

Ordinary Council Meeting - 25 September 2018

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Kalamunda Wedge Industrial Area - Precinct 3A

DESIGN GUIDELINES



DOCUMENT HISTORY AND STATUS

**Kalamunda Wedge Industrial Area
- Precinct 3A Design Guidelines
Local Planning Policy PDEV - 062**

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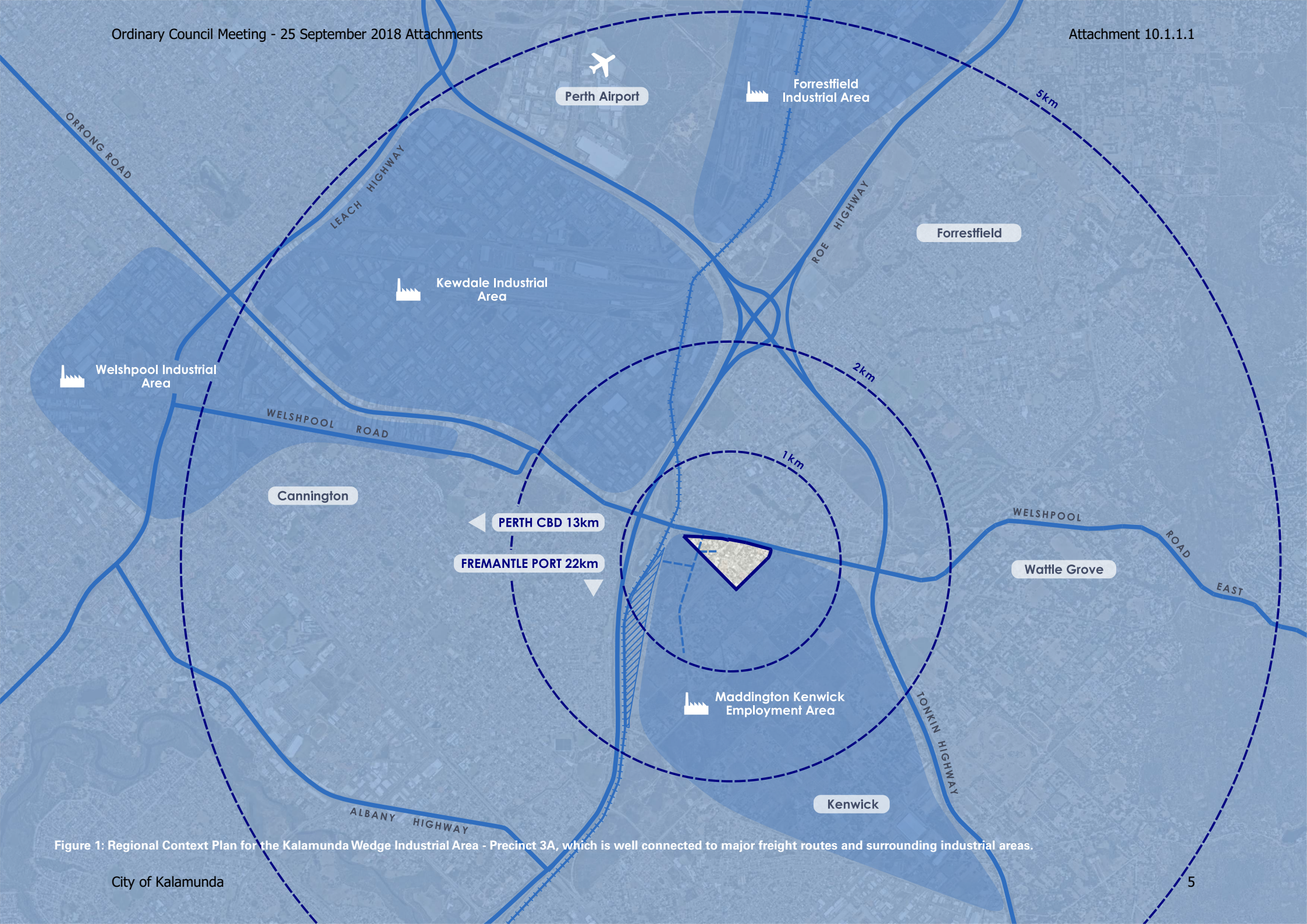


Figure 1: Regional Context Plan for the Kalamunda Wedge Industrial Area - Precinct 3A, which is well connected to major freight routes and surrounding industrial areas.

1. INTRODUCTION

These Design Guidelines apply to all land located within the Kalamunda Wedge Industrial Area - Precinct 3A ('The Precinct') within the Maddington Kenwick Strategic Employment Area ('MKSEA'), an area bound by Welshpool Road East, Bickley Road, Roe Highway and Tonkin Highway.

The precinct is located only 12 km from Perth CBD and is immediately adjacent the Primary Freight/Transport corridors of Roe Highway and Welshpool Road East and Tonkin Highway providing direct and easy access to distribution networks in all directions.

Some of the land within the Design Guidelines area has historically been subject to rural residential development. The progressive development of the area for industrial activities may lead to some short-term implications for existing residents, however, the City of Kalamunda ('the City') will endeavour to minimise any potential conflicts through the implementation of these Guidelines and the development application assessment process.

The Design Guidelines aim to provide comprehensive guidance for the design and approval of development within the precinct, and include consideration of:

- **Subdivision and amalgamation** proposals;
- **Built form design**, including orientation, bulk and scale and boundary setbacks;
- **Site design considerations**, including parking and access, landscaping and storage;
- **Building facilities**, including end of trip facilities and lighting; and
- **Interface considerations**, including screening and signage.

The Design Guidelines are intended for use by developers, assessing officers and determining authorities in their consideration of development within the precinct.

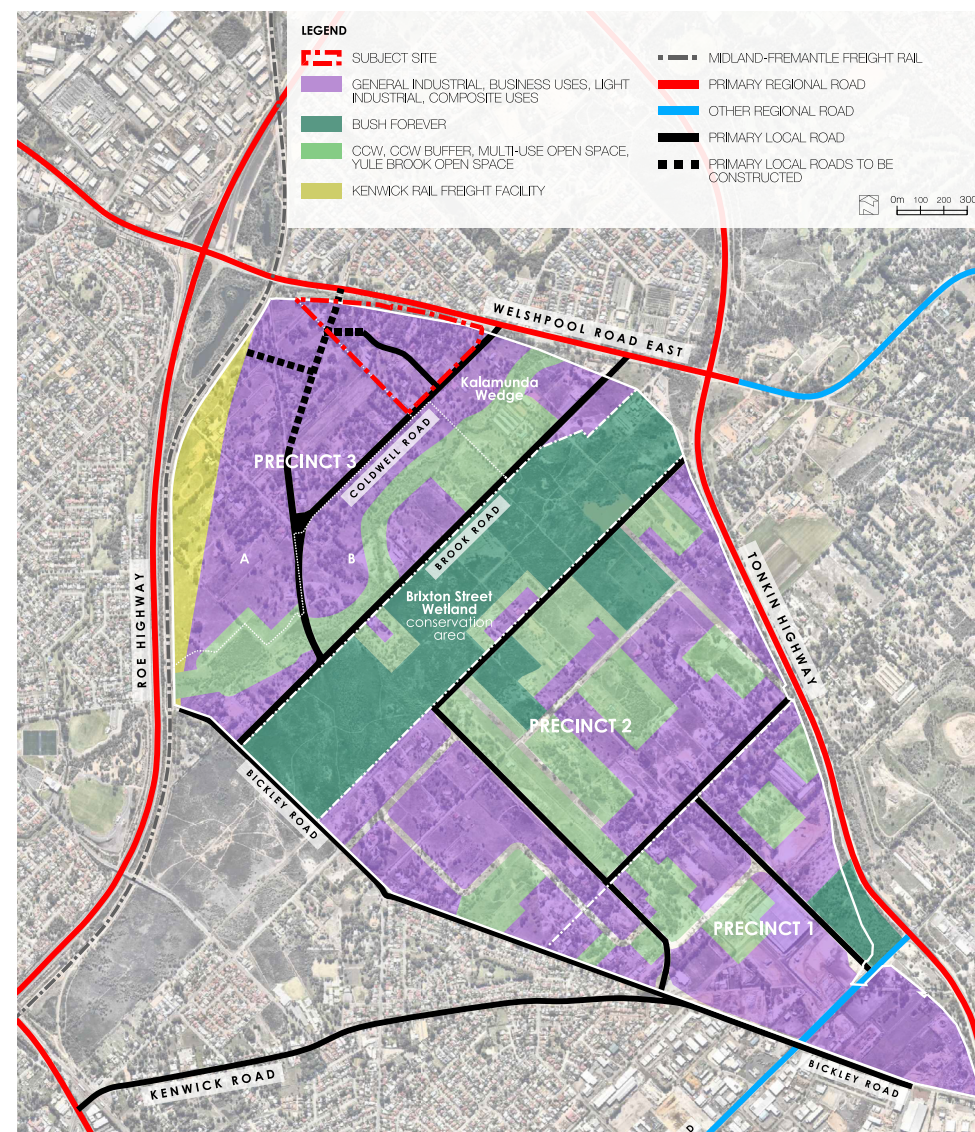


Figure 2: Sub-Regional Context Plan for the Maddington Kenwick Strategic Employment Area (MKSEA) which is to accommodate progressive industrial development over the next 10-20 years.

1.1

PRECINCT VISION

The precinct will be developed in a manner which creates an attractive, functional and sustainable industrial area which attracts a range of businesses eager to locate within the area, offering ease of access to both customers and suppliers.

These Guidelines aim to complement the attractiveness of the industrial area's geographic and strategic location, and to encourage design features, construction quality and landscaping of a high standard which will ensure the area is a sought-after location for business relocation, and a prestigious industrial address.



Figure 3: Artists impression of the style of industrial development to occur within the Kalamunda Wedge Industrial Area, representing well landscaped, high quality built form and site design.

1.2

DESIGN PRINCIPLES

The Design Guidelines are intended to provide clear and comprehensive development criteria to guide developers, assessing officers and determining authorities in their consideration of development within the precinct.

Development within the area will be guided by the following general principles:

- To encourage attractive developments that are well designed, with functional and efficient buildings and site layouts;
- To ensure that industries are environmentally compatible with surrounding zones and activities;
- To promote the development of high quality, attractive and sustainable landscaped areas and streetscapes;
- To support the street network providing permeability to the precinct for motorists, pedestrians and cyclists;
- To achieve water conservation through sustainable on-site stormwater management, water-wise landscaping and water efficient reticulation;
- To avoid unsightly and poorly planned developments; and
- To ensure proposals on the lots abutting Welshpool Road East incorporate an appropriate interface with existing residential development.

1.3

VARIATIONS TO THE POLICY

Variations to this Policy may be considered by the City but will require the applicant to provide appropriate suitable justification demonstrating how the proposed variation will not compromise the Design Principles outlined under Clause 1.2 of the Policy.

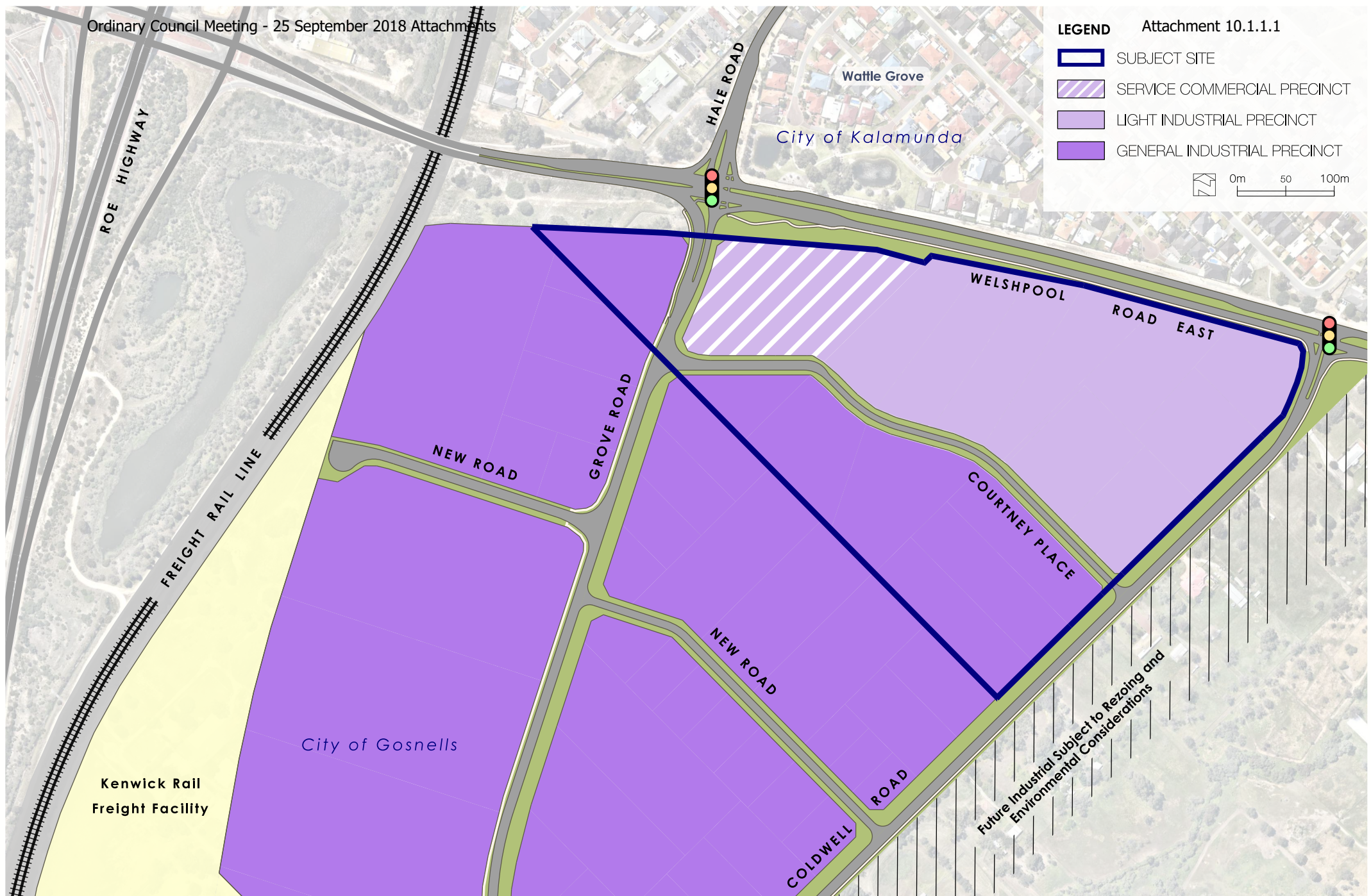


Figure 4: Local Context Plan for the Kalamunda Wedge Industrial Area, with the Roe Highway Logistics Park under development to the immediate south-west, future industrial development to the south east, established suburban residential development to the north-east and Welshpool Industrial Area to the north-west.

1.4

RELATIONSHIP WITH
SCHEME & STRATEGY

These Design Guidelines have been prepared and adopted in accordance with Schedule 2, Part 2, Division 2 of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015*. The subject area is zoned 'General Industry' and 'Light Industry' under the provisions of *Local Planning Scheme No. 3*, and is subject to the requirements of the 'Development Area' outlined in clause 6.8 of the Scheme, inclusive of the requirement for the preparation of these Design Guidelines. The delineation of zoning is outlined in **Figure 5** below as at the date of preparation of these Guidelines.



Figure 5: Local Planning Scheme No. 3 zoning of the industrial area at the time of preparing these design guidelines (Note: applicants should refer to the Scheme maps to confirm the zoning and Scheme provisions applicable to the subject area).

1.5

APPLICATION GUIDANCE

These Design Guidelines have been prepared to guide the preparation and assessment of subdivision and development applications within the Kalamunda Wedge Industrial Area.

Step	Action	Reference
Step 1	Determine the zone that applies to your property, the permissibility of the proposed land use and any other matters which are required to be addressed.	Scheme Zoning Maps and Land Use Permissibility under <i>Local Planning Scheme No. 3</i> Clause 6.8 of <i>Local Planning Scheme No. 3</i> and Schedule 2, Part 9, clause 67 of the <i>Planning and Development (Local Planning Scheme) Regulations 2015</i> .
Step 2	Prepare a development concept plan and identify whether any land amalgamation or subdivision might be required.	Kalamunda Wedge Industrial Area- Precinct 3A Design Guidelines- Relevant sections of Part 2
Step 3	Meet with the City's planning team to discuss initial concept designs and key matters to be considered as part of preparing an application.	Seek advice from the City's Planning Department
Step 4	Refine concept development design for consideration of the Design Advisory Committee (optional but recommended).	Seek advice from the City's Planning Department
Step 5	Finalise development application (and necessary subdivision/amalgamation application) inclusive of all necessary supporting information to address drainage, access, landscaping, site design and built form.	Seek advice from the City's Planning Department
Step 6	Lodge application for determination by the relevant determining authority.	City for development applications to be determined by the City or by the Joint Development Assessment Panel. Western Australian Planning Commission for applications for subdivision or amalgamation of sites.

DESIGN GUIDELINES

2.1

DEVELOPMENT PRECINCTS

The following guidelines are intended to control all subdivision and development applications within the precinct.

The precinct is intended to form an interface and transition between the more traditional Roe Highway Logistics Park and Kenwick Freight Rail Facility to the south-west and the suburban residential area of Wattle Grove to the northeast.

The subject area has been divided into three distinct precincts based on the precinct plan identified in **Figure 7** and broadly described as follows:

Service/Commercial Precinct: This precinct will be focused on providing commercial services and amenity to employees and visitors of the industrial estate, in addition to providing for the surrounding residential catchment. It is anticipated that the service commercial precinct will accommodate commercial services appropriate within the broader industrial precinct, including a service station, food and beverage providers and complementary smaller commercial services.

Light Industrial Precinct: This precinct will provide an immediate transition between the established suburban area of Wattle Grove and the tree lined Welshpool Road East with the more traditional industrial activities to the south-west, and is anticipated to accommodate smaller industrial and commercial activities including warehousing, transport and logistics operations and service commercial uses.

General Industrial Precinct: This precinct will provide for more traditional industrial activities which reflect those proposed within the abutting 'General Industrial' zone within the City of Gosnells, and is anticipated to primarily accommodate larger industrial activities including freight and logistics uses, warehousing and manufacturing.



Figure 6: Artists impression of the Service/Commercial precinct within the Kalamunda Wedge Industrial Area.

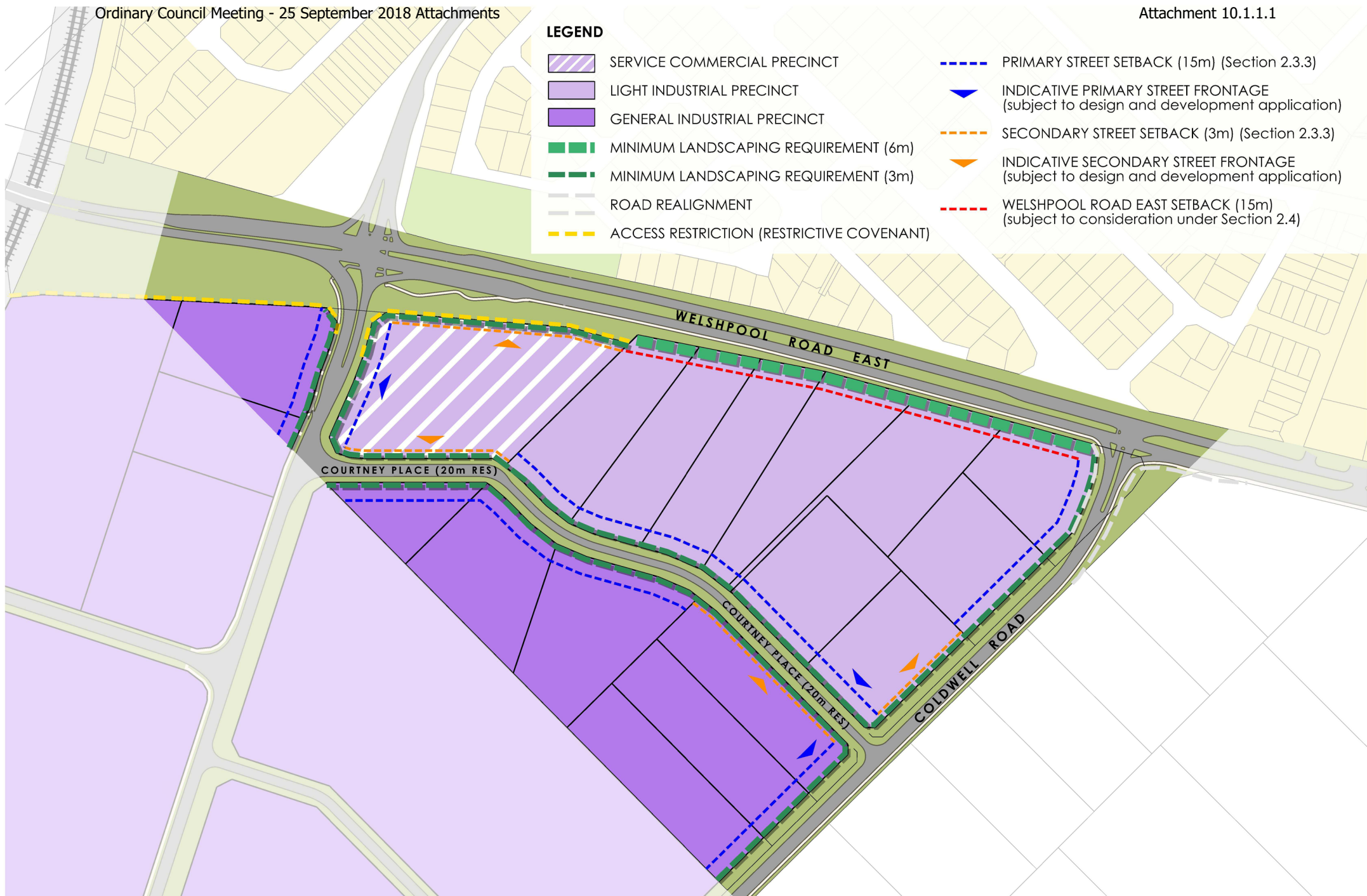


Figure 7: Precinct Plan for Kalamunda Wedge Industrial Area - Precinct 3A identifying the three distinct precincts to be developed and key design considerations for each of these precincts.

2.2

SUBDIVISION AND AMALGAMATION

Development Objectives

Alteration to the lot and public land configuration within the precinct shall be orderly and regular to facilitate a well designed industrial development.

Development Controls

- Development which necessitates the widening or creation of public land shall be conditioned to require the ceding of this land prior to occupation of the approved development.
- Development which necessitates the amalgamation or subdivision of land shall be conditioned to require the creation of the necessary lots reflective of the development approved prior to the occupation of the approved development.

Development Guidance

- Landowners should note the requirements for road reservation widening and realignment within the precinct, including:
 - Coldwell Road reservation, which is required to be widened by 10m along the north-west boundary to accommodate road and drainage upgrades in accordance with the approved Local Water Management Strategy;
 - Coldwell Road intersection with Welshpool Road East, which requires realignment of Coldwell Road and upgrade of the intersection in accordance with a future Development Contributions Plan;
 - Courtney Place reservation, which requires widening by 2m to facilitate road and drainage upgrades as an industrial standard road.

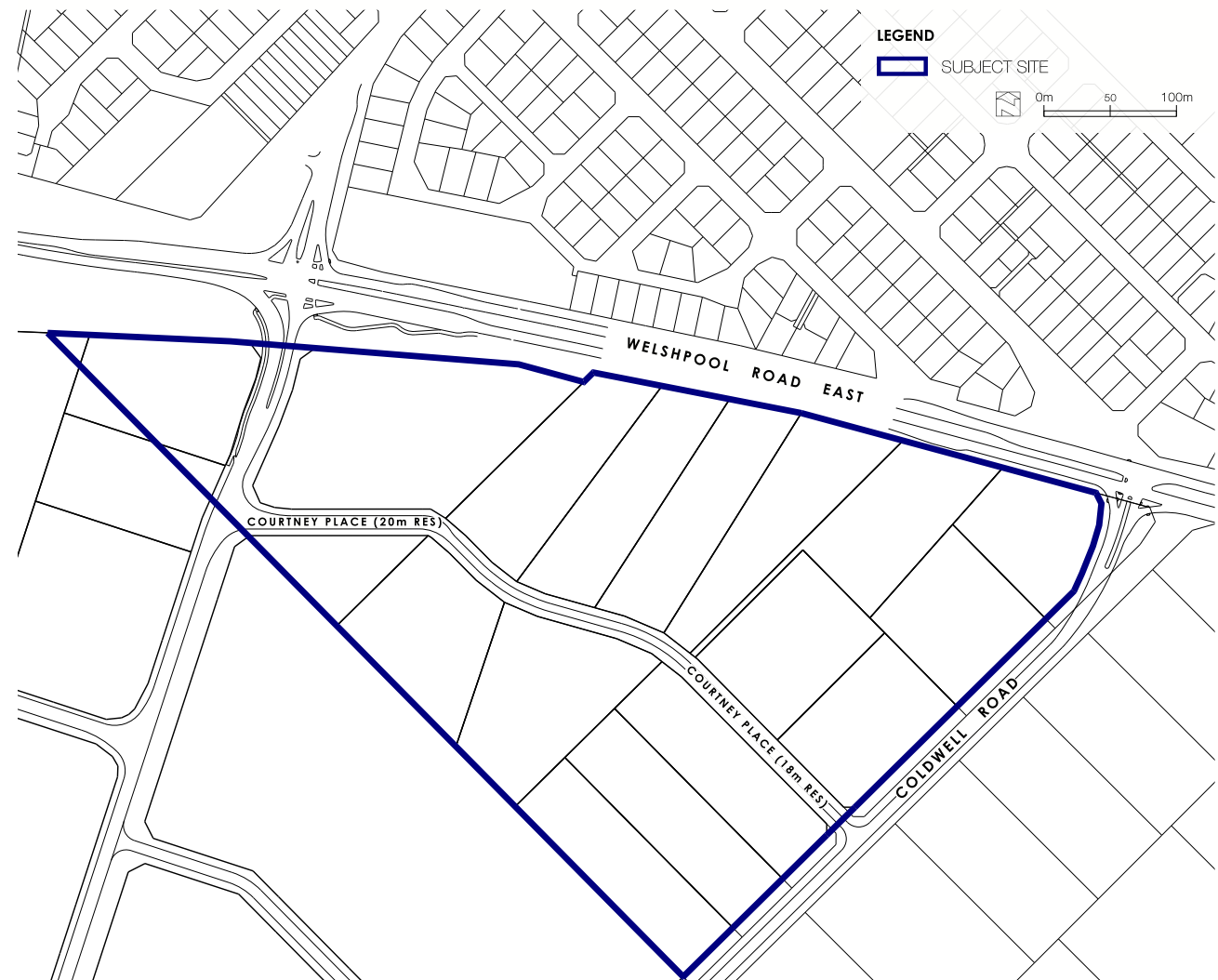


Figure 8: Lot layout within precinct.

2.3

BUILT FORM

2.3.1 BUILDING DESIGN AND QUALITY

Development Objective

The design of buildings shall promote a high quality industrial area through building articulation and presentation to the street, achieved through a diversity of building designs and materials encouraged to avoid a rigid, uniform outcome.

Development Controls

- Portions of a building which are visible from the primary or secondary streets are to incorporate:
 - Horizontal and vertical articulation to assist in breaking up the building mass through the use of recesses, columns, blades and other architectural features;
 - Variation in colours and materials with a minimum of two different colours and two different materials to be used;
 - Glazing to the street frontage, where practical, to promote surveillance of the street and/or open space;
- Areas of prefabricated concrete panels for external wall systems, i.e. 'tilt-up' visible from the primary street or secondary street frontage shall be detailed with expressed joints with a rendered and painted finish, or clad to the satisfaction of the City; and
- Building form shall use architectural features to establish visually distinct pedestrian access points. This includes the provision of legible pedestrian access points from the rear car parking areas to the rear entrance points of the building and distinctive entry doors and canopies to the street elevations.
- Plot Ratio is to be in accordance with the *Local Planning Scheme No. 3*.

Development Guidance

Contemporary industrial design style is encouraged.



Figure 9: Built form shall add to the character of the area through high quality design.

2.3.2 BUILDING ORIENTATION

Development Objective

Buildings shall be designed to be orientated to the primary street.

Development Controls

- The primary building entrance and façade shall orient to the primary street.
- For lots with multiple street frontages, the building must address both adjoining streets through orientation, design detail, materials and major opening(s).
- Where possible based on lot configuration and site design constraints, buildings shall be orientated and designed to be energy efficient through passive solar design.

Development Guidance

Passive solar design measures shall consider appropriate landscaping (trees, wall creepers etc.) to create shade in summer for car parking areas and buildings, and to allow the penetration of winter sun.



Figure 10: Buildings shall be designed to be orientated to the primary street.

2.3.3 BUILDING SETBACK

Development Objective

To achieve an attractive development outcome through individuality in building design and their relationship with the street.

Development Controls

- Buildings shall have a minimum setback of 15m to the primary street and 3m to the secondary street in accordance with the Scheme. Variations to the setback may be acceptable to the City where:
 - The variation is not considered to be detrimental to the broader streetscape;
 - The built form design for the portion of a building within the setback area is demonstrated to be of a high design quality; and
 - Additional landscaping is provided within the setback areas to mitigate the visual impact of the reduced building setback.
- Additional building setback requirements for Welshpool Road East are addressed in Section 2.4.
- Front setback areas are to be used for the purpose of access, car parking and landscaping. Other uses including stormwater drainage and storage of refuse may be undertaken in the front setback area where they are demonstrated to not be detrimental to the streetscape.
- Buildings shall have a minimum setback consistent with the Building Code of Australia for side and rear boundaries (except for buildings adjacent the Welshpool Road East boundary).

Development Guidance

Further variations to setbacks may be acceptable to the City where they are demonstrated to not have a detrimental impact on the function of the development or on the amenity or development potential of abutting properties.



Figure 11: Buildings shall be setback from the street to provide usable space between the street and building and contribute to an attractive streetscape.

2.3.4 END OF TRIP FACILITIES

Development Objective

New developments of substantial size and workforce shall provide end of trip facilities to facilitate diverse travel choices.

Development Controls

- For development with
 - NLA floorspace greater than 2000m²; and/or
 - more than 20 employees are proposed to be on site at any one time;
 there shall be allocated a minimum of one female shower and one male shower, located in separate change rooms or a minimum of two separate unisex shower and change rooms.

Development Guidance

- The showers must dispense both hot and cold water;
- The end of trip facilities shall include non-slip surfaces, hooks and/or benches for peoples belongings, adequate lighting and ventilation; and
- Secure change rooms capable of being locked.



Figure 12: End of trip facilities shall facilitate diverse travel choices for employees.

2.3.5 PARKING AND ACCESS

Development Objective

The on-site vehicular circulation and parking system shall achieve a safe, efficient, convenient, and functional movement of multiple modes of transportation.

Development Controls

- Vehicle access locations and circulation pattern shall minimize conflict with pedestrians and bicycles.
- Car parking shall be provided generally in accordance with Table 1 of the City's *Local Planning Scheme No. 3*.
- The car park area is to consist of a sealed finish such as asphalt, paving material or concrete.
- All vehicular access ways, service areas and parking areas shall be designed to enable vehicles to enter and leave in forward gear.

Development Guidance

- In accordance with the City's *Local Planning Scheme No. 3* the City may apply discretion to allow a lesser requirement for car parking than that stipulated if in its opinion the proposed use is likely to demand a lesser need for car parking bays.
- Tandem parking bays shall be accepted where the two bays are provided for the use of a single tenancy and are utilised by staff on-site.



Figure 13: Parking and access shall be designed to provide safe, efficient, convenient and functional movement of multiple modes of transportation.

2.3.6 LOADING AREAS

Development Objective

Loading areas shall be designed in a manner that minimises conflict between the delivery/ collection of goods and the access of employees and visitors to the site.

Development Controls

- Loading areas shall be designed to accommodate vehicular manoeuvring on site, including allowances for reversing so that vehicles can leave in forward gear, and shall not prohibit on-site vehicular circulation.
- Loading areas are to be screened from view of the primary and secondary streets. As an alternative the loading area should include design features to maintain a high quality presentation to the streetscape, including the use of colours and materials consistent with the broader building design to the satisfaction of the City.
- Loading and storage areas are to be screened from Welshpool Road East in accordance with Part 2.4.

Development Guidance

- Service and loading areas can be accommodated within the building area.



Figure 14: Loading areas shall be designed in a manner that minimises conflict between the delivery/ collection of goods and the access of employees and visitors to the site.

2.3.7 SIGNAGE

Development Objective

Signage within the estate shall be well designed and integrated into the building design to achieve identification of individual businesses whilst maintaining estate amenity.

Development Controls

- Signage shall be of a size and scale that reflects the surrounding environment and the need for exposure to passing trade based on the subject development.
- Signage may be internally or externally lit provided that this does not have a detrimental impact on abutting sites or on the safety of the abutting road network.

Development Guidance

- The City's *Signage on Private Property* policy (P-DEV 42) provides further guidance on the development of signs.
- Signage abutting Welshpool Road East will be assessed against the relevant Main Roads WA policy.



Figure 15: Signage within the estate shall be well designed and integrated into the building design to achieve identification of individual businesses whilst maintaining estate amenity.



2.3.8 EXTERNAL LIGHTING

Development Objective

External lighting is to be designed to provide a safe and secure environment on-site.

Development Controls

- Beacons, search lights, blinking lights, flashing or changing intensity lights will not be permitted.
- Lighting must be directed away from adjacent buildings and any public roads.
- Security lighting must be confined to entrances and pedestrian areas and must not project onto any public road.
- All car parking areas, pedestrian routes and entrances are to be well lit. Parking area lighting shall have a greater height than pedestrian area lighting, and be focussed downwards. Bollard lighting and pavement inset lighting is encouraged for pedestrian pathways.

Development Guidance

All external lighting shall be utilised in a manner which is consistent with the use for which it was designed (e.g., flood or spotlights, bollard lights, sensor lights, etc.).

2.3.9 CROSSOVERS

Development Objective

Crossovers shall compliment the streetscape and support the landscape qualities of the estate, while also meeting the requirements of safe access and egress to individual developments.

Development Controls

- Each site will be permitted to have a maximum of two (2) crossovers. Additional crossovers may also be permitted subject to City approval where the additional crossover:
 - Is considered to facilitate the safe movement of vehicles to and from the public road;
 - Is accompanied by additional verge landscaping to mitigate the impact on the streetscape.
- Crossovers are to be constructed of either concrete or block paving to the dimensions, line and level as outlined in City's specifications.
- Crossovers are to be constructed with the following dimensions:
 - Minimum width at property line – 6.0 metres;
 - Maximum width at property line – 10.0 metres or as approved; and
 - Wing dimension – To match 6.0m curve radius of crossover wing.

Development Guidance

- It is recommended that the minimum design requirement complies with the medium to heavy commercial and/or industrial traffic specifications.
- Owners and/or designers should check the pavement capacity with actual traffic loadings prior to making application to the City.

2.3.10 FENCING

Development Objective

Fencing shall compliment the visual aesthetics and overall character of the development, whilst also achieving its primary aim of providing security to businesses.

Development Controls

- Fencing located along the front lot boundary is to be black powder coated Garrison or Palisade fencing to a maximum height of 1800mm.
- Fencing shall be visually permeable to ensure passive surveillance opportunities.
- Fencing located behind the building line is to:
 - Be generally consistent with the front boundary fencing (black powder coated Garrison or Palisade fencing); or
 - Be designed to a minimum standard of 1800mm rail-less chain link or steel mesh incorporating black coloured PVC coating with black gates, posts and fittings.
- Barbed wire is generally permissible but must not be installed along a street boundary.



Figure 16: Fencing shall compliment the visual aesthetics and overall character of the development, whilst also achieving its primary aim of providing security to businesses.

2.3.11 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Development Objective

Achieve best practice urban water management principles through the management of storm water on each development site.

Development Controls

- Design of stormwater management on site is to be in accordance with the approved Local Water Management Strategy (LWMS).
- As per the LWMS, the lot detention areas will be required to detain flows up to the 100 year ARI event at a rate of 36 L/s/ha.
- A detention storage of 30 m³/ha is required within lots.
- Stormwater quality treatment for the first 15mm runoff needs to be addressed using WSUD treatment train approach providing bio-retention areas or suitable alternative retention measures as appropriate for the site geotechnical conditions and individual lot use.
- Onsite landscaping and potentially car park areas or other open spaces within lots can be used for the detention of stormwater with an average ponding depth of 50mm.

Development Guidance

Design of stormwater management on site is to be outlined in a drainage concept plan as a component of a development application.

2.3.12 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Development Objective

Bin storage and service facilities are to be provided on site in a manner that does not negatively impact on views from the adjacent streetscape.

Development Controls

- Outdoor storage of goods is not permitted forward of the building line, and outdoor storage areas are to be delineated in accordance with the approval of the City and are to be screened from view of the primary or secondary street in the manner approved.
- Bin storage may be undertaken internal to a building where sufficient space is identified as a component of a development application.
- A bin wash down facility shall be provided in a suitable location on site.
- Waste and recycling storage points are to be screened by solid fencing or landscaping to ensure they are not visible from public streets.
- External bin storage areas are to have a minimum site area of 10m² where located external to a building, and may be designed as a single enclosure or multiple smaller enclosures.
- Where visible from the primary or secondary street an external bin enclosure must include screening to a minimum 1.5m in height sufficient that the bins are not visible from the primary or secondary street.

2.4

WELSHPOOL ROAD EAST INTERFACE

Development Objective

Development on sites abutting Welshpool Road East (as identified in **Figure 7**) are to be designed in a manner which does not detrimentally impact upon the streetscape of Welshpool Road East.

Development Controls

- Development of land abutting Welshpool Road East is to include landscaping adjacent the lot boundary to Welshpool Road East to achieve an appropriate development interface with this road with a minimum width of:
 - 3m within the Service Commercial precinct; and
 - 6m within the Light Industrial precinct;
 as outlined in **Figure 7** and in accordance with the landscaping standards outlined in Section 2.5.
- Buildings are to be setback a minimum of 15m from the Welshpool Road East boundary. The setback requirement may be reduced to a minimum of 8m where:
 - The built form design for the portion of a building visible from Welshpool Road East is demonstrated to be of a high design quality; and
 - The 8m setback area is fully landscaped in accordance with the requirements of Section 2.5.
- Any proposed fencing or development to this road boundary shall not impact the existing tree line and vegetation located within the road reserve.
- Existing trees located in the Welshpool Road East verges are to be retained and protected during development of the adjacent property, except where specific authority has been achieved through the City for their removal or pruning.
- Direct access to Welshpool Road East is not permissible unless otherwise approved by the City and Main Roads WA.

