, all adult and child players were asked how many times, in total, they had done it (including any practice or training). The frequencies given by each person for each of their activities were summed for reporting the total frequency of participation in any sport-related or non-sport-related activities per person.
- Sample and Margin of Error: The AusPlay results are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sample error. Sample error is measured by the standard error and the margin of error. Knowledge of the standard error, or the margin of error, enables the 95% confidence intervals to be constructed around survey results and also enables statistical significance testing to be carried out.

The national data output identified:

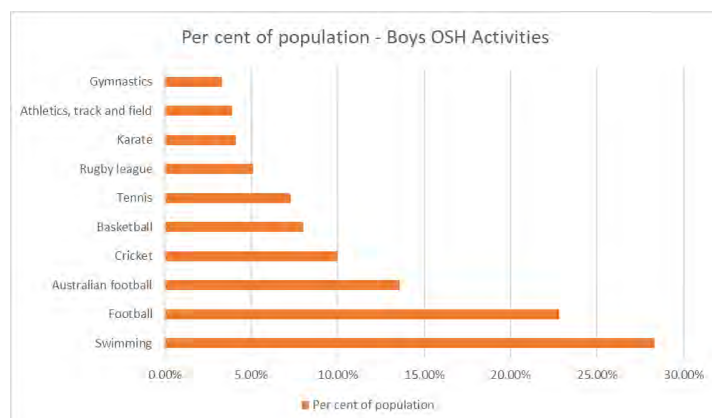
- Over 17 million Australians aged 15 or over (87%) participated in a sport or physical activity in the last 12 months.
- Nearly 3.2 million children (69%) participated in some form of organised sport or physical activity outside of school hours.
- Adult men and women participate at similar levels across the life stages.
- However, girls 9-11 years old are slightly more likely to participate in sport or physical activity (at least once a year) compared to boys of the same age.
- 11.6 million Australians (59%) aged 15 or over are participating in sport or non-sport related physical activity three or more times per week.
- 2.5 million Australian children (54%) aged 0 to 14 are active at least once a week through organised sport/physical activity outside of school hours. Only 19% or 0.9 million children are active at least three times per week.
- Australian adults tend to play sports for longer durations than non-sport related physical activities. However, they participate in non-sport related physical activities more often than sport.
- Sport clubs are the primary avenue for children to be active (except for children aged 0–4, who are more likely to be active through other organisations).
- Top 10 girls out of school hours activities ranks swimming as the most popular followed by Netball, Dancing and Gymnastics

Figure 8: Top 10 girls OSH Activities



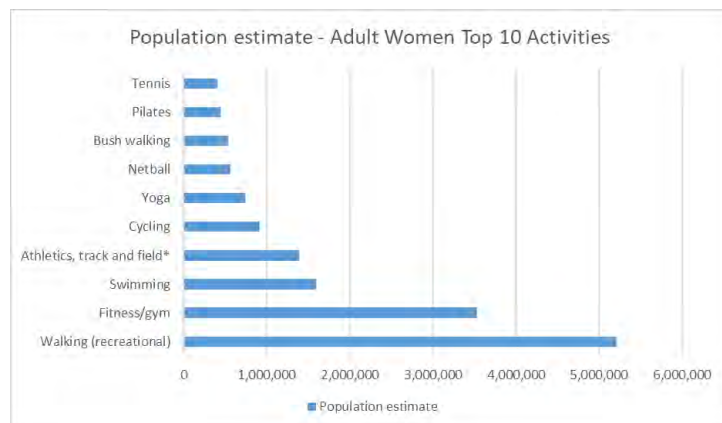
- The top ten out of school hours activities for boys ranks swimming as the most popular sport followed by football (soccer), Australian Rules Football and cricket.

Figure 9: Top 10 Boys OSH Activities



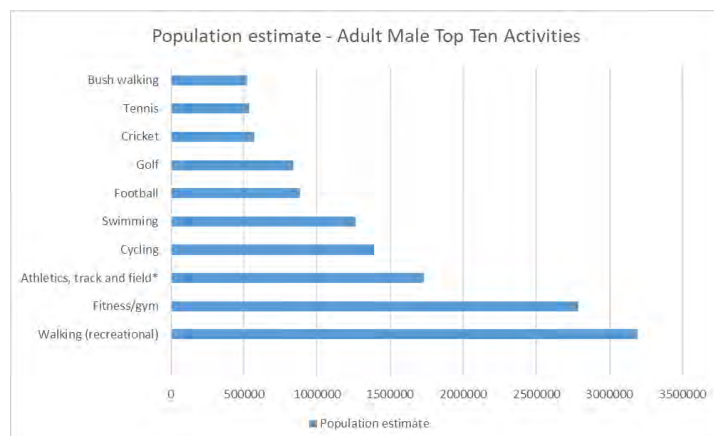
- The main barrier to young children's participation in organised out of school hours sport or physical activity is their parents' perception that they are too young to start playing.
- Women are more likely to participate in sport or physical activity, for physical and mental health reasons and to lose or maintain weight, than men.

Figure 10: Top 10 Activities for Adult Women



- For adults, up to middle-age, time pressure is by far the main barrier to participating in sport or physical activity. Poor health or injury then also becomes a main factor.
- Men are more motivated by fun/enjoyment and social reasons than women.

Figure 21: Top 10 Activities for Adult Men



- Sport clubs are not the main choice for participation in sport or physical activity in Australia for adults aged 18 years and over.
- While sport clubs are the main avenue for both girls and boys, throughout childhood, boys (50%) are more likely to be active through club sport than girls (33%).
- The use of technology for sport or physical activity is popular with 39% of the Australian adult 'playing' population. Its popularity is highest amongst younger adults, particularly younger women.
- Recreational walking is the most popular physical activity for Australians overall followed by fitness/gym activities.