- The design of development must ensure that all service yards and storage areas are suitably screened from Welshpool Road East to ensure that a high level of visual amenity is maintained while travelling along this road. Screening measures shall include:
 - Landscaping to a sufficient density that will screen the materials to be stored; or
 - Fencing to a minimum height of 1.8m constructed of materials consistent with the adjacent approved building.
- Portions of buildings facing Welshpool Road East must be designed in a manner which makes a positive contribution to the streetscape, and shall include variations in colour and materials, architectural features and cladding of prefabricated concrete panels (in accordance with Design Guideline Criteria 2.3.1).



Figure 17: Development within the Light Industrial Precinct is to be designed in a manner which does not detrimentally impact upon the streetscape of Welshpool Road East.

2.5

LANDSCAPING

2.5.1 ON-SITE LANDSCAPING

Development Objective

All developments shall incorporate appropriate landscaping as an essential element for the enhancement of the overall aesthetics for the estate. The landscape outcomes will assist with the softening of building mass, screening of service structures and loading areas, enhance the amenity of the streetscape, define public and private areas, provide shade and climate control and filter drainage and stormwater runoff.

Development Controls

- A minimum of 5% of the total lot area is to be allocated for landscaping purposes, which includes the minimum landscaping strip provided along all street frontages outlined in **Figure 7**.
- The landscaping strip abutting street frontages is to be planted with large trees that have a minimum bag size of 100L at a spacing of 1 tree for every 10m of frontage, in addition to a variety of shrubs, as outlined in **Figure 18**.
- Trees are to be planted within uncovered car parking areas at the rate of 1 per 4 car parking spaces, as outlined in **Figure 18**.
- There are no more than 6 adjoining car bays without the area being punctuated by a tree.

Development Guidance

- The design of landscaping should take account of the approved Local Water Management Strategy and Urban Water Management Plan.
- A Landscape Intent Plan is to be provided as a component of a development application to outline the proposed on site landscaping.
- To ensure landscaping is successful, landscaped areas should be irrigated with an appropriate reticulated watering system. Land owners should:
 - Install a low flow trickle irrigation system;
 - Install a programmable water controller/timer system; and
 - Direct rainwater runoff from buildings and hardstand areas to the landscaped areas.

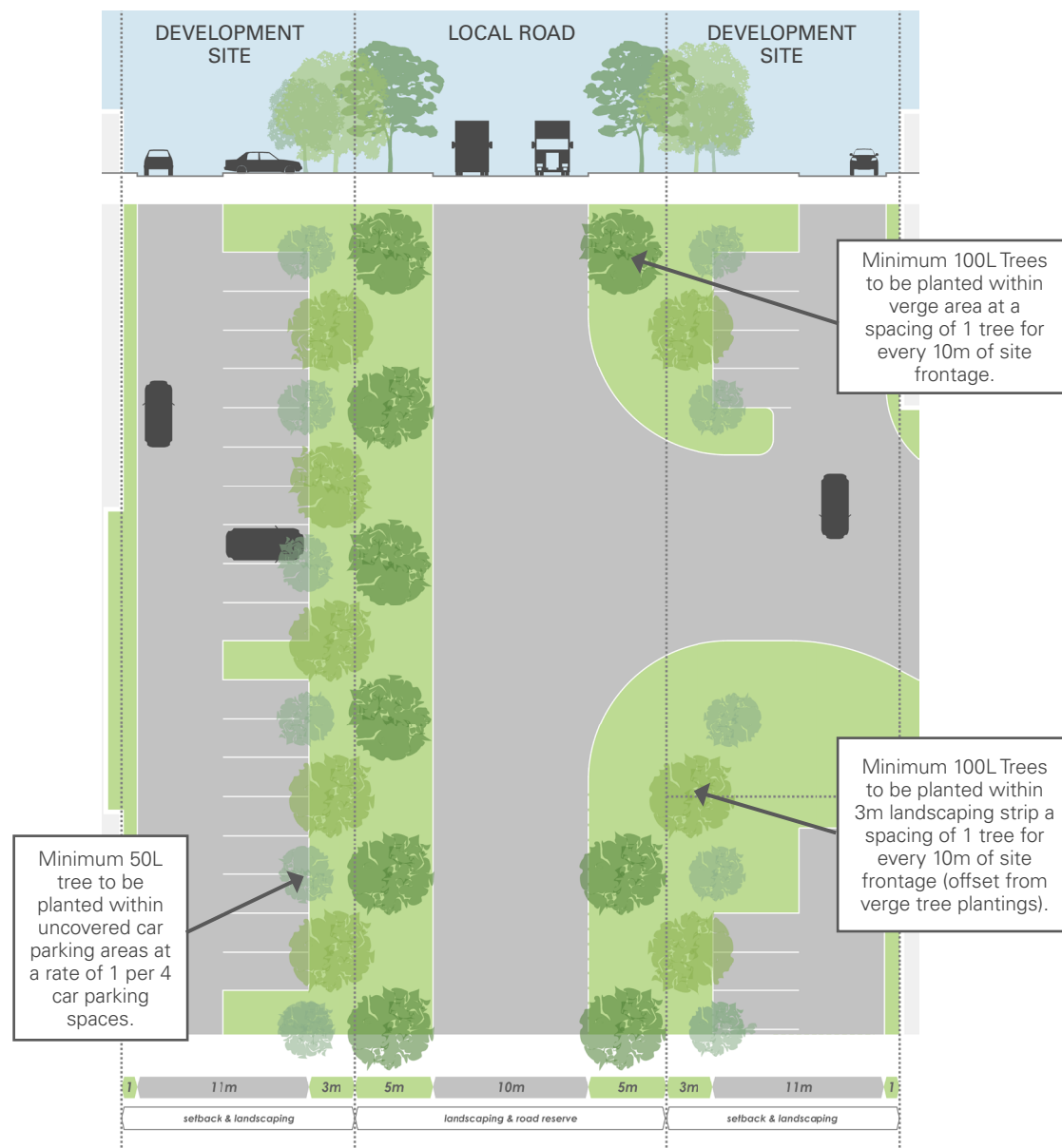


Figure 18: Cross section outlining the primary street frontage landscaping requirements within front setback area and road verge in accordance with the development controls under section 2.5.1 and 2.5.2.

2.5.2 VERGE AMENITY

Development Objective

Development will contribute to a high amenity and cohesive public realm streetscape to establish the Estate character and vision.

Development Controls

- Street verges shall be kept in a tidy and visually appealing manner at all times and maintained by abutting landowners.
- Development is to provide a minimum of one verge tree for every 10m of street frontage (**Figure 18**) and onsite reticulation shall be extended to the verge landscaping and maintained by the landowner.
- Verges are not permitted to be used for the display of goods or the informal parking of vehicles without the approval of the City.
- Verges abutting each property are required to be maintained by the abutting landowner, including the maintenance of turf and removal of hazards (including fire hazards) where applicable.
- Verge design shall be maintained to facilitate ease of pedestrian movement, particularly into the precinct from Welshpool Road East.

Development Guidance

- Manicured grass verges are accepted as they are visually appealing, generally low in maintenance and can provide a consistent street aesthetic.
- Sustainable waterwise verge landscaping is permitted in lieu of turf where the plant species are supported by the City and plants are regularly maintained by the adjacent land owner.
- On request, the City will undertake street tree pruning and slash verges that present a fire hazard. All other verge improvements are the responsibility of the owner.
- Any works proposed within the street verge shall be clearly indicated on plans when lodging for a Development Approval from the City.



Figure 19: Development will contribute to a high amenity and cohesive public realm streetscape to establish the Estate character and vision.





MINUTES

KALAMUNDA DESIGN ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

**4pm THURSDAY 1 FEBRUARY 2018
CITY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING**

1. OPENING OF MEETING – 4pm

- 1.1 Introduction – Natalie Martin Goode (5 minutes)

2. ATTENDANCE AND APOLOGIES

Chris Melsom – DAC Chair
Carmel Van Ruth - DAC Member
David Barr - DAC Member
Jurg Hunziker - DAC Member
Patrick Beale – Deputy DAC Member
Natalie Martin Goode – Director Development Services
Andrew Fowler-Tutt – Manager Approval Services

APOLOGIES

Ross Montgomery - DAC Member

3. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

- 3.1 Disclosure of Conflict of Interest:
a) Members must disclose the nature of their interest in matters to be discussed at the meeting.

4. ITEMS FOR COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION – 4.05pm – 5pm

- 4.1 Proposed Local Planning Policy – Welshpool Road East Industrial Precinct – Industrial Design Guidelines. **4.10pm (20 minutes)**

Background:

- The subject area comprises approximately 48ha and is located to the south west of Welshpool Road East abutting the local government boundary with the City of Gosnells.
- The areas has been identified as an extension to and part of the Maddington Kenwick Strategic Employment Area (MKSEA) and industrial precinct falling under the City of Gosnells.
- The subject area is zoned under the City LPS 3 both Light Industry and General Industry. With the light industry zone fronting predominately Welshpool Road East.
- The land was previously zoned Special Rural and comprised lifestyle properties.

Purpose of the Design Guidelines:

- The purpose of the design guidelines is to provide clear and comprehensible development criteria with the intent to provide a high standard of development through the industrial area, and provide landowners with greater certainty on the development requirements.
- The guidelines contain principles and some mandatory requirements relating to:
 - Land Use
 - Site Development
 - Built Form (including signage)
 - Environmental Management
 - Site amenity

Objectives of the Design Guidelines:

- To encourage attractive development, well designed, with functional and efficient buildings and site layouts;
- Ensure industries are environmentally compatible with surrounding activities;
- Promote high quality development and streetscape;
- Promote sustainability through water and energy initiatives;
- Minimise impact of new development on identified sensitive areas containing bushland and waterways;
- To avoid unsightly and poorly planned and maintained developments;
- Maintain the value of existing and future business investment through quality development; and
- To ensure proposals fronting Welshpool Road East incorporate sensitive and appropriate interface treatments.

Design Guidelines:

The main elements relate to:

- Building Orientation
- Design and Form

- Setbacks
- Parking and Access
- Landscaping
- Pedestrians and Cyclists
- Fencing
- Crossovers
- Water and Energy Management
- External Service and Bin Storage
- Loading Areas
- Welshpool Road East
- External Lighting
- Signage

4.2 Presentation – Judd Dyer – Linc Properties and DAC feedback – **4.35pm (20 minutes)**

5. DAC DESIGN REVIEW ADVICE 5.10pm- 5.45pm

DESIGN PRINCIPLES	DAC COMMENT
a) Character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vision of the design guidelines is not reflected in the body of the document.
b) Continuity and Enclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The back end of the industrial lots, typically storage areas, will present poorly to Welshpool Road East.
c) Quality of the Public Realm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines should reference a statement about the role of the street, both internal and external, i.e. Welshpool Road East.
d) Ease of Movement	Ease of pedestrian movement, particularly into the site from Welshpool Road was discussed as being a priority to be addressed in the design guidelines.
e) Legibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not discussed.
f) Adaptability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines can be flexible in respect to building height and colour/texture. Design guidelines can't vary Scheme parking requirements.
g) Diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not discussed.
h) Response to site and context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The design guidelines do not respond to the Welshpool Road Interface. • Nil setback to Welshpool Road East is not an acceptable outcome. This frontage and a consistent setback must be addressed as an important interface

	<p>to a main road and to development on the north side of Welshpool Road East.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict between 3.0m rear landscaping strip and nil building setback. • Need to consider the siting of the building with respect to both road frontages.
i) Overall Design quality and quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Guidelines need to reflect the aspirational visions of the applicant. The applicant was encouraged to reflect the intent reflected in their presentation of other recent industrial subdivision and development projects as a starting point. The draft guidelines did not.
j) Appropriateness of materials and finishes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not discussed.
k) Resource Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retaining trees should have been considered through a tree survey and reflected in landscape plan requirements.
l) Public Art (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA
m) Advice re structure plan/local planning policy where applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The design guidelines would have benefited from the preparation of a master plan or structure plan to better inform the document, with particular reference to landscaping, interface to Welshpool Road East.
n) General comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The guidelines don't appear to reflect the depth of experience in high quality industrial development as presented by the applicant. • The aspirations of landscape integration is in conflict with the tree removal on the Gosnells side. • Many sections of the guidelines are irrelevant and do not inform either a proponent or an approval authority. They should contain some of the examples given in the presentation. • The applicant should utilise previous experience, good and bad, to provide inspirational guidelines. • We don't want to see an outcome similar to that of the industrial area in Malaga and the interface with Reid Highway. • No specific reference about sustainability requirements. • Motherhood statements need to be measurable. • Use of terminology needs to be clear. Avoid the use of words such as "encourage and should" etc. It's either required or not.
DESIGN ASSESSEMENT	

a) Design Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document has some good high level vision and good initiatives.
b) How can the proposal be improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy document requires reworking to address the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inclusion of policy provisions which reflect the vision of the document more. Removal of provisions which are not relevant to the vision of the document, and are not enforceable, i.e. varying parking standards The Welshpool Road and internal road interface to ensure the right built form and landscaping outcome; Include the master plan process which ultimately informs the design guidelines. The inclusion of images which provide better understanding of the design elements, i.e., site context, building orientation and form, setbacks, landscaping; interface treatments, colour and texture palettes, sustainability initiatives. Recognition of existing onsite vegetation and how this can be integrated into the development.
RECOMMENDATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> That the applicant amend the Local Planning Policy – Welshpool Road East Industrial Precinct Design Guidelines to reflect comments provide by the DAC. The applicant to provide the amended Policy document to the City for further review.

6. OTHER BUSINESS MATTERS

- Nil

7. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

- To be advised.

8. CLOSURE – 5.45pm



city of kalamunda

Environmental Land Use Planning Strategy

Prepared by City of Kalamunda

September 2018

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The City of Kalamunda (the City) contains a high proportion of natural areas and remnant vegetation as compared to other Local Governments in Western Australia. This so called 'green infrastructure' informs the distinctive character of the area and is an asset that requires protection, preservation and management. Maintaining a balance between social and economic development and the protection and improvement of the natural environment is imperative as the City grows and develops.

This Environmental Land Use Planning Strategy provides:

- A breakdown of the local environmental context such as climate, flora and fauna, and geography;
- Outlines key strategic planning directions;
- Considers potential environmental impacts of major projects; and
- Provides a consolidated summary of strategies to ensure the active improvement, protection and enhancement of the natural environment.

Strategies are derived from the local environmental context and data that identify the key areas of action to support the vision and values of the City's Kalamunda Advancing 2027 Strategic Community Plan. The strategies are based on comprehensive research and analysis, supported with key performance indicators to ensure the actions are relevant, realistic and measurable.

This Environmental Land Use Planning Strategy is prepared in accordance with the *Planning and Development Act 2005* and the Local Planning Manual as required by the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC). Strategies recommended as part of this Environmental Land Use Planning Strategy form part of a broader Local Planning Strategy which incorporates other key areas including housing, industry, public open space and agricultural and rural areas.

1.1 Goal

To compile a comprehensive report on the status of current natural environmental factors and influences in the City, and develop strategies to enhance and improve biodiversity and promote sustainable planning practises which are sensitive and complimentary to the existing natural ecosystem.

1.2 Objectives

- To manage natural resources, land use, and development proposals to maintain the health and viability of geological soil systems in coordination with other ecosystem functions.
- To adapt to predicted climate change effects, and maintain and improve the safety of residents from bushfire events.
- Protect and enhance waterways, wetlands and the groundwater and ensure sustainable use and management of water resources.
- To preserve, enhance, connect and rehabilitate natural areas and protect biodiversity values.
- To improve the connectivity of existing green spaces and maintain and enhance urban soil, air and water quality.
- Identify and protect natural areas of Aboriginal cultural significance and local heritage value.

2.0 PLANNING CONTEXT

2.1 State Planning Strategy 2050

The State Planning Strategy provides the strategic context for planning and development decisions throughout the State. The State Planning Strategy guides development of local planning strategy and provides a framework by which Government can plan for the State's physical and social infrastructure, environment, food security, land availability, economic development, housing accessibility, security, education and training.

2.2 Perth and Peel Green Growth Plan for 3.5 million (draft)

The draft *Perth and Peel Green Growth Plan for 3.5 million* is a State Government strategic document developed by the WAPC incorporating recommendations from the Environmental Protection Authority's (EPA) *Interim strategic advice on Perth and Peel @ 3.5 million: Environmental Impacts Risks and Remedies* released August 2015.

The draft *Perth and Peel Green Growth Plan for 3.5 million* aims to support a projected 70% population growth with clearing of only 3% of the Coastal Plain and clearing of less than 1% on the Darling Scarp. Over 30 years, the objectives will be delivered through implementing a series of Action Plans. The Strategic Conservation Plan (Action Plan H) includes 170,000 hectares of new and expanded conservation reserves that, once endorsed, will equate to approximately a 50% increase in the area of conservation reserves in the Perth and Peel region.

The City aims to incorporate targets identified in the Perth and Peel Growth Plan at 3.5 million by supporting high quality infill development and confining greenfield developments particularly on the Darling Scarp and Swan Coastal Plain. The City contains existing conservation reserves and areas identified for Phase 1 additional conservation reserves and Phase 2 conservation reserves.

The draft *Perth and Peel Green Growth Plan for 3.5 million* was suspended as of June 2018 pending a six-month further review by an independent panel. The review will address ongoing costs, risks, and benefits of adopting the plan.

2.3 Perth and Peel @ 3.5million

Perth and Peel @ 3.5million outlines what the Perth Metropolitan Region could look like in the future, how our current lifestyle can be maintained and how to realistically accommodate a substantially increased population. The document identifies four planning and infrastructure frameworks for subregions within the Perth Metropolitan Area and provides guidance on sustainable development over the next three decades. The City of Kalamunda falls within the North-East subregion.

2.4 North-East Subregional Planning Framework

This framework sets out proposals to:

- achieve a more consolidated urban form and development;
- meet long-term housing requirements;
- strengthen key activity centres and employment nodes to meet the future needs of industry, commerce and the community;
- identify requirements for key community and social infrastructure such as those required for health and tertiary education;

- provide transport linkages that connect people with key centres of activity and employment, and access to areas beyond the Perth and Peel regions;
- facilitate and support a future regional transportation network and facilitate the provision of service infrastructure;
- identify sites to meet the growing requirements for regional sport and recreation facilities;
- protect areas with regional conservation, environmental or landscape value;
- establish the elements and functions of the green network in supporting an active and healthy community;
- encourage and guide increased connectivity between areas of open space or conservation through an integrated green network;
- protect areas with basic raw materials for timely extraction;
- provide ongoing consideration of water supply and protection of public drinking water source areas;
- retain land for rural and agricultural purposes; and
- guide the staging and sequencing of future urban development.

2.5 Local Planning Manual

Provides guidance to local government outlining the purpose of local planning strategies and schemes. The local planning strategy is the framework for local planning and the strategic basis for local planning schemes. The Environmental Land Use Planning Strategy will set out the objectives for future planning and development with particular emphasis on the environment. The Strategy will inform and support the development of the overall Local Planning Strategy.

2.6 Summary of Existing Legislation, Policies and Plans

All proposed development must give regard to relevant legislation, local planning schemes, policies and plans to ensure consistency with Commonwealth and State targets. Relevant legislation relating to environmental protection and development is summarised in Table 1.

Table 1. Table Summary of relevant Commonwealth and State Legislation

Legislation	Description
Commonwealth of Australia	
<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)</i>	Provides for protection of the environment and biodiversity conservation at a Federal level.
<i>Australian Heritage Council Act 2003</i>	Registered areas of valuable cultural and natural heritage
Western Australia	
<i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i>	Outlines development and strategic documents which require referral to the Environmental Protection Authority.
<i>Wildlife Conservation Act 1950</i>	Provides for the protection and conservation of Western Australia's wildlife.
<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>	Replaces the Wildlife Conservation Act 1950. Will come into effect once Regulations have been gazetted.
<i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i>	Is the primary piece of legislation governing development and subdivision of land in Western Australia.

<i>Biosecurity and Agricultural Management Act 2007 (BAM Act)</i>	Provides for the protection of agricultural and related resources through the management, control and prevention of pests, weeds and diseases.
<i>Land Administration Act 1997 (LAA)</i>	To repeal the Land Act 1933 and consolidate and reform the law in regards to Crown land, compulsory acquisition of land and related matters.
<i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i>	Provides for the rights in regards to the regulation, management, use and protection of water resources, irrigation schemes and related matters.
<i>Contaminated Sites Act 2003</i>	Identifies, records, manages and remediates contamination. Under the Act, known or suspected contaminated sites must be reported to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER), investigated and, if necessary, cleaned up.
<i>Biosecurity and Agricultural Management Act 2007 (BAM Act)</i>	Provides for the protection of agricultural and related resources through the management, control and prevention of pests, weeds and diseases.
<i>Land Administration Act 1997 (LAA)</i>	To repeal the Land Act 1933 and consolidate and reform the law in regards to Crown land, compulsory acquisition of land and related matters.
<i>Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914</i>	Provides for the rights in regards to the regulation, management, use and protection of water resources, irrigation schemes and related matters.
<i>Contaminated Sites Act 2003</i>	Identifies, records, manages and remediates contamination. Under the Act, known or suspected contaminated sites must be reported to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER), investigated and, if necessary, cleaned up.
Metropolitan Region Scheme	The Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS) is a large town planning scheme for land use in the Perth metropolitan area.

Table 2. Table Summary of relevant Commonwealth and State Regulations

Regulations	Description
Commonwealth of Australia	
<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000</i>	Supports the EPBC Act and outlines implementation procedures.
Western Australia	
<i>Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015</i>	Supports the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> . Prescribes the procedures by which local planning strategies, local planning

	schemes and amendments to local planning schemes must be prepared and adopted.
<i>Environmental Protection (Clearing of Native Vegetation) Regulations 2004</i>	Supports the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> . Addresses a number of matters relating to clearing native vegetation such as defining native vegetation, fees, data requirements, and circumstances where clearing is exempt from requiring a permit.
<i>Contaminated Sites Regulations 2006</i>	Prescribes the procedures for administering the <i>Contaminated Sites Act 2003</i> .

2.7 Policies and Plans

Commonwealth and State environmental legislation is supported with statutory planning policies and strategic plans to provide guidance to local government authorities and developers. For a summary list of relevant plans and policies which guide future development in Western Australia refer to Table 2.

Table 3. Table Summary of Relevant Commonwealth and State Policies and Plans

Policy, Code, Bulletin, Strategy	Description
Commonwealth of Australia	
EPBC Act Referral Guidelines for Three Threatened Black Cockatoo Species	Outlines actions and referrals when identified cockatoo habitat trees are proposed to be removed.
Western Australia	
Draft Perth and Peel Green Growth Plan for 3.5 million (Dec 2015)	EPA strategic advice prepared in collaboration with WAPC draft Perth and Peel @ 3.5million. A strategic conservation plan to be achieved over 30 years.
DRAFT Design WA	Draft document advertised 2017 to replace the R-Codes for R40-R80. Includes Draft SPP Design on the Built Environment
Liveable Neighbourhoods	Best practice guidelines for designing liveable spaces.
SPP 2.0 Environment and Natural Resources Policy	A policy that defines the principles and considerations that represent good and responsible planning in terms of environment and natural resource issues within the framework of the State Planning Strategy. Supplemented by more detailed planning policies on particular natural resource matters.
SPP 2.4 Basic Raw Materials	A policy detailing the matters to be taken into account in considering zoning, subdivision and development applications impacting extractive industries.
SPP 2.7 Public Drinking Water Source	A policy to protect and manage public drinking water source areas from incompatible land uses and pollution.
SPP 2.8 Bushland Policy for the Perth Metropolitan Region	A policy to provide an implementation framework that will ensure bushland

	protection and management issues in the Perth Metropolitan Region are appropriately addressed and integrated with broader land use planning and decision-making.
SPP 2.9 Water Resources	Provides clarification and additional guidance to for consideration of water resources in land use planning strategy.
SPP 3.1 Residential Design Codes	State planning policy guiding residential development standards.
SPP 3.4 Natural Hazards and Disasters	A policy to inform and guide planning for natural disasters and minimising the adverse impacts of natural disasters on communities, the economy and the environment.
SPP 3.7 Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas	This policy directs how land use should address bushfire risk management in Western Australia.
Better Urban Water Management (2008)	Better Urban Water Management provides guidance on the implementation of SPP 2.9, facilitating better management of our urban water resources by ensuring an appropriate level of consideration is given to the total water cycle at each stage of the planning system.
Guidelines for Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas Version 1.3	Provides supporting information to assist in the interpretation of the objectives and policy measures outlined in SPP 3.7. They provide advice on how bushfire risk is to be addressed when planning, designing or assessing a planning proposal within a designated bushfire prone area.
Water Sensitive Urban Design in WA: an introduction	An information sheet outlining the objectives and mechanisms by which better urban water management outcomes can be achieved.
Acid Sulphate Soils Planning Guidelines	The guidelines outline the range of matters which need to be addressed at various stages of the planning process to ensure that the subdivision and development of land containing acid sulphate soils is planned and managed to avoid potential adverse impacts on the natural and built environment.

2.8 Local Context

Planning decisions in the City are guided by the Local Planning Scheme (the Scheme) which is given statutory power by the *Planning and Development Act 2005*. To support the provisions of the Scheme text local planning policies are developed to provide additional detail and clarification within a local context. The Scheme and local planning policies are supported by

various plans and strategies developed to target key areas for revitalisation or improvement. For a summary of relevant local documents refer to Table 3.

Table 4. Relevant Local Environment Planning Documents

Document	Description
Shire of Kalamunda	
Local Planning Scheme No. 3	Outlines provisions for all zoned land throughout the City of Kalamunda.
Local Biodiversity Strategy 2010	A report prepared in 2010 as part of the Western Australian Local Government Association's Perth Biodiversity program. Outlined the current conservation considerations for the City and proposed strategies for future improved retention and enhancement of the City's natural environment.
Kalamunda Advancing – Strategic Community Plan 2017	Documents the community's main priorities, expectations and aspirations for the City of Kalamunda over a 10 year time period and includes implementation strategies
Regional Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan (2009-2013)	A plan outlining strategic objectives and recommendations for the Perth Eastern Region to adapt to predicted effects of climate change.
Water Action Plan (2009)	A management plan prepared by the City to provide strategic objectives and strategies to improve water efficiency.
Weed Control Strategy	Guides weed control activities in the City.
Local Housing Strategy 2014	Provides the City with a firm rationale for determining future housing needs, and recommends appropriate policy measures for the provision of a range of housing types and densities.
Waste Strategy 2013-2022	Guides waste management activities in the City.
Local Planning Policy	
P DEV 46 - Effluent Disposal from Ancillary Accommodation and Caretakers Dwellings in the Middle Helena Catchment Area	Provides for the management of effluent disposal to ensure proposals are compatible with the water catchment area.
P DEV - 47 Effluent Disposal from Agri-tourism Development in the Middle Helena Catchment Area	Provides for the management of effluent disposal to ensure larger scale tourism proposals are compatible with water catchment management.
ENV4 - Flood and Stream Management	Provides guidance and recommended buffers for areas prone to flooding or within close proximity of a waterway.

3.0 LOCAL PROFILE

3.1 Land Use Planning Context

The City of Kalamunda comprises of three distinct areas, the Darling Plateau, the Darling Scarp and the Swan Coastal Plain (refer Map 1- Topography). Development within the City has been strongly influenced by landform, focussing urban development in areas on the Swan Coastal Plain where there are fewer geological constraints to development.

The Swan Coastal Plain contains the majority of urban development around commercial activity centres in Maida Vale, Wattle Grove, Forrestfield, and High Wycombe. Industrial type land uses are concentrated to the west, close to the airport and future Forrestfield North train station. The Darling Scarp contains land uses compatible with semi-rural and residential type uses as a buffer to the more intensive conservation or agricultural and life-style areas in the rural hills Darling Plateau region. The Darling Scarp hills region refers to Kalamunda, Gooseberry Hill, Lesmurdie and Walliston which adjoin the rural areas on the Darling Plateau which includes Piesse Brook, Paulls Valley, Hacketts Gully, Bickley, Pickering Brook, Canning Mills, and Carmel. Map 1 depicts the Shire's topography showing a move from the low-lying foothills, steeply up the Darling Scarp onto the Darling Range approximately 400m about sea level to the east.

The City of Kalamunda and its community have a strong connection to the local environment and have identified environmental sustainability and maintaining the natural environment as a key priority through the development of the Strategic Community Plan (2017-2027). Strong affiliation to the local environment is also demonstrated through active ongoing community engagement in local environmental activities such as participation in one of the 20 Local 'Friends of Groups' which look after local bushland areas. It is therefore important to identify key local environmental features and planning strategies to retain and manage the natural environment as the City grows and develops.

3.1.1 Major Land Use Planning Projects

The City of Kalamunda is experiencing significant growth and urban expansion. As the City grows, it is important to consider the impact of development on the environment, including but not limited to:

- Native vegetation;
- Fauna;
- Wetlands; and
- Waterways

Airport Expansion

The addition of a new runway at Perth airport significantly affects nearby land use planning, due to impacts such as noise. Such effects may limit residential zoning densities, height of structures, and reflectivity of materials. Modification of the ANEF contours and noise provisions, and rezoning of land to be consistent with the future development of the airport expansion may be required. The City works closely with Perth Airport to assess proposals in close proximity, or deemed to influence any aspect of the daily management or future airport works.

The connection of the airport to the future Forrestfield North train station as part of the Metronet rail project will provide a vital link for the City between the airport and metropolitan activity centres and greatly improve the sustainable transport infrastructure available to local residents.

Forrestfield North

The \$2 billion Forrestfield Airport Link project driven by the Federal and State Governments will deliver new rail service to three new stations - Belmont, Airport Central, and Forrestfield. The area surrounding the future Forrestfield North train station is designated to become a transit oriented development and key activity centre for the City providing a plethora of opportunities for the community.

The construction of Forrestfield North train station and subsequent structure plan precinct is a key strategic planning priority for the City. Bordered by Poison Gully Creek (local reserve), Roe Highway, and Berkshire Road the precinct contains some areas of high natural significance including two Bush Forever sites, managed local reserves and some environmentally sensitive areas (ESA's). Creating ecological linkages between existing green spaces and future identified public open space is an integral part of the proposed structure plan to increase the resilience and biodiversity of the protected natural areas. Access and amenity to green space for residents is also a key consideration as it improves attractiveness and liveability of precincts and provides important social and physical health benefits for residents.

The area is zoned Urban under the Metropolitan Region Scheme (MRS) and is in the process of being rezoned to Urban Development under the City's Local Planning Scheme No.3 (LPS3) to facilitate the urbanisation of the area. Local Structure Plans are required prior to subdivision and development within the Urban Development zone and are being prepared for the area. There are significant environmental challenges in protecting the ecological values of the area, particularly the conservation of existing Wavy-leaved Smokebush (*Conospermum undulatum*). Spring flora and fauna surveys were conducted in November 2016 to inform detailed planning.

The City has received advice from the Office of the Environmental Protection Authority (OEPA) through two statutory process, the MRS amendment to rezone the area to Urban and the LPS3 amendment to rezone the area to Urban Development. This advice has indicated that detailed environmental assessment has been deferred to subsequent stages of the planning process. The Local Planning Scheme amendment includes provisions that enable the OEPA to provide advice and comments through the Local Structure Plan preparation and approval process.

Maida Vale South

An area south of Maida Vale and in the north-east area of Forrestfield has been identified as a possible area for strategic planning investigation for urban development by both the WAPC and City through various strategic planning documents. The majority of the land parcels are zoned Rural under the MRS and have been subject to rural and semi-agricultural type uses for many years. As such, much of the land may have already been cleared of endemic vegetation or degraded, though in some instances pockets of high quality vegetation may still exist and where practicable may be protected. Other aspects such as extension of sewer, natural waterways or wetlands, and geology will also influence the feasibility of future development in this area.

While the City is yet to receive any formal requests to amend LPS3 or to progress a structure plan for the area, the City is aware progression of the necessary technical studies and documents are well advanced. In this respect any future requests to amend the MRS and/or LPS3 will need to be supported by appropriate flora and fauna surveys and a level of water monitoring and management investigations.

Wattle Grove (Cell 9)

The continual development of Wattle Grove Cell 9 will provide a mixture of housing typologies to cater for a diverse demographic, and deliver vital social infrastructure such as schools, community facilities, mixed use developments and opportunities for tourism accommodation. These developments will be supported with interconnected public open space which links to an existing bush forever reserve to encourage the migration of local fauna and preservation of native flora.

Wattle Grove South

The WAPC's North-East Sub-Regional Planning Framework has identified Wattle Grove South as an area to be investigated for the purposes of future urban development. Development of the site for urban purposes represents the most efficient use of the land given the subject land's strategic location in close proximity to the urban front, the capacity of existing infrastructure and services, the future Forrestfield Train Station and nearby major arterial routes (e.g. Tonkin Highway).

Any future MRS or LPS3 rezoning will need to be supported by appropriate flora and fauna surveys and an appropriate level of water monitoring and management investigations. The City is in the process of undertaking feasibility investigations over this area to determine the appropriate path forward for further planning and technical investigations including flora and fauna surveys.

Maddington Kenwick Strategic Employment Area (MKSEA)

In 1990 the State Planning Commission, now the WAPC released the planning strategy Metroplan which identified the area of land within the Maddington Kenwick area of Gosnells as a potential future industrial use. The City's adopted Local Planning Strategy 2010 also recognised the area as potentially future industrial. The Maddington Kenwick Strategic Employment Area (MKSEA) refers to a region to the south-east of the City of Kalamunda boundary and related to a parcel of land to be rezoned from primarily rural lots to industrial. The area of MKSEA located within the City is bound by Welshpool Road to the north-east and Tonkin Highway to the east. North of Welshpool Road is the residential area of Wattle Grove. Directly south, east and west of the site is within the boundaries of the City of Gosnells. The MKSEA area is currently under development.

Hills Rural and Pickering Brook

Rural agricultural activities in the Darling Scarp and Darling Plateau are an important contributor to the Perth metropolitan food bowl. Priority agricultural areas are to be protected and supported through strategic and statutory planning mechanisms so residents and visitors to the Perth metropolitan region can enjoy continued access to fresh locally grown produce into the future. Currently the activity centre of Pickering Brook is under investigation to address some bushfire access considerations for safety, to review the current zoning and identify opportunities to support agricultural tourism.

Local Housing Strategy – Dual Density Zoning

Scheme Amendment 82 identifies key areas in Kalamunda, Forrestfield, and Maida Vale/High Wycombe for Dual Density zoning. The Dual Density zoning aims to increase residential infill around key activity centres and transport nodes to meet the objectives of Perth and Peel @ 3.5 million.

A property which has a Dual Density zoning may be eligible to subdivide and/or develop at a higher density, subject to applicants demonstrating they are able to meet design criteria outlined in a policy adopted with the Scheme amendment that addresses aspects such as;

- Dwelling mix (ie; single dwelling, grouped dwellings, multiple dwellings, aged or dependent persons dwelling)
- Design (such as two-storey dwellings)
- Provision of renewable energy
- Rainwater catchment and storage
- Greywater recycling
- Tree retention and high quality landscaping features

Environmental protection and high quality built form are key objectives of the Dual Density Policy.

Major Projects

All major projects will be influenced by the implementation of strategies identified in this Local Environmental Strategy. The intention is to guide future development with a stronger environmental focus to ensure valuable natural assets are protected and improved in synthesis with expansion of the built environment. By investigating opportunities, providing clearer guidelines, updating administrative procedures and contemporary data, as well as introducing new scheme provisions, policies, information sheets and masterplans, the role of planning can lead the way in implementing the City's vision of connecting communities and valuing nature, to create a clean green future together.

Table 5. Strategy for major projects

Major Projects - Objective		
1. To reduce the levels of consumption and waste for improved environmental outcomes		
Strategy	Action	Timeline
1.1 Reduce waste and improve efficiency in the planning approvals process.	1.1.1 Implement online building and planning approval processes to reduce paper waste, provide transparency, and streamline approvals.	Priority: Medium Timeframe: 2-3 years Partners: WALGA Indicator: Online approvals and tracking are utilised for all development applications.

3.2 Physical Environment

3.2.1 Climate and Climate Change

The City experiences a dry Mediterranean climate featuring hot summers and mild wet winters. The City's elevation varies from 10–400 metres (33–1320 feet) above sea level, which means that higher parts of the region can be a few degrees cooler than Perth. This difference is less pronounced in summer as the City is less affected by the regular afternoon sea breeze due to its inland location. Due to their elevation the Darling Scarp and rural east areas are wetter than Perth with over 1,000 millimetres (39 in) of annual rainfall (www.kalamunda.wa.gov.au)

The City has been working in conjunction with the Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council (EMRC) to acknowledge likely changes to its climate and implement best practice recommendations from the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan (2013-2016).

Likely climate change factors identified to pose the most risk to the City of Kalamunda include;

- Increased drought and hot dry weather occurrences;
- Increased frequency of bushfires;

- Removal of vegetation and therefore reduction in biodiversity and ability of ecosystems to recover after disturbance;
- Changing water supply and rainfall patterns;
- Reduced air quality; and
- The urban heat island effect including heat retention and increased stormwater runoff from sealed surfaces.

The impacts of climate change are addressed through subsequent strategies.

3.2.2 Geology and Landform

The natural environment is comprised of three distinctive landform types or geomorphic provinces, namely the Swan Coastal Plain, the Darling Scarp and the Darling Plateau.

Swan Coastal Plain

The Swan Coastal Plain extends westwards from the lower edge of the Darling Scarp is generally low relief terrain made up of alluvial, aeolian deposits, including the Guildford, Forrestfield and Southern river soil associations. In general, the soils become more fertile on the east of the Swan Coastal Plain in the zone of transition between the Swan Coastal Plain and the Darling Scarp, locally identified as the 'foothills'. Wetlands can be found in low lying areas upon the Swan Coastal Plain and their water levels are often interlinked to underground aquifers. Map 2 shows the composition of the bedrock, while Map 3 shows the composition of surface soil complexes throughout the City.

Darling Scarp

The Darling Scarp classification unit is characterised by moderately steep to very steep scarp hill slopes with shallow yellow-brownish earths and yellow duplex soils. Granite outcropping is common throughout this unit which occurs on the western portions of Gooseberry Hill, Kalamunda and Lesmurdie.

Darling Plateau

The Darling Plateau covers the majority of the City and is dominated by lateritic uplands and duritic gravels and sands which form a gently undulating surface. The topography ranges from 50m AHD (Australian Height Datum) on the westerly fringe of the deeply dissected Darling Scarp to 360m AHD on elevated ridges. From west to east, the soils include the Darling Scarp, Swan, Dwellingup, Yarragil, Helena, Murray and Cook associations.

The Darling Plateau is the dominant landform type, covering the majority of the total area of the City.

3.2.3 Soils

Geographically, Perth soils are ancient, highly weathered, and relatively infertile – a factor which contributes to the high botanical endemism that harks back to the Gondwana era. As such, many native plants have adapted special coping mechanisms such as proteoid roots, C4 photosynthesis, long tap roots, and hairy/sclerophyllous leaves, as well as intricate symbiotic relationships with animals and fungi to survive. Plant communities vary depending on soil type and as such the City contains a unique and diverse array of plant communities and distinctive ecosystems (refer Map 13: Remnant Vegetation by Vegetation Complexes).

Soil associations in the City vary with landform as shown by Map 03 – Soil Complexes. Twelve soil associations occur within the City:

- Guildford – Flat alluvial plain, gravelly yellow and brown duplex soils with sand and loam topsoils
- Yanga – Deep/shallow grey siliceous sand overlaying clay
- Forrestfield – Dominated by gravelly and sandy soils. Occurrences of imperfectly drained and duplex soils
- Southern River – Sandplain, low dunes with intervening swamps, iron and humus podzols, peats and clays
- Darling Scarp - Shallow yellow-brownish earths and yellow duplex soils. Granite outcropping
- Myara – Variable duplex and gradient soils
- Balgobin – Variable duplex and gradient soils
- Dwellingup – Lateritic duricrust and shallow gravelly sands
- Yarragil – Yellow duplex soils to sands over mottled clay
- Murray – Yellow, red and brown gradient earths and yellow mottled duplex soils
- Helena – Yellow duplex soils, gradient earths and granite rock outcropping
- Cooke – Mantle laterite surface, contain granite rock outcrop and duplex soils

Soils types in the Darling Plateau are suited for agriculture and horticultural production and is one of the few remaining regions near metropolitan Perth that yields locally grown fresh produce (refer Map 3).

4.0 BACKGROUND REVIEW

4.1 Basic Raw Materials and Minerals

Some soil types are noted to contain a higher proportion of naturally occurring basic raw materials such as minerals, metals, sand, rock or clay identified for potential future extraction. Areas identified as containing Basic Raw Materials for future resource extraction are identified within the WAPC's State Planning Policy 2.4 – Basic Raw Materials (SPP2.4). An assessment of SPP2.4 identifies only one extraction area within the City (Figure 1 Resource Protection Map Showing Locations with Potential for Future Resource Extraction).

This area is located in Pickering Brook on land that is not zoned within LPS3 and is identified as State Forest under the MRS.

Additionally, high level assessments have also been undertaken by the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety to identify other resources that are located within the City. Updates to the Local Planning Scheme and MRS may be required if further areas are confirmed for resource extraction.

SHIRE OF DANDARAGAN

SHIRE OF VICTORIA PLAINS

SHIRE OF GINGIN

SHIRE OF CHITTERING

SHIRE OF TOODYAY

SHIRE OF DOOMALLING

SHIRE OF CURRIERIN

INDIAN OCEAN

CITY OF WANNEROO

CITY OF SWAN

CITY OF JOONDUP

SHIRE OF NORTHAM

SHIRE OF MUNDARING

SHIRE OF YORK

CITY OF KALAMUNDA

CITY OF COCKLEBAY

CITY OF ARMADALE

SHIRE OF BEVERLEY

SHIRE OF BROOKTON

SHIRE OF WANDERING

SHIRE OF BODDINGTON

SHIRE OF MURRAY

SHIRE OF WAROONA

CITY OF ROCKINGHAM

CITY OF MANDURAH

CITY OF SEAFORD-ARMADALE

LEGEND

- Policy Area
- Priority Resource Location
- Key Extraction Area
- Extraction Area
- Primary Road
- Secondary Road
- Local Government Boundary

0 10 20 Kilometres

Produced by Project Mapping Section
Geographic and Planning Information Branch,
Ministry for Planning, Perth, W.A.
WAPC Plan No. 3.1.03B
For further details refer to
Plans 1.903B - 1.904I

Figure 2

Table 6. Strategy for basic raw materials

Basic Raw Materials - Objective		
2. To manage natural resources, land use, and development proposals to maintain the health and viability of geological soil systems in coordination with other ecosystem functions.		
Strategy	Action	Timeline
2.1 Facilitate the extraction of basic raw materials, subject to appropriate safeguards to minimise any adverse impact on adjacent property or on the natural environmental resource.	2.1.1 Identify and map Basic Raw Materials areas which may be subject to future extraction and ensure current zoning is consistent with resource protection.	Priority: Low Timeframe: Ongoing Partners: Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety Indicator: As necessary update scheme map to show amended zoning of identified Basic Raw Materials protection areas.

4.2 Energy Production

In May 2018 the WAPC released a Draft Position Statement for renewable energy facilities which aims to address key planning considerations for the location, siting and design of renewable energy facilities. Renewable energy facilities may include solar or wind, geothermal, biogas, ocean power or hydro-electric power. Any applications for such facilities should consider the environmental impact, ascertain visual and landscape impacts, noise and construction effects, public and aviation safety, cultural heritage and community consultation. Strategy 3.1 (refer Table 5) has therefore been developed to investigate where such facilities may be considered in the City, and provide acceptable design criteria.

Table 7. Strategy for basic raw materials

Energy Production - Objective		
3. To support clean energy production without adversely impacting on established residential, conservation or agricultural regions.		
Strategy	Action	Timeline
3.1 Improve and promote eco-friendly built form outcomes to reduce the footprint of urban development on the natural environment.	3.1.1 Prepare a planning policy and, if necessary Scheme provisions, to address the generation of energy by way of solar or wind power, generally supportive of such proposals except where there are overwhelming amenity, safety or environmental concerns with a particular proposal.	Priority: Low Timeframe: 1-2 years Partners: Indicator: Decision made to implement a local planning policy identifying criteria and objectives for implementation of renewable energy infrastructure within urban and rural zones.

4.3 Acid Sulphate Soils

Acid Sulphate Soils (ASS) and Potential Acid Sulphate Soils (PASS) are naturally occurring soils, sediments or organic substrates (sometimes referred to as peat) which form under waterlogged conditions. These soils contain high levels of iron sulphides which are harmless when waterlogged, however, when dried and exposed to oxygen and water can react and produce iron compounds and sulphuric acid. The resulting acid can facilitate the release of heavy metals and other damaging compounds into the groundwater, surrounding waterways and environment.

Soils with a moderate to high PASS risk generally occur in interdunal swales, low-lying wetlands, backswamps, salt marshes, barrier estuaries, tidal flats and creeklines and are at risk of exposure due to falling groundwater tables and disturbance during high density development. Acid Sulphate Soils can be identified by the following characteristics;

Potential Acid Sulphate Soils:

- often have a pH close to neutral (6.5–7.5);
- contain unoxidised iron sulphides;
- are usually soft, sticky and saturated with water;
- are usually gel-like muds but can include wet sands and gravels; and

- have the potential to produce acid if exposed to oxygen.

Actual Acid Sulphate Soils:

- have a pH of less than 4;
- contain oxidised iron sulphides;
- vary in texture; and
- often contain jarosite (a yellow mottle produced as a by-product of the oxidation process).

The release of acid into the environment can affect the design life of concrete and metal infrastructure that has not been specifically designed to be acid resistant, may cause severe groundwater contamination and may affect aquatic life in wetlands that receive groundwater and stormwater discharge from the affected area.

Known areas for ASS have been identified in the City (refer Map 4. Acid Sulphate Soils). The areas located on the Swan coastal plain such as High Wycombe, Wattle Grove, Maida Vale and Forrestfield are identified as being largely low to moderate risk of ASS occurring with small pockets of high to moderate risk. Risk of ASS is taken into account when assessing strategic planning proposals and development applications. Some of the key areas known to contain ASS includes:

- Hatch Court, Stirling Crescent, Adelaide Street, and Croft Place
- Between Berkshire Road and Nardine Close, and;
- Along Yule Brook south and west of Hartfield Park.

As ASS become an issue when ground is disturbed and exposed to the air, significant investigation and management of areas identified is most important during subdivision and development. Conditions will therefore be applied to subdivision and development approvals subject to the satisfaction of the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.

Table 2. Strategy for Acid Sulphate Soils

Acid Sulphate Soils - Objective		
4. To guide and manage development appropriate to the presence of acid sulphate soils.		
Strategy	Action	Timeline
4.1 Identify and map the presence of acid sulphate soils	4.1.1 Require management of acid sulphate soils as part of ongoing land development	Priority: Medium Timeframe: Ongoing Partners: DWER Indicator: Intramaps updated to show a warning where properties may be subject to exposing of Acid Sulphate Soils

4.4 Contaminated Sites

The City contains a number of known contaminated sites. Historically the City of Kalamunda was considered the fringe of the metropolitan region and some sites were previously used for landfill. Some decommissioned landfill sites are located in areas identified for future urban growth, one of these sites is located on Brand Road in the future Forrestfield North development area. The City is currently undertaking detailed investigations to remediate and convert the site to a sports oval.

Sites that are publicly identifiable are published on the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) website at www.der.wa.gov.au/your-environment/contaminated-sites. There are a number of sites are declared potentially contaminated and investigation is required however the location of these sites is not publicly available until the status is confirmed.

Where possible and practicable the remediation of contaminated sites is worthy of investigation. While the cost of remediation is often prohibitive, Brand Road in Forrestfield North has been identified as a site with potential for investigation to rehabilitation and repurpose. Other sites, such as a petrol station on Hale Road, Forrestfield, are known to be contaminated, however, remediation would only be required if a change of land use is proposed. Until that time, the classification 'Contaminated – restricted use' applies and current use of the site can continue.

Mapping undertaken as part of Strategy 5.1 (Table 7) is to be developed which can be used a resource for landowners and development services to be able to make informed decisions about future development areas and potential restrictions under the *Contaminated Sites Act 2003*. Mapping is publically available through the City's online mapping system.

Table 3. Strategy for soil and geology

Soil and Geology - Objective		
5. To guide and manage development appropriate to the presence of contamination		
Strategy	Action	Timeline
5.1 Identify and map the presence of contaminated sites	5.1.1 Consider contaminated sites classification as appropriate when assessing development applications and to provide comment on subdivision proposals	Priority: Medium Timeframe: Ongoing Partners: DWER Indicator: Intramaps updated to show a warning where properties may be subject to contamination
5.2 Identify, rehabilitate and manage contaminated sites for health and safety, and potential future development.	5.2.1 Undertake detailed site investigations with an intention to remediate Brand Road landfill site for sporting fields as part of the Forrestfield North development.	Priority: Medium Timeframe: 1-2 years Partners: Strategic planning Indicator: Progress on investigations.

4.5 Bushfire Hazard

The Western Australian community has seen several catastrophic, devastating fires in recent years which as a result of hotter and dryer conditions due to climate change are anticipated to increase.

The Department of Fire and Emergency Services maintains a map of designated bushfire prone areas for the state of Western Australia. Due to a significant amount of remnant vegetation being retained in State Forests and National Parks, large areas in the City are designated as bushfire prone and are classified as having an extreme fire hazard level.

In line with State Planning Policy No. 3.7 Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas (SPP3.7) and the Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas Guidelines (WAPC, 2015), understanding of bushfire hazard

for bushfire prone areas is necessary to inform the local planning strategy and allocate vulnerable and high-risk land uses away from areas of extreme bushfire risk. Map 5 shows the differing bushfire hazard levels throughout the City.

A Bushfire Hazard Level (BHL) assessment provides a 'broad brush' means of determining the potential intensity of a bushfire in a particular area. The BHL assessment is a pre-development decision-making tool used to inform the suitability of strategic planning proposals for future subdivision and development. Planning guidelines require that a BHL assessment should be undertaken for any area identified for intensification of land use in a strategic planning proposal where lot layout is not yet known. This is likely to impact on areas identified for urban development in Forrestfield, High Wycombe, Maida Vale and Wattle Grove and should be incorporated into ongoing planning for the area.

Removal of the Special Control Area to be consistent with the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015.

The City of Kalamunda Local Planning Scheme No.3 (LPS3) is currently subject to a Special Control Area provision for the identification of Bushfire Prone Areas. Since the adoption of the LPS3 the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 were introduced. As the Scheme was not consistent with the new regulations, an omnibus amendment (Amendment 83) is to be introduced in 2018 to update the Scheme and remove the additional requirements of the Special Control Area provisions to be consistent with State policy. Amendment 83 has been advertised and adopted by Council for final approval by the Minister.

The omnibus amendment to the Local Planning Scheme means a more streamlined planning approval process for residents and consistent local government approach to bushfire management that aligns with State policy.

Fire Regimes

The City adopts seasonal low-intensity managed burns to reduce fuels loads. Burning at low intensity in a mosaic type pattern gives vegetation a greater chance of recovery after fire and a slower rate of spread to be more easily controlled, and limited to targeted locations.

4.6 Water

As mentioned in section 3.2.1, Perth experiences hot dry summers and the impacts are likely to make access to reliable sources of water imperative as periods of drought are predicted to extend and intensify. This is supported by the Perth-Peel Regional Water Plan (2010-2030) which reported a decline in rainfall has resulted in a 50% decrease in stream flows over the last century (refer Figure 1 and Figure 2)

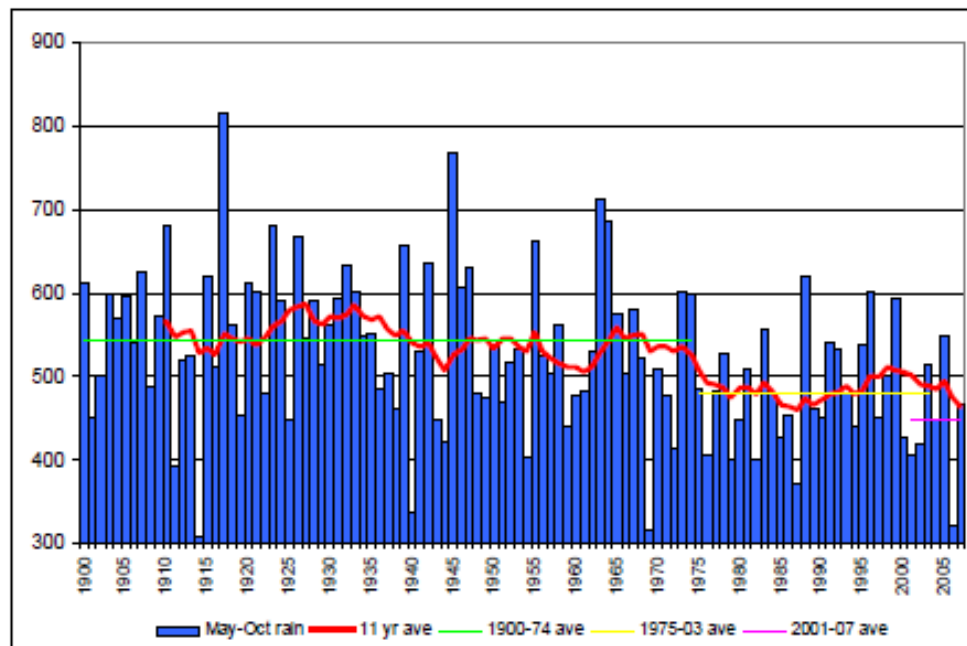


Figure 1. The decreasing trend in rainfall in May - Oct over the last 100 years. (Source: Draft Perth – Peel Regional Water Plan 2010-2030. Department of Water)

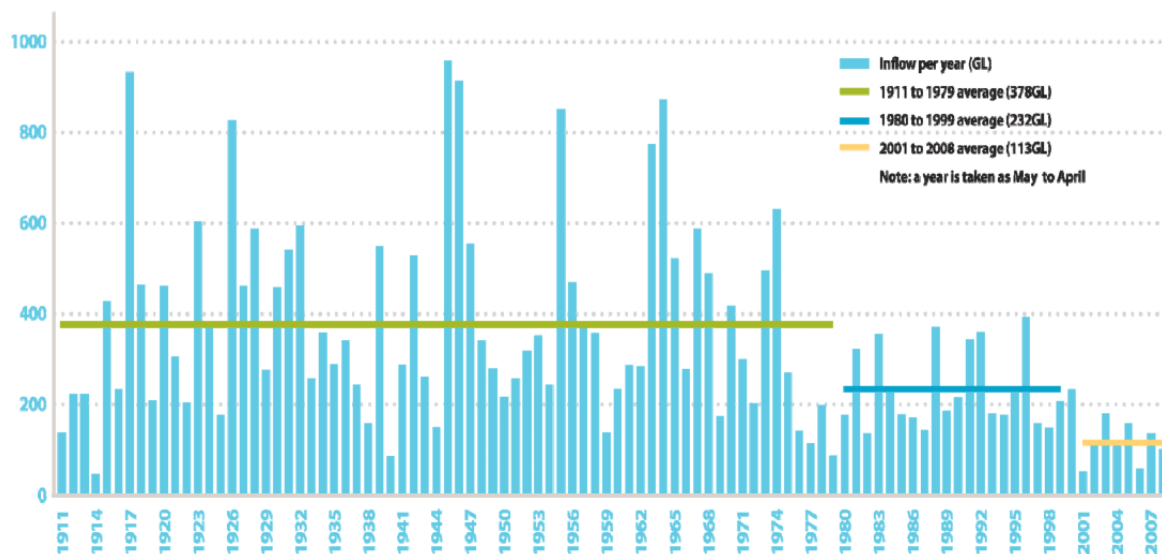


Figure 2. Annual streamflows into Perth dams (GL/y). (Source: Draft Perth and Peel Regional Water Plan 2010-2030. Department of Water).

4.6.1 Surface Water

There are two major water categories; surface water and subterranean water (or groundwater). Surface water describes water in the form of watercourses or stormwater surface runoff. As part of this strategy, the City has developed a Waterways and Water Catchments Map (refer Map 11) showing existing waterways and their tributaries. The Waterways and Water Catchments Map can be used as a tool in conjunction with local planning policies, and the Local Planning Scheme to identify when a proposal may affect an existing watercourse and catchment flows and nominate mitigation measures depending on the

hierarchy. Assessment through development applications can ensure surface water flows are not modified or obstructed and land uses are managed to maintain high water quality and protect life and property.

Key waterways in the City include:

- Helena River
- Poison Gully
- Crumpet Creek
- Woodlupine Brook
- Whistlepipe Gully
- Bickley Brook
- Piesse Gully
- Pickering Brook

These waterways feed into the larger Swan and Canning River Systems. Areas close to tributaries or within proximity to historical wetland areas, particularly on the coastal plain, such as Maida Vale, High Wycombe or Forrestfield, may be subject to a high perched water table or seasonal inundation. Preparation of Map 8: Waterlogging Risk Areas and Map 9: Flood Risk Areas, shows areas in the City which may be more susceptible to flooding and subsequently any land uses these areas can be zoned, designed and managed in response to the geotechnical parameters.

To improve the assessment of development applications Strategy 6.1 was developed to identify known flood risk areas and ensure proposed developments are appropriately located so as not to cause damage to person or property and so natural water cycles remain uninhibited.

To help ensure the health and protection of its waterways, the City participates in the Eastern Hills Catchment Management Program (EHCMP); an award winning partnership program between the City of Kalamunda, the Shire of Mundaring, the City of Swan and the Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council (EMRC). The program aims to achieve a co-ordinated strategic approach to the restoration of land, bushland and creek lines. The EHCMP includes sampling and analysis of surface water quality, catchment planning activities and implementation of surface water restoration projects e.g. Booralie Way Reserve.

4.6.2 Catchment Management and Public Drinking Water Source Areas

The City contains eight water catchment areas (refer Map 11). The strategic importance of the Helena Pumpback Dam, the requirement to protect drinking water supply and the Swan River System and the community desire to protect the environmental values of the catchment particularly highlight the Middle Helena - Helena Pipehead as a significant area. The Middle Helena Catchment Area Land Use and Water Management Strategy has guided land use and development of this catchment and resulted in zoning in the MRS and local planning scheme that protect these values.

Areas around the same region as the water catchment may also be subject to Public Drinking Water Source Area's (PDWSA's levels P1-P3) as allocated by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) (Map 10: Public Drinking Water Source Protection Areas). Much of the public drinking water is reserved in National Parks and State Forest, however, where a proposal on private land may have an effect on water quality the City works in collaboration with DWER, the Water Corporation and the WAPC to ensure compatibility of land

uses. SPP 2.7 Public Drinking Water Source Protection guides zoning, subdivision and land use in public drinking water source areas and the DWER's Water Quality Protection Note No.25 outlines appropriate land uses.

Currently there are small disparities between mapped water catchment areas and public drinking water source areas in the City of Kalamunda which require updating. Strategy 6.2 has been developed to address this.

4.6.3 Wetlands

Permanent and seasonal wetlands on the Swan Coastal Plain provide ecologically important habitat for migratory birds as well as native flora and fauna. With reduced surface water inflow due to climate change effects and urbanisation, wetlands are more prone to drying out which can adversely affect the ecosystem composition.

Wetlands are defined as areas of seasonally, intermittently or permanently waterlogged or inundated land whether natural or otherwise, and includes a lake, swamp, marsh, spring, dampland, tidal flat or estuary. A wetland buffer is the designated area adjoining a wetland that is managed to protect the wetlands ecosystems health. The extent of wetlands in the City are shown in Map 7, which are located primarily to the western aspect of the swan coastal plain. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is an intergovernmental treaty between national and international agencies which aims to protect worldwide networks of wetlands for the preservation of habitat for migratory fauna. In Western Australia there are three main management categories of wetland; Conservation Category wetland, Resource Enhancement and Multiple Use (refer Table 8).

Table 4. Table of Wetland Categories and Proposed Management Approaches

Management Category	Description	Retention and Management
Conservation Category Wetland	Subject to full environmental protection as it is identified as containing a high level of valuable ecological attributes and functions.	To be retained and protected in all instances. Proposals which may impact a conservation category wetland and their buffers are likely to be referred to the EPA for formal assessment.
Resource Enhancement Wetland	Wetlands that may have been partially modified or degraded but still support substantial ecological attributes and functions. These wetlands have the potential to be rehabilitated to reach Conservation category and remediation is encouraged.	All reasonable measures should be taken to protect resource enhancement wetlands and appropriate buffers. Must be retained in all proposals unless it is demonstrated limited ecological value will be retained, and restoration is cost prohibitive and would contribute limited ecosystems functions and amenity.
Multiple Use Wetland	Wetlands with few important ecological attributes and functions remaining.	All reasonable measures should be taken to retain the wetlands hydrological function (including on-site water infiltration and

		flood detention), and where possible other ecosystem functions.
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Where a development or subdivision application has potential to affect a category wetland the City works in cooperation with external agencies such as the EPA, DBCA Parks and Wildlife Services and DWER to preserve, remediate and manage remnant wetlands where possible.

4.6.4 Groundwater

Groundwater is water that is found below the earth's surface and is stored in the cracks and spaces in soil, sand and porous rocks. Most groundwater comes from rain that has infiltrated through the ground and has accumulated over many thousands of years. Soil, sand and rocks that are able to store and transmit useable quantities of groundwater are known as aquifers. Aquifers that are closest to the ground surface are called shallow or unconfined aquifers (their upper surface is the water table). There are also deeper, confined (sometimes called artesian) aquifers where the water is confined under pressure between impervious layers, like clay. These aquifers can be hundreds of metres thick. Map 6 shows the extent of groundwater in the City while Map 11 tracks the location of waterways and tributaries.

As the inflow to subterranean aquifers has decreased so has the inflow into groundwater resources causing the water table to lower. The lowering of the water table results in dependant wetlands that experience longer periods of dryness, making them more vulnerable to acidification, fires and fauna displacement. We are also largely dependent on groundwater as a drinking water source.

Managed Aquifer Recharge Project

To counteract the lowering of the water table, trials to recharge the aquifer using stormwater and treated wastewater are underway. One example of a groundwater recharge scheme is the Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) Project at Hartfield Park which received the Innovating for Sustainability Award from the Australian Water Association WA in October 2017. The MAR project involves diverting and treating surface stormwater flows to recharge the subterranean aquifer for environmental benefits and to store the water for later abstraction. The project relied on a synthesis of key factors such as the location of the groundwater aquifer, direction of stormwater flows, location of Hartfield Park recreation and conservation reserve, depth of the water table and location and depth of bores (see Figure 3).

The proposal involves three basins and one underground storage basin which feeds into the centralised MAR scheme at the City's public open space. It is estimated the three basins and underground storage have a combined volume of 2.9 ML, harvesting an estimated 121.3 ML/yr from a combined catchment of 17.24 ha. Harvesting from aquifer storage would be expected to occur over May- September, whereas from October-April stormwater could be harvested, treated and reused directly for irrigation at Hartfield Park.

In 2015 and 2017 a recharge trial was conducted to monitor the effectiveness of the proposal. The winter of 2015 was a near-record low-rainfall year, and due to the low rainfall and difficulties in commissioning the specialised equipment, the trial only partially achieved the objective of validating a full-scale ASR scheme. The early results, however, showed the stormwater quality to be of a high standard and generally free of contaminants, aquifer

storage to be greater than previously estimated with no groundwater mounding observed in the superficial aquifer, and the risk of biological clogging to higher than anticipated.

Over the winter of 2017, a total volume of 10,670 kL of stormwater was recharged to the Leederville aquifer via Lakes Bore, at a flow rate averaging 5.75 L/s. Groundwater levels in the bore rose slightly over the three weeks of injection suggesting low levels of clogging. Biological clogging was adequately controlled with the implementation of an additional carbon filtration unit which reduced total organic carbon to levels of around 1.5 mg/L. The results from the pre-commissioning trials show the technology to be technically viable, and the scheme is likely to become fully operational (at Stage 4) with a dedicated injection bore designed to receive up to 230,000 kL planned for the near future. Results show the project is potentially capable of providing more than four times the volume of water originally sought.

It is anticipated the MAR trial report be provided the DWER for assessment with the intention of achieving a full operating scheme license.

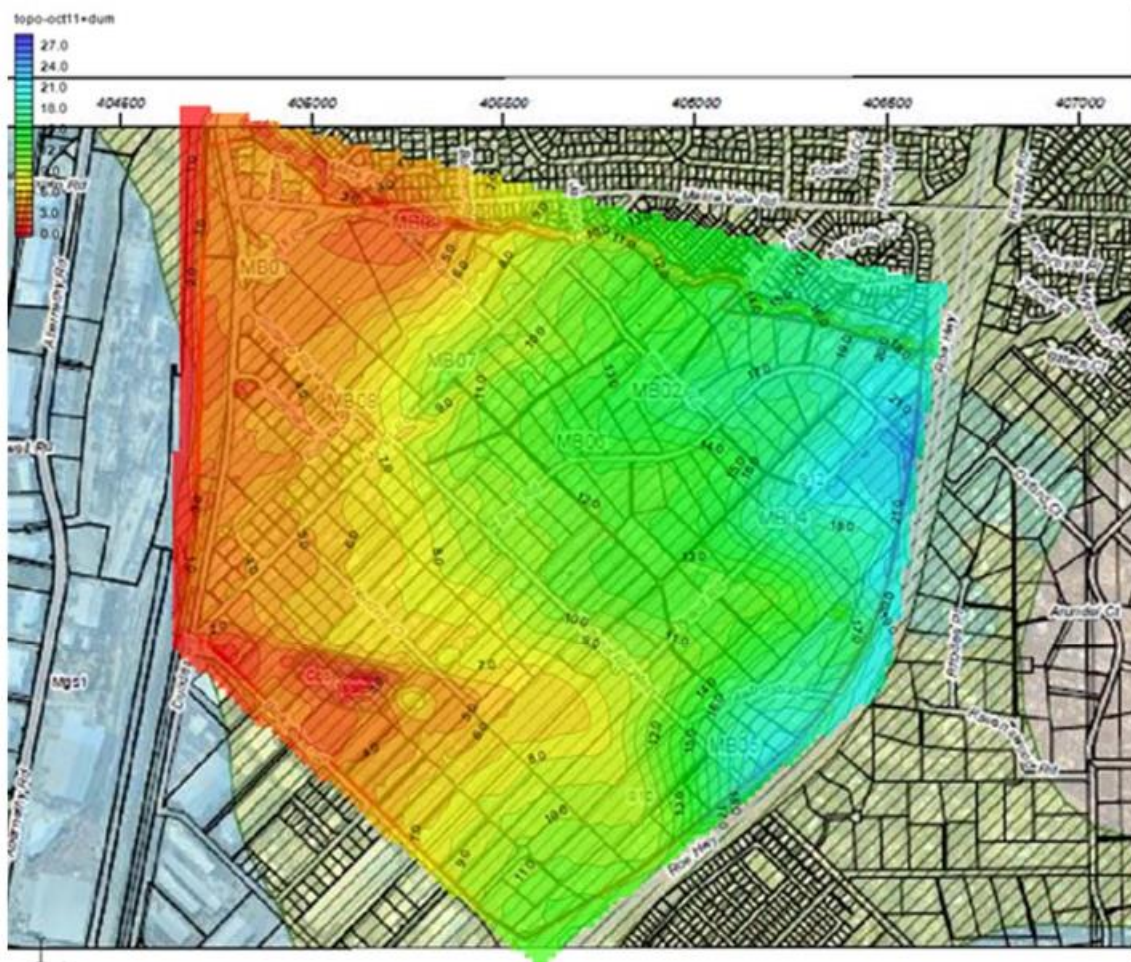


Figure 3. Depth to groundwater levels in the Managed Aquifer Recharge project area (Oct 2011)

Water Proofing Kalamunda

Since August 2004, the City has been involved in the Water Campaign coordinated by the ICLEI (International Council of Local Environmental Initiatives) to support water wise practices in the local community and in the Council's own operations. The Water Campaign includes five milestones. The Water Action Plan (Sept 2009) was completed in accordance with

milestone three and the final milestone to review and evaluate the implementations actions was completed in October 2012.

The Kalamunda Achieving Corporate Business Plan (2010-2030) has identified a review and preparation of a new Water Action Plan as a key priority for the City. In the meantime, the City continually reviews and adopts water saving strategies implemented for City community facilities, administration offices and maintenance of nature reserves, as well as providing training and resources for the community. Annual water quality monitoring is undertaken by the City to obtain a 'snapshot' of the health of its waterways and the data collected is fed into the Department of Water's WIN database, which is publicly available.

4.6.5 Water Sensitive Urban Design

Where a new structure plan is proposed, the application is assessed to ensure a coordinated approach between stormwater management, rainwater catchment areas, drainage, and irrigation of public open space. Assessments of landscaping plans at the subdivision and development phase and introduction of local planning policy, design guidelines, and information sheets are all mechanisms utilised by the City to promote water sensitive urban design principles.

Residents can incorporate water sensitive urban design principles in their developments by:

- locating structures outside nominated buffers to flood and stream management areas,
- minimising sealed surfaces such as concrete or paving to increase the areas for water infiltration into subterranean aquifers,
- planting drought tolerant native plant species,
- reducing the frequency of irrigation, or
- incorporating rain sensors on automated systems, rainwater harvesting, or greywater recycling.

SPP 2.9 Water Resources and the Better Urban Water Management Framework guides water management during each stage of the land use planning and development process. Local Planning Policy DEV54 Dual Density Design Guidelines supports the incorporation of water sensitive urban design principals in higher density developments.

Table 5. Strategy for Water

Water - Objective		
6. To support water sensitive urban design initiatives and streamline administrative processes relating to key waterways, public drinking water source areas, and water catchment areas		
Strategy	Action	Timeline
6.1 Protect and enhance waterways, wetlands and the groundwater and ensure sustainable use and management of water resources.	6.1.1 Develop a local planning policy for waterways, flood prone areas (the floodway and flood fringe) and wetlands to protect the environmental value of the waterbody and provide parameters for	Priority: Medium Timeframe: 1-2 years Partners: Department of Water, Environmental Services Indicator: Decision made to implement Flood Prone Areas Policy and/or recommend

	<p>development in susceptible areas.</p> <p>The local planning policy to include guidelines for infiltration of stormwater prior to discharge into waterways, wetland areas or flood prone areas.</p>	referral to the WAPC for endorsement.
6.2 Investigate and develop opportunities to implement efficiencies in the City's groundwater management, stormwater aquifer recharge, and use.	6.2.1 Council to determine an amendment to the Local Planning Scheme map to rezone PDWSA's to be consistent with MRS water catchment zoning (with agreement from DWER and WAPC), and intramaps to be updated to reflect the changes.	<p>Priority: High</p> <p>Timeframe: 1-2 years</p> <p>Partners: Department of Water, WaterCorp, WAPC</p> <p>Indicator: Recommendations finalised and necessary amendments made to the Local Planning Scheme map.</p>
6.3 Utilise Managed Aquifer Recharge to secure sustainable water irrigation supply	6.3.1 Undertake a feasibility investigation into a second MAR site within the City.	<p>Priority: High</p> <p>Timeframe: 1-2 years</p> <p>Partners: Department of Water and WaterCorp</p> <p>Indicator: Preparation of the feasibility investigation.</p>
6.4 Promote sustainable catchment management, based on the need to protect the quality of surface and groundwater from intensification of development, and provide equitable access to water resources for productive rural purposes.	6.4.1 Prepare a local planning policy outlining criteria to manage compatibility between rural and agri-tourism developments, taking into consideration protection of identified priority agricultural areas, rural conservation zones, protection of water catchment areas, PDWSA's, and watercourse hierarchy buffers	<p>Priority: Medium</p> <p>Timeframe: 1-2 years</p> <p>Partners: Department of Water, WaterCorp, WAPC</p> <p>Indicator: Council adopts a local planning policy to guide intensity of agri-tourism development in rural areas when located in a water catchment or PDWS area.</p>

4.7 Biodiversity

Conservation International (2017) classifies Perth within the Southwest Australia Ecoregion, a biodiversity hotspot consisting of a particularly high concentration and variety of native species found nowhere else in the world. Biodiversity hotspot classification means a region that contains at least 1,500 vascular (higher order) plants (>0.5% of the world's total) as endemics, and has lost at least 70% of the original vegetation (WWF 2016). Attempting to recreate these unique ecosystems after clearing is essentially impossible, particularly as the plants can be recalcitrant and difficult to propagate.

The Southwest Ecoregion in WA (which includes the City of Kalamunda) is one of 34 globally recognised hotspots and contains 5 of Australia's 15 nationally recognised biodiversity hotspots as well as being one of only 5 Mediterranean-type ecosystems to be listed as significant (Commonwealth of Australia. 2017, Hales. 2014).

In recognition of its strong biodiversity values, the City developed a Local Biodiversity Strategy in collaboration with the Perth Biodiversity Project and by utilising the *Local Government Biodiversity Planning Guidelines for the Metropolitan Region* developed by the Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA). The guidelines promote a four phase process with the final phase recommending review of the local planning scheme and application of Local Planning Policy for the protection of locally significant natural areas.

4.7.1 Benefits of Biodiversity

The retention of existing vegetation is vital to maintaining the health and resilience of the City's natural ecosystem. It is important to retain, maintain, and enhance biodiversity to minimise the "bottle-neck" effect where a decline in the number of individuals within a species causes a reduction in the genetic diversity and increases the chances of species extinction.

Retention and improvement of natural vegetation produces many desirable outcomes including but not limited to;

- biodiversity and preservation of supportive ecosystems for flora and fauna
- increased amenity from an established urban canopy
- climate regulation and shelter from extreme heat, wind, rain and other weather events
- stormwater retention on-site and mitigation of run-off
- hydrological cycles including groundwater recharge, watershed protection and buffering against extreme events
- nutrient storage and cycling and erosion management
- soil pollutant breakdown and absorption
- improved air quality through dust mitigation and phytoremediation of noxious gases
- insulation and noise mitigation buffer

Further social benefits include;

- potential increase in property value within proximity to natural green spaces
- environmental tourism opportunities
- open space for recreation and outdoor events
- food production and medicinal or industrial applications
- cultural identity
- preservation of Indigenous natural heritage and culture
- scientific understanding of natural systems and how to rehabilitate degraded systems

4.7.2 Vegetation

Vegetation within the City can be grouped into three distinctive landform types; the Darling Plateau, Darling Scarp and Swan Coastal Plain. The distinctive landform types influence the vegetation types supported and referred to as vegetation complexes. Map 13 shows the composition of vegetation complexes throughout the City, while Map 12 shows the vegetation composition prior to European settlement.

Some vegetation complexes identified as having regional significance were identified through State Planning Policy 2.8: Bushland Policy for the Perth Metropolitan Region, introduced in 2000, which provides a policy and implementation framework that aims to protect remnant

bushland throughout the Perth Metropolitan Region, commonly known as Bush Forever. The City of Kalamunda contains 17 Bush Forever Sites (refer to Map 14), which in total amount to 490.56 ha of reserves identified as having regional environmental significance.

4.7.3 Rare and Threatened Species and Ecological Communities

The City contains a diverse array of endemic flora, fauna and ecological communities which have important ecological functions, and sometimes national or even global significance. Significant flora species are protected under both State and Commonwealth legislation. Any activities that are deemed to have a substantial impact on flora species that are recognised by the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) or the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* (WC Act) can trigger referral to the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation and/or the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). State Planning Policy 2.8 also has a presumption against clearing of rare species and ecological communities.

Significant flora in Western Australia that are protected under the WC Act are listed as Threatened (Declared Rare) flora. Also the Department of Parks and Wildlife (DPaW) produces a supplementary list of Priority Flora, these being species that are not considered Threatened under the WC Act but for which the DPaW feels there is a cause for concern. Such taxa need further survey and evaluation of conservation status before consideration can be given to declaration as threatened flora. As such these species have no special legislative protection, but their assessment of the conservation status of an area.

An ecological community is a naturally occurring group of plants, animals and other organisms interacting in a unique habitat. The complex range of interactions between the component species provides an important level of biological diversity in addition to genetics and species. The WC Act does not currently protect for ecological communities, however, the Minister for Environment may currently list an ecological community as being threatened through a non-statutory process if the community is presumed to be totally destroyed or at risk of becoming totally destroyed.

The *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* will provide for the statutory listing of threatened ecological communities (TECs) by the Minister when the relevant Parts of the Act are proclaimed following the preparation of enabling Regulations. The new legislation also describes statutory processes for preparing recovery plans for TECs, the registration of their critical habitat, and penalties for unauthorised modification of TECs.