Figure 32: Top 20 Adult Activities

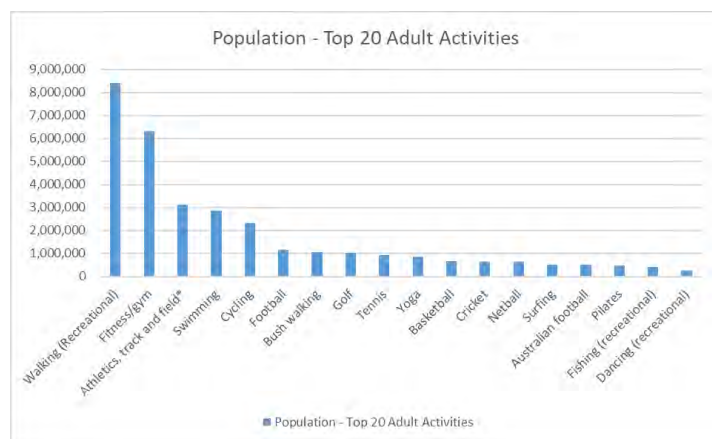
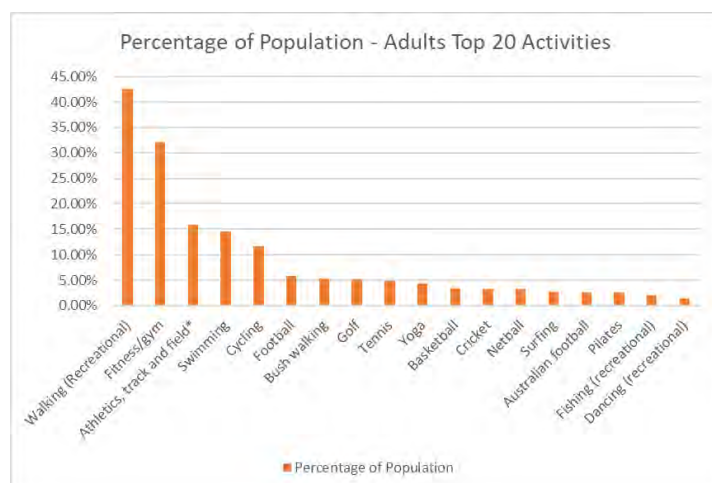
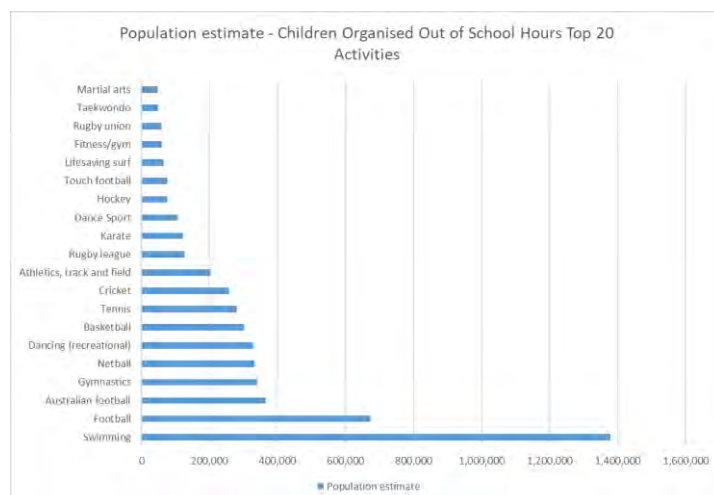


Figure 43: Percentage of Population Taking Part in the Top 10 Adult Activities



- Overall when combining male and female children's participation together, swimming is the activity of choice for a large proportion of Australian children, ahead of Australian Rules Football in second.

Figure 14: Top 20 Out of School Hour Activities for Children



Subsequently state and territory data was provided in January 2017 which highlighted a variety of participation trends within each sport and recreational pursuits.

The data for Western Australia provides additional specific detail in respect of the propensity to take part in sport and physical activity in the state. The following conclusions are relevant to the Lords Review:

- The key venue/organisation based activities for adults are fitness/gym and swimming. Participation by females in both of these activities is significantly higher than male participation (figure 21 refers).
- For children participating in organised activities, swimming ranks as the highest participation amongst both males and females. The most dominant sport for boys is football (soccer), whilst the most dominant sport for girls is dancing, followed by Netball and gymnastics (figure 22 refers).
- In respect of sport related activities, the research found that the core participation age cohorts for adults indicated a higher propensity for females to take part in non-sports based activities whilst males under the age of 44 generally focused on sports based participation. As people age, there is a propensity to move away from sport to non-sports based activities (walking, gym, fitness and non-contact recreational activities).

Figure 15: Organisation/Venue Based Use by Activity for WA Adults (source: Ausplay)



Figure 16: Participation in organised activities for Children (source: Ausplay)

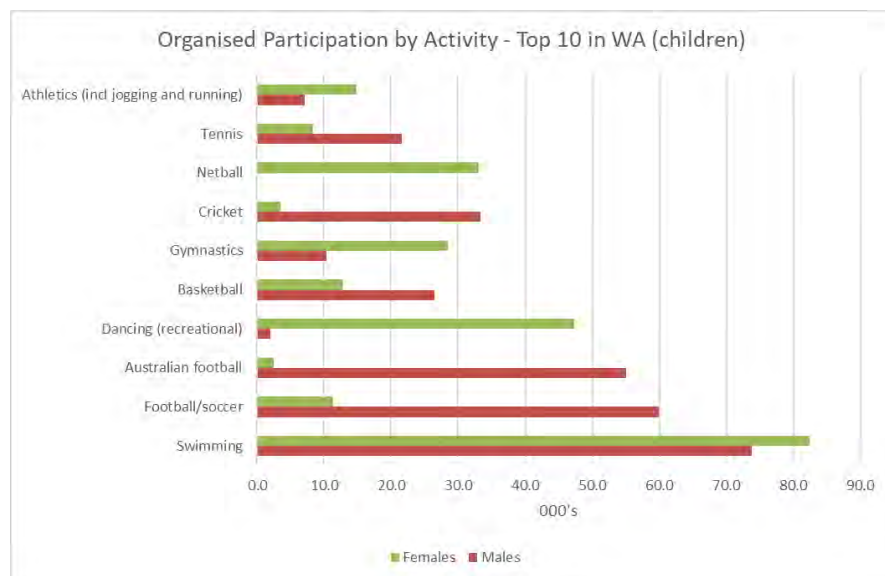


Figure 17: WA Male Adult Participation Rates (Source: Ausplay)

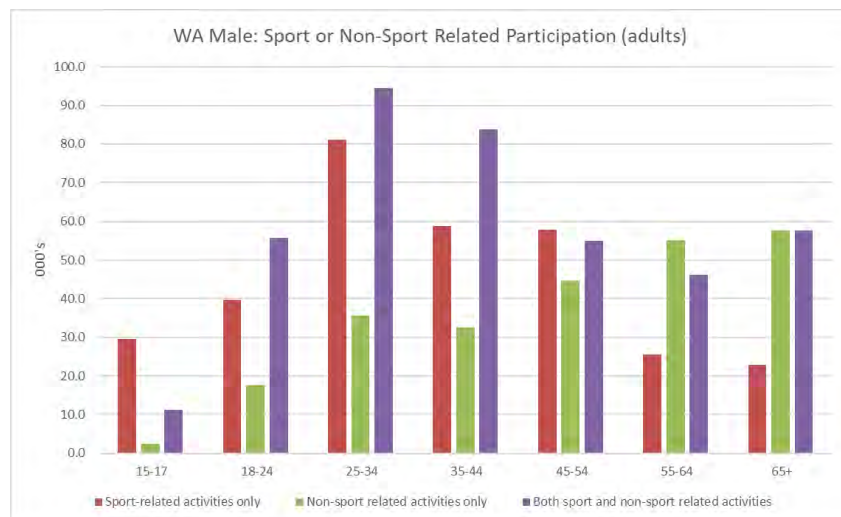


Figure 18: WA Female Participation Rates (Source: Ausplay)