The City of Kalamunda supports a number of threatened flora and fauna species and ecological communities listed under the EPBC Act and WC Act and a number of supplementary priority species.

There are 22 species listed as rare or likely to become extinct, including 13 flora and 9 fauna species. A further 38 flora species, 12 priority fauna species and one species of fungi have priority status.

Threatened Ecological Communities include:

- Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community (listed as Endangered, likely to occur in the City)
- Clay Pans of the Swan Coastal Plain (listed as Critically Endangered, likely to occur in the City)
- *Corymbia calophylla* - *Kingia australis* woodlands on heavy soils of the Swan Coastal Plain (listed as Endangered, known to occur in the City)

- Shrublands and Woodlands of the eastern Swan Coastal Plain (listed as Endangered, known to occur in the City)
Protected Matters Report created April 2018

The City works in collaboration with DWER and the EPA to refer development and subdivision which may impact identified TEC's, rare or threatened flora, or be within habitat for listed fauna in accordance with the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* and *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. Where it is reasonably suspected a proposal may affect protected flora, fauna or an ecological community, applicants are required to undertake a flora fauna survey and provide a report outlining potential occurrence or impacts. Map 15 shows environmentally sensitive areas in the City known to contain rare, threatened or protected flora or fauna.

4.7.4 Ecological Linkages

Habitat fragmentation has many detrimental impacts including:

- Reduced habitat and isolation of individual species
- Interference with the ability of populations to disperse and recolonise areas after disturbance such as fire or senescence
- Decreasing population size below the threshold where it can be self-sustaining through reproduction
- Magnification of the negative impacts of surrounding land uses also known as 'edge effects' (Kalamunda Local Biodiversity Strategy. 2008)

Edge effects describe the effects on isolated vegetation resulting from higher exposure to solar radiation and wind gusts resulting in drier soil and air, increased fluctuations in microclimate including temperature, moisture and water levels, and easier access through fragmented landscapes for pathogens transported by animal and human movement. Where adjoining residential or agricultural land isolated vegetation may be subject to increased deposition of nitrogen and other fertilisers as well as pesticides and pollutants (Sapsford *et al.* 2017).

The accumulated effect of genetic isolation and edge effects can exacerbate the decline of protected parks and reserves despite their protection and zoning as an important natural asset. Identifying opportunities to link existing green spaces with future public open space, wetland reserves, watercourse buffers, and private open space to create ecological linkages will improve the health and resilience of important vegetation complexes.

When considering ecological linkages, internationally important areas are identified through reserves protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. Regional linkages identified were incorporated into the Kalamunda Local Biodiversity Strategy 2008 (refer Map 16: Ecological Linkages). The next stage of identifying and implementing ecological linkages involves adoption of guidelines or a local planning policy to guide development where it is proposed to be within an identified ecological linkage (refer Map 16) Efforts to maintain and improve connectivity between parks, reserves, public open space, nature strips and private gardens should be encouraged where feasible.

4.7.5 Bushfire and Biodiversity

Longer hotter summers increase the risk of bushfire. Bushfire risk and hazard level is shown on Map 05. The City will continue to adhere to best practice for bushfire management, both for strategic planning proposals and statutory development applications and work in close collaboration with the Department of Fire and Emergency Services, the Fire Protection Authority, the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage and landowners to promote education and community preparedness.

Maintaining a balance between bushfire prevention and protection, and biodiversity is an area that must be addressed on individual merit. In some cases, interpretation of the legislation has caused unnecessary clearing of native vegetation that could have been alternatively managed at reasonable fuel levels to comply with bushfire requirements. As such the City is endeavouring to provide education and resources to best inform residents of their options when it comes to protecting lives and assets, and ensuring the environment is reasonably managed.

Clearing for the purposes of fire mitigation shall only be conducted on private property when a permit or notice is obtained from a City of Kalamunda Fire Control Officer in conjunction with the *Bush Fires Act 1954*.

Land owned by the State of Western Australia or other government departments must obtain the relevant authorisation from the Department of Fire and Emergency Services or Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attraction.

Objective 5.4 of State Planning Policy 3.7 aims to:

5.4 Achieve an appropriate balance between bushfire risk management measures and, biodiversity conservation values, environmental protection and biodiversity management and landscape amenity, with consideration of the potential impacts of climate change.

In implementing policy objective 5.4, planning assessments should consider existing planning policies and publications such as SPP 2.8 Bushland Policy for the Perth Metropolitan Region. The application may be refused if the value of the vegetation is high and the landowner/proponent proposes achieving an acceptable bushfire risk level through vegetation clearing without consideration and inclusion of other management measures.

Some of the suggested ways to manage vegetation to mitigate bushfire impact without clearing include:

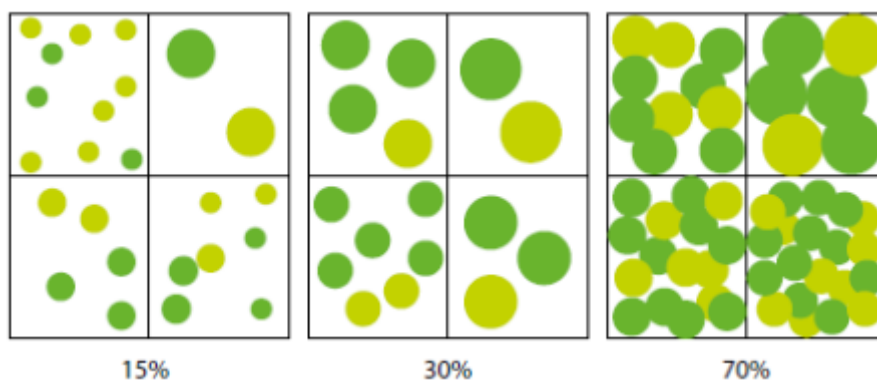
- removal of all dead flammable material
- trimming and pruning vegetation to reduce fire travelling from ground level to second level shrubs and into the tree canopy
- removing large swathes of leaf litter to reduce the available fuel load to an average of two tonnes per hectare (2t/ha) – the City provide a fuel load measuring kit available from the Community Safety Team or Administration counter.

- siting and designing a proposed building envelope to comply with recommended separation distances to a level of BAL-29 or lower
- maintaining an asset protection zone (APZ)
- maintaining grass in accordance with the City's Fire Hazard Reduction Notice.
- maintaining a sufficient fire break around the property perimeter for Fire and Emergency Services vehicle access

Additionally, residents are required to comply with all current requirements outlined in the City of Kalamunda Fire Hazard Reduction Notice, issued annually under the authority of the *Bush Fires Act 1954*.

Vegetation management only within an approved Asset Protection Zone (APZ) should include:

Trees (> 5 metres in height): trunks at maturity should be a minimum distance of 6 metres from all elevations of the building, branches at maturity should not be within 2 metres of the building, lower branches should be removed to a minimum height of 2 metres above the ground and or surface vegetation, canopy cover should be less than 15% with tree canopies at maturity well spread to at least 5 metres apart as to not form a continuous canopy. Diagram below represents tree canopy cover at maturity.



Shrubs (0.5 metres to 5 metres in height): should not be located under trees or within 3 metres of buildings, should not be planted in clumps greater than 5m² in area, clumps of shrubs should be separated from each other and any exposed window or door by at least 10 metres. Shrubs greater than 5 metres in height are to be treated as trees.

Ground covers (<0.5 metres in height): can be planted under trees but must be properly maintained to remove dead plant material and any parts within 2 metres of a structure, but 3 metres from windows or doors if greater than 100 mm in height. Ground covers greater than 0.5 metres in height are to be treated as shrubs.

Grass: should be managed to the requirements of the City's Fire Hazard Reduction Notice.

Clearing to comply with an approved asset protection zone (APZ) can adversely affect the retention of native vegetation. Where the loss of vegetation is not acceptable or causes conflict with landscape or environmental objectives, reducing lot yield may be necessary. Unnecessary or excessive clearing that is not in accordance with an approved APZ shall be required to adhere to the Local Planning Scheme.

In many cases, compliance with bushfire legislation and guidelines conflicts with preservation and protection of valuable biodiversity and natural habitat. One strategy to provide greater clarity and guidance to landowners includes development of a local planning policy which outlines performance objectives for reducing fuel loads in bushfire prone areas, which is to be delivered in conjunction with community education programs and supporting information sheets. Assessment of the potential impact of the bushfire legislation and guidelines on local biodiversity should be undertaken in the next review of the Local Biodiversity Strategy.

Table 6. Strategy for Bushfire

Bushfire - Objective		
7. To preserve, enhance, connect and rehabilitate natural areas and protect biodiversity values.		
Strategy	Action	Timeline
7.1 Ensure appropriate levels of environmental assessment occur at the MRS rezoning, LPS rezoning and structure planning phase to inform the protection of environmentally significant vegetation within future urban developments.	7.1.1 Update procedural mapping to stipulate an environmental assessment is required as part of the rezoning process to identify areas of significant vegetation and to recommend an appropriate level of protection.	Priority: Medium Timeframe: 6 months Partners: Indicator: Every proposed subdivision (> two lots), amalgamation (> two lots) or rezoning, structure plan, local development plan, or strategic masterplan to undertake a flora and fauna survey to investigate existing biodiversity values and identify areas that should be protected or incorporated into public open space.
7.2 Where there is a conflict between bushfire guidelines and existing biodiversity values provide appropriate design alternatives to maintain effective ecosystem functions and resident safety.	7.2.1 Develop criteria within a vegetation protection local planning policy to outline performance objectives where biodiversity is seen to conflict with bushfire management requirements.	Priority: High Timeframe: 1-2 years Partners: DFES. WAPC Indicator: Bushfire and biodiversity criteria incorporated as part of a vegetation protection policy.
7.3 Review the Biodiversity Strategy to consider any conflicts between biodiversity protection and the new bushfire requirements.	7.3.1 Prepare an updated Biodiversity Strategy to assess risk to biodiversity through implementation of the bushfire regulations and determine appropriate planning mechanisms for balancing biodiversity protection and protection of life and property.	Priority: High Timeframe: 1-2 years Partners: DFES. WAPC Indicator: Local Biodiversity Strategy updated and implemented.

4.7.6 Natural Resource Management: State Forest and National Parks

The City of Kalamunda adjoins three State Forests which account for 11, 417 ha with six National Parks amounting to 9,311 ha and two Regional Parks amounting to 837 ha. The sum total equates to approximately 66% of the City consisting of state forest, national park and regional park reserves. Notably the Kalamunda town centre also contains a termination point for the Bibbulmun track, a renowned 1000km trail stretching to Albany on the south-west coast. The City provides continual protection of these nature reserves by maintaining the reserve status through strategic zoning and communication with external agencies, such as the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions and the Environmental Protection Authority, where it is reasonably suspected they may be impacted by a nearby proposal. Land uses surrounding these areas are assessed to ensure compatibility with the conservation and reserve status of the City's natural assets.

Due to the protection of such high quality natural areas, Kalamunda has become a hub for outdoor activities such as walking, hiking and cycling where locals and visitors alike can enjoy the numerous trails, biodiversity and wildlife. The City works in conjunction with the State Government, and Federal Government agencies where necessary to maintain and manage these natural assets to provide conservation protection, eco-tourism opportunities and delivers infrastructure to support the use of public parks and trails.

4.7.7 Threats to Biodiversity

Weeds

Weeds are species of plants not originating from the local area that, due to their inherent characteristics, have become prolific and invasive. While some weedy species are increasingly being studied for their beneficial contribution to urban biodiversity and referred to as "spontaneous vegetation," some species can have significant direct effects on the economic viability of agricultural areas, tourism hotspots, conservation and rehabilitation programs and infrastructure. Commonly referred to as 'plants out of place,' species prone to weediness are listed to educate landowners, correctly identify species, and prioritise management actions.

Some plant species are so invasive that they are a national priority to rededicate. In WA the Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia (DAFWA) regulates weeds under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* which lists weeds of national significance.

There are approximately 197 weed species known to occur within the City. The top 10 priority weeds listed in the City of Kalamunda Weed Control Strategy include:

- *Asparagus asparagoides* – Bridal creeper*
- *Cortaderia selloana* – Pampas grass
- *Eragrostis curvula* – African love Grass
- Freesia aff. *Leichtinii* – Freesia
- *Homeria flaccida* – One Leaf Cape Tulip
- *Hyparrhenia hirta* – Tambookie Gras
- *Leptospermum laevigatum* – Victorian (Coast) Tea Tree
- *Watsonia bulbilifera* – Watsonia
- *Rubus spp.* – Blackberry*
- *Echium plantagineum* – Paterson's Curse

* also listed as a weed of national significance

Landscaping plans are required by the City prior to lodging a development application. The landscaping plan identifies existing vegetation and a landscaping plan to show what vegetation is to be retained and/or removed and proposed plantings. The City assesses the landscaping plan as part of the development approval to ensure activities and plantings do not contain listed weeds or plants prone to invasiveness which may become garden escapees and infiltrate nearby local nature reserves (thereby reducing local biodiversity).

Pests

Pests are vertebrate or invertebrate animals that negatively affect the natural environment, agriculture or our lifestyle. Pests include mostly exotic animals that were introduced accidentally or deliberately but, in certain situations, can include native animals. Known pests are included on the Western Australian Organism List (WAOL).

The prevalence and characteristics of known pests is considered when assessing development applications to ensure activities do not exacerbate environmental circumstances. Pest control may include remediation or revegetation activities, management of surface water, fencing of sensitive areas, crop rotation, effluent containment and disposal, stormwater filtration and drainage, or compliance with an approved management plan.

Feral animals are introduced animals that disrupt the natural local food chain hierarchy by competing with native animals for food and habitat, predation, disturb or erode native vegetation or soil stability, or pose a biosecurity risk with the introduction of associated pests and diseases.

Feral animals in the City include, but are not limited to:

- House cat (*Felis catus*);
- Red Foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*);
- European Honey Bees (*Apis mellifera*);
- Black Rats (*Rattus rattus*);
- European Rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*);
- Rainbow Lorikeets (*Trichoglossus moluccanus*);
- European House Borers (*Hylotrupes bajulus*);

4.8 Sustainable Urban Design

4.8.1 Urban Heat Island Effect

The 'urban heat island effect' (UHI) is a term used to describe the capture and retention of ambient heat in urban areas which is amplified by the removal of vegetation and building materials. The UHI effect has been demonstrated to affect physical health through heat stress and exposure, modified microclimate patterns, exacerbated edge effects, plant flowering cycles, and animal breeding patterns and food availability.

Reduction of the UHI effect can be achieved through the concerted effort to retain vegetation, plant new vegetation, incorporate skyrise greenery (such as green roofs, green walls, vines and climbers, or permanent planter boxes) into built form, minimise sealed or impermeable surfaces, apply water sensitive design principles, use construction materials which have low heat retention and non-reflective materials such as wood or light coloured roofing, and reduction in energy consumption and subsequently greenhouse emissions (Brokenshire).

2017). Addressing the urban heat island effect consequently also improves liveability, amenity and biodiversity.

4.8.2 Public and Private Tree Protection

Research has shown up to 30% of species listed on the Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation list of threatened species have been known to occur in urban areas (CAUL. 2017). Urban areas include vegetation that can be categorised into two broad categories, public and private. Public natural areas include bush forever sites, protected reserves and local open space, as well as vegetation within road reserves and street trees. Private open space consists of vegetation within zoned privately-owned lots.

4.8.3 Street Trees

In 2016, the Street Tree and Streetscape Management Policy was adopted by Council. This procedural policy outlines the circumstances where removal of a street tree may be justified and offers options for replanting or offset where no alternative option exists. Street tree protection is particularly relevant to development applications where existing crossovers are proposed to be moved, or new crossovers installed.

Road verges create opportunities for continuous and converging tree canopies providing linkages between existing Public Open Space and natural Reserves. Through strategic planning, road verges can provide long linear connections between larger natural areas, in addition to providing linkages and buffers between public and privately-owned land. For example, key roads which link existing natural reserves can be identified and these areas may be subject to double-row tree plantings of native species to act as a wildlife corridor and promote connectivity. It is important to consider ongoing infrastructure upgrades and maintenance when planting road reserves to ensure infrastructure is not damaged by tree growth and to ensure the trees in turn are not damaged by future works.

4.8.4 Urban Forest

Both public and private natural areas contribute to the broader Kalamunda 'urban forest'. Vegetation on privately owned lots contributes considerably to the character, amenity and environmental health of an area. A study undertaken by the University of Melbourne published in May 2017 used random point sampling to measure urban canopy cover and found that while there was an overall increase in tree canopy cover, in some areas the concurrent removal of trees within private lots caused an overall net decrease (Kaspar *et al.* 2017). This indicates that while increasing canopy cover in the public realm is effective, the unrestricted removal of trees within private lots may be countering the benefits of increasing canopy cover. This supports the Urban Forest of Perth and Peel Statistical Report (2009) which states trees on private lots are at the greatest risk of development pressures as there is limited protection of existing trees under statutory policies.

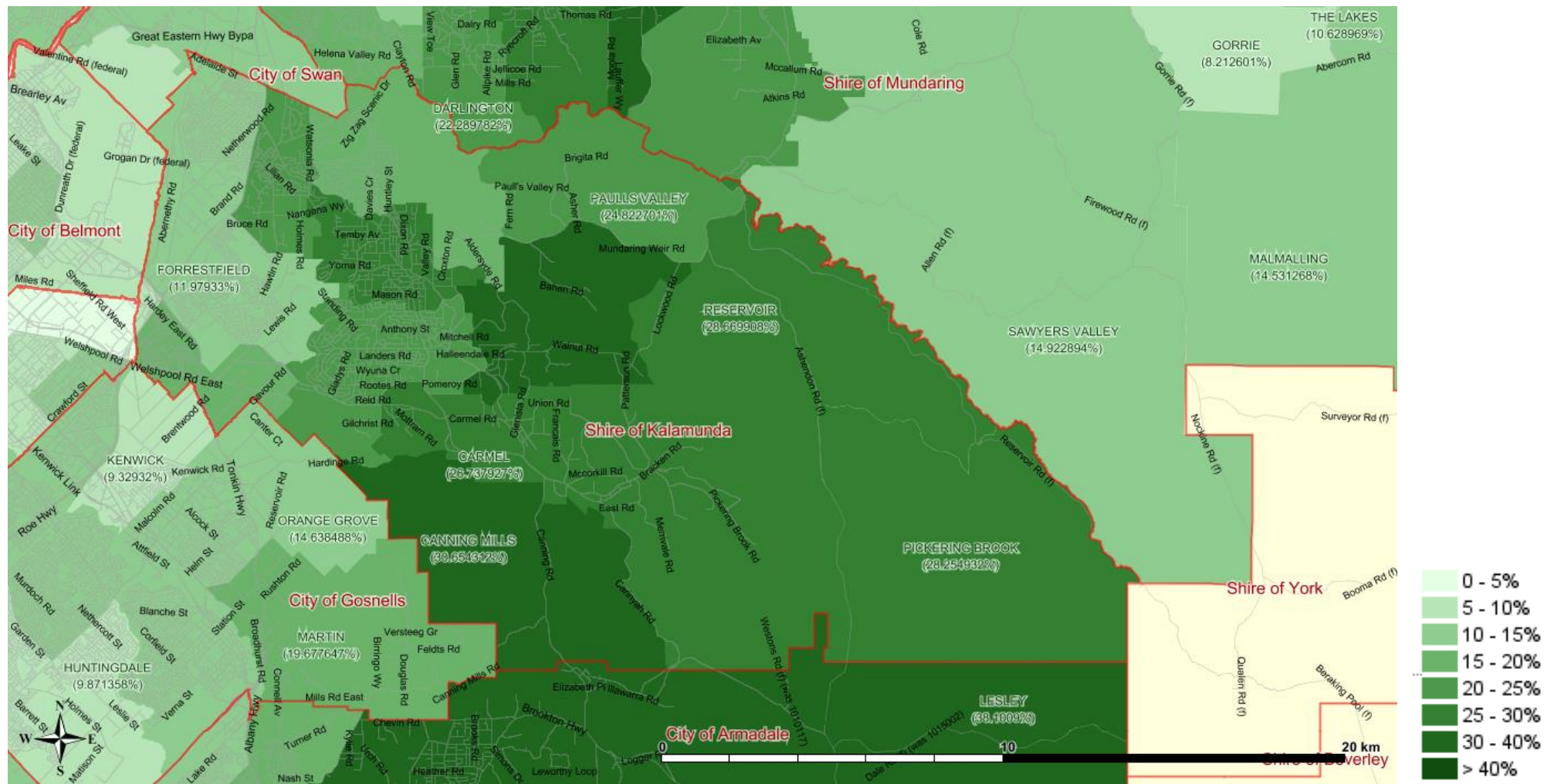


Figure 4. Percentage of Tree Canopy Cover throughout the City of Kalamunda (CSIRO & DoP. 2009) *Urban tree canopy cover measured using LiDAR data current as of 2009.

The WSATTG “Where Should All the Trees Go?” snapshot of Kalamunda is a report prepared by RMIT based on LiDAR data collected and reviewed in conjunction with 2020Vision. The report is based on data collected between March 2015 and December 2016 and showed the City of Kalamunda has relatively good urban tree canopy cover in comparison to other Perth metropolitan local councils, though the inclusion of State Forest and National Parks can result in skewed data. The WSATTG report showed 1.3% of the City was a hotspot with a land surface temperature above the mean average, which occurred in isolated spots primarily to the south west, areas majorly subject to industrial or medium density residential zoning.

Table 7. Comparison of urban canopy cover between the years 2011 and 2016

KEY STATISTICS	2011*	2016	
Tree Canopy Cover	62.8%	59.4%	3.4% Loss
Shrub Cover	4.8%	4.2%	0.6% Loss
Grass Cover	25.7%	28.5%	2.8% Gain
Hard Surface	6.7%	7.9%	1.2% Increase

As shown in Table 7 there has been an overall loss in tree canopy, and shrub cover and an increase in grass and hard surfaces which is consistent with most urban development. While vegetation on public land can be maintained, managed and replanted by the City it must be in conjunction with tree protection on private lots to reach and overall net increase in canopy cover.

There are various methods to protect trees on privately owned land. This includes:

- Local planning scheme provisions
- A local planning policy
- Significant tree register
- Land acquisition and resale with restrictive easements or covenants on the title
- Identification of Local Natural Areas (LNA's) and voluntary LNA reserve status
- Natural heritage protection

Three of the above listed planning mechanisms have been identified to strengthen environmental protection within the City including a local planning policy, Local Natural Area identification and registration, and a Significant Tree Register. These mechanisms are to be implemented in conjunction with a Street Tree Masterplan (Strategy 8.2 – refer Table 12), and development of a staged planting program to plant areas already identified to have street trees in accordance with an adopted Local Development Plan, Outline Development Plan, or Local Structure Plan. As these strategies are introduced it is critical to monitor the community response to the changes, incorporate feedback and continually review the progress and community satisfaction in accordance with Strategy 8.3. Streets identified through the Green Links Masterplan which can act as a link between existing reserves and public open space, can be incorporated into the Street Tree Masterplan, to be designed wider to contain a wider variety of native species to provide integrated wildlife and biodiversity corridors.

In addition strategy 8.2.4 was developed clarify the circumstances where a flora fauna survey is required prior to making a determination on a planning proposal to ensure a consistent approach and ensure decisions are well informed.

Table 8. Strategy for Biodiversity

Biodiversity - Objective		
1. To establish a sustainable urban environment.		
Strategy	Action	Timeline
8.1 Identify opportunities for linkages between existing green space	8.1.1 A Green Links Masterplan is to be prepared in conjunction with the Street Tree Masterplan and develop actions to improve linkages between existing nature reserves, POS, road reserves and local natural areas (LNA's).	Priority: High Timeframe: 1-2 years Partners: Indicator: The Green Links Masterplan and a staged planting schedule is implemented and periodically reviewed and improved.
8.2 Improve urban tree canopy cover to address urban heat island effect, WSUD principles and biodiversity linkages	8.2.1 Develop a Street Tree Masterplan, which analyses, identifies, and prioritises street tree plantings to improve Urban Forest canopy cover in conjunction with a Green Links Masterplan by the year 2020.	Priority: High Timeframe: 1-2 years Partners: Indicator: Street Tree Masterplan implemented to inform public plantings within the Green Links Masterplan.
	<p>8.2.2 Develop a Street Tree Masterplan which incorporates a staged planting program targeting key high risk areas first.</p> <p>The following areas were identified by 2020 Vision as being an opportunity for greening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corner of Abernethy Road and Kalamunda Road – commercial park home and industrial land uses. The border of City of Swan. • Corner of Reynolds Road and Tourmaline Gardens – a residential area currently R15 identified to have a Dual Density zone of R20/R30 • Corner of Arthur Road and Merlin Way – residential R20 area in Wattle Grove 	Priority: High Timeframe: 1-2 years Partners: Indicator: Street Tree Masterplan incorporating staged planting programs approved and actioned. Trees planted in accordance with the staged planting program to the satisfaction of the City of Kalamunda.

	<p>8.2.3 Identify areas where street trees have not yet been planted in accordance with an approved structure plan or development application, and ensure compliance.</p> <p>Adopted LDP, or Structure plans include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U2 ODP High Wycombe • Karingal Green • Lot 399 Sorensen Road • Cell 9 Wattle Grove Landscape Masterplan • Dundas Detailed Area Plan – Mixed Business Site. Lot 121 Worrell Ave, High Wycombe 	<p>Priority: High Timeframe: 1-2 years Partners: Indicator: Street trees are planted in accordance with the approved plan and maintained for a minimum period of 3 years and thereafter to the satisfaction of the City of Kalamunda.</p>
	<p>8.2.4 Through community consultation investigate the implementation of a local planning policy to address clearing of significant trees on private property.</p>	<p>Priority: High Timeframe: 2 years Partners: WAPC Indicator: Decision made whether to adopt a planning policy addressing significant trees on private property.</p>
	<p>8.2.5 Investigate the implementation of a Natural Heritage Register as part of a Scheme amendment or local planning policy to register trees or local natural areas deemed to have a significant environmental, cultural or heritage value to the local community.</p>	<p>Priority: High Timeframe: 2 years Partners: WAPC/Minister for Planning Indicator: Decision made to determine the final scheme amendment or policy.</p>
<p>8.3 Protect vegetation outside of reserves, bush forever sites, or local natural areas for its ecological, aesthetic and amenity values.</p>	<p>8.3.1 Incorporate a provision in the Scheme allowing the City to require rehabilitation of land where an owner or occupier has caused or allowed land to be cleared, managed or degraded in such a way as to cause environmental harm or to adversely affect the amenity of adjoining or nearby land.</p>	<p>Priority: High Timeframe: 1 year Partners: WAPC/Minister for Planning Indicator: Council to determine the final scheme amendment or policy.</p>
	<p>8.3.2 Prepare a report analysing the location and</p>	<p>Priority: Low Timeframe: 2-3 years</p>

	conservation or amenity value of existing local natural areas (LNA's- areas of vegetation worth conservation on private property). The report is to investigate opportunities to incentivise protection of LNA's through fiscal incentives, LPS3 provisions or a local planning policy and provide recommendations to Council.	Partners: Kalamunda Environmental Advisory Committee, Landowners, DPaW. Indicator: A decision made on the recommendations of the Local Natural Areas report.
	8.3.3 During and after the public advertising period for the draft Strategy; undertake workshops, surveys, polls, and collate submissions to understand current levels of satisfaction in environmental protection and identify suggestions, preferences and methods to improve; to compare with post-amendment and policy adoption.	Priority: Medium Timeframe: 2-3 years Partners: City residents, builders, and developers Indicator: Surveys undertaken over a period of 1-2 years and a report of the findings prepared and made publicly available.

4.9 Heritage

4.9.1 Indigenous Heritage

In June 2015, six identical Indigenous Land Use Agreements were formed across the South West by the Western Australian Government and, respectively, the Yued, Whadjuk People, Gnaala Karla Booja, Ballardong People, South West Boojarah, and Wagyl Kaip & Southern Noongar groups, and the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council.

In the City of Kalamunda the predominant group is the Whadjuk People. The City contains a 36 Aboriginal Heritage sites registered under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* including areas of cultural and mythological significance in addition to artefacts and locations where significant events occurred (refer Map 17. Indigenous Places and Sites). There may be unlisted sites that are preserved under the Act regardless. Indigenous heritage is considered at the strategic planning stage when an area is identified for future development and taken into account by the assets maintenance team where applicable.

To increase knowledge and appreciation for local Indigenous heritage a report is to be prepared in accordance with Strategy 9.1 (13) to gain understanding of site locations and procedures relating to development application referrals and recommendations.

4.9.2 Post European Heritage

In addition to the diverse array of registered Aboriginal Heritage Sites, cultural heritage places in Western Australia are recorded in many different heritage listings. Some of these listings give statutory protection to heritage places, through requirements for heritage-related approvals or referrals. Other listings are unofficial or quasi-official designations, often arising from local, community-based or thematic surveys.

The State Register provides statutory protection to preserve the State's cultural heritage. The State Register requires planning, building, demolitions and other applications affecting a place in the State Register to be referred to the Heritage Council for advice. There are 17 places currently on the State's Register of Heritage Places located within the City of Kalamunda which are listed below and shown on Map 17: Indigenous and European Sites.

- Perth Observatory (WA State Govt Observatory)
- Carmel Primary School (fmr) (Heidelberg School, Scouts Meeting Hall)
- Victoria Reservoir (fmr)
- Weston Grave
- Statham's Quarry (City of Perth's Quarry, Darlington Range Quarries)
- Floriculture Nursery (fmr) (Asphodel, House and former Floriculture Nursery)
- Stirk Cottage
- Kalamunda Hotel
- Old Kalamunda Hotel
- Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel
- Lesmurdie House
- Paxwold Girl Guides Camp (Paxwold Girl Guides Association Memorial, Training Centre)
- St Swithun's Church
- St Brigid's College (St Andrews Convalescent Home, St Andrews School)
- Lesmurdie Group
- Barton's Mills Prison (ruins)
- Levi Wallis Cottage

Further recognition of local heritage is provided by the Municipal Inventory which lists 169 places and is the City's record of local heritage but does not provide statutory protection. Heritage places are recommended to be preserved or, if they can't, to be photographically recorded prior to demolition.

Further statutory protection could be provided to sites of local heritage significance through the development of a Heritage List for inclusion in the LPS3. It is unnecessary to include all sites listed on the Municipal Inventory as this would create excessive restriction and requirements; it is more appropriate to only include the most significant sites on this list. This allows for the Municipal Inventory to act as a general survey and store of information while the List records places that need the protection of additional planning controls. A review of the Municipal Inventory would identify those sites (if any) requiring additional controls and also ensure all sites listed on the State Register are included.

4.9.3 Post European Environmental Heritage

A key area identified for environmental planning protection is the avenue of lemon scented gums (*Corymbia citriodora*) near the intersection of Lewis Road and Welshpool Road East, which further to public advocacy are requested to be given heritage value and protected from future development. Retention of the trees has been secured in the short-term, however, further heritage protection for these trees should be pursued to help ensure their long-term

preservation. As the City does not have a heritage list the following options are available to protect the trees:

1. Create a heritage list and add the trees
2. Create a heritage area and prepare a Local Planning Policy relating to the trees
3. Create a Special Control Area through an amendment to the Local Planning Scheme

Each of these options propose differing levels of statutory protection however ultimately the Council will pass a resolution in accordance with Strategy 9.3 to determine how the tree will be protected in the future. As part of Strategy 9.2 the City will also undertake future investigations into the development of a Significant Tree Register, as part of a Scheme amendment or local planning policy, to protect and preserve trees with significant environmental, cultural or heritage value to the local community.

Table 9. Indigenous Heritage and Post-European Heritage Objectives

Aboriginal and Post-European Heritage - Objective		
8. Identify and protect natural areas of Aboriginal and Post-European settlement cultural significance and local heritage value.		
Strategy	Action	Timeline
9.1 Map sites of Aboriginal heritage significance that need to be considered in subdivision and development of urban and rural land	9.1.1 Review and prepare a report for sites of Aboriginal heritage significance and any recommended changes to zoning of such sites to ensure appropriate protection and preservation.	Priority: Medium Timeframe: 1-2 years Partners: Department of Aboriginal Affairs Indicator: Mapping updated to show sites of Aboriginal heritage significance and actions of the report implemented.
9.2 Provide increased statutory protection to locally significant heritage sites	9.2.1 Review Municipal Inventory and if appropriate create a Heritage List for inclusion in Local Planning Scheme No.3, in particular considering the incorporation of significant natural assets.	Priority: Medium Timeframe: 1-2 years Partners: DPLH, Heritage Council Indicator: Updated Municipal Inventory, creation of Heritage List, amendment to Local Planning Scheme
9.3 Protect the avenue of trees near the intersection of Lewis Road and Welshpool Road East from future development.	9.3.1 Prepare a report for Council outlining the options to give the trees statutory protection, and Council to pass a resolution.	Priority: High Timeframe: 1-3 months Partners: Western Australia Heritage Council Indicator: Council to pass a resolution to protect trees from future development.

5.0 STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS SUMMARY

Major Projects - Objective		
1. To reduce the levels of consumption and waste for improved environmental outcomes		
Strategy	Action	Timeline
1.1 Reduce waste and improve efficiency in the planning approvals process.	1.1.1 Implement online building and planning approval processes to reduce paper waste, provide transparency, and streamline approvals.	Priority: Medium Timeframe: 2-3 years Partners: WALGA Indicator: Online approvals and tracking are utilised for all development applications.
Basic Raw Materials - Objective		
2. To manage natural resources, land use, and development proposals to maintain the health and viability of geological soil systems in coordination with other ecosystem functions.		
Strategy	Action	Timeline
2.1 Facilitate the extraction of basic raw materials, subject to appropriate safeguards to minimise any adverse impact on adjacent property or on the natural environmental resource.	2.1.1 Identify and map Basic Raw Materials areas which may be subject to future extraction and ensure current zoning is consistent with resource protection.	Priority: Low Timeframe: Ongoing Partners: Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety Indicator: As necessary update scheme map to show amended zoning of identified Basic Raw Materials protection areas.
Energy Production - Objective		
3. To support clean energy production without adversely impacting on established residential, conservation or agricultural regions.		
Strategy	Action	Timeline
3.1 Improve and promote eco-friendly built form outcomes to reduce the footprint of urban development on the natural environment.	3.1.1 Prepare a planning policy and, if necessary Scheme provisions, to address the generation of energy by way of solar or wind power, generally supportive of such proposals except where there are overwhelming amenity, safety or environmental concerns with a particular proposal.	Priority: Low Timeframe: 1-2 years Partners: Indicator: Decision made to implement a local planning policy identifying criteria and objectives for implementation of renewable energy infrastructure within urban and rural zones.
Acid Sulphate Soils - Objective		
4. To guide and manage development appropriate to the presence of acid sulphate soils.		