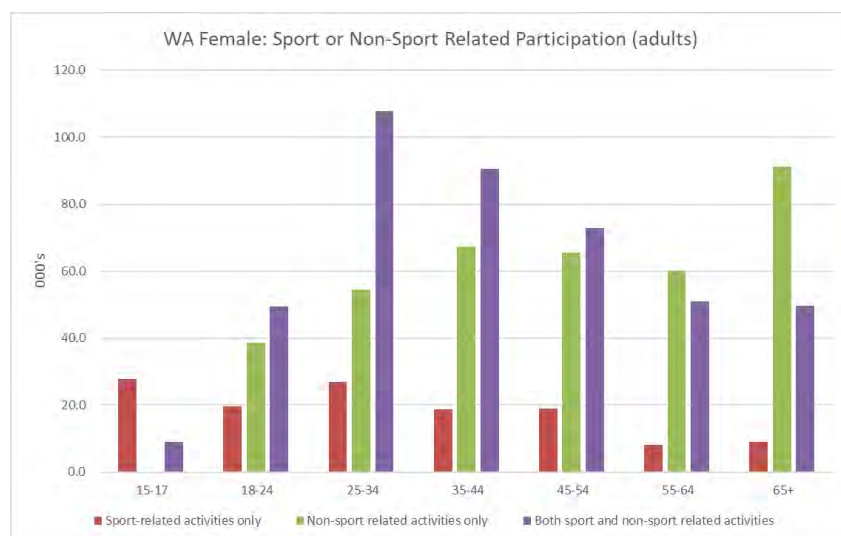
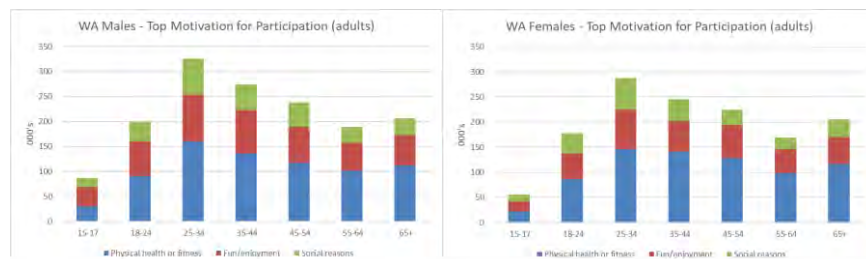
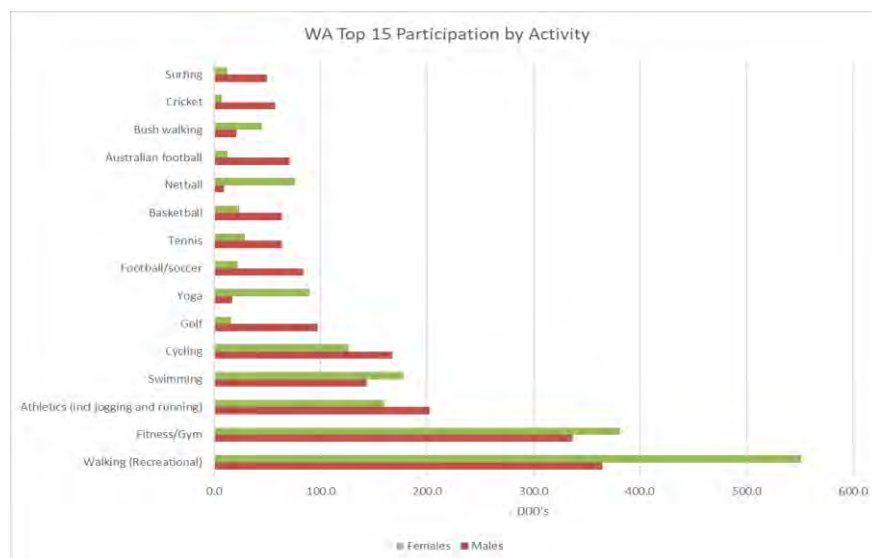


Figure 19: Top Motivation for Participation – Male and Female (Source: Ausplay)



- In respect of motivation, physical health or fitness is the main motivation for men or women to participate in sport and recreational activities.
- In respect of recreational activities, walking is the most popular adult activity followed by fitness/gym, running, swimming, cycling, golf and yoga. It is to be noted that all of these activities can be undertaken in isolation and are non-contact in nature.

Figure 20: Adult Participation by Activity in WA (Source: Ausplay)



Appendix E: Industry Trends

Emerging Selected Sports Trends

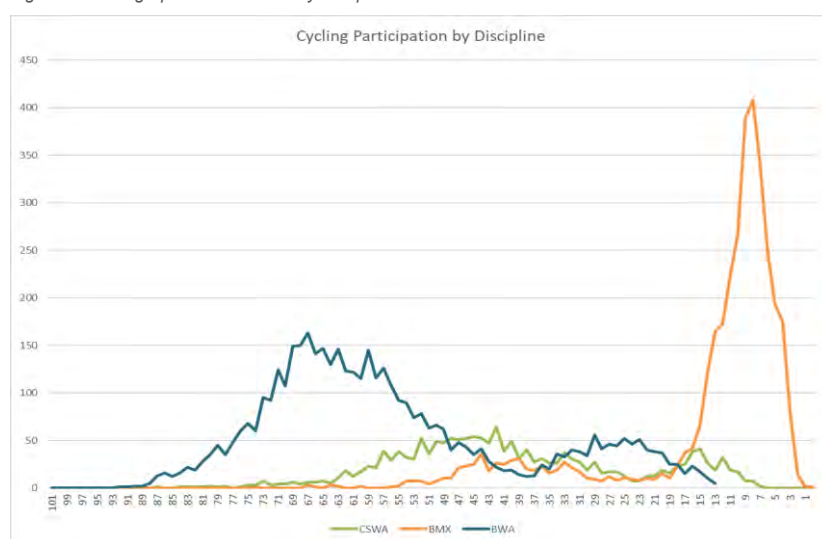
The following information was supplied by the SSAs in respect of current participation and potential future growth of the sport. There is a lack of consistency in the way this information is obtained and collated across the sports. Nevertheless, it provides useful benchmarking against which the needs assessment may be measured:

Cycling and Bike Sports:

Cyclewest have recently developed the Western Australian Strategic Cycling Facilities Review to establish a high-level understanding of current provision and need for road, track and BMX facilities. Demographic data for CycleSport WA (road and track) and BMX Sports WA, including member numbers from 2011 to 2015 highlighted a number of key dynamics. Data collated by Cyclewest in respect of 2015 member participation indicated a significant shift in demographic profiling between disciplines with:

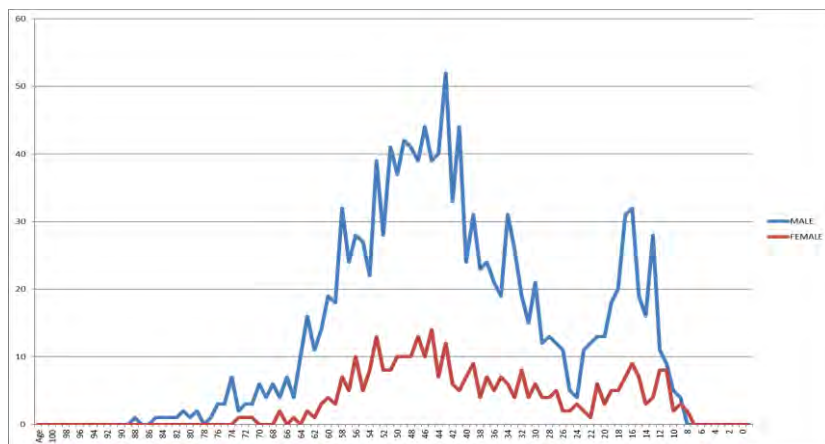
- BMX being dominated by the 5-15 age range.
- Bicycle membership/participation peaks from 45 through to 79 years of age.
- The male female split is 80% male and 20% female.

Figure 5: Demographic Nuances in Cycle Sport



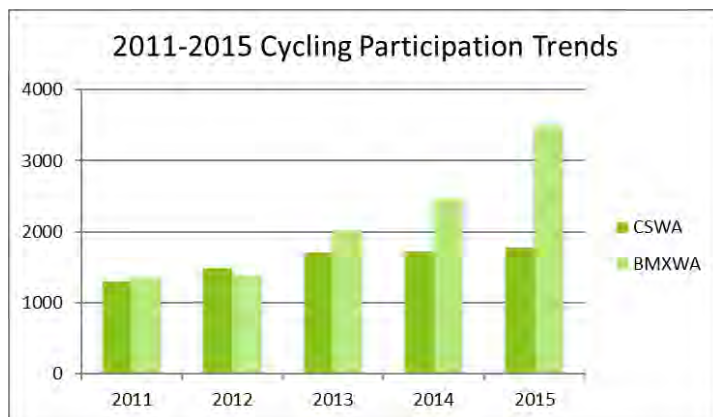
CycleWest advocate the importance of ensuring that activity nodes are accessible, connected and convenient for active transport modes (walking, cycling) to encourage all users to travel to a node by bike. This includes people using sport and recreation facilities other than the cycling facilities. Separated paths, bike parking and other end-of-trip facilities should also be provided at destination points.

Figure 62: Male Female Member Participation in Cycling



Cycling participation data in WA suggested that 720,000 cyclists aged 5+ participated in a form of cycling activity in 1993 and 432,512 cyclists aged 14+ in 2015, a reduction of 287,488. There were 261,413 West Australians aged 5 to 13 in 2015 and if all of them cycled it wouldn't make up the shortfall of 287,488. This decline in cycling is partly attributed to compulsory requirement to wear a helmet and in part to the greater dominance of the car and road safety issues. All road and telephone survey data above suggest a decline in WA cycling participation which is ongoing till 2015 on a per capita basis. This however does not take into account the trends associated with formalised cycle sports which is showing a gradual upwards trend from 2011, where BMX is showing an almost 3-fold growth in participation.

Figure 73: 2011-2015 Cycle Sport and BMX Participation Trends



Tennis:

Tennis Australia has published a range of strategic and facility plans over the past 5 years focused on 2 key foundations of facilities and facility management. The sport advocates for quality venues as being vital to the continued growth of the sport. The guiding principles include professional management with community oversight and strong levels of governance, commercial and community responsibility. Management models identify minimum operating standards and a range of programs and services which ought to be provided. Tennis West is currently undertaking its facility strategy for Western Australia and strongly advocates the provision of consolidation of infrastructure and development of hard courts in preference to grass court infrastructure (to minimise maintenance expenditure and maximise capacity for use). Facilities within the City of Albany and

surrounding area have been identified as having the potential to be rationalised and co-located at one centralised venue.

Football (WAFC):

A new strategic plan for youth football (2017-2020) identifies a number of initiatives which are to be put in place to expand the developmental base of the sport. Of the 12 recommendations, these include:

- Undertaking a trial of night football for youth participants over a four-week block during the regular season.
- Develop a plan for the inclusion of an additional phase to the junior football pathway via the implementation of a 15 a side competition for Years 7 to 9.
- Develop a suitable competition format to deliver Year 12 football in order to drive transition from Youth to Senior.
- WAFC High Performance (in conjunction with Community Football) establishes a regional talent pathway that will provide consistency, direction and quality training to players in regional areas.
- The development of a Long-Term Athlete Development approach of youth players to guide the direction and decision making for this segment of the game.
- Develop a Youth Football Calendar to better align School, Community, WAFL and State Academy programs that further supports the welfare of the player and the existing stakeholder relationships.

These initiatives are intended to drive up participation and build the foundation for increased senior level game development.

In addition to the response received to the consultation process the WAFC identified the level and quality of active football club facilities within the Great Southern. The ratings are only to be used as a guide to identify a potential facility review or development. The summary is provided in the table below:

Table 9: WAFC Assessment of Football Grounds in the Great Southern (Source: WAFC)

Facility	Club at venue	League	Home Player Change Rooms	Away Player Change Rooms	Doctor / Gym	Umpire Amenity	Kitchen / Kiosk	Pavilion Clubroom	Playing Field end Lighting	Field Lighting	Support & Public Amenities	Hierarchy %
Souness Park	Mt. Barker Football Club	Great Southern Football League										141.3%
Kojonup Sporting Complex	Kojonup Football Club	Lower South West Football League										117.3%
Centennial Oval	Royals Football Club	Great Southern Football League										110.7%
McLean Oval	Denmark/Walpole Football Club	Great Southern Football League										108.7%
Gnowangerup Sporting Complex	Gnowangerup Football Club	Ongerup Football Association										101.9%
Collingwood Park	North Albany Football Club	Great Southern Football League										95.2%
Railways Oval	Railways Football Club	Great Southern Football League										93.3%
Jerramungup Town Oval	Jerramungup Football Club	Ongerup Football Association										72.1%
Boxwood Town Oval	Boxwood Hills Football Club	Ongerup Football Association										61.5%

Key	
	In line with minimum standards
	Mid-Long term improvement required
	Not in line with minimum standards and should be a priority in any facility development
Hierarchy %	An overall facility rating (100% being a perfect facility for what is required)

NOTE: A facility can be over 100% if it has over and above what is required

It is to be noted that the facilities in need of further investment (i.e. falling below the 100% hierarchy assessment) are:

- Collingwood Park (which is identified as a priority for future investment by the City of Albany).
- Railways Oval (which is part of the Centennial Park redevelopment program).
- Jerramungup Town Oval (which has been identified by the Shire of Jerramungup for future investment).
- Boxwood Town Oval (which has been identified by the Shire of Jerramungup for future investment).

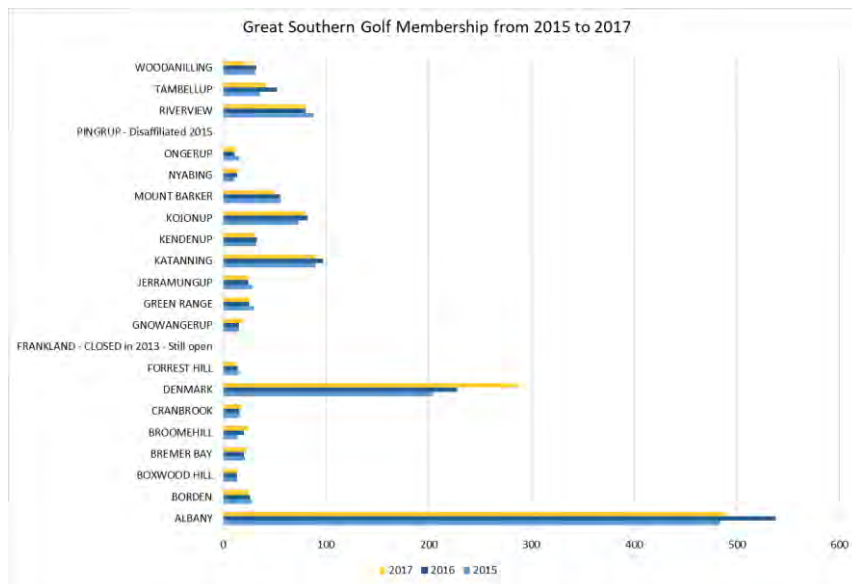
Golf Western Australia

The concern with golf clubs within the Great Southern and broader regional area relates to accessibility and the relative strength of the volunteer management. They generally operate independently of LG and are self-

sustaining, relying on the membership base to manage and maintain the course and greens. Figure 30 identifies current golf clubs and membership across the Great Southern.

The most notable fact associated with golfing infrastructure is the strength of membership within the main population centre of the City of Albany and the Shire of Denmark. All other golf courses have a membership of less than 100, with the majority of small rural area golf courses surviving with membership levels of less than 40.

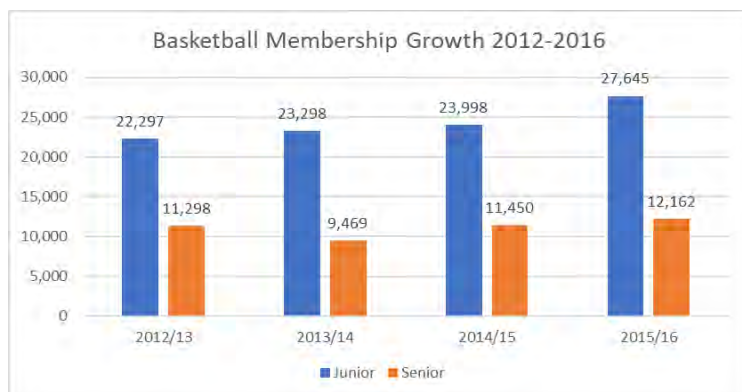
Figure 24: Great Southern Golf Club Membership (Source: Golf WA)



Basketball:

Basketball membership growth across the state has seen substantial increase from 2012 to 2016 with junior participation over the period highlighting a 24% growth and senior participation a 9% growth (figure 31 refers).

Figure 25: Basketball Membership 2012-2016



Sport and Recreation Facility Design and Provision Trends

The following trends are likely to impact on the provision of sport and recreation facilities within regional areas in the future:

Financial Viability:

- There is now a more acute focus on financial viability of all sport and recreation infrastructure and rationalisation of provision. This has been referenced within SD6 as a key issue for the industry.
- The importance of fully costing out asset management plans and future proofing expenditure (including lifecycle costing) is becoming more critical.
- There is an increasing expectation that local communities will develop sustainable solutions to sport and recreation provision that will minimise ongoing funding support. Providing facilities where activities can be provided at minimal cost and deliver a financial return is becoming more important.
- There is a predominance of ageing infrastructure without a sufficient asset management and maintenance process established and prioritised within resource constraints.
- The cost of building new facilities is increasing which creates challenges for delivering affordable sport and recreation infrastructure.

The Design and Range of Facility Provision:

- The intention of the majority of LG's is to provide a range of sport and recreation opportunities for their community that promote physical activity, balanced with a mixture of sporting and recreational pursuits which are directly relevant to the community they serve.
- An increasing focus on disabled access, risk management and occupational health and safety. Increasingly stringent regulations and more rigorous monitoring of compliance may call for increasing resourcing, maintenance and associated costs.
- New and emerging design guidelines for sport and recreation facilities highlight the need to accommodate the capacity for the growth in women's sport and greater flexibility of use.
- There are increasing demands and opportunities to use Information Technology to facilitate more effective use of sport and recreation infrastructure.
- Newly constructed pavilions tend to include multi-use community spaces and provide meeting rooms for local clubs and community groups needing a home (consolidating storage, change, clubroom, public toilet and social meeting facilities in a minimum number of built structures).
- The layout and mix of facilities should be flexible in design. The notion of multi-use facilities needs to be explored but the sharing of facilities should not compromise needs. It is important to optimise use for the benefit of all current and future users.
- The focus on the development of sport and recreation spaces is developing to secure greater integration with existing paths, tracks and accessways which are distributed and located to provide high levels of accessibility.

Sporting Hubs, Co-location and Shared Use:

- Integrated co-location and sharing brings a range of different uses and users together at one integrated site and enables significant cost savings to be achieved whilst also allowing a more professional approach to management, maintenance and programming. It assists in attracting a wider user base and as a result has the potential to increase financial and operational viability.
- The elimination of single, stand-alone club and group facilities. An integrated and consolidated facility provides an opportunity to cost share and avoids duplication of services and back of house activities.
- Recent trends in facility planning is through the development of sports hubs and complexes where the opportunity to share resources is potentially maximised. The rationale for this has stemmed from a number of reasons including:
 - o Ageing infrastructure in need of replacement and the need for modern facilities to meet statutory building and health and safety requirements.
 - o The increasing demands on open space provision and its use/function, particularly in a more urbanised setting where space is limited.

- o The need for LG's to be responsible and accountable in asset management and provision.
- o Pressures facing local sporting and recreation groups with declining volunteers.
- o Increased competition resulting from alternative leisure opportunities and the need for clubs to be well managed and customer focused.
- o An acknowledgement that centralised administration and facilities can benefit clubs whilst reducing costs to the public purse.
- o Providing good integrated traffic and pedestrian movement both into and through a facility complex which provides safe access and clear signposting of uses/activities.
- The opportunity to realise good partnerships through school use of proposed sports facilities, and community use of existing school facilities is emphasised as being an important focus for LG's , particularly where resources are constrained. In practice however, the delivery of effective shared use agreements is mixed.
- Built facilities such as pavilions in rural/regional areas are generally required to support sporting uses and other community activities.