Strategy	Action	Timeline
4.1 Identify and map the presence of acid sulphate soils	4.1.1 Require management of acid sulphate soils as part of ongoing land development	Priority: Medium Timeframe: Ongoing Partners: DWER Indicator: Intramaps updated to show a warning where properties may be subject to exposing of Acid Sulphate Soils.
Soil and Geology - Objective		
5. To guide and manage development appropriate to the presence of contamination		
Strategy	Action	Timeline
5.1 Identify and map the presence of contaminated sites	5.1.1 Consider contaminated sites classification as appropriate when assessing development applications and to provide comment on subdivision proposals	Priority: Medium Timeframe: Ongoing Partners: DWER Indicator: Intramaps updated to show a warning where properties may be subject to contamination.
5.2 Identify, rehabilitate and manage contaminated sites for health and safety, and potential future development.	5.2.1 Undertake detailed site investigations with an intention to remediate Brand Road landfill site for sporting fields as part of the Forrestfield North development.	Priority: Medium Timeframe: 1-2 years Partners: Strategic planning Indicator: Progress on investigations.
Water - Objective		
6. To support water sensitive urban design initiatives and streamline administrative processes relating to key waterways, public drinking water source areas, and water catchment areas		
Strategy	Action	Timeline
6.1 Protect and enhance waterways, wetlands and the groundwater and ensure sustainable use and management of water resources.	6.1.1 Develop a local planning policy for waterways, flood prone areas (the floodway and flood fringe) and wetlands to protect the environmental value of the waterbody and provide parameters for development in susceptible areas. The local planning policy to include guidelines for infiltration of stormwater	Priority: Medium Timeframe: 1-2 years Partners: Department of Water, Environmental Services Indicator: Decision made to implement Flood Prone Areas Policy and/or recommend referral to the WAPC for endorsement.

	prior to discharge into waterways, wetland areas or flood prone areas.	
6.2 Investigate and develop opportunities to implement efficiencies in the City's groundwater management, stormwater aquifer recharge, and use.	6.2.1 Council to determine an amendment to the Local Planning Scheme map to rezone PDWSA's to be consistent with MRS water catchment zoning (with agreement from DWER and WAPC), and intramaps to be updated to reflect the changes.	Priority: High Timeframe: 1-2 years Partners: Department of Water, WaterCorp, WAPC Indicator: Recommendations finalised and necessary amendments made to the Local Planning Scheme map.
6.3 Utilise Managed Aquifer Recharge to secure sustainable water irrigation supply	6.3.1 Undertake a feasibility investigation with the Department of Water into a second MAR site within the City.	Priority: High Timeframe: 2-4 years Partners: Department of Water and WaterCorp Indicator: Preparation of the feasibility investigation.
6.4 Promote sustainable catchment management, based on the need to protect the quality of surface and groundwater from intensification of development, and provide equitable access to water resources for productive rural purposes.	6.4.1 Prepare a local planning policy outlining criteria to manage compatibility between rural and agri-tourism developments, taking into consideration protection of identified priority agricultural areas, rural conservation zones, protection of water catchment areas, PDWSA's, and watercourse hierarchy buffers	Priority: Medium Timeframe: 1-2 years Partners: Department of Water, WaterCorp, WAPC Indicator: Council adopts a local planning policy to guide intensity of agri-tourism development in rural areas when located in a water catchment or PDWS area.
Bushfire - Objective		
7. To preserve, enhance, connect and rehabilitate natural areas and protect biodiversity values.		
Strategy	Action	Timeline
7.1 Ensure appropriate levels of environmental assessment occur at the MRS rezoning, LPS rezoning and structure planning phase to inform the protection of environmentally significant vegetation within future urban developments.	7.1.1 Update procedural mapping to stipulate an environmental assessment is required as part of the rezoning process to identify areas of significant vegetation and to recommend an appropriate level of protection.	Priority: Medium Timeframe: 6 months Partners: Indicator: Every proposed subdivision (> two lots), amalgamation (> two lots) or rezoning, structure plan, local development plan, or strategic masterplan to undertake a flora and fauna survey to investigate existing

		biodiversity values and identify areas that should be protected or incorporated into public open space.
7.2 Where there is a conflict between bushfire guidelines and existing biodiversity values provide appropriate design alternatives to maintain effective ecosystem functions and resident safety.	7.2.1 Develop criteria within a vegetation protection local planning policy to outline performance objectives where biodiversity is seen to conflict with bushfire management requirements.	Priority: High Timeframe: 1-2 years Partners: DFES. WAPC Indicator: Bushfire and biodiversity criteria incorporated as part of a vegetation protection policy.
7.3 Review the Biodiversity Strategy to consider any conflicts between biodiversity protection and the new bushfire requirements.	7.3.1 Prepare an updated Biodiversity Strategy to assess risk to biodiversity through implementation of the bushfire regulations and determine appropriate planning mechanisms for balancing biodiversity protection and protection of life and property.	Priority: High Timeframe: 1-2 years Partners: DFES. WAPC Indicator: Local Biodiversity Strategy updated and implemented.
Biodiversity - Objective		
8. To establish a sustainable urban environment.		
Strategy	Action	Timeline
8.1 Identify opportunities for linkages between existing green space	8.1.1 A Green Links Masterplan is to be prepared in conjunction with the Street Tree Masterplan and develop actions to improve linkages between existing nature reserves, POS, road reserves and local natural areas (LNA's).	Priority: High Timeframe: 1-2 years Partners: Indicator: The Green Links Masterplan and a staged planting schedule is implemented and periodically reviewed and improved.
8.2 Improve urban tree canopy cover to address urban heat island effect, WSUD principles and biodiversity linkages	8.2.1 Develop a Street Tree Masterplan, which analyses, identifies, and prioritises street tree plantings to improve Urban Forest canopy cover in conjunction with a Green Links Masterplan by the year 2020.	Priority: High Timeframe: 1-2 years Partners: Indicator: Street Tree Masterplan implemented to inform public plantings within the Green Links Masterplan.
	8.2.2 Develop a Street Tree Masterplan which incorporates a staged	Priority: High Timeframe: 1-2 years Partners:

	<p>planting program targeting key high risk areas first.</p> <p>The following areas were identified by 2020 Vision as being an opportunity for greening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corner of Abernethy Road and Kalamunda Road – commercial park home and industrial land uses. The border of City of Swan. • Corner of Reynolds Road and Tourmaline Gardens – a residential area currently R15 identified to have a Dual Density zone of R20/R30 • Corner of Arthur Road and Merlin Way – residential R20 area in Wattle Grove 	<p>Indicator: Street Tree Masterplan incorporating staged planting programs approved and actioned. Trees planted in accordance with the staged planting program to the satisfaction of the City of Kalamunda.</p>
	<p>8.2.3 Identify areas where street trees have not yet been planted in accordance with an approved structure plan or development application, and ensure compliance.</p> <p>Adopted LDP, or Structure plans include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U2 ODP High Wycombe • Karingal Green • Lot 399 Sorensen Road • Cell 9 Wattle Grove Landscape Masterplan • Dundas Detailed Area Plan – Mixed Business Site. Lot 121 Worrell Ave, High Wycombe 	<p>Priority: High Timeframe: 1-2 years Partners: Indicator: Street trees are planted in accordance with the approved plan and maintained for a minimum period of 3 years and thereafter to the satisfaction of the City of Kalamunda.</p>
	<p>8.2.4 Through community consultation investigate the implementation of a local planning policy to address clearing of significant trees on private property.</p>	<p>Priority: High Timeframe: 2 years Partners: WAPC Indicator: Decision made whether to adopt a planning policy addressing significant trees on private property.</p>
	<p>8.2.5 Investigate the implementation of a Natural</p>	<p>Priority: High Timeframe: 2 years</p>

	Heritage Register as part of a Scheme amendment or local planning policy to register trees or local natural areas deemed to have a significant environmental, cultural or heritage value to the local community.	Partners: WAPC/Minister for Planning Indicator: Decision made to determine the final scheme amendment or policy.
8.3 Protect vegetation outside of reserves, bush forever sites, or local natural areas for its ecological, aesthetic and amenity values.	8.3.1 Incorporate a provision in the Scheme allowing the City to require rehabilitation of land where an owner or occupier has caused or allowed land to be cleared, managed or degraded in such a way as to cause environmental harm or to adversely affect the amenity of adjoining or nearby land.	Priority: High Timeframe: 1 year Partners: WAPC/Minister for Planning Indicator: A decision made on the recommendations of the Local Natural Areas report.
	8.3.2 Prepare a report analysing the location and conservation or amenity value of existing local natural areas (LNA's- areas of vegetation worth conservation on private property). The report is to investigate opportunities to incentivise protection of LNA's through fiscal incentives, LPS3 provisions or a local planning policy and provide recommendations to Council.	Priority: Low Timeframe: 2-3 years Partners: Kalamunda Environmental Advisory Committee, Landowners, DPaW. Indicator: Council to review and provide a determination on the recommendations of the Local Natural Areas report.
	8.3.3 During and after the public advertising period for the draft Strategy; undertake workshops, surveys, polls, and collate submissions to understand current levels of satisfaction in environmental protection and identify suggestions, preferences and methods to improve; to compare with post-amendment and policy adoption.	Priority: Medium Timeframe: 2-3 years Partners: City residents, builders, and developers Indicator: Surveys undertaken over a period of 1-2 years and a report of the findings prepared and made publicly available.
Aboriginal and Post-European Heritage - Objective		

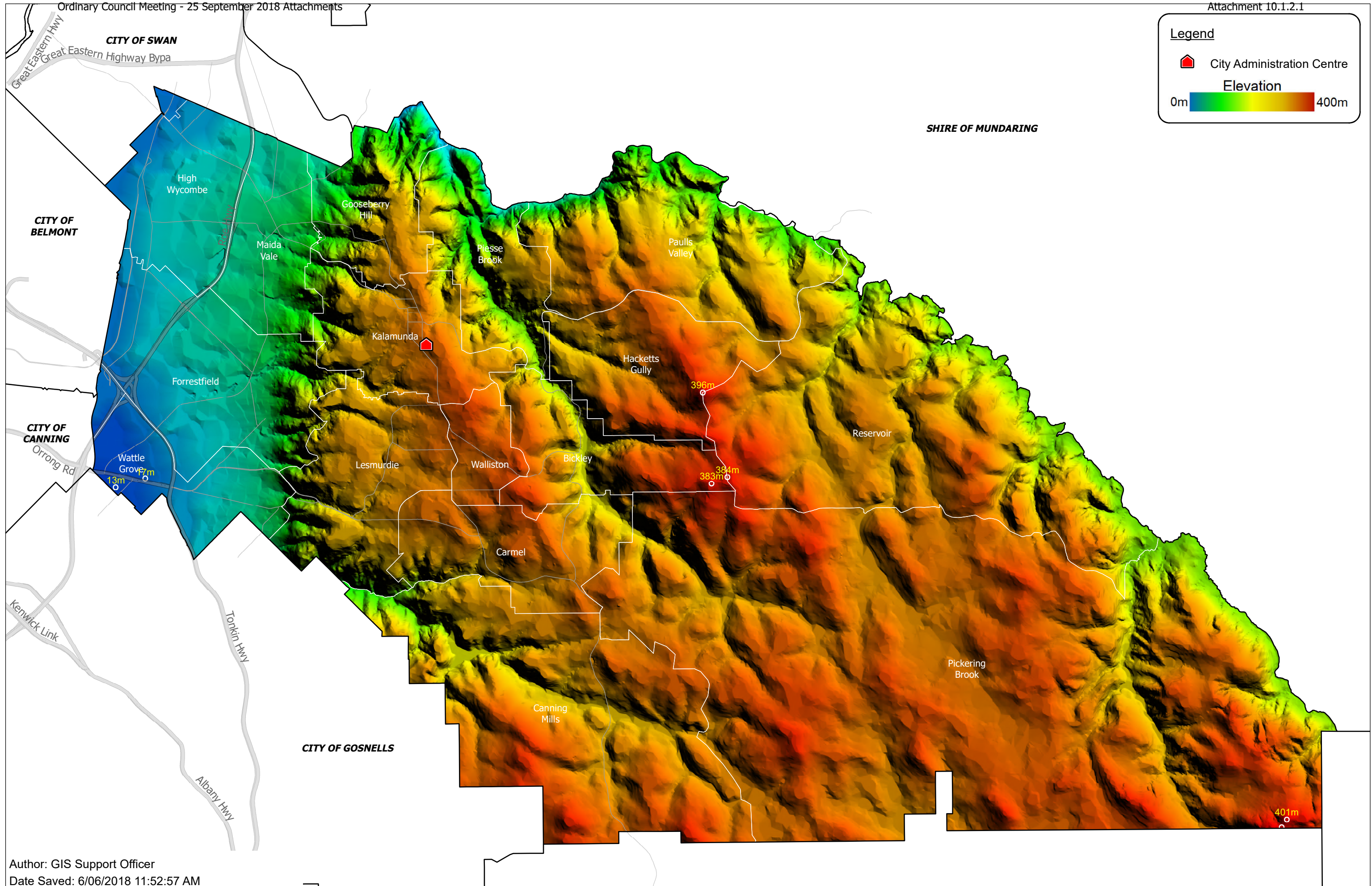
9. Identify and protect natural areas of Aboriginal and Post-European settlement cultural significance and local heritage value.		
Strategy	Action	Timeline
9.1 Map sites of Aboriginal heritage significance that need to be considered in subdivision and development of urban and rural land	9.1.1 Review and prepare a report for sites of Aboriginal heritage significance and any recommended changes to zoning of such sites to ensure appropriate protection and preservation.	Priority: Medium Timeframe: 1-2 years Partners: Department of Aboriginal Affairs Indicator: Mapping updated to show sites of Aboriginal heritage significance and actions of the report implemented.
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9.3 Protect the avenue of trees near the intersection of Lewis Road and Welshpool Road East from future development.	9.3.1 Prepare a report for Council outlining the options to give the trees statutory protection, and Council to pass a resolution.	Priority: High Timeframe: 1-3 months Partners: Western Australia Heritage Council Indicator: Council to pass a resolution to protect trees from future development.

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6.1 Map 01: Topography

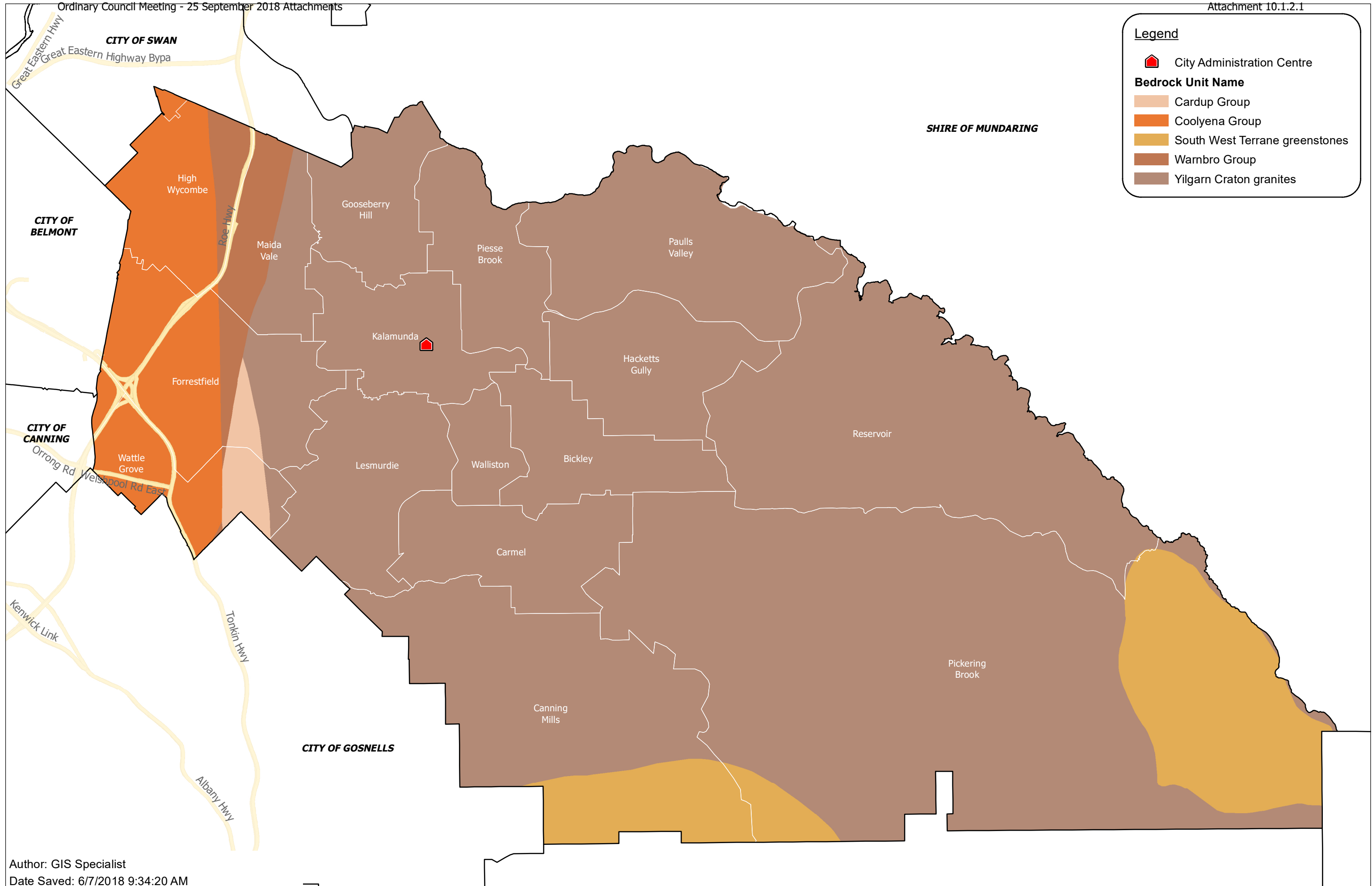
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6.2 Map 02: Bedrock Geology

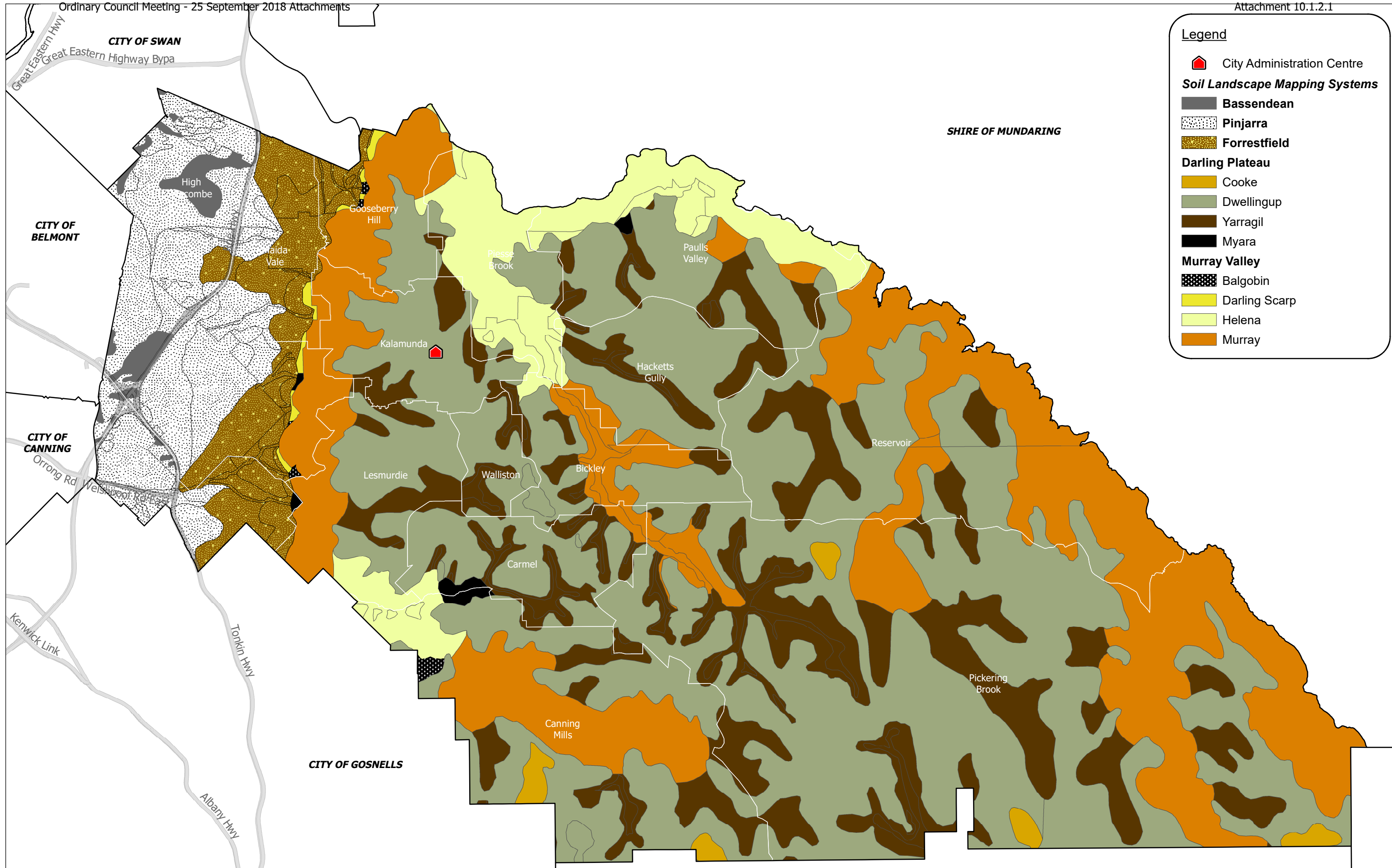
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6.3 Map 03: Soil Complexes

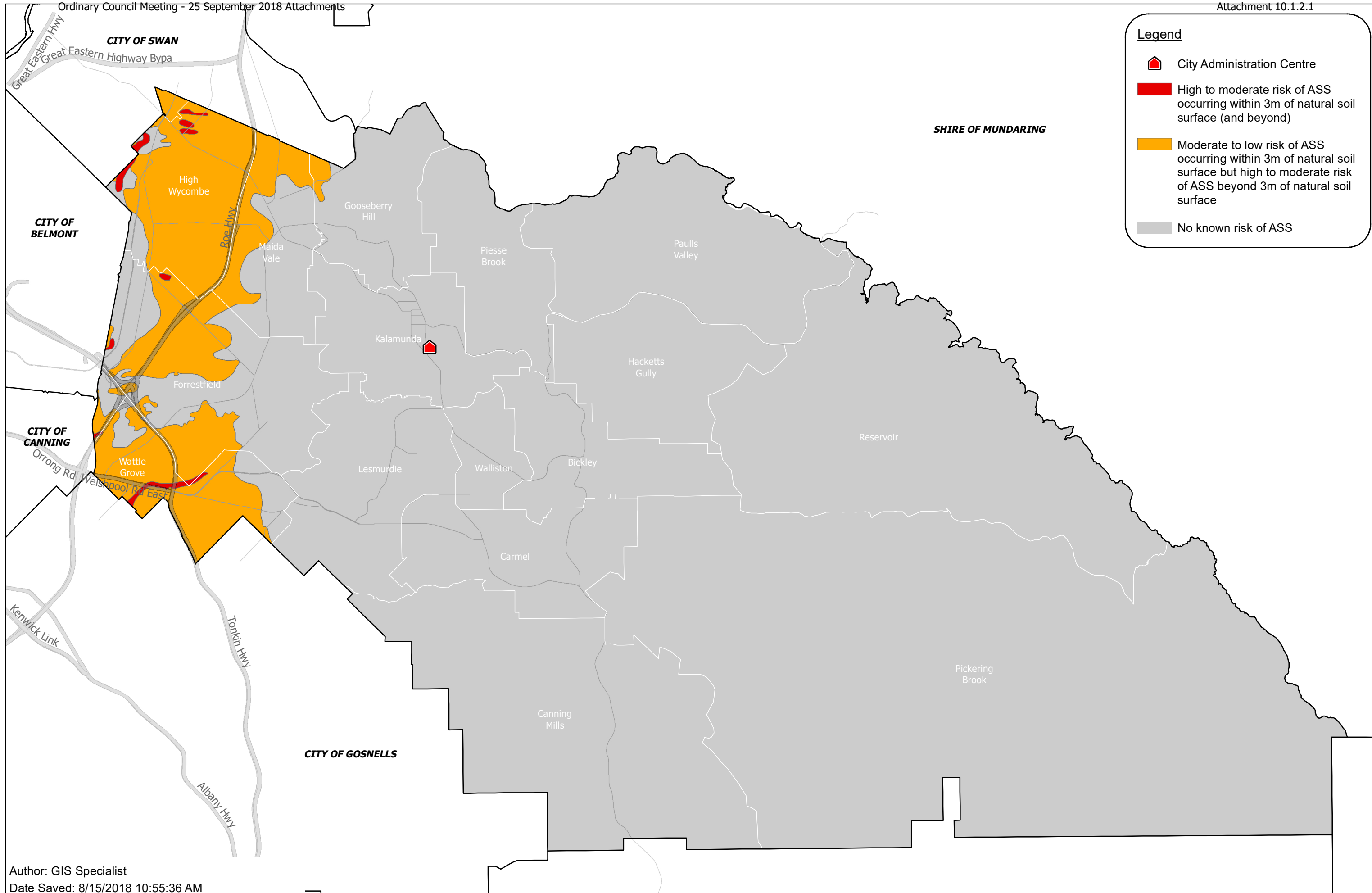
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6.4 Map 04: Acid Sulphate Soils

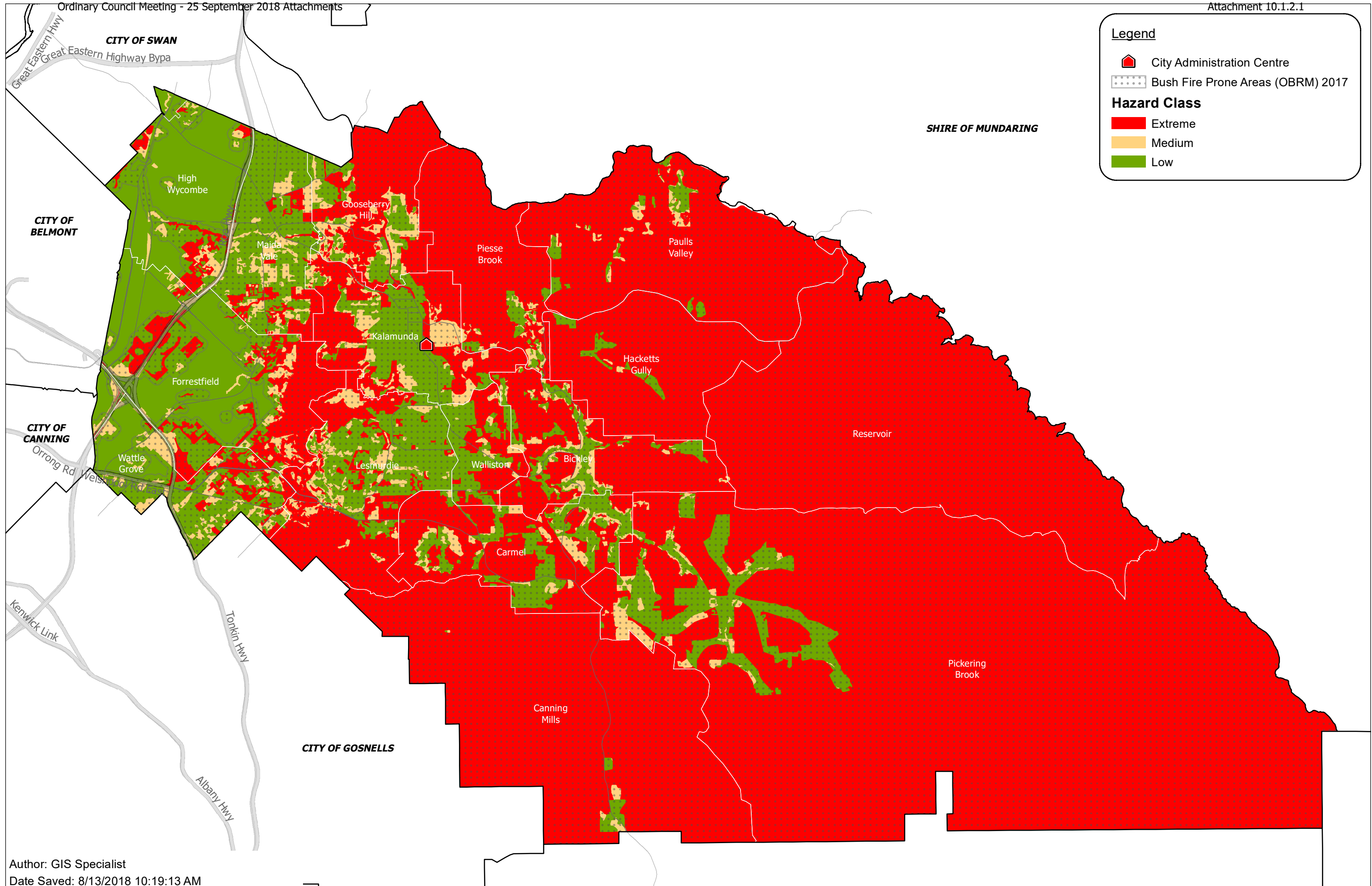
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6.5 Map 05: Bushfire Hazard Risk Contour Map

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Map 05: Bushfire Hazard Risk Contour Map

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0 1.25 2.5 5 Kilometers

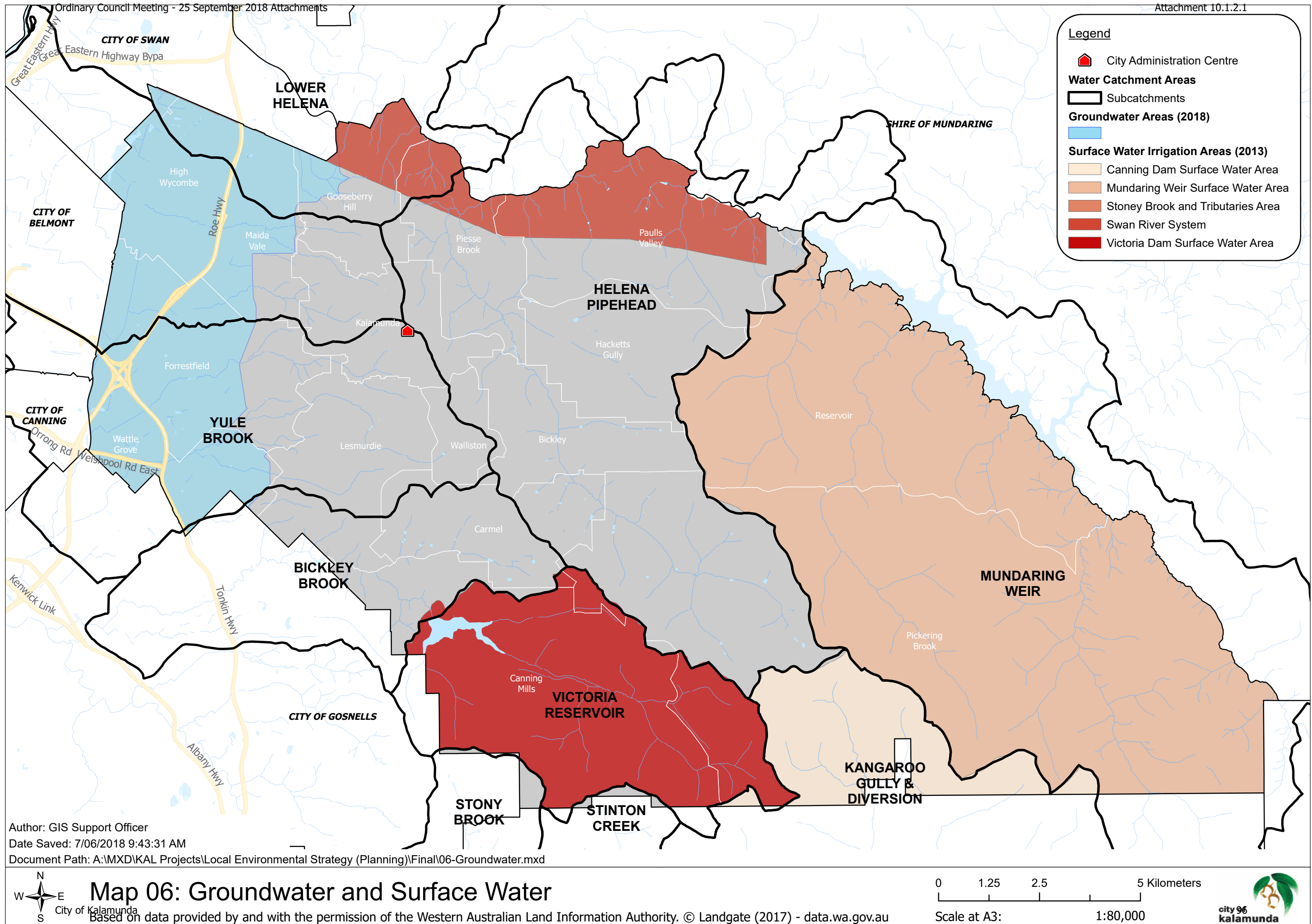
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6.6 Map 06: Groundwater and Surface Water

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6.7 Map 07: Wetlands







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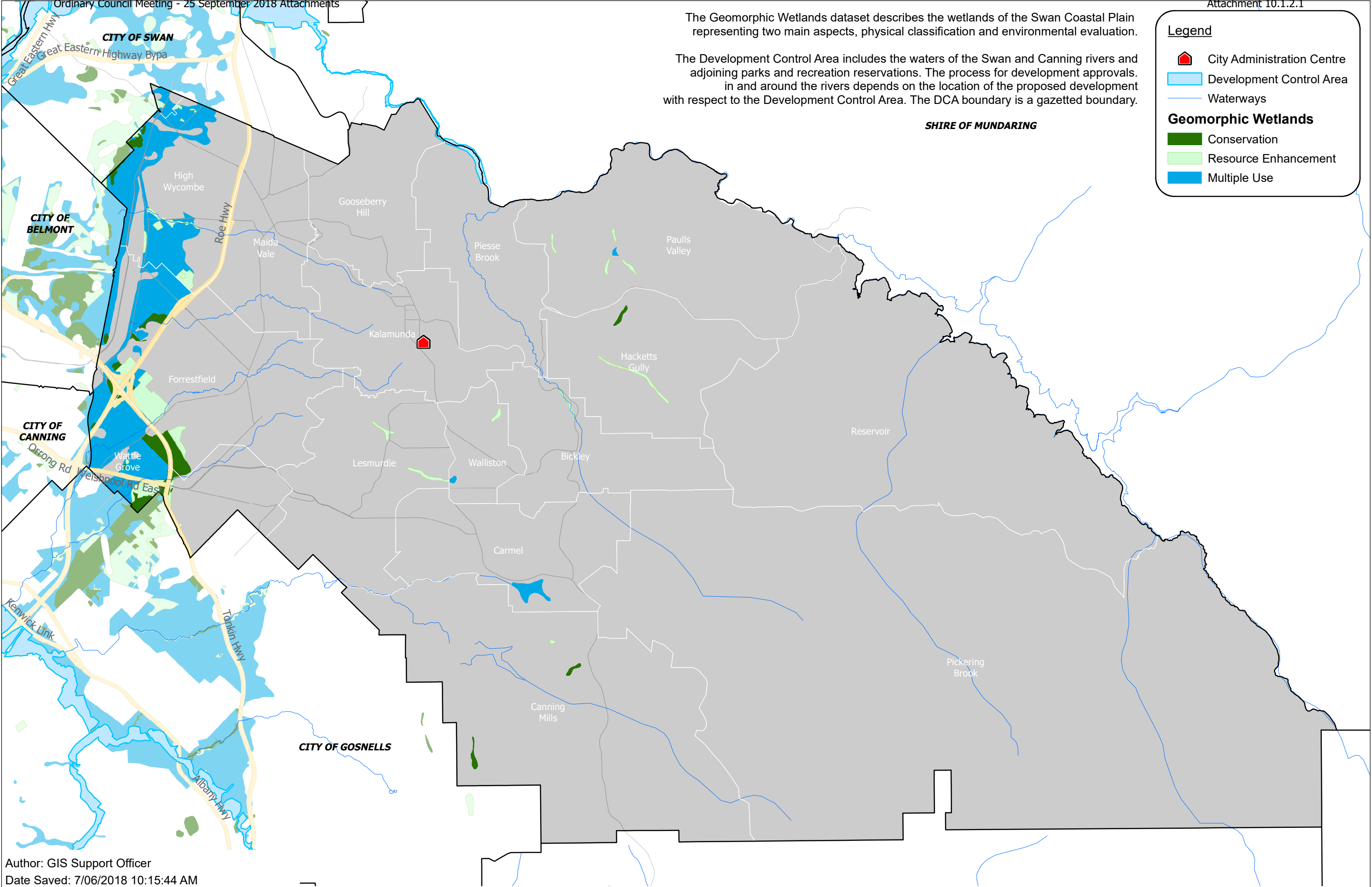
The Geomorphic Wetlands dataset describes the wetlands of the Swan Coastal Plain representing two main aspects, physical classification and environmental evaluation.

The Development Control Area includes the waters of the Swan and Canning rivers and adjoining parks and recreation reservations. The process for development approvals in and around the rivers depends on the location of the proposed development with respect to the Development Control Area. The DCA boundary is a gazetted boundary.