Demographic Considerations:

- The need to provide flexible sport and recreation infrastructure is becoming increasingly important due to factors such as demographic shifts and changing sport and recreation preferences. The ageing demographic is necessitating greater consideration of non-contact sport and recreational activities with a higher level of casual social interaction.
- Where low incomes remain higher than the state average, it is important to provide sport and recreation facilities at an affordable price with equitable access to the community.
- In providing for Young People, there are a number of considerations which need to be taken into account:
 - o A change in delivery is required just to maintain levels of interest in sport amongst each new generation. Sporting activities need to reflect technology as an integral part of young people's lives.
 - o There is a need to focus on changing behaviours not attitudes. Sport and physical activity needs to be more visible and accessible, with stronger reminders of their positive associations. Promoting the benefits, the youth are looking for is more effective.
 - o Sport has to compete or connect to other interests and priorities (particularly with passive recreational opportunities).
 - o Young people with negative associations based on previous experiences and a perceived lack of competence, are more likely to reject traditional, competitive activities. New or unusual sports or different positioning can encourage greater use.
 - o Young people seek meaningful experiences to make sport a habit which benefits them as an individual, reinforces their place in their social group or helps them develop themselves.
 - o The supply of sport to the youth tends to reach those who are already engaged. There is a need for a broader offer which meets more diverse needs to break the norms of sport participation.

Environmental Consideration and Sustainability:

- The declining trend in rainfall and increasing extractions of groundwater has led to falling groundwater levels. Alternative water options are now being considered. This has also resulted in the gradual integration of flood and storm water management practices into open space provision.
- Facilities are being designed and built to maximise access, safety and environmental sustainability. This has potential to increase capital costs and decrease operational costs.

General Participatory Trends:

- There is a trend to move away from formalised club based sports in adulthood.

- Motivations change as young people grow up, with health, fitness and looking and feeling good becoming more important. The shift towards fitness-related activities is occurring at an earlier age than previously.
- Changing sport and recreation expectations and needs will require changes to the type, amenity and level of services required to meet emerging sport and recreation demands.
- The decrease in volunteering and associated succession planning compromises the ability to attract and retain members to sustain and develop clubs.

Economic and Social Value Trends:

- Sporting infrastructure within regional areas provide more than just a place to engage in sport and recreational activities, they also build volunteer capacity and the opportunity to train and develop individuals in leadership and management capabilities.
- Sport and recreation infrastructure provide the opportunity for social interaction and have, in some regional areas become a focus for addressing physical and mental health issues. Clubs have also been targeted to provide a mechanism to educate and provide mentoring support for members of the community who have/are experiencing issues relating to drug and alcohol abuse.

Appendix F: Development Principles

Multi-functional Sports Facility Infrastructure – Design Principles:

The following identifies the development principles which are to be adopted during the consideration of any new development:

- The massing and design of any building and associated infrastructure should respond to the principle purpose. For a multi-functional sporting facility the design will incorporate:
 - o Multi-functional ablutions which can be split and managed for club and public use
 - o Accessible toilets for players and public
 - o Umpires/Official Room
 - o Medical/First aid
 - o Kitchen and kiosk
 - o Kitchen storeroom
 - o An indoor social/function area
 - o Administration/Office
 - o Outdoor social area with a spectator view over the playing areas
 - o Internal storage
 - o External storage
 - o Cleaners store
 - o Utilities/Plant room
 - o Maintenance/curators shed
 - o Storage and activity space for existing and potential new community user groups
- The focus of any new building and associated infrastructure will be to minimise visual intrusion and negate noise/disturbance.
- The extent of clubhouse and changing room infrastructure will adhere to guidance published by the relevant peak bodies to ensure the standard meets current and future needs and comply with Australian Standards.
- The clubhouse/pavilion is to be multi-functional and multi-purpose in its design with a view to serving the needs of all sport and recreation groups.
- Any fencing associated with the development of sporting infrastructure (if necessary) should be low level and should not impact on the open nature and accessibility.
- Any extended use of the sports ground will be subject to controls in respect of times of use, noise attenuation and lighting control.
- Floodlighting within the sports ground will be limited to recreational and training levels unless an exceptional case is made. All floodlighting is to be of a high standard with directional cowl to minimise any potential light spill.

Community Use on School Sites – Guiding Principles:

The following identifies the main principles which need to be established as part of a shared use agreement on school sites:

- The Agreement should seek to ensure reasonable community access to sport and recreation facilities being provided having regard to the need for maintenance and viability. The structure supporting community use will vary according to the size and scale of facilities available/identified for use.
- Sports Facilities may include playing field/ovals, indoor sports hall, health and fitness suite, changing rooms, showers and toilets, games courts, café bar and car parking – all to be specified in the agreement.
- It should provide, where possible, the availability for any individual(s) or group to book the facilities for use on a pay-per-play or membership basis (i.e. as a “casual user” being any person not being a staff or student of the school).
- They should provide access for LG sports development initiatives (i.e. activities aimed at identifying, promoting and delivering co-ordinated opportunities for all people (particularly persons from the Under-Participating Groups) to participate in and reach their full potential in sport).
- LG in return will, provided that it is satisfied that the sports development initiative is for the benefit of the community, provide support for the development, implementation, marketing and management of all such initiatives.

To provide additional opportunities for local people and sports organisations to participate in sport and to develop their skills, particularly among low participant groups.



SHIRE OF JERRAMUNGUP

COUNCILLOR INFORMATION BULLETIN

September – 2018

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1. DELEGATIONS

1.1 EXECUTIVE SERVICES

1.2 COMMON SEAL

Use of Common Seal under Delegated Authority.

DATE	DOCUMENT TITLE	PARTIES TO DOCUMENT	FILE NO	DEL. OFFICER
11 September 2018	Notification Under Section 70A <i>Transfer of Land Act 1893</i>	WM & TL Pittard		Shire President Chief Executive Officer

1.3 WAIVER, GRANT CONCESSIONS OR DEBT WRITE OFF

Up to a maximum of \$500 or Maximum of \$20 in respect to rates and service charges.

DATE	OFFICER	DESCRIPTION	PERSONS AFFECTED
17/07/2018	Martin Cuthbert Chief Executive Officer	Write off multiple outstanding rates for various assessment numbers (each below \$20) Note: see 'Write off Small Balances' attachment	Various assessments

1.4 CEO DONATIONS

Approve sundry donations to the value of \$250. In assessing applications for the sundry donations, the assessor must apply the assessment criteria as outlined within Administration Policy 6: Donations

DATE	OFFICER	PERSON/ORGANISATION	DESCRIPTION
3/10/2018	Martin Cuthbert Chief Executive Officer	Jerramungup Bowling Club	2018 Bowls Classic

1.5 PLANNING

Planning application decisions under delegated authority up to 09 October 2018.