SHIRE OF MUNDARING

Legend

-  City Administration Centre
-  Development Control Area
-  Waterways
- Geomorphic Wetlands**
 -  Conservation
 -  Resource Enhancement
 -  Multiple Use

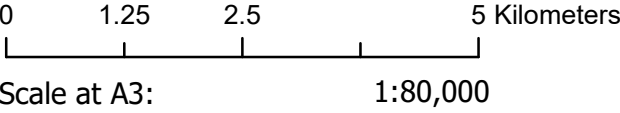


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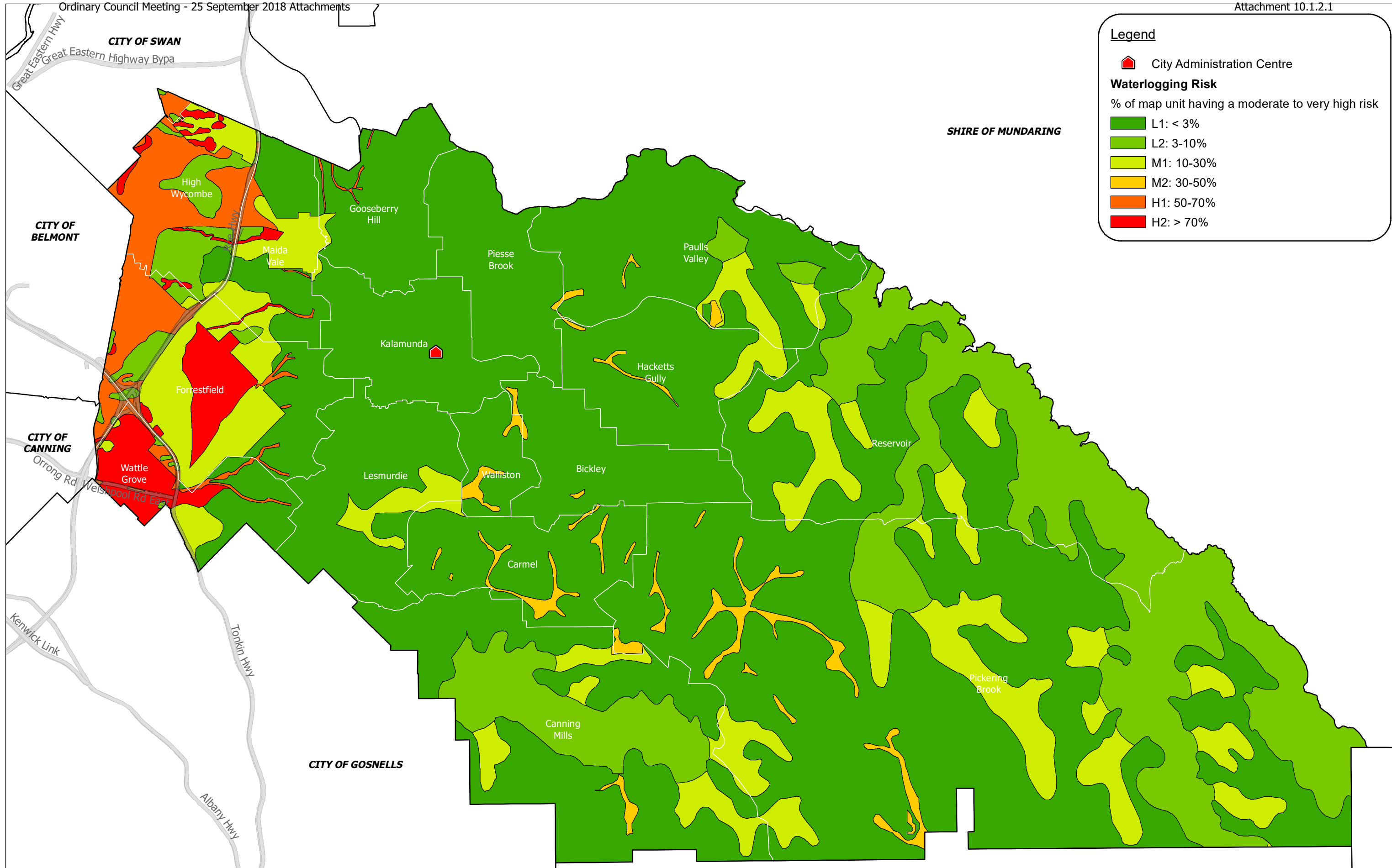
Map 07: Wetlands

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6.8 Map 08: Floodplains: Waterlogging Risk

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Map 08: Waterlogging Risk Areas

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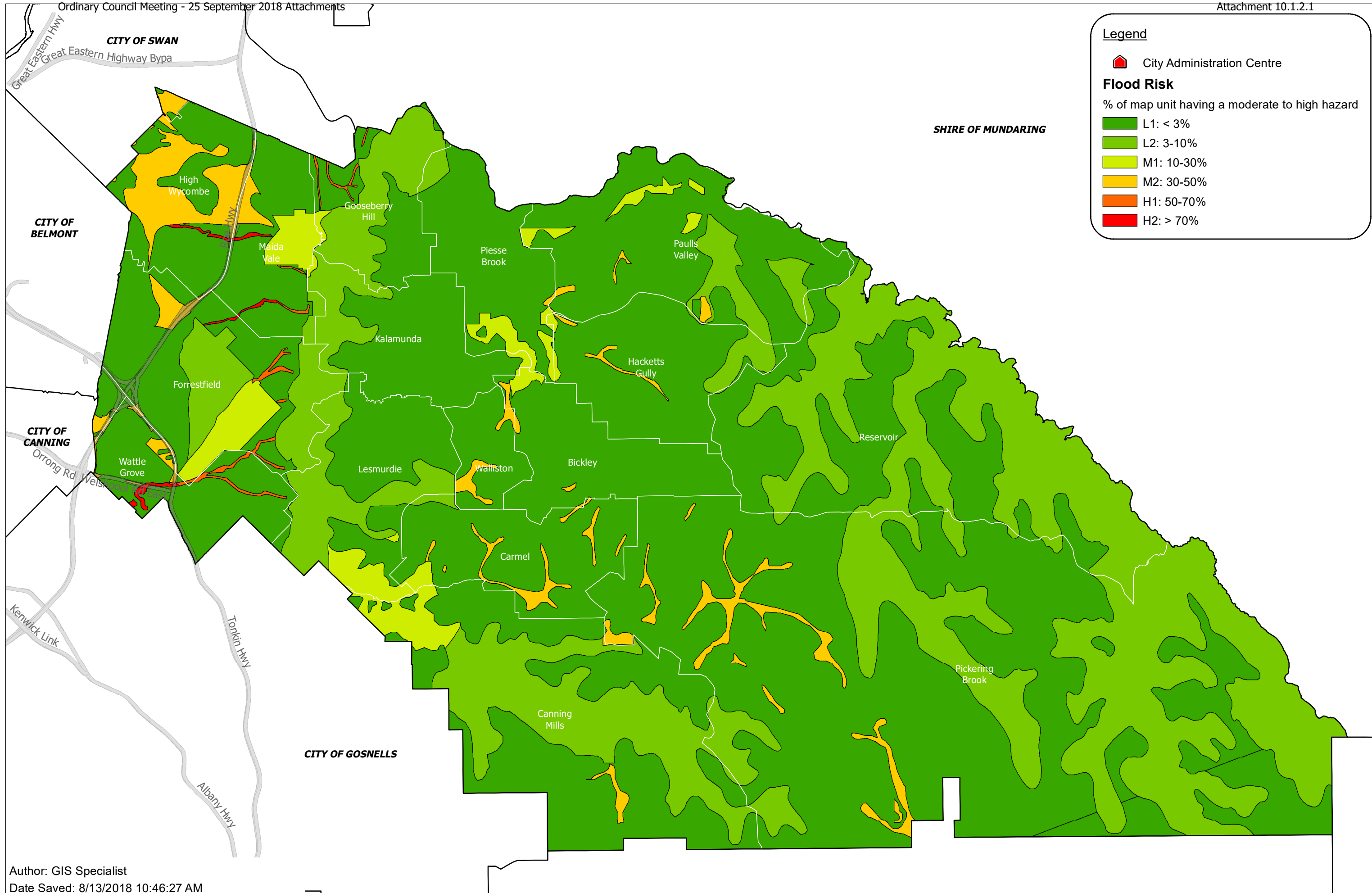
0 1.25 2.5 5 Kilometers

Scale at A3: 1:80,000



6.9 Map 09: Floodplains: Flood Risk

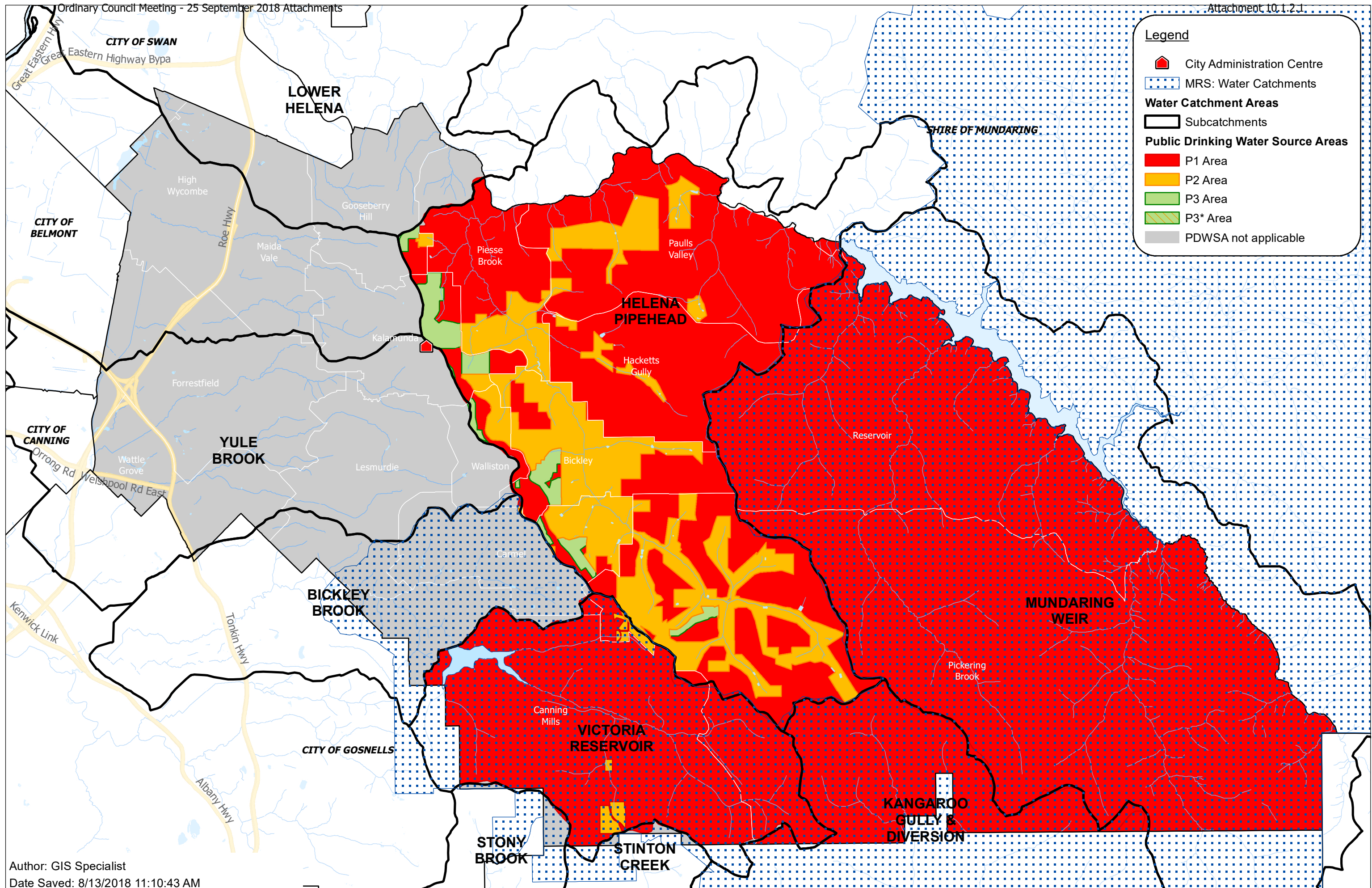
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6.10 Map 10: Public Drinking Water Source Areas and Water Catchment Areas

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Map 10: Public Drinking Water Source Areas and Water Catchment Areas

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0 1.25 2.5 5 Kilometers

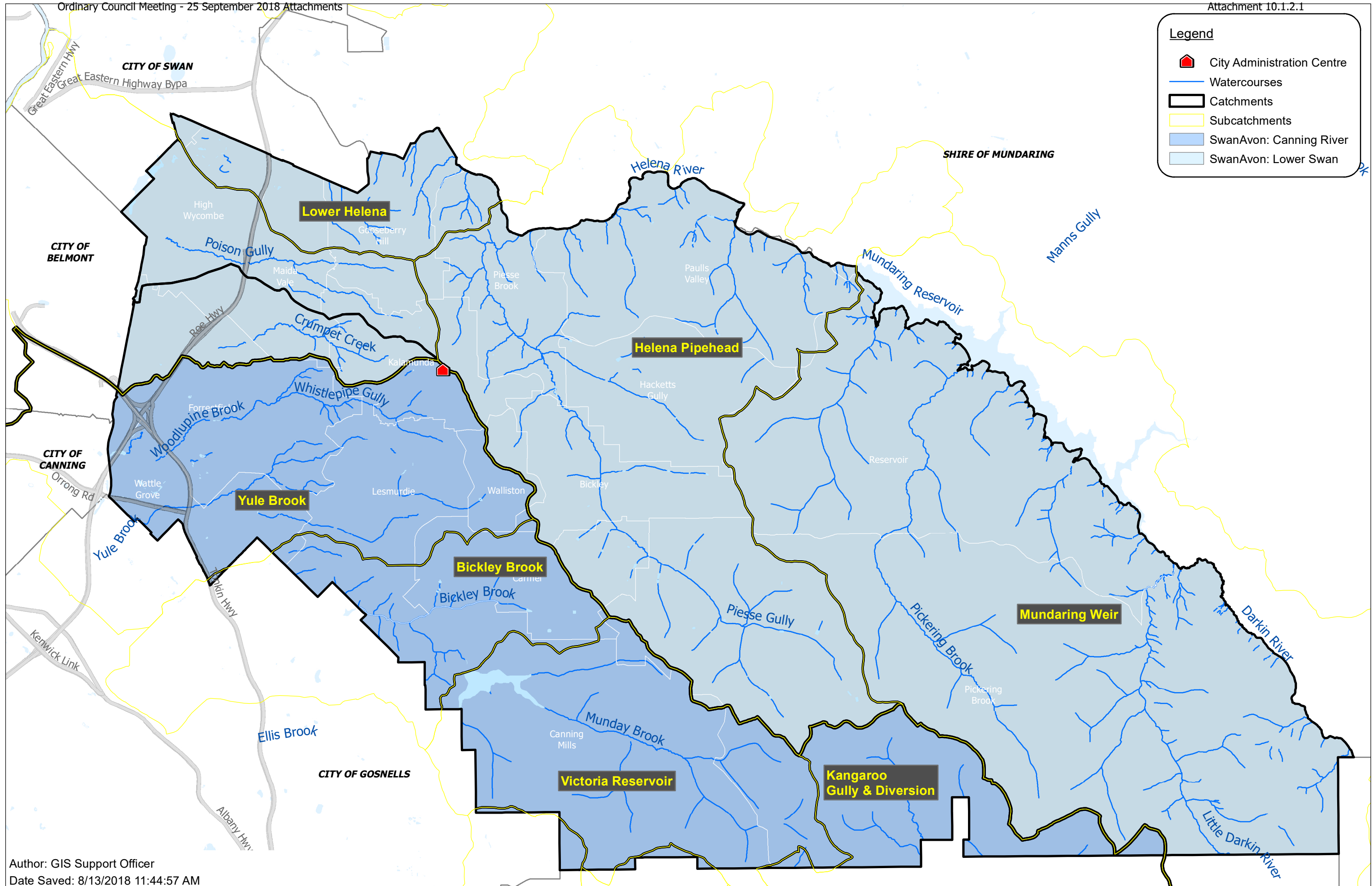
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6.11 Map 11: Waterways: and Water Catchments

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6.12 Map 12: Pre-European Vegetation





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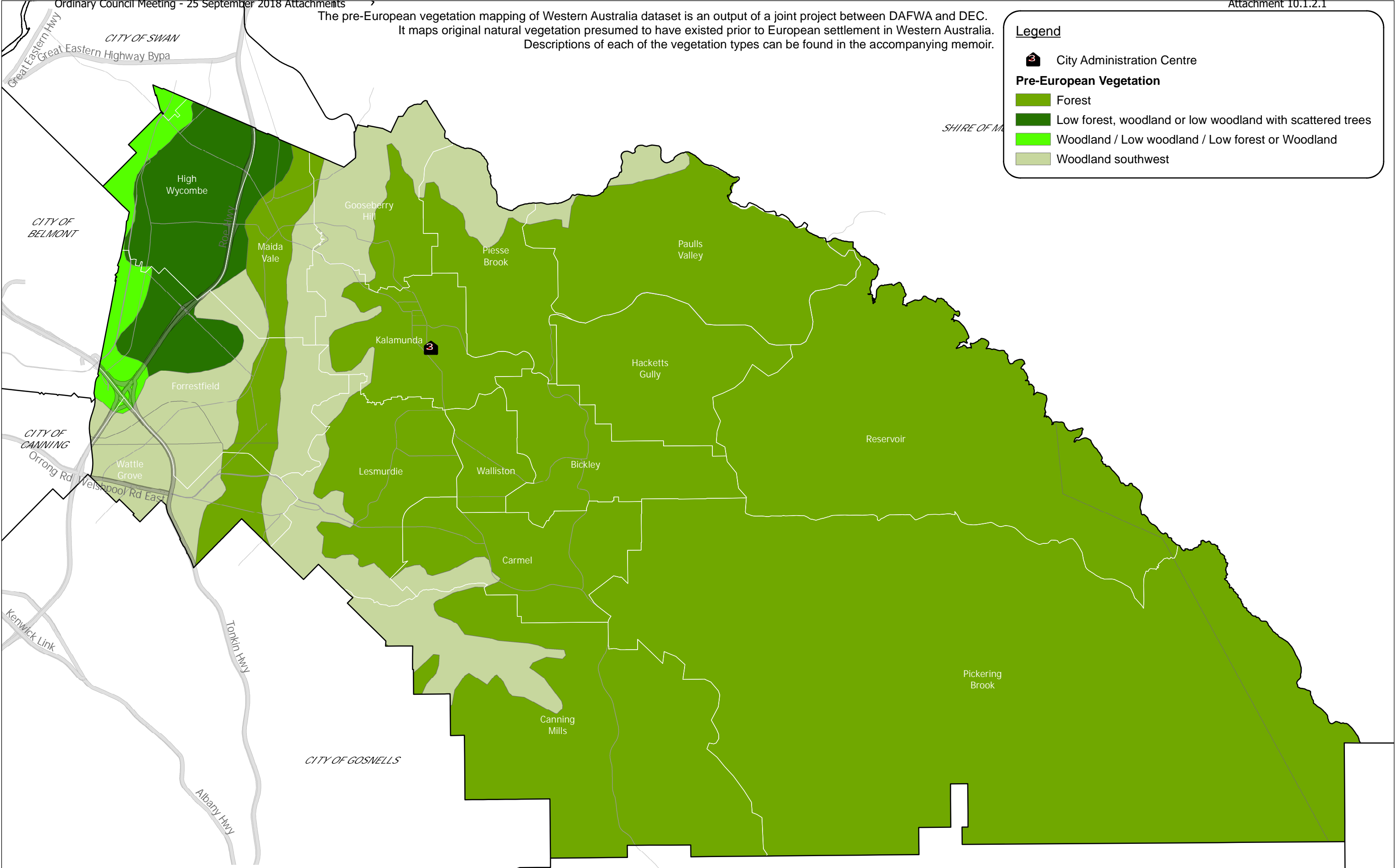
The pre-European vegetation mapping of Western Australia dataset is an output of a joint project between DAFWA and DEC.
It maps original natural vegetation presumed to have existed prior to European settlement in Western Australia.
Descriptions of each of the vegetation types can be found in the accompanying memoir.

Legend

 City Administration Centre

Pre-European Vegetation

-  Forest
-  Low forest, woodland or low woodland with scattered trees
-  Woodland / Low woodland / Low forest or Woodland
-  Woodland southwest



Author: GIS Support Officer
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Published as Beard, J. S., Beeston, G.R., Harvey, J.M., Hopkins, A. J. M. and Shepherd, D. P. 2013.
The vegetation of Western Australia at the 1:3,000,000 scale. Explanatory memoir.
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Map 12: Pre-European Vegetation

City of Kalamunda

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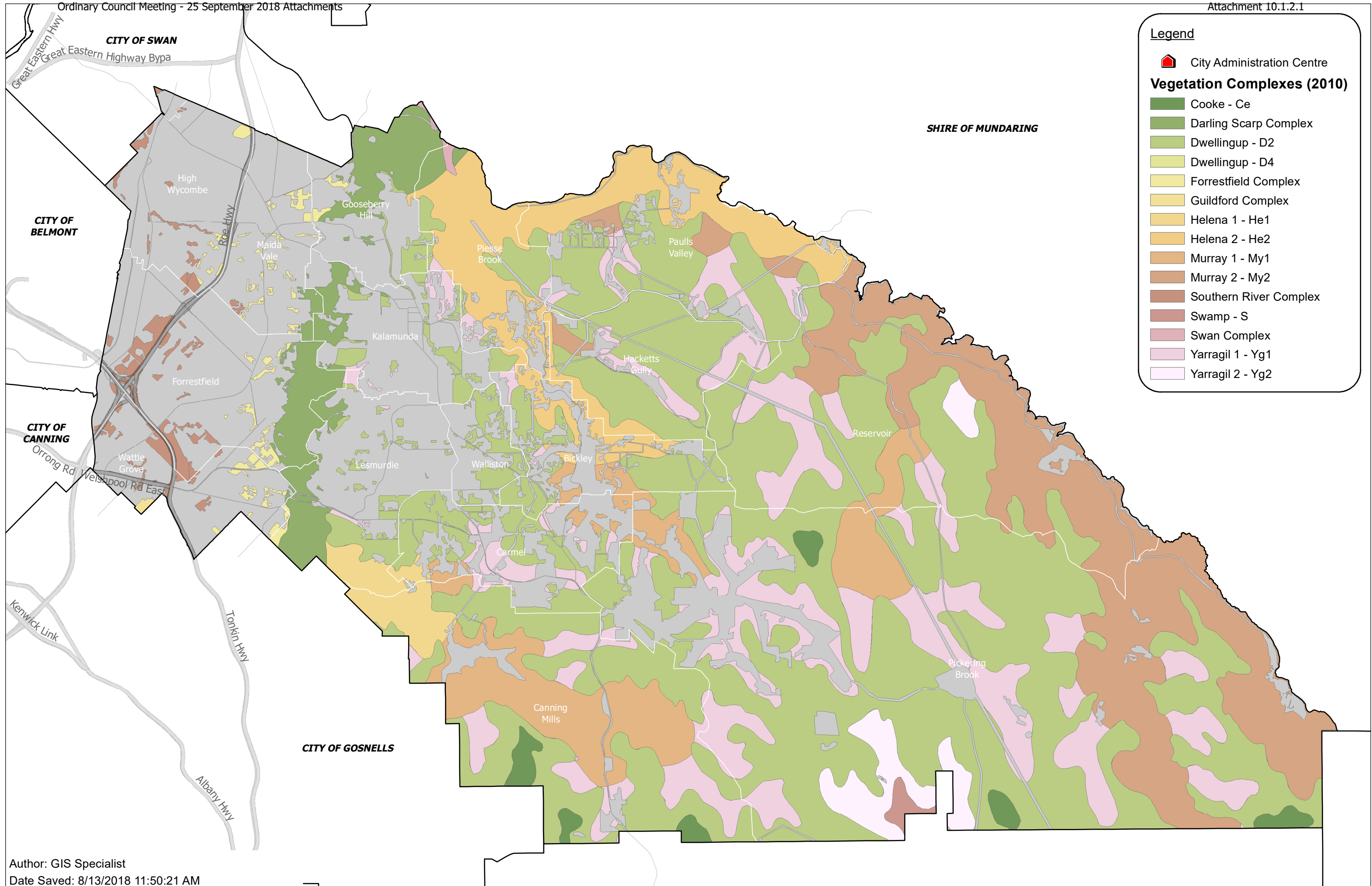
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6.13 Map 13: Remnant Vegetation by Vegetation Complexes

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Legend

City Administration Centre

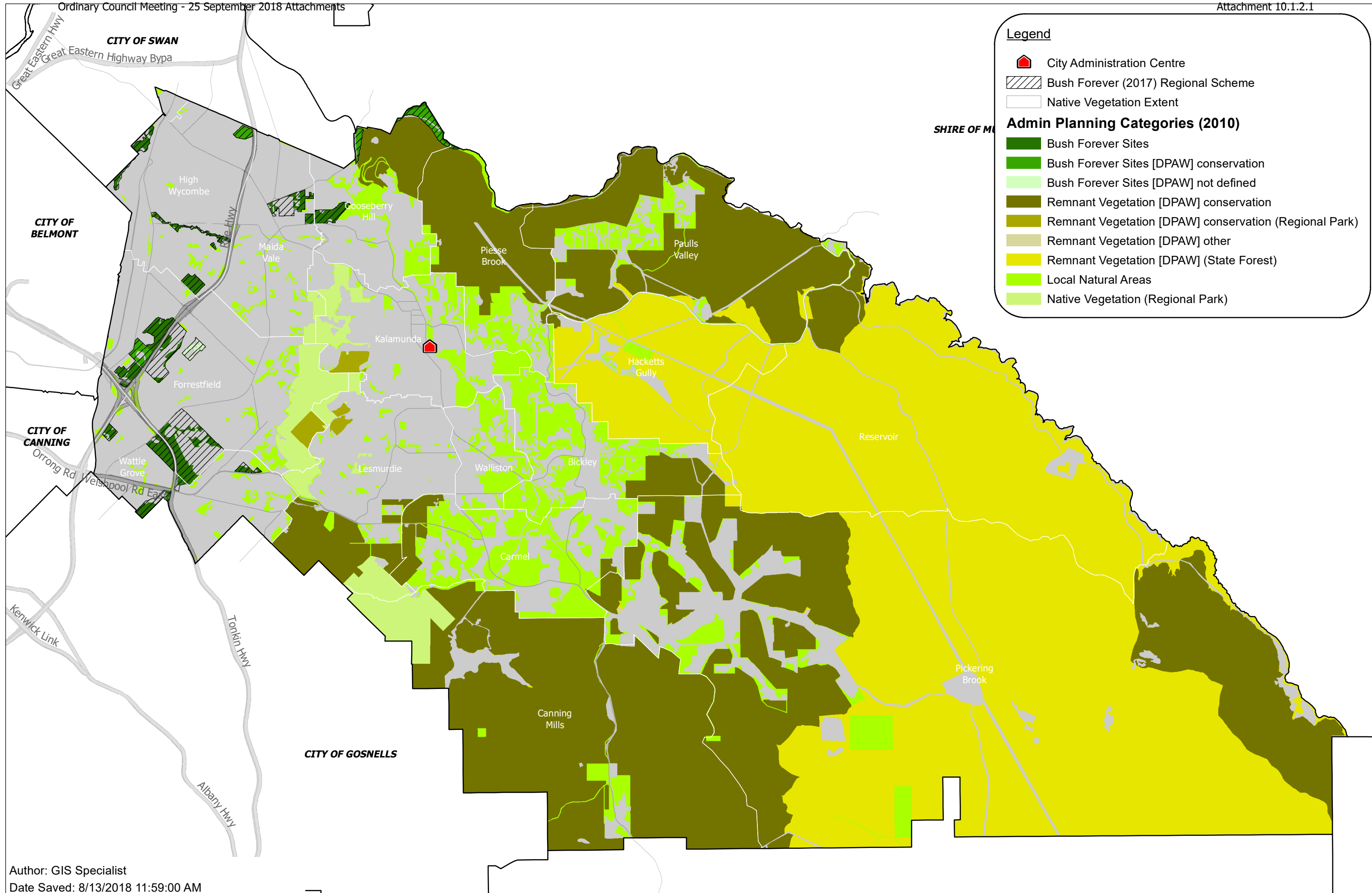
Vegetation Complexes (2010)

- Cooke - Ce
- Darling Scarp Complex
- Dwellingup - D2
- Dwellingup - D4
- Forrestfield Complex
- Guildford Complex
- Helena 1 - He1
- Helena 2 - He2
- Murray 1 - My1
- Murray 2 - My2
- Southern River Complex
- Swamp - S
- Swan Complex
- Yarragil 1 - Yg1
- Yarragil 2 - Yg2

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6.14 Map 14: Remnant Vegetation by Planning Category

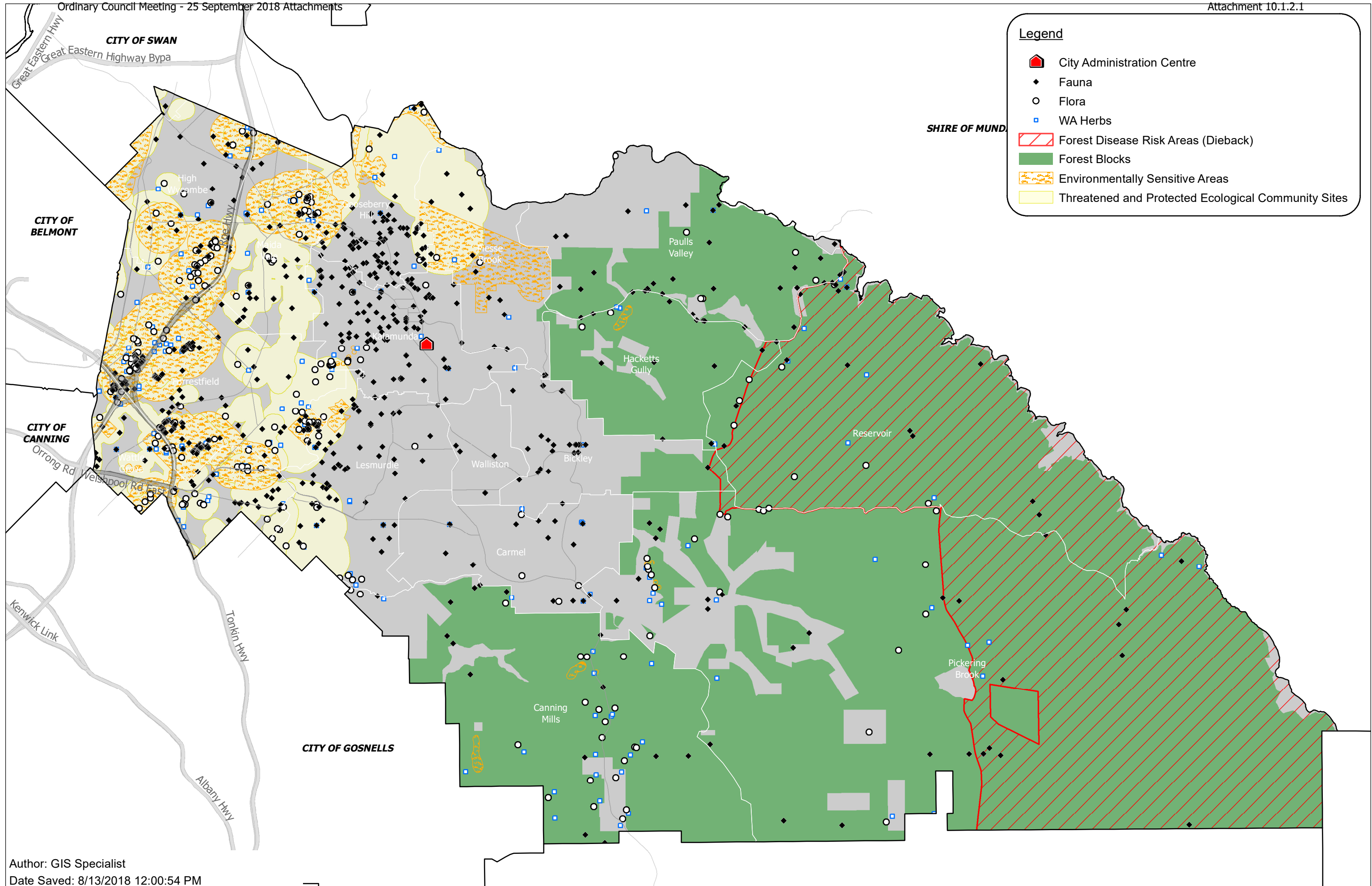
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6.15 Map 15: Protected Flora and Fauna Sites

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Map 15: Protected Flora and Fauna Sites

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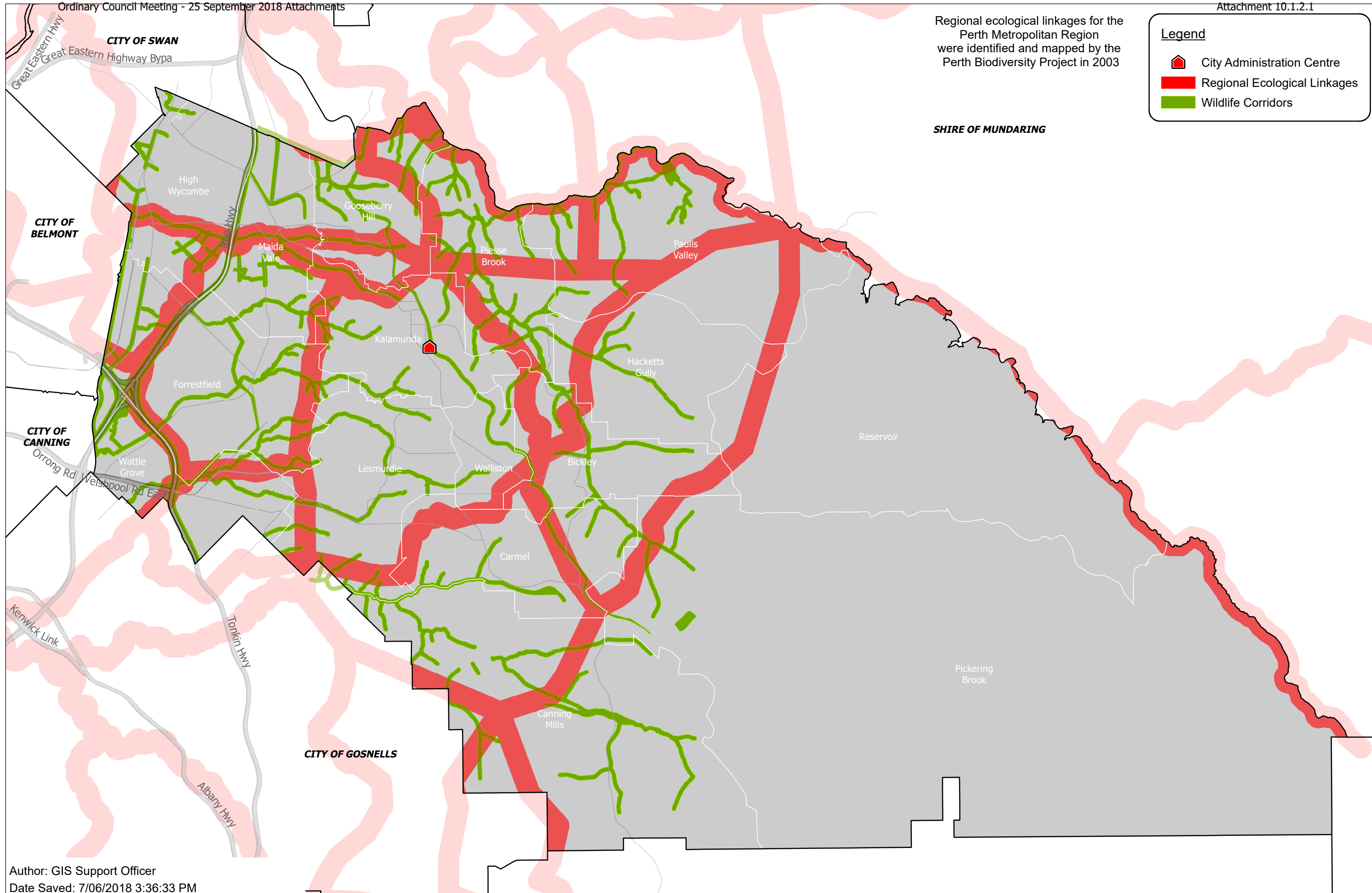
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6.16 Map 16: Ecological Linkages

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Map 16: Ecological Linkages (Perth Biodiversity Strategy)

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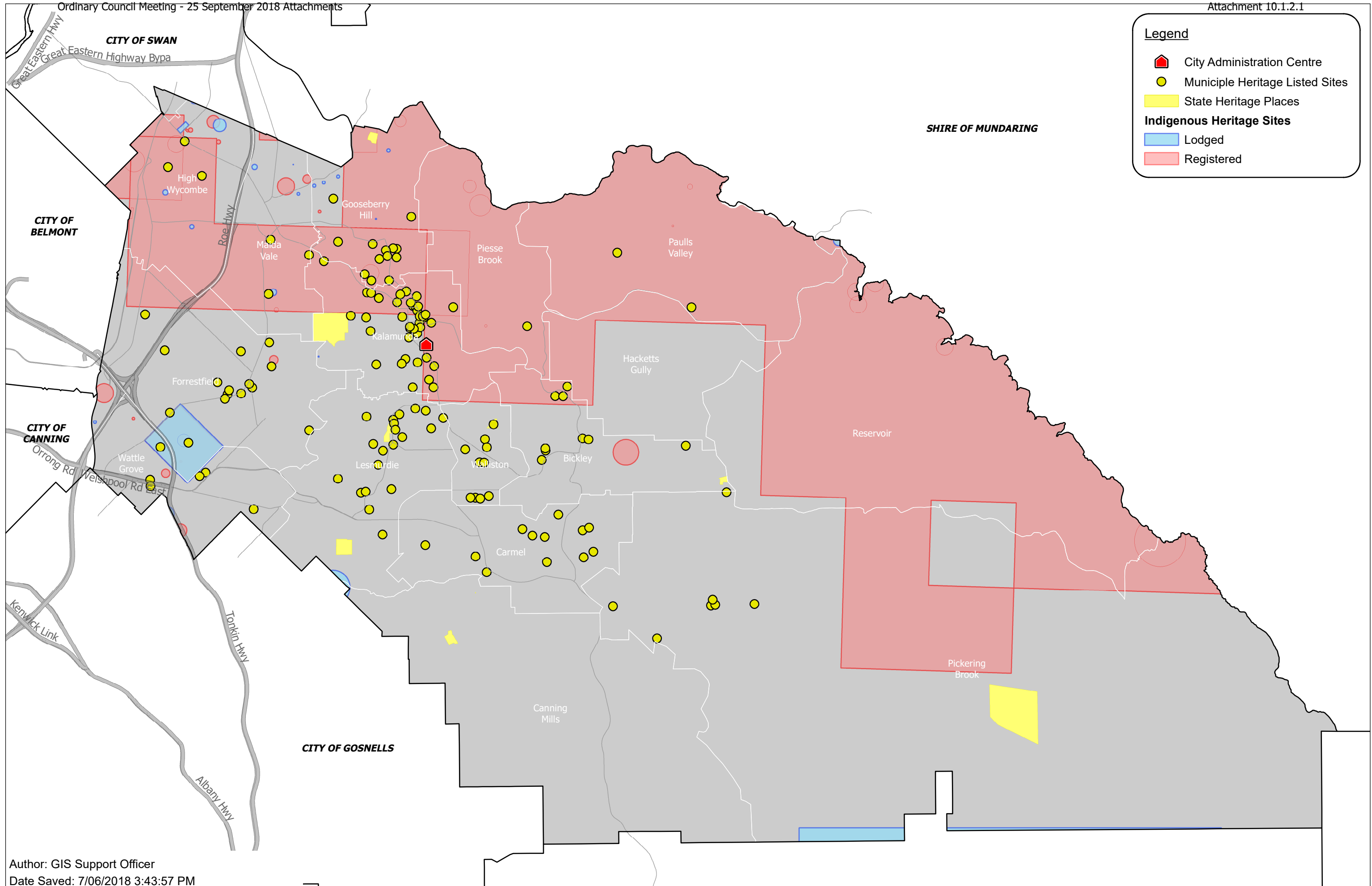
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6.17 Map 17: Indigenous and European Sites

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ROADS

Asset Management Plan



**city of
kalamunda** 119

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Kalamunda (the City) provides a 617 km long network of roads and other infrastructure assets within its road reserves. The focus of this Roads Asset Management Plan (AMP) is on the constructed transport related assets ("Roads assets") within road reserves, including off street car parking facilities. Pathways are covered within the Pathways AMP.

The quantity, replacement cost, fair value, condition and age of each Asset Category covered in this AMP are summarised in the Table 1.

Table 1: Roads Asset Summary

Road Asset Category	Quantity	Total Replacement Cost as at 30/06/18	Written Down Value as at 30/06/18	Average Condition Rating	Average Age in Years
Roads	617 km	196.0	167.6	Surface -2.0 Pavement – 1.1	Surface -19 Pavement - 35
Kerbs	884 km	19.0	13.5	2.0	34
Road Bridges	4	1.0	0.6	2.3	69
Bus Shelters	190	1.9	1.0	3.0	46
Car parks	273 carparks - total area 225,000 m ²	8.4	5.5	Surface -2.4 Pavement – 2.3	Surface -20 Pavement - 37
Road Safety Barriers	7.5 km	0.9	0.6	2.0	13
Total (Millions)		227.1	188.7		

Funds currently allocated for new, renewal and maintenance of all Roads assets in the 2018–2028 Long Term Financial Plan (LTFP) are summarised in Table 2:

Table 2: Current LTFP Amounts 2018-2028 (Millions)

Asset Category	New	Renewals	Maintenance
Roads – Municipal funding	14.44	14.67	20.79
Roads – Grant funding	9.75	16.09	0
Roads – Total	24.19	30.75	20.79
Bus shelters – Municipal funding	0.37	0.31	0
Bus shelters – Grant funding	0.02	0.06	0.30
Bus shelters – Total	0.39	0.37	0.30
Car parks – Municipal funding	3.75	1.94	1.85
Car parks – Grant funding	0.24	0	0
Car parks – Total	3.99	1.94	1.85
Subtotal Municipal funding	18.56	16.92	22.64
Subtotal Grant funding	10.01	16.15	0.30
Total all	28.57	33.06	22.94

In a 2016 Community Satisfaction Survey, 74% of respondents stated that they are satisfied with the maintenance of the City's roads. However, 50% of the respondents to the community consultation indicated that they believe the road surfaces are not up an acceptable condition. This appears to be the result of the dissatisfaction with minor and general defects in road surfaces, and surfaces that appear to be in poor condition.

The high risks for the City in respect of roads assets need to be managed by:

- Establishing appropriate maintenance inspection schedules, intervention levels and response times as part of a Maintenance Management Plan.
- Continuing with regular monitoring and condition rating of the road network
- Continuing with bridge inspections.
- Planning for excessive traffic delays by developing a Maintenance Management Plan that includes responses to asset failures.
- Continuing to plan for and seek funding.
- Responding to major events as per the City's Emergency Management Plan.

Recommendations

Notable recommendations arising from the report include:

1. Continue with current level of funding for the renewal and maintenance of roads assets (surfaces, pavements, road safety barriers),
2. Increase the average annual funding for bus shelters by \$30,000 per year, and for car parks by \$55,000 per year.

3. Update the Infrastructure Asset Management Policy to include a 'like for like' rule for upgrading residential streets, meaning spray seal will be resurfaced with spray seal, and asphalt will be resurfaced with asphalt.
4. Develop a Maintenance Management Plan to include routine defects inspection intervals, service standards (for example quality and timeliness of repairs) and performance measures.
5. Investigate the use of Assetic or similar software for improved maintenance management including mobile capability for field crews, and integration with Assetic.
6. Develop a criticality assessment process for roads assets such that criticality is considered when considering new, renewal, and funding needs and priorities.
7. Continue to progress the Main Roads WA Road Re-classification of Canning Road, Welshpool Road East and Abernethy Road.
8. Review the demand factors for roads, and quantify the future demand as part of the City's Integrated Transport Plan.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

The City has an Asset Management Policy that requires the creation of Asset Management Plans for each asset class. This Asset Management Plan (AMP) for the Roads asset class is the first major review from the original plan written in 2013.

The City is responsible for managing, operating and maintaining the infrastructure asset classes for roads, pathways, drainage, parks and buildings.

Asset Management Plans are developed for each asset class for the following purposes:

- Sustainable management of assets for the community,
- Inform the Long Term Financial Plan,
- Document existing practices and identify opportunities for improvement,
- Meet legislative and reporting requirements,
- Support business cases and funding applications, and
- Support community and organisational needs.

This document is informed by:

- Asset Management Council Policy (Policy C-ASS01)
- Asset Management Strategy 2017 - 2021
- Long Term Financial Plan 2018-2028
- 2018 Asset Levels of Service Survey Community Engagement Results

Constructed assets included in this AMP are grouped into eight groups and their related inventory and financial data for individual assets are recorded within the City's corporate asset management system Assetic myData (Figure 1 and Table 3)

Table 3: Summary of roads assets covered in this AMP

Asset Category	Asset Details	Total Measure
Roads	Includes road surfaces, pavements and formations within road reserves. 12.5km of City roads are gravel roads (unsurfaced). Excludes private roads and roads located within private properties.	617 km
Kerbs	Kerbs located along the edge of the roads and car parks	884 km
Bridges	Includes bridges located on roads for vehicle traffic. Pedestrian bridges will be covered under the Pathways AMP.	4
Bus Shelters	Bus stop shelters maintained by the City. The concrete boarding pads at bus stops are excluded as they are managed by the Public Transport Authority (PTA)	190 shelters
Car Parks	Includes on street and off street car parks managed by the City. Privately managed car parks within shopping centres and other car parks within private properties are excluded.	273 assets covering area of 225,000m ²
Road Safety Barriers	Semi rigid and flexible barriers erected on roadsides to prevent accidental damage to properties and people. Bollards and fences are included in the Parks AMP.	94 barriers with total length of 7.5km
Signs	Includes direction, parking, reserve and facility signs but exclude road name signs. Data incomplete (refer action item in section 9.2)	Incomplete
Traffic Management Devices	Includes roundabouts, median islands and other local area traffic management devices. Data incomplete (refer action item in section 9.2)	Incomplete

Further details of assets covered in this Roads AMP can be found in Appendix A: Asset Information Summary.

Landscaped road verges are not part of the Roads AMP and will be included in future revisions of the Parks AMP.

The road network consists of four different hierarchies as defined by the Main Roads Western Australia as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Road hierarchy

Hierarchy	Predominant Purpose	Length of Roads within the City (km)
District Distributor A (DA)	High capacity and high traffic volumes travelling between industrial, commercial and residential areas.	47
District Distributor B (DB)	Reduced capacity but high traffic volumes travelling between industrial, commercial and residential areas.	27
Regional Distributor (RD)	Roads linking significant destinations and designed for efficient movement of people and goods between and within regions.	38
Local Distributor (LD)	Movement of traffic within local areas and connect access roads to higher order Distributors.	81
Access Road (A)	Provision of vehicle access to residential properties	424

2.2 Alignment to Strategic Planning

The Roads AMP has been prepared to be aligned with following objective and strategy of the City's Kalamunda Advancing: Strategic Community Plan 2017 -2027 (Shire of Kalamunda (a), 2017) as adopted by the Council on 26th June 2017.

- Objective 3.2 – To connect community to quality amenities
 - Strategy 3.2.1 – Optimal management of assets.

The City's Corporate Business Plan (CBP) includes several priority actions for each Strategy (Shire of Kalamunda (e), 2017).

2.3 Legislative Requirements

The City has to meet the requirements of various Federal and State legislation and regulations. These main legislation and regulations related to roads Asset Management are detailed in Table 5.

Table 5: Legislation and Regulations

Legislation	Requirement
Australian Standards (guidelines)	The national benchmarks for products and services.
Financial accounting standards AASB 116 "Property, Plant and Equipment" and AASB 13 "Fair Value Measurement".	Accounting for assets including valuations.
Local Government Act 1995 (WA)	The Act provides the principal legislative framework around which the roles, purpose, responsibilities and power of local

and subsidiary legislation including the following: Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996. Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996	government as set out. Under the Act, regulations set out a minimum requirement for all WA local governments to develop and maintain a Strategic Community Plan and Corporate Business Plan. This compels the local governments to establish long term service and asset strategies through robust asset management practices.
Main Roads Act 1930	The power to legislate the maintenance and works on public roads.
Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984 and subsidiary legislation including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational Safety and Health Regulations 1996 Codes of Practice 	The legislative requirements for organisations and individuals in relation to occupational safety and health.
Planning and Development Act 2005	The legislative requirements for land use planning and development.
Road Traffic Act 1974 and Road Traffic Code 2000	Use and definition of roads and standards
Planning and Development Act 2005 and Regulations 2009	Roads created as a result of development, and access to roads.
Land Administration Act 1997 and Land Management Regulations 2006	Creation and identification of roads reserves.
Other Standards and Regulations	Other relevant legal requirements and standards include, but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Austrorads and Australian Standards (AS) All other relevant State and Federal Acts & Regulations All Local Laws and relevant policies of the organization

2.4 Plan Framework

Key elements of this AMP are:

- Current Status of Assets – describes age and condition of asset stock. (Refer chapter 3)
- Levels of service – specifies the levels of service to be provided by Roads Assets. (Chapter 4)
- Life cycle management – summary on how the City manages its existing and future assets to provide the required services. (Chapter 5)
- Risk Management – provides assessment of higher levels risks to the City in providing service. (Chapter 6)
- Future demand – how this will impact on future service delivery. (Chapter 7)
- Financial summary – what funds are required to provide the required services. (Chapter 8)
- Asset management improvement plan – key actions to improve the City's roads asset management. (Chapter 9)

2.5 Data Confidence

A qualitative assessment of overall confidence of the data used in this Roads AMP is shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Data confidence

Data Set	Confidence Level (1- Certain - 5- Doubtful)	Comments
Asset age	2	Validation of age was conducted using historical aerial images.
Asset condition	1	Asset condition assessment and rating of all assets have been carried out within past two years.
Asset inventory completeness (inclusion of all assets)	1	All data collected.
Asset inventory accuracy (dimensions and material)	2	Road widths and construction materials have been validated. No validated data for pavement depth.
Replacement costs	2	As per the Fair Value valuation using industry standards.
Useful lives	2	As per the Fair Value valuation using industry standards.

3. CURRENT STATUS OF ROADS ASSETS

A summary of age and condition profiles of each asset category related to this AMP is shown in this section. Detailed information on individual asset categories are shown in Appendix A.

3.1 Age Profile

The average estimated age of each Roads asset category as per the City's asset register as at 30 June 2018 are summarised in Table 7. It also shows the average useful life across different types of assets within each category as per the City's 2018 Infrastructure valuation report (AssetVal Pty Ltd, June 2018).

Table 7: Average age of each asset category

Asset Category	Average Age (years)	Average Expected Useful Life
Roads - Surface	19	23
Roads - Pavement	35	60
Kerbs	34	60
Bridges	69	80
Bus Shelters	46	35
Car Parks - Surface	20	23
Car Parks - Pavement	37	60
Road Safety Barriers	13	25

The age of surface and pavement are considered separately as pavements are long life components and surfaces are short life components. Normally, the surface is renewed several times within the life of the pavement. Most pavements are in their original state from when they were constructed.

The average age of the City's bus shelters is greater than expected useful life, however the condition ratings indicate only a small increase in funding is needed for assets that have declined in physical condition. Renewal strategies for aged bus shelters are shown in Section 4.

Almost all the other asset categories are past half of their respective useful lives, indicating an ageing asset stock which may result in higher maintenance expenditure.

The age distribution of each Asset Category is shown graphically in Figures 2 and 3.

Figure 1: Age profile of roads

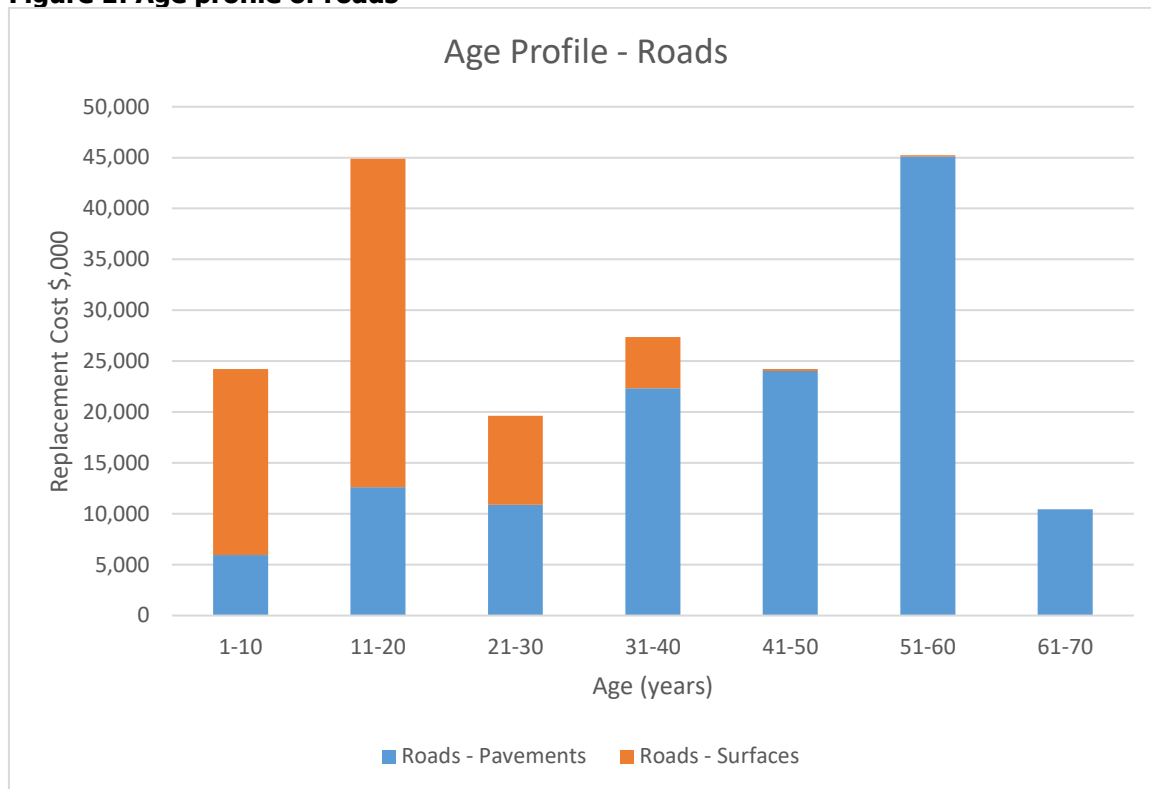
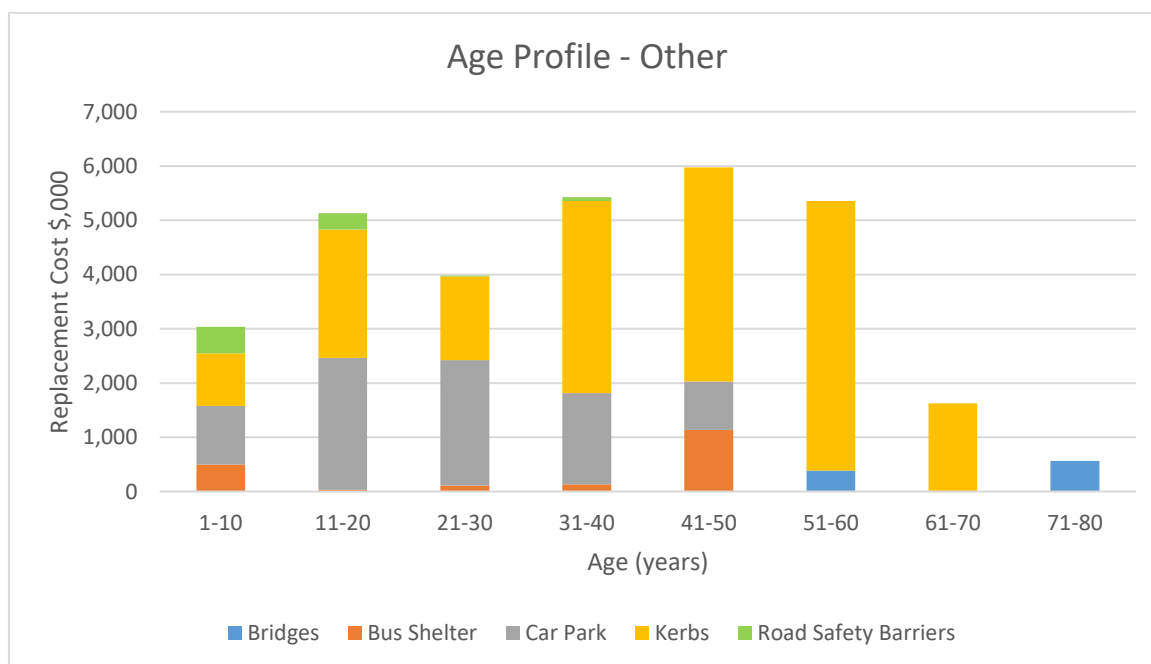


Figure 2: Age profile of assets other than roads



3.2 Condition Profile

The physical condition of each asset (excluding roads) is rated on a 1 to 5 scale, with 1 being new or very good condition and 5 being very poor condition. The condition of roads is assessed based on individual defects and then aggregated to create a condition indices for surfaces and pavements. The method of assessing is described in Appendix E 2: Asset Performance Monitoring.

The condition profiles shown below are based on condition rating surveys carried out during the 2017/18 financial year. The following table shows the average condition of each Roads asset category. Condition 1 represents an asset in new or very good condition, while a 5 represents an asset in very poor to unusable condition.

Table 8: Average condition of Roads assets

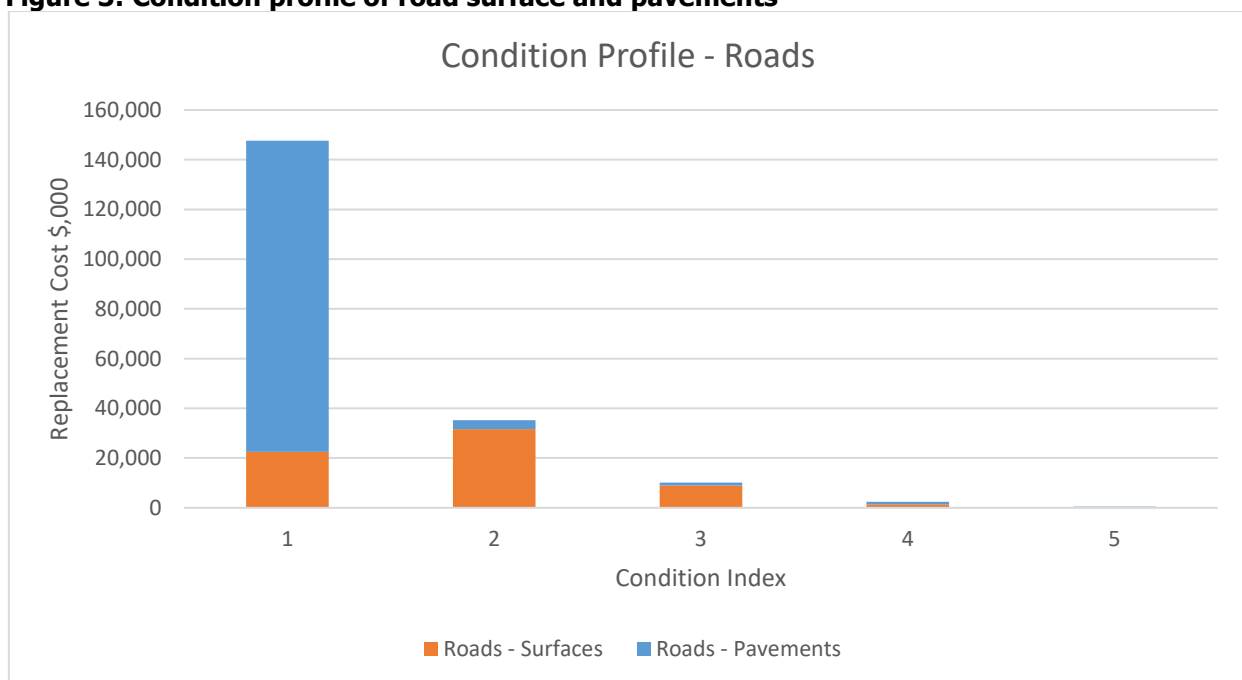
Asset Category	Average Condition
Road surfaces	2.0
Road pavements	1.1
Kerbs	2.0
Bridges	2.3
Bus Shelters	3.0
Car park surfaces	2.4
Car park pavements	2.3
Road Safety Barriers	2.0

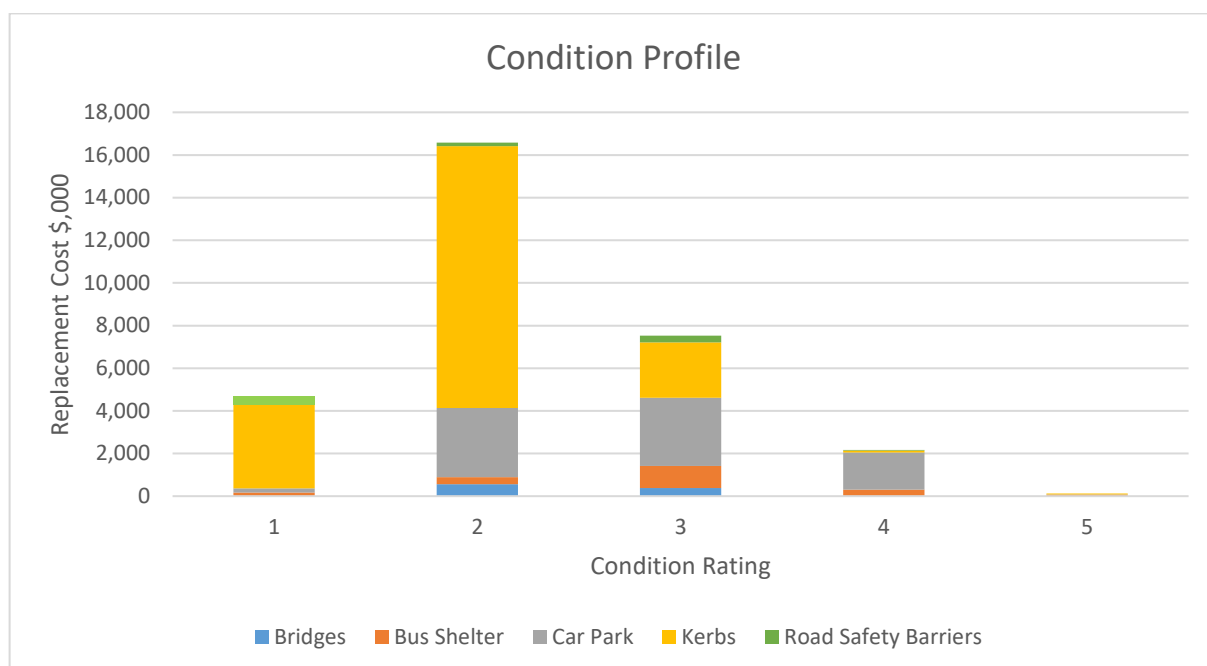
Other than bus shelters, all the asset categories are showing an average condition better than three. The condition three assets are expected to satisfy the level of service required.

The replacement costs for each Asset Category for each condition rating are detailed in Table 9 and shown graphically in Figures 4 and 5.

Table 9: Condition profile by replacement cost (Millions)

Asset Category	Condition 1	Condition 2	Condition 3	Condition 4	Condition 5	Total
Road Surfaces	22.5	31.7	9.0	1.4	0.1	64.7
Road Pavements	125.1	3.6	1.2	1.1	0.4	131.3
Bridges	0	0.6	0.4	0	0	1.0
Bus Shelters	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	1.9
Car Parks	0.2	3.2	3.2	1.7	0.0	8.4
Kerbs	4.0	12.3	2.6	0.1	0.0	19.0
Road Safety Barriers	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0	0.9
Total	152.3	51.9	17.7	4.6	0.7	227.1

Figure 3: Condition profile of road surface and pavements**Figure 4: Condition profile of assets other than roads**



3.3 Technical Condition and Assessment

While the pavement condition based on current defects is in very good condition for the City's road network, some of the recent detailed pavement investigations indicate that structural capacity of distributor roads will become inadequate within next decade. Increasing the structural capacity of high volume roads involves major renewal or total reconstruction of pavements and require significant capital investment.

More technical investigations are required for pavements in the form of Falling Weight Deflectometer and core sampling.

The next phase of asset management for road pavements and surfaces is to assess needs in more detail, considering road hierarchy, functional need, capacity, design, safety and aesthetics. This more detailed assessment ensures better allocation of funds based on the level of need.

The overall physical condition of road surfaces is good (average 2.0), however, there is a considerable amount of roads that have surfaces older than 30 years. The expected life of road surfaces is 23 years (refer Section 3.1). Surfaces that are older than the expected life can experience:

1. Rapid deterioration towards the end of their useful life, and
2. Community requests to upgrade surfacing of older residential streets from sprayed seal to asphalt to meet current community aesthetic and road noise expectations.

Although the first item is modelled as part of the LTFP (included in Scenario S1), the second item has not been quantified. The community consultation results indicated no concern on the type of road surface, however the City occasionally receives requests to upgrade spray seal to asphalt. It is proposed to address this by adopting an amendment to the Infrastructure Asset Management

Policy, to provide a 'like for like' rule for upgrading residential streets, meaning spray seal will be resurfaced with spray seal, and asphalt will be resurfaced with asphalt.

The bus shelter asset category with a large number of assets in Poor condition (4), also requires higher levels of maintenance and renewal funding. Refer to Appendix A, Section A3 for more details.

3.4 Recommendations

Based on the asset conditions, the following are recommended:

- Conduct structural investigations of pavements such as Falling Weight Deflectometer testing and core sampling for high priority roads.
- Expand the assessment of roads to incorporate more functional attributes, capacity, and road safety.
- Update the Infrastructure Asset Management Policy to include a 'like for like' rule for upgrading residential streets, meaning spray seal will be resurfaced with spray seal, and asphalt will be resurfaced with asphalt.

4. LEVELS OF SERVICE

The level of service is the outcome received by users of a particular service which provides the basis for all life cycle management activities. The International Infrastructure Management Manual (IPWEA, 2015) defines the level of service as “the parameters or combination of parameters that reflect social, political, economic and environmental outcomes that the organization delivers”.

Community Levels of Service relate to how the community perceives the service in terms of safety, quality, quantity, reliability, responsiveness, cost / efficiency, accessibility and legislative compliance. Supporting the Community Levels of Service are operational or technical measures of performance (Technical Levels of Service), which are developed to ensure that the minimum community levels of service are met. These technical measures relate to service criteria such as quality, availability and safety.

To deliver acceptable service standards for the Roads assets, the City needs to have a commitment to annual funding. These funds provide for the regular maintenance, upgrade and timely replacement or renewal of assets. The community is directly impacted if the assets are not maintained and renewed at the accepted service levels.

The following sections 4.1 and 4.2 detail the City’s endeavours to gain an understanding of community’s expectations of levels of service for Roads assets.

4.1 Community Scorecard 2016

In 2016 the City commissioned Catalyse Pvt Ltd. to conduct a community survey to evaluate community priorities and measure the City’s performance against key indicators in the Strategic Community Plan. While this survey is not intended directly for asset management, the survey outcomes can be considered as an indicator for community satisfaction of current road service levels and can be correlated to roads asset condition to gauge technical level of service.

The following figures show the summary of outcomes related to the roads (Catalyse Pty Ltd, May 2016). 74% of the respondents indicate a positive performance (excellent, good or ok) for the City’s road maintenance and traffic management and control on local roads. The performance index score of the City is below the average of other participating councils in WA.

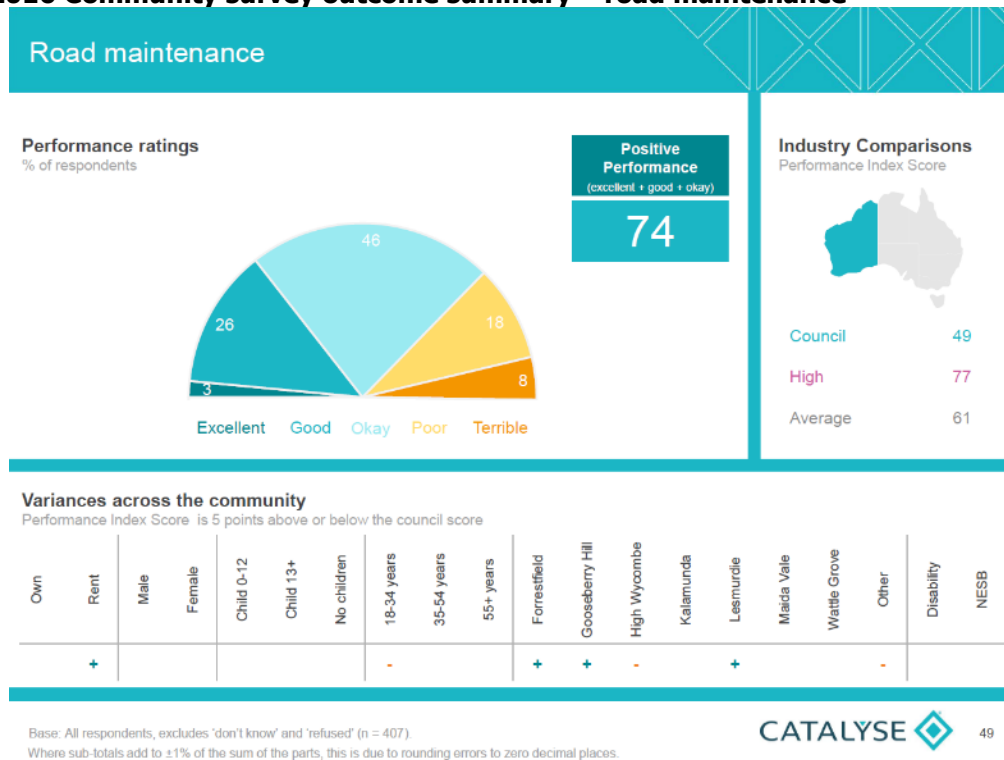
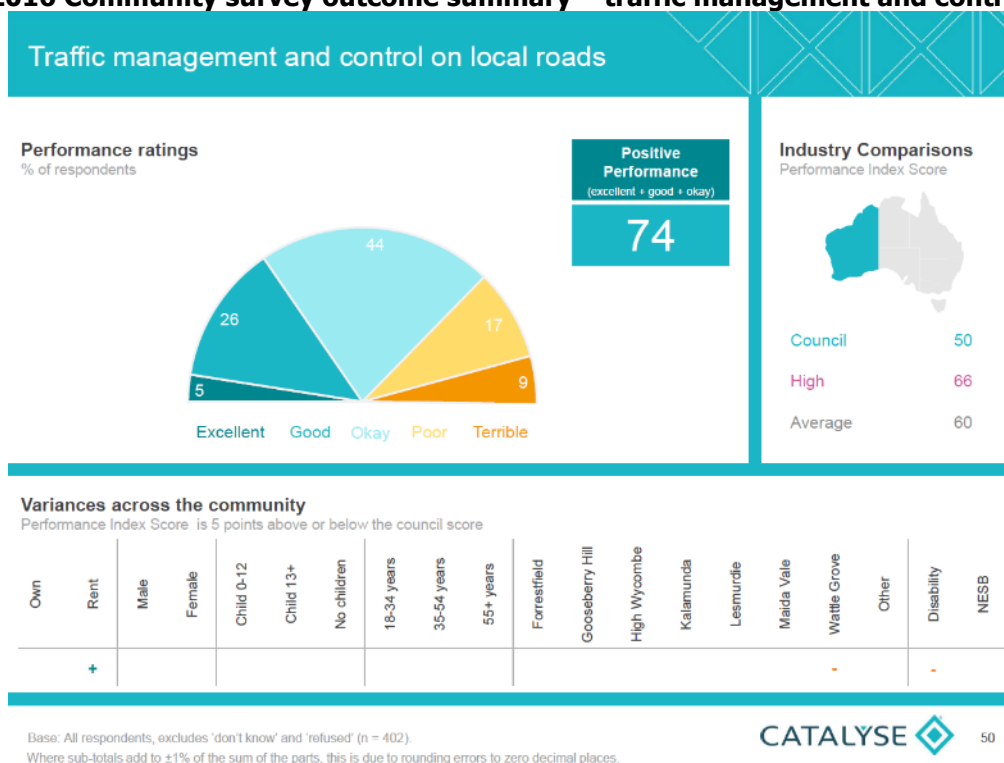
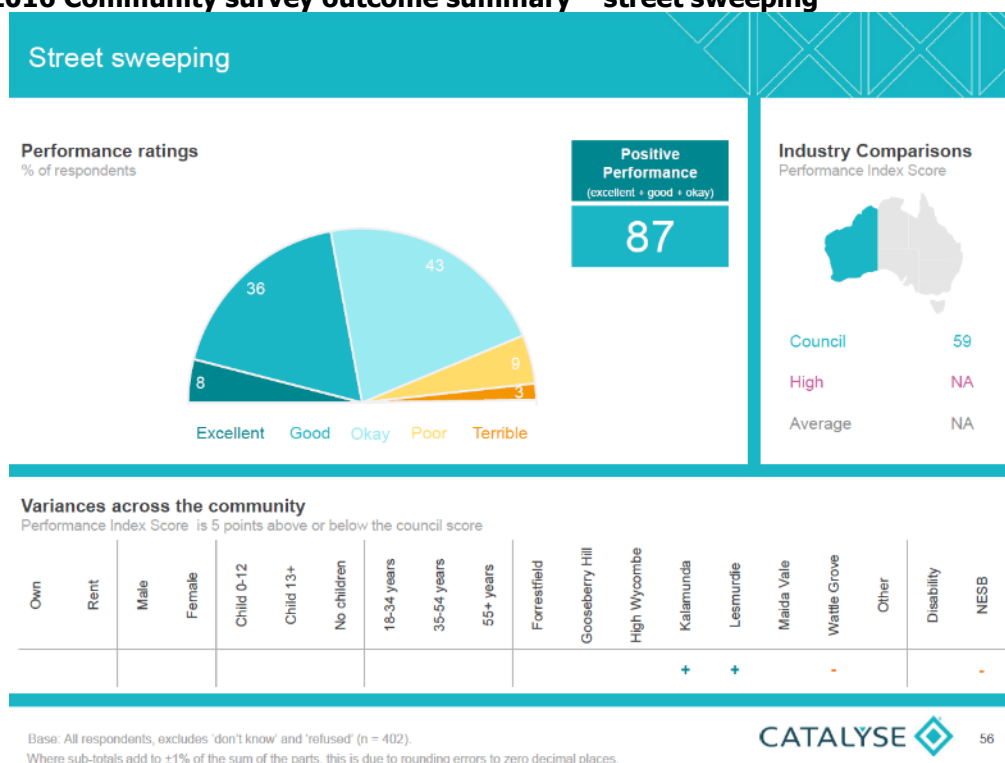
Figure 5: 2016 Community survey outcome summary – road maintenance**Figure 6: 2016 Community survey outcome summary – traffic management and control**

Figure 7: 2016 Community survey outcome summary – street sweeping

4.2 Asset Levels of Service Consultation

In February and March 2018, the City conducted a community asset level of service consultation through hard copy, online questionnaire and community workshops. A report of the consultation can be found in Appendix F.

Table 10 details the percentages of respondents agreeing and disagreeing to the various statements in the questionnaire, related to roads assets.

Table 10: Level of service responses

Item No	Statement	% Agreed	% Disagreed	% Unsure/ no answer
1	The road surfaces in the City of Kalamunda are in acceptable condition	40	50	10
2	The quality of street trees was acceptable	40	52	8
3	The number of street trees were acceptable	46	42	12
4	The quality of street lighting was acceptable	68	26	6
5	The number of street lighting was acceptable	52	34	14
6	The quality of verge landscaping was acceptable	14	68	18
7	The quantity of verge landscaping was acceptable	14	70	16

8	I experience difficulties seeing at intersections or corners when driving due to vegetation or other obstructions	48	46	6
9	Roads have an acceptable level of lighting when driving at night	54	36	10
10	I experience traffic delays in the City of Kalamunda	34	58	8
11	I find I can get to my destination in the time I expect to	70	24	6
12	Speed limits in the City are acceptable	72	24	4
13	Speeds of traffic in the City are acceptable	56	30	14
14	Traffic treatments e.g. islands and chicanes and intersections to control and slow traffic are acceptable	36	58	6

According to Item 1, half of the respondents disagreed that road surfaces in the City of Kalamunda are in acceptable condition. This statement and responses to the pictures below is considered as the community LOS and converted to corresponding technical LOS for the predictive modelling to estimate funding requirements.

Items 2 to 9 are related to the road amenity (street trees, verge landscaping and street lighting) which will be addressed through future asset and maintenance management plans. Items 10 to 14 will inform the City's proposed Integrated Transport Plan.

For the vast majority (close to or over 90%) of respondents, the following road conditions and surface types are at an acceptable level of service. Picture 4a below shows a spray seal road in a rural setting. The other three pictures (4c, 3d and 4d) show asphalted surfaces in urban residential settings. It could be inferred that there is a natural indication of the preference for asphalted roads with kerbs, underground drainage and verge landscaping in all residential areas.

Picture 4a



Picture 4c



Road condition picture 3d



Picture 4d



The following pictures showing maintenance work on the road (patching and crack sealing) were not positively received by the respondents. Only 28% accepted a patched road (picture 3e) and 52% accepted the crack sealed road (picture 3c).

Road condition picture 3e



Road condition picture 3c



Respondents were asked to allocate the City's budgets for maintenance, renewals, and upgrade of all major infrastructure asset classes (roads, footpaths, drainage, parks and buildings). In this question, roads scored the highest priority. Respondents suggested spending on average 28.9% of the total budget for these asset classes on roads. Some of the reasons for the high priority are;

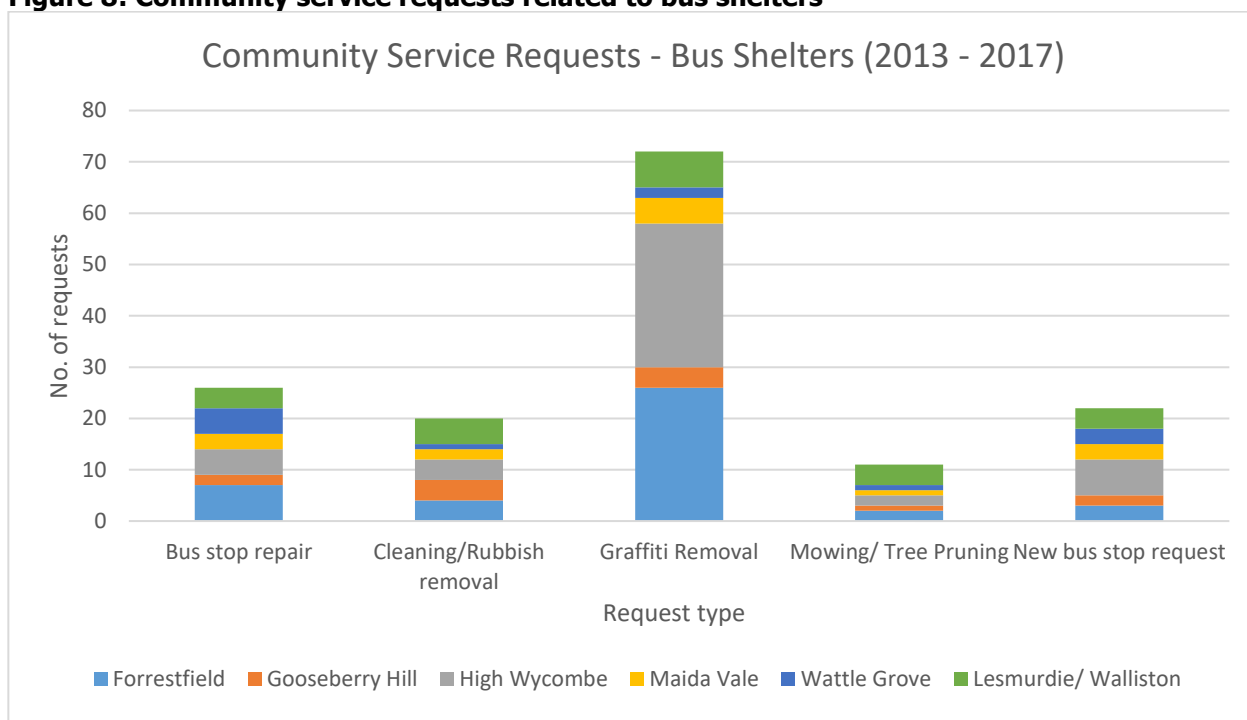
- the community's acceptance that roads represents the largest asset class of the City,
- the community places a high value in mobility and the
- perception that better roads lead to an increase in value of properties.

4.3 Community Service Requests

The number of requests received from the community relating to the services provided by the City is an indicator of the community's perception of level of service.