LODGED	APPLICATION NO.	OFFICER	OWNER	APPLICANT (If Different from Owner)	DESCRIPTION	ADDRESS	DELEGATED DECISION	DECISION DATE
		Craig Pursey	Seadunes Pty Ltd	Calibre professional Services Pty Ltd	Proposed Two Lot subdivision	L9002 Bremer Bay Road, Bremer Bay		20/07/2018
		Craig Pursey	Greg & Linda Selleck		House and Outbuilding	Lot 910 Templetonia Road, Bremer Bay		10/07/2018
		Craig Pursey	Lawson Grain	Modular WA	Additional House	Lot 1739 Rabbit Proof Fence Road, Jacup		25/07/2018
		Craig Pursey	Paul Brown		Proposed Holiday Home	Lot 15 (#241) Point Henry Road, Bremer Bay		2/08/2018
		Craig Pursey	Lester Jacup Farms P/L	Ryde Building Co.	Second house	9188 Borden-Bremer Bay Road, Bremer Bay		1/08/2018
		Craig Pursey	Michael & Susan Lance		Outbuilding and sea container	Lot 15 Short Beach Road, Bremer Bay		16/08/2018
		Craig Pursey	Lawson Grain	Caldwell land Surveys	Two Lot subdivision for Jacup Fire Shed	Lot 301 South Coast Highway, Jacup		27/08/2018
		Craig Pursey	Monica Margaret South		Holiday home	Lot 198 (#23) Mary Road, Bremer Bay		14/09/2018
		Craig Pursey	Shire of Jerramungup	Boxwood Hill Combined Sports Club	Proposed upgrading to Boxwood Hill Sporting Complex			14/09/2018
		Craig Pursey	Beverly Margaret Dodd		Proposed building envelope			24/09/2018

1.6 BUILDING

Building application decisions under delegated authority up to 09 October 2018.

LODGED	APPLICATION NO.	OFFICER	OWNER	APPLICANT (If Different from Owner)	DESCRIPTION	ADDRESS	DELEGATED DECISION	DECISION DATE
		Janna Cheshire	Allen Levitzke		Alteration and Addition to existing dwelling	Lot 109 (#9) George Street, Bremer Bay	APPROVED	11/07/2018
		Janna Cheshire	Dillon Bay Estate Pty Ltd	Built Right Approvals	Construction of a Honey Extraction Facility	Lot 642 O'Dea Road, Bremer Bay	APPROVED	5/07/2018
		Janna Cheshire	Trencoast Pty Ltd	Cabins WA	Construction of 2 detached rooms as part of existing dwelling	Lot 71 (#1) Biddy Crescent, Bremer Bay	APPROVED	12/07/2018
		Janna Cheshire	Greg & Linda Selleck		Construction of a steel framed storage shed	Lot 910 Templetonia Road, Bremer Bay	APPROVED	19/07/2018
		Janna Cheshire	Greg & Linda Selleck		Construction of single storey dwelling	Lot 910 Templetonia Road, Bremer Bay	APPROVED	20/08/2018
		Janna Cheshire	Thomas Long	Modular WA	Construction of single storey dwelling	9 Mary Road, Bremer Bay	APPROVED	24/08/2018
		Janna Cheshire	Shire of Jerramungup		Construction of a waste transfer station shed	Lot 1474 Chittowurup Road, Jerramungup	APPROVED	29/08/2018

2. COUNCIL RESOLUTION STATUS REPORT

Register of Council resolutions progress report updated 11 October 2018.

2.1 GOVERNANCE			
OMC 19 September 2018			
OMC REF	MOTION	STATUS	COMMENT
OC180901	That Council CONFIRM the Minutes of the Ordinary Council Meeting held 15 August 2018	CONFIRMED	No further action
2.2 WORKS			
OMC 19 September 2018			
OMC REF	MOTION	STATUS	COMMENT
OC180902	That Council RECEIVES the works report for August 2018	RECEIVED	No further action
2.3 FINANCE			
OMC 19 September 2018			
OMC REF	MOTION	STATUS	COMMENT
OC180903	That Council, pursuant to regulation 13 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996, RECEIVE; a) The List of Accounts Paid to 31 July 2018 as detailed in Attachment 10.2.1(a). b) The Credit Card Statement 09 July 2018 – 21 August 2018 as detailed in attachment 10.2.1(b).	RECEIVED	No further action
OC180904	That Council RECEIVE the Monthly Financial Report for the period ending 31 August 2018 in accordance with section 6.4 of the Local Government Act 1995.	RECEIVED	No further action
OC180905	That Council, BY AN ABSOLUTE MAJORITY 1. ADOPT the revised fees and charges for waste management effective as of 1 October 2018: o 240L Wheelie Bin – Waste Disposal \$7.50 (inc GST) o Commercial Sundry Debtor Extra Waste – Per 240L Bin pickup \$7.92 (no GST to be applied) o Commercial Sundry Debtor Extra Recycling – Per 240L Bin pickup \$4.89 (no GST to be applied)	ADOPTED	No further action

OC180905	1. Advertise the revised fees and charges in accordance with section 6.19 of the Local Government Act 1995.	APPROVED	COMPLETED
2.4 DEVELOPMENT			
OMC 18 July 2018			
OMC REF	MOTION	STATUS	COMMENT
OC180707	1. Prepare Local Planning Strategy No. 2 concurrently with Local Planning Scheme No. 3 to apply to an area situated wholly within the Shire of Jerramungup (as set out in Attachment 10.3.1(D)		
OC180707	2. Endorse the “Statement of Resolution Deciding to Prepare a Local Planning Scheme” found at Attachment 10.3.1(B);		
OC180707	3. Authorise the Chief Executive Officer to complete and certify the Form No. 1A at Attachment 10.3.1(C) and refer the resolution to the Western Australian Planning Commission.		
OMC 19 September 2018			
OMC REF	MOTION	STATUS	COMMENT
OC180906	That Council:		
	1. Adopt Amendment 10 to Local Planning Scheme No.2, pursuant to section 75 of the Planning and Development Act 2005 and regulation 41(3) of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015, by: a) Rezoning Part Lot 148 Plan 209774 and Part Lot 208 Plan 31439 Memorial Road, Jerramungup from a ‘Local Scheme Reserve Recreation and Open Space’ to ‘Special Use Zone No.9’ and amending the Scheme Maps accordingly. b) Rezone Lot 420 Plan 72917 Memorial Road from ‘Light Industry’ zone to ‘Local Scheme Reserve – Recreation and Open Space’ and amending the Scheme Maps accordingly. c) Modifying Table 1 Zoning Table item 27 motor vehicle repair under the Town Centre Zone by replacing ‘X’ with ‘A’. d) Modifying Schedule 4 Special Use Zones to include provisions for Special Use Zone No 9 as provided for in Attachment 10.3.1(b).	ADOPTED	No further action

	2. Adopt the recommendations in attachment 10.3.1(c) - Schedule of Submissions.	ADOPTED	No further action
	3. Note that in accordance with regulation 42(1) of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 that the modifications are not significant and do not require re-advertising.	NOTED	No further action
	4. Delegate authority to the President and Chief Executive Officer to sign and affix the Common Seal to Amendment No.10 of Local Planning Scheme No.2 documents; and refer the Amendment to the Western Australian Planning Commission for recommendation in accordance with regulation 44 of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015.	DELEGATED	No further action
2.5 ADMINISTRATION			
OMC 18 July 2018			
OMC REF	MOTION	STATUS	COMMENT
OC180711	2. Conduct the annual performance review of the Chief Executive Officer in April each year to allow alignment with the budget process.	ONGOING	DUE APRIL 2019
OMC 15 August 2018			
OC180806	2. That Council authorise a cash contribution of up to \$50,617 of the total budgeted project cost, on the condition that the project is successful in achieving funding from the Department of Local Government Sport and Cultural Industries.	AUTHORISED	Pending funds transfer
OMC 19 September 2018			
OC180907	That Council, BY AN ABSOLUTE MAJORITY:		
OC180907	1. Agrees to the Deed of Surrender of the existing lease and agrees to grant a new lease	AGREED	No further Action

	to Telstra Corporation Limited at Lot 2165 Tooreburrup Road, Bremer Bay, Western Australia		
OC180907	2. Delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to commence the process of disposition of property in accordance with section 3.58 of the Local Government Act 1995 by giving local public notice of its intention to lease Lot 2165 Tooreburrup Road, Bremer Bay, Western Australia to Telstra Corporation Limited.	DELEGATED	
OC180907	3. Subject to no objections being received by the close of the submission period, Council delegates authority to the Chief Executive Officer to finalise a lease which will include the following; V. Lease term for a term of six (6) years, eight (8) months, twenty eight (28) days with a further option of two (2) terms of five (5) years each; VI. The applicants agreeing to pay all costs associated with the surrender and lease application including but not limited to document preparation and advertising; VII. Advertising for the disposal being undertaken in accordance with the provisions of section 3.58 of the Local Government Act 1995; and VIII. Rental based on \$8,000 per annum with a \$1,500 per annum contribution towards fire mitigation and access works. The \$9,500 per annum to be increased annually on the anniversary of the commencement date by 3%.	DELEGATED	
OC180907	4. Delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to negotiate any lease wording and variations other than the advertised price and points 3(i-iv) above.	DELEGATED	
OC180907	5. Delegates authority to the Chief Executive Officer and Shire President to sign and affix the Common Seal of the Shire of Jerramungup to the lease agreement between the Shire of Jerramungup and Telstra Corporation Limited for Lot 2165 Tooreburrup Road, Bremer Bay, Western Australia.	DELEGATED	

3. CBP UPDATE

CBP September 2018

Docs On Tap Links – [Portal](#) - [App](#)

4. CEO MEETINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Department of Transport Marine Advisory Group

Working Group for Bremer Bay Marina upgrade works.

Fitzgerald River National Park Advisory Group Meeting

Jerramungup, quarterly meeting.

Department of Water and Environmental Regulation – Karen McKeough and Nicolie Sykora

Bremer Bay Water Reserve Drinking Source Protection Plan, SoJ Local Planning Scheme and Strategy, Community Water Supply Grants.

WACHS – David Naughton, Ruth York, Project Staff

Business case for medical centre, Upgrade works to existing facility.

Bremer Bay VES

Bushfire mitigation

Bremer Bay Airstrip Water Bomber Turnaround

Opening Event

Bremer Bay Town Centre and Skatepark

Opening Event

Local Government Banking WA – Annie Johnston

Financial Services and LG Banking Issues

Curtin University and Gondwana Link

Signing of Nowanup MOU – Nowanup Property, Norman's Road Boxwood Hill.

Interviews – Level 5 Plant Operator

Interviewing applicants for the vacant works position.

City of Albany

Project showcase, held in Bremer Bay.

Shire of Ravensthorpe

Waste management arrangements and bushfire mitigation.

Great Southern Police District

Meeting new Superintendent and Inspector to discuss current community safety issues.

WALGA – Emma Clements

Jerramungup Enterprise Agreement.

Fitzgerald Biosphere Community Collective – Executive Committee

Teleconference

Denmark Transfer Station

Waste compactor setup.

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions – Peter Hartley

FRNP, Road Conditions, Partnership

Advanced Housing – CEO Kaz Sternberg
Aged Housing Management Agreement

City of Albany

Field of Light: Avenue of Honour Function

BBCDC October Meeting

Shire of Jerramungup representative.

Shire of Ravensthorpe

Waste Management Facility

Fitzgerald Biosphere Community Collective

Meeting and Workshop, Ravensthorpe

Jerramungup District Motorcycle Club

Planning Workshop.

5. COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES

Nil

6. WALGA CORRESPONDENCE

6.1 WALGA GREAT SOUTHERN ZONE MINUTES

WALGA Great Southern Zone Minutes 31 August 2018

Docs On Tap Links – [Portal](#) - [App](#)

6.2 OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

WALGA Forum on new Local Government Act – 19 October 2018

All Councillor's are invited to attend the Local Government Act WALGA Forum on 19 October 2018, in Cranbrook. RSVP to council@jerramungup.wa.gov.au by the 16 October 2018.

Schedule

10am – 12 noon	Southern Link VROC session including Anne Banks-McAllister from WALGA
12noon – 12.30pm	Lunch
12.30pm – 1.30pm	Jeff Anderson and Andrew Duffield, Main Roads WA, presentation on Revitalising Agricultural Region Freight (30 mins presentation plus 30 mins Q&A).
1.30pm – 4.30pm	WALGA Forum on Local Government Act review.

7. OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

7.1 RELEVANT MEDIA RELEASES

WA State Government Media Statements

[New strategy to strengthen WA's country ambulance services](#)

[Tough new penalty for Total Fire Ban breaches this bushfire season](#)

[Un-Fairground challenges youth to find equitable solutions](#)

[Girls take over WA Parliament](#)

[Supercars night race to be trialled at Barbagallo Raceway](#)

[Grants bridge digital divide in South-West](#)

[Over \\$3.8 million in grant funding en-route to regional airports](#)

[\\$1 million boost to community safety](#)

[Albany locals encouraged to help guide growth of Spencer Park](#)

[Update on Albany wave energy technology development project](#)

[Filming starts in Great Southern for new international movie](#)

[McGowan Government invests millions to upgrade Wheatbelt roads](#)

[Tough new penalty for Total Fire Ban breaches this bushfire season](#)

[Milestone for Kalbarri Skywalk project](#)