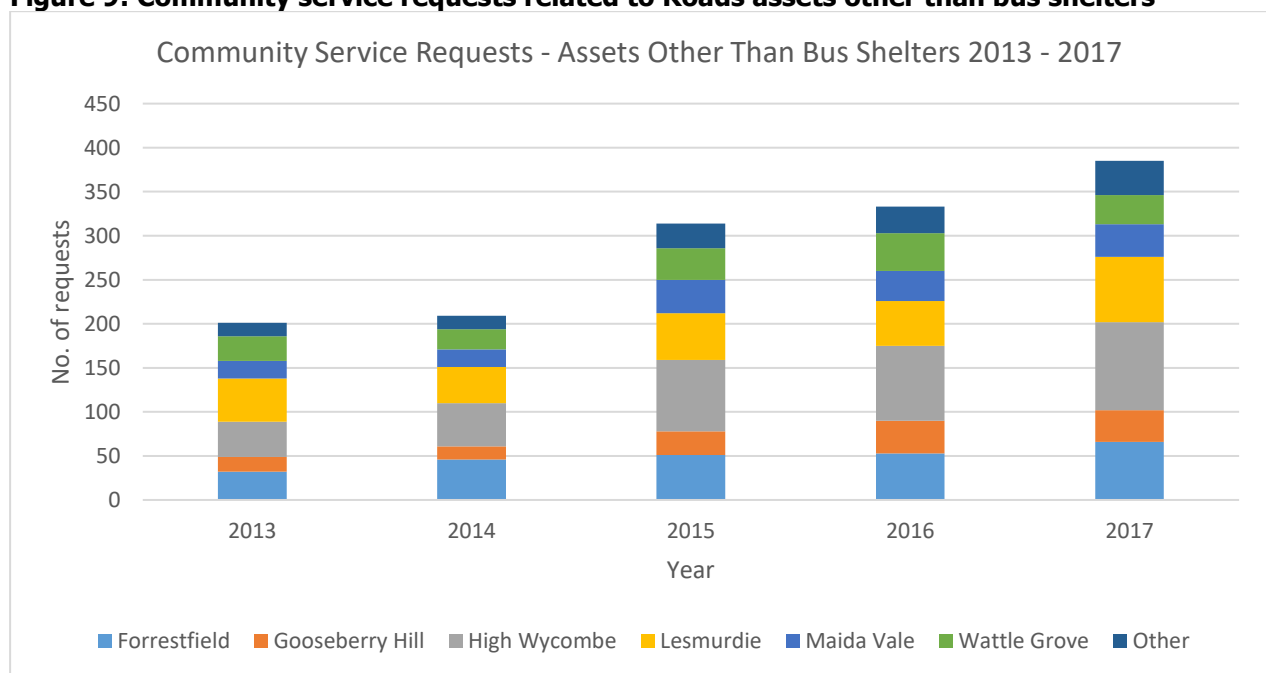
Figure 9 details the breakdown of service requests relating to bus stops in the past five years. While the issue of graffiti removal is prominent, two key long term issues of repairs and provision of new shelters are highlighted as the second and third highest number of requests. The repair requests are prominent in Forrestfield while most new bus shelter requests are from High Wycombe (7 requests each).

Figure 8: Community service requests related to bus shelters



It is challenging to conduct a detailed analysis for other assets covered in this AMP due to the large number of requests and constraints within the City's current request recording system. The inability to breakdown the types of requests shown in Figure 10 indicates that more work is needed to improve the customer request categories to align to assets.

Figure 10 shows the total number of requests pertaining to roads (including road verge and lighting issues), kerbs, car parks, bridges, safety barriers, signs (including speed signs) and traffic related issues within last 5 years. The key patterns identified is the growth in the number of requests over the period. Most requests are from High Wycombe (355), Lesmurdie (268) and Forrestfield (248), which corresponds to the higher population areas.

Figure 9: Community service requests related to Roads assets other than bus shelters

4.4 Recommendations

Only one recommendation is identified from the Levels of Service reviews, as follows:

- Improve the City's customer request recording system by linking requests to appropriate asset categories and where feasible, to individual assets in the asset register.

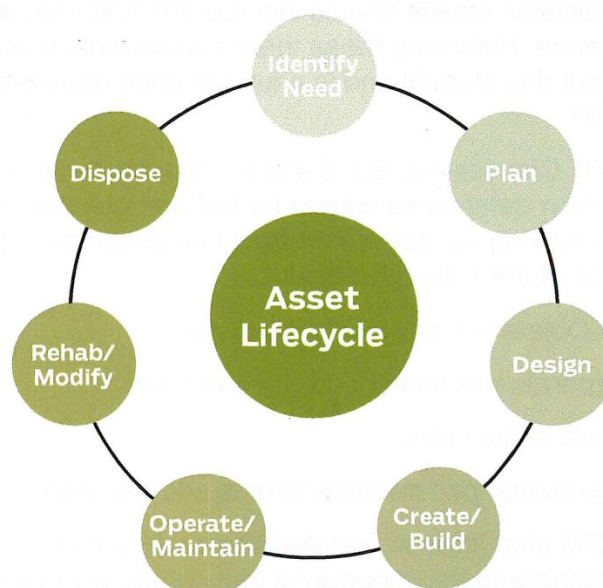
5. LIFE CYCLE MANAGEMENT

New roads are mostly built as part of new subdivisions including duplication, extension and upgrading of existing roads. Subdivision roads are built by the developers and are gifted to the City. Some of the road upgrade works are undertaken by Main Roads WA and then handed over to the City.

Roads assets are maintained by the City throughout their useful life and their performance and condition are monitored to ensure that they deliver a satisfactory service to the community at an appropriate cost.

The ability to meet the levels of service is determined, in part, by how these assets are managed through their useful life. When assets do not perform as required, they are renewed, upgraded or disposed of.

Figure 10: Asset Life Cycle (Source: IPWEA, 2015)



A summary of various activities undertaken during the life of Roads assets are detailed in the Table 11 below.

Table 11: Roads asset life cycle activities

Identify Need (Developments)	<p>New roads are generally gifted by private parties through subdivision developments, which in turn arise from town planning. The standard that guides subdivisional road construction in the City is the Local Government Guidelines for Subdivisional Development (IPWEA, 2016). Current major new developments that will result in gifted roads are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forrestfield North surrounding the proposed Forrestfield Train Station • 'The Hales' development in Forrestfield • New residential and commercial subdivisions in Wattle Grove (Cell 9, MKSEA and proposed Wattle Grove South) • Forrestfield/High Wycombe Industrial area • 'Conti Gardens' development in Walliston
Identify Need (Upgrades)	<p>The need for other assets on existing roads are considered on a case by case basis such as;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New kerbing is generally installed when a road or car park is being upgraded. • Installation of new bus shelters based on level of need. • New car parks are created to cater for facility demands. <p>Road safety barriers are installed to address identified safety issues.</p> <p>Roads asset upgrades are mostly consists of;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road widenings - Hale Rd – between Tonkin Hwy and Welshpool Rd East • Road duplications. Two major proposed road duplication projects are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Abernethy Rd – estimated cost \$23 million ◦ Kalamunda Rd - estimated cost \$6 million • Intersection upgrades due to increased traffic or safety issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Hale Rd/ Woolworth Drive intersection upgrade ◦ Kalamunda Rd/ Newburn Rd/ Chipping Drive roundabout upgrade ◦ Kalamunda Rd/ Boonooloo Rd/ Elizabeth St roundabout upgrade • Upgrading of timber bridges to concrete bridges/ culverts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Bridge No. 828 Mundaring Weir Road is programmed to be renewed (replacing current timber structure with concrete pipe culverts) in 2018/19. These works are fully funded by the MRWA. • Upgrading road safety barrier end treatments to meet current standards.
Plan, Design, Create / Build	<p>Assets not gifted as a result of developments are project managed by the City, which includes planning, designs, and construction.</p>
Operate/ Maintain	<p>After construction, assets are operated and maintained including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road sweeping • Tree pruning • Weed and pest control • Waste removal <p>Major maintenance activities include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road surface and base maintenance (pot hole patching, crack sealing etc.) • Kerb maintenance (replacing damaged kerbs)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gravel road grading • Road verge/ shoulder maintenance • Crossover and line marking maintenance • Bus shelter maintenance (side panels and bench seat replacement, painting etc.) • Installation and maintenance of fences, barriers, guide posts and signage
Rehab/Modify (Renewal)	<p>The renewal of road and car park surfaces and pavements are one of largest expense for the City. Road renewal works are complex in nature and require high level of technical skills in selection, planning, design and delivery. The City recently engaged Talis Consultants to develop a road treatment matrix to be used for selection of renewal treatments based level of traffic, road condition and pavement strength. Also condition data for the whole road network was collected in 2018. The collected data and treatment matrix are then used within the City's asset predictive modelling tool (Assetic Predictor) to identify the road sections for renewal. This forms the basis for the City's 10 year Long Term Financial Plan.</p> <p>Predictive modelling has been also carried out for other two major asset categories of car parks and bus shelters</p> <p>The City's current road, car park and bus shelter renewal programs are as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surfacing and pavement renewal works on distributor network roads and are mostly grant funded • Surfacing renewal on access and local distributor roads (residential roads) • Renewal of on road car parks carried out with road renewal works. • Renewal off street car parks are generally considered on case by case basis or considered under renewal/ upgrade to the related community facility. • Renewal of bus shelters are carried out case by case basis <p>The renewal of other asset categories are carried out as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kerb renewal are carried out as part of road renewal works or under maintenance works. • Road bridge renewal works are fully funded and carried out by the MRWA. • Full or partial renewal of safety barriers are mostly done under maintenance works when the barriers are get damaged.
Dispose	Disposal requirements are assessed on an individual case-by-case basis.

5.1 Operational and Maintenance Planning

An often overlooked, but a critical aspect of asset management is operational and maintenance planning. Most organizations will have comprehensive operational and maintenance procedures in place but their link to overall asset management and service levels may not be explicitly described or identified.

While the City currently has various maintenance programs and emergency response mechanisms for

the Roads assets, it is recommended to develop and document a formal maintenance / operational plan that is linked to the City's overall Asset Management and corporate goals. This plan is required to address key service delivery risks (Section 6) and be able to help meet community expectations (Section 4).

Operational and maintenance planning involves taking a structured approach in developing asset operational plans and procedures and generally consists of following activities (IPWEA, 2015):

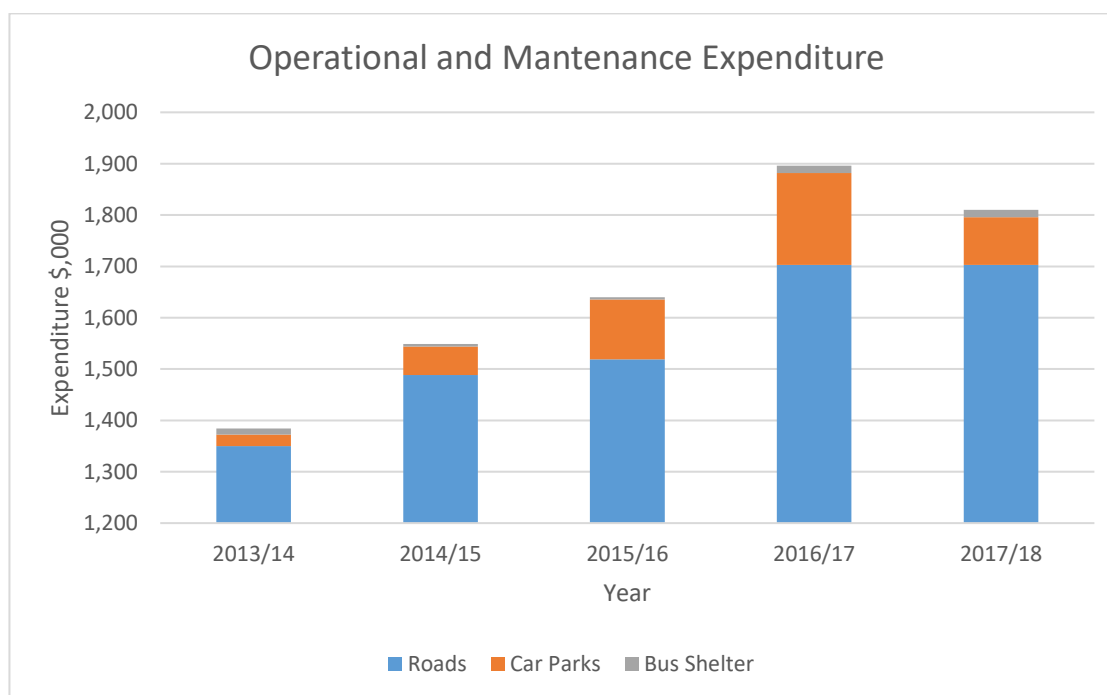
- Establishing operational objectives and intervention criteria,
- Developing maintenance plans and procedures,
- Developing operational process plans,
- Planning for emergencies, crises and incidents,
- Operational structure and support requirements, and
- Operational improvements.

The City's current work order and complaints recording system is not efficient in extracting information on maintenance work types, costs and identification of asset on which the maintenance is carried out. This is one of the key barriers for maintenance planning and for asset life-cycle costing, with this information needed to identify optimum renewal intervention levels for the renewal of assets.

It is recommended to investigate the use of a maintenance software system with mobile capability. The existing asset management system Assetic has this capability and should be considered as a preference.

The following graph shows the breakdown of the City's annual operational and maintenance expenditure related to roads (including kerbs, safety barriers, signs and bridges), car parks and bus shelters.

Figure 11: Operational and maintenance expenditure 2013 - 2018



The following table shows the average annual expenditure as % of replacement value.

Table 12: Operational and maintenance expenditure percentage

Asset Category	Annual average expenditure	% of total gross replacement value
Roads (including kerbs, safety barriers, signs and bridges)	1,553,000	0.7%
Bus Shelters	10,000	0.5%
Car Parks	93,000	1.1%

The amount maintenance expenditure is generally a reflection of the organization's level of service preference and the condition of its asset stock. The typical maintenance expenditure percentages for high value infrastructure assets (e.g. roads, bridges, car parks) varies between 0.1% to 0.6% as per the Local Government & Municipal Knowledge Base (LGAM, n.d.).

5.2 Recommendations

- Develop a Maintenance Management Plan to include routine defects inspection intervals, service standards (for example quality and timeliness of repairs) and performance measures.
- Investigate the use of Assetic or similar software for improved maintenance management including mobile capability for field crews, and integration with Assetic.
- Identify high maintenance car parks and explore the possibility of developing cost effective

renewal projects.

6. RISK MANAGEMENT

An assessment of risks associated with roads assets has been undertaken in accordance with the City's risk matrix. This assessment has identified a number of high risks to the City, as shown in Table 13 below.

Table 13: Risk assessment

Potential Hazardous activities	Likelihood	Consequence (What can happen?)	Risk Level (Inherent)	Recommended Risk Treatment	Risk Level (Residual)
Injury to the public arising from asset defects such as potholes, edge breaks, damaged kerbing, bus shelters and road safety barriers.	Almost certain	Moderate (Health and Safety)	High	Establish appropriate maintenance inspection schedules, intervention levels and response times as part of a Maintenance Management Plan.	Medium
Premature or rapid deterioration of road condition	Possible	Significant (Financial)	High	Regular monitoring and condition rating of road network	Medium
Bridge failure	Rare	Critical	High	1. The City is currently undertaking annual Level 1 visual bridge maintenance inspections 2. MRWA undertakes five yearly Level 2 structural inspections	High
Excessive traffic delays arising from failures in the road network	Possible	Significant (Reputation)	High	Plan for emergencies by developing a Maintenance Management Plan that includes emergency responses to asset failures.	Low
Lack of maintenance and renewal funding	Unlikely	Significant (Financial)	Medium	Continue to plan for and seek funding.	Low
Major natural event (e.g. bush fire, flood, earth slip, extreme weather) leading to severe damage or failure of the assets	Rare	Critical	High	Respond to major events as per the City's Emergency Management Plan.	High

Assessment of job safety risks for the personnel involved in asset service delivery (for example maintenance) are not included in this Roads AMP. Such job specific assessments are done routinely according to City's Occupational Health and Safety policies and procedures.

The assessment of corporate level risks affecting the organization as an entity is undertaken within the City's corporate risk assessment process.

6.1 Asset Criticality

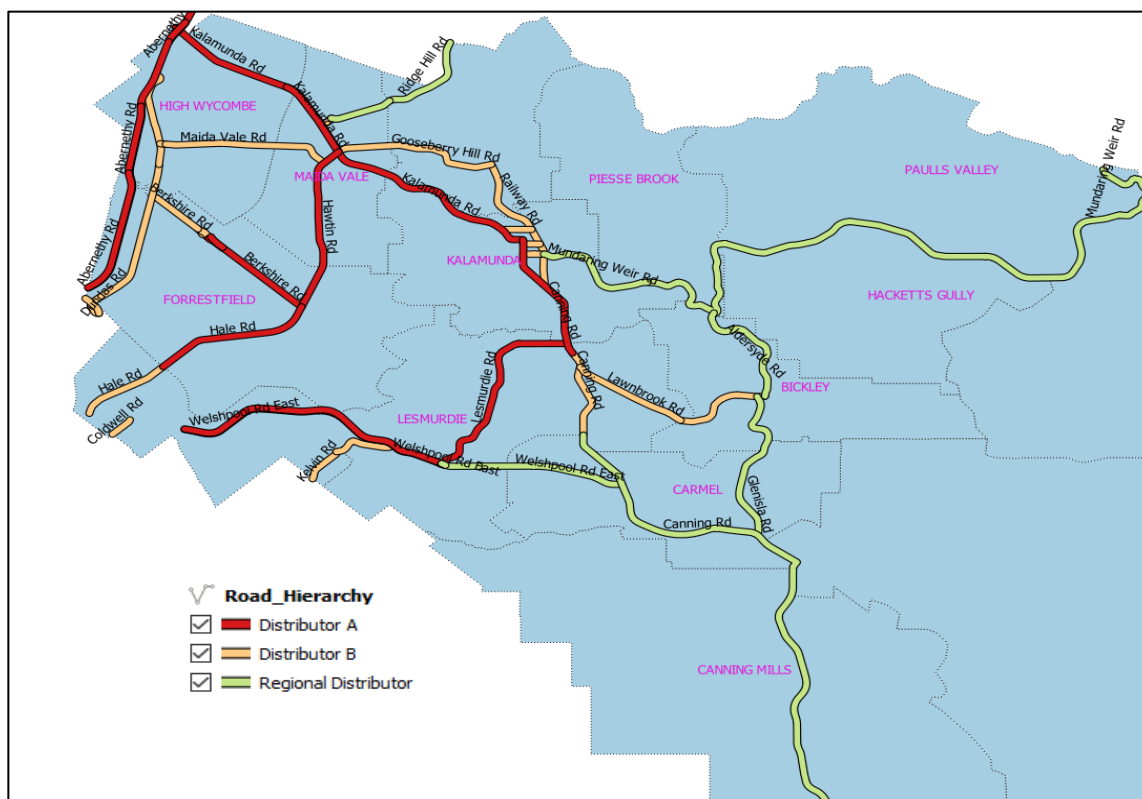
Identification of critical assets is essential for risk minimization and budget optimization. Table 14 details the definitions of assets that are considered critical within their asset category.

Table 14: Critical assets

Asset Category	Definition of Critical Assets
Roads	Distributor A, B and Regional Distributor roads totalling 112km.
Kerbs	Kerbs on critical roads and areas with identified drainage and erosion issues
Bridges	Timber road bridges Bridge No. 827 and 828 located on Mundaring Weir Rd.
Bus Shelters	Shelters at bus stops with more than 40 boarding passengers per day. There are 25 critical bus stops within the City as per the March 2018 statistics provided by the Public Transport Authority.
Car Parks	Hierarchy 1 car parks (see Appendix A4 for details)
Road Safety Barriers	Barriers on critical roads or on roads where posted speed is greater than 60km/h

Apart from the definitions above, the City does not currently have a method of managing critical assets differently. The next version of the Roads AMP will need to identify how critical assets will be managed.

Figure 12: Distributor A, B and Regional Distributor road network



6.2 Recommendations

- Develop a criticality assessment process for roads assets such that criticality is considered when considering new, renewal, and funding needs and priorities.

7. FUTURE DEMAND

Changes that drive demand for Roads assets may include growth in population demographic changes, land use changes and new technologies. These changes will have an impact on services provided by the roads assets and the asset life cycle activities detailed in Section 5. The demand is managed through a combination of maintaining and upgrading existing assets, providing new assets and non-asset solutions.

Changes to the usage of the road network can also impact on the extent of assets managed by the City, for example where a road is reclassified to a higher order road it may then fall under the management of Main Roads WA.

Table 12 details the key demand factors for Roads assets of the City. However, quantitative assessment of these drivers to identify specific asset needs has not yet been carried out.

The City is currently in the process of developing an Integrated Transport Plan. The general aim of such a plan is to ensure that there is a suitable, safe and interconnected transport infrastructure for different transport modes such as private car, freight, public transport, walking and cycling, which results in improving the community's accessibility to jobs, services, recreation and other daily activities (WAPC, 2012).

It is recommended to review Roads assets demand factors and quantify the future demand as part of the City's Integrated Transport Plan.

Population and demographics

The population prediction conducted in September 2017 indicated that population in the City to grow by 14% or 8195 persons during the period 2016 – 2026. Further, the prediction notes "The largest increase in persons between 2016 and 2026 is forecast to be in ages 75 to 79, which is expected to increase by 1,096 and account for 4.2% of the total population of the City." (See Appendix D for more details).

General growth in the population will drive the increase in personal vehicle traffic and public transport patronage. Some of the recent incidents within the City involving elder citizens (www.communitynews.com.au/midland-reporter/news/kalamunda-second-pedestrian-killed-by-car-in-less-than-a-week/) may indicate that increase in elderly drivers and pedestrians may require incorporating additional safety measures within local traffic and pedestrian management infrastructure.

Developments and Land Use

Major developments that are expected to generate higher demand for the City's Roads Assets are;

- Forrestfield train station TOD precinct, Forrestfield North and Maida Vale South
- 'The Hales' development in Forrestfield
- New residential and commercial subdivisions in Wattle Grove (Cell 9, Wattle Grove South and Maddington – Kenwick Strategic Employment Area)
- Developments along Welshpool Rd East impacting the RAV 7 heavy vehicle route movements and road safety
- Forrestfield – High Wycombe Industrial Area

These developments will also result in significant amount of gifted assets to the City requiring increase in the operational and maintenance activities such as road sweeping. It is also required to ensure that the revenue increase from these developments are sufficient for the long term maintenance and renewal needs of these gifted assets.

The increase in traffic, especially heavy vehicle due to industrial and commercial developments, will shorten the life of the City's road network. Recent pavement investigations suggest some pavements may reach the end of their capacity within next decade requiring full rehabilitation. It is recommended to conduct non-destructive pavement investigation on the City's distributor road network using Falling Weight Deflectometer and targeted coring for validation and further investigations.

Technological Changes

The key technological change affecting Roads assets is the proliferation of car ride share services (e.g. Uber) and the advent of autonomous and connected vehicles. The changes are expected to impact on vehicle numbers and their mass, parking requirements, public transport passenger numbers and road signage.

(Isaac, 2016) Lists range of activities required by local government authorities to address issues pertaining to mobility, infrastructure, transit and finance. Those activities are threefold; Planning Policy and Infrastructure Modification Activities.

Some of the relevant activities for the City are;

Planning Activities

- Incorporate Driverless Vehicles into City Goals
- Establish Policies and Plans with Consideration for the Future
- Evaluate Road Capacity Needs
- Forecast financial implications

Policy Activities

- Adjust the fee structure to dis-incentivize car ownership and/or parking
- Alter parking policies to reduce the need for private parking

Infrastructure Modifications

- Eliminate/reduce parking and add more drop-off and pick-up locations
- Add electric vehicle charging infrastructure
- Designate or certify roads for driverless and/or manual operation

It is recommended to prepare guidelines along the above lines, for consideration when undertaking early stages of major development work.

Climate Change

In the short to medium term, the impacts of climate change on the City's Roads assets are unlikely to be of any significance. However, it is recommended to be abreast with evolving developments, research and evidence in relation to effects of climate change.

Change in road function and classification

Welshpool Road East, Canning Road and Abernethy Road carry significant volumes of heavy vehicles as through traffic. Main roads WA and WALGA are currently undertaking a review of WA's road classification methodology and the above three roads have passed the preliminary assessment of new classification assessment criteria (Main Roads Western Australia, 2017). The City is currently planning for Welshpool Road East and Canning Road to be prepared to a suitable status for transfer to Main Roads WA's responsibility.

7.1 Recommendations

- Continue to progress the Main Roads WA Road Re-classification of Canning Road, Welshpool Road East and Abernethy Road.
- Review the demand factors for roads, and quantify the future demand as part of the City's Integrated Transport Plan.
- Prepare a guideline to ensure future transport and road network planning needs are considered when preparing higher order land use planning.

8. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

This section contains the details financial status, current funding levels and future funding requirements of Roads Assets. The funding requirement projections are based on the level of service preferences detailed in Section 4.

The summary includes roads that may be transferred to Main Roads WA responsibility in the future. Once the reclassification is completed, the projections can be adjusted accordingly.

8.1 Fair Value

The City, through an external consultant, undertook a comprehensive Fair Value valuation of its Road Assets for the 2017/18 financial year. The current fair values of Road Assets as reported for the year ending on 30th June 2018 are shown in Table 15.

Table 15: Roads asset valuations as at 30/06/2018 (Millions)

Asset Category	Total Replacement Value	Written Down Value	Annual Depreciation
Roads	196.0	167.6	3.9
Kerbs	19.0	13.5	0.3
Road Bridges	1.0	0.6	0.1
Bus Shelters	1.9	1.0	0.1
Car Parks	8.4	5.5	0.2
Road Safety Barriers	0.9	0.6	0.04
All Asset Categories	227.1	188.7	4.6

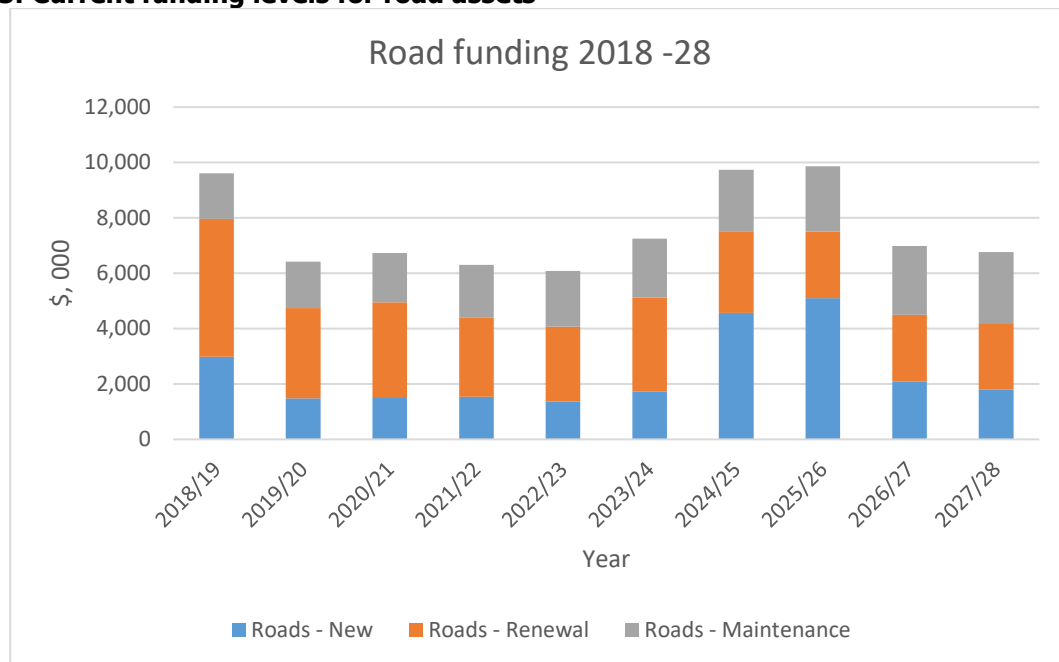
8.2 Current Funding Levels

The City's current Long Term Financial Plan (LTFP) funding allocations are detailed in the following Tables 17, 18 and 19 and graphically shown in Figures 14, 15 and 16.

Table 16: Current LTFP allocations for road assets (including grant funding)

Year	New	Renewals	Maintenance
2018/19	2,990,000	4,975,000	1,640,000
2019/20	1,480,000	3,260,000	1,683,000
2020/21	1,525,000	3,425,000	1,780,000
2021/22	1,535,000	2,870,000	1,903,000
2022/23	1,370,000	2,697,000	2,016,000
2023/24	1,720,000	3,400,000	2,129,000
2024/25	4,570,000	2,925,000	2,244,000
2025/26	5,100,000	2,400,000	2,363,000

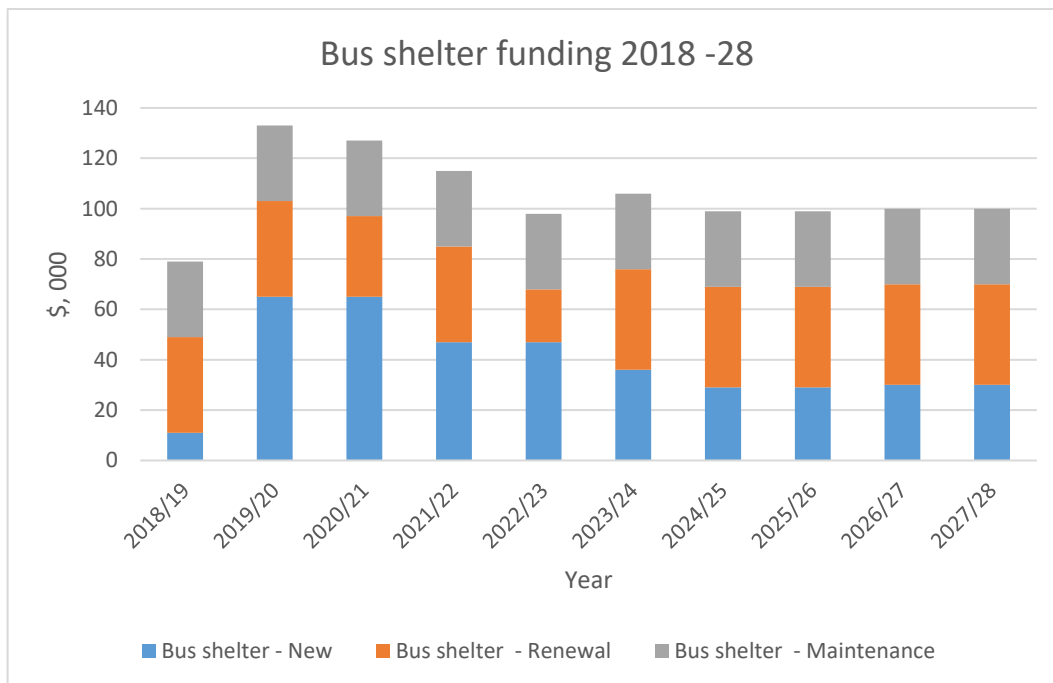
2026/27	2,100,000	2,400,000	2,486,000
2027/28	1,800,000	2,400,000	2,560,000
Total	24,190,000	30,752,000	20,791,000

Figure 13: Current funding levels for road assets

Roads – new funding for 2024/25 and 2025/26 (\$3 million in each year) is inclusive of proposed Kalamunda Rd dual carriageway (Newburn Rd to Abernethy Rd) construction including relocation of power and land matters. This project expected to be partly grant funded by MRRG – Road Improvements program.

Table 17: Current LTFP allocations for bus shelter assets (including grant funding)

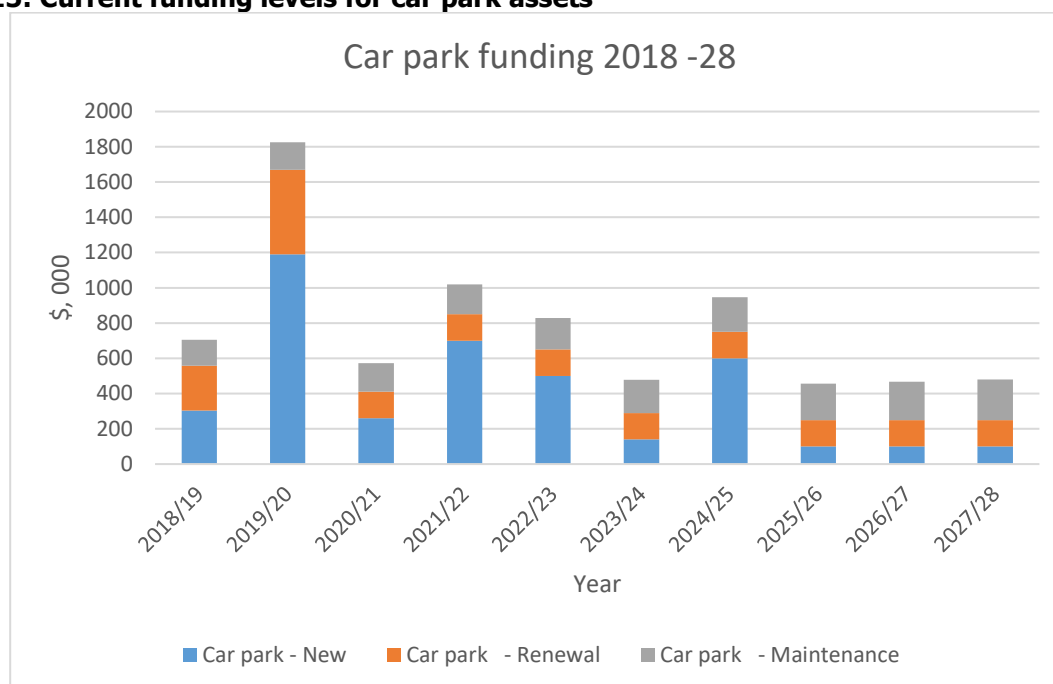
Year	New	Renewals	Maintenance
2018/19	11,000	38,000	30,000
2019/20	65,000	38,000	30,000
2020/21	65,000	32,000	30,000
2021/22	47,000	38,000	30,000
2022/23	47,000	21,000	30,000
2023/24	36,000	40,000	30,000
2024/25	29,000	40,000	30,000
2025/26	29,000	40,000	30,000
2026/27	30,000	40,000	30,000
2027/28	30,000	40,000	30,000
Total	389,000	367,000	300,000

Figure 14: Current funding levels for bus shelter assets

The peak in funding requests for 2019/20 and 2020/21 represents current new shelter requests.

Table 18: Current LTFP allocations for car park assets (including grant funding)

Year	New	Renewals	Maintenance
2018/19	303,000	255,000	147,000
2019/20	1,190,000	480,000	155,000
2020/21	260,000	150,000	162,000
2021/22	700,000	150,000	170,000
2022/23	500,000	150,000	179,000
2023/24	140,000	150,000	188,000
2024/25	600,000	150,000	197,000
2025/26	100,000	150,000	207,000
2026/27	100,000	150,000	218,000
2027/28	100,000	150,000	229,000
Total	3,993,000	1,935,000	1,852,000

Figure 15: Current funding levels for car park assets

The car parks renewal funding for 2019/20 is inclusive of a drainage upgrade component of \$330,000 within the Lesmurdie Tennis Club car park project.

8.3 Funding Strategies

The City actively seeks to maximize the funding income from external sources as a key strategy for asset renewal and upgrades. Details of current external funding sources and objectives are detailed in Table 19.

Table 19: Grant funding sources

Funding Program	Funding Source	External Funding Available	Expected Annual External Funding	City Contribution Required
Direct Grants	State Government / Grants Commission	Annual Allocation based on Metropolitan Funding Pool and size of City's Road Network	\$160,000	Nil
Metropolitan Regional Road Group (MRRG) – Road Rehabilitation	State Government / Main Roads WA	Annual Program based on Metropolitan Funding Pool. Maximum of \$750,000 per year per Local Government.	\$750,000	1/3rd of total project cost
MRRG – Road Improvements	State Government / Main Roads WA	Annual Program based on Metropolitan Funding Pool. Maximum of \$2 million per year per Local Government.	Not included	1/3rd of total project cost

Funding Program	Funding Source	External Funding Available	Expected Annual External Funding	City Contribution Required
Roads to Recovery (R2R)	Federal Government / Federal Government	Allocated based on Federal funding pool. Current five year program ending in 2018/19	\$520,000	
Commodity Routes Supplementary Fund (CRSF)	State Government / Main Roads WA	Considered on case-by-case basis. \$200,000 for 2018/19 for rehabilitation of section of Canning Rd	Not included	One third of total project cost
National Black Spot Program	Federal Government / Main Roads WA	Allocated based on Federal funding pool. Maximum of \$2 million per year per Local Government. (In 18/19 \$25k Hale Rd/Dawson Ave intersection upgrade)	Not included	Nil
State Black Spot Program	State Government / Main Roads WA	Allocated based on State Government funding pool. Maximum of \$3 million per year per Local Government. (In 18/19 \$1.683 million for Mundaring Weir Rd shoulder widening and roundabout installation on Maida Vale Rd/ Roe Hwy off ramp)	Not included	One third of total project cost
Bridge Special Projects Program	State Government / Main Roads WA	Considered on case-by-case basis based on works priority determined by MRWA. In 18/19, the existing timber bridge no. 828 on Mundaring Weir Rd is being replaced with concrete pipes at a cost of \$487,000 fully funded.	Not included	Nil
New Bus Shelter Program	State Government / Public Transport Authority (PTA)	50% Contribution from PTA for Bus Stops with an average weekday boarding passenger count of 15 or greater	\$6,000	Half of total project cost
Bus Shelter Maintenance Scheme	State Government / PTA	Allocation based on Metropolitan funding pool and number of qualifying bus shelters under the scheme.	\$30,000	Nil

The following actions will continue to be undertaken by the City to maximize the funding income from the above various funding sources.

- Maintain up-to-date roads data in the myData AM System to ensure data is transferred between myData and Main Roads WA IRIS system for Direct Grant funding annual

allocation.

- Conduct network wide and roads condition assessments to pre-select road sections with maximum funding possibility through MRRG Road Rehabilitation, MRRG Road Improvement, Commodity Route and Roads to Recovery Programs.
- Analyse road crash data to identify road intersections or road sections for the National and State Blackspot Funding Programs.
- Undertake annual inspections of Road Bridges to identify specific maintenance works for the Bridge Special Projects Program.
- Identify bus stops with an average weekday boarding passenger count of 15 or greater for subsidy applications to PTA for new bus shelters.
- Submit City Bus Shelter numbers annually to PTA for the Bus Shelter Maintenance Scheme annual allocation.

8.4 Funding Gap Analysis

The funding 'gap' is a measure of shortfall (or excess) in current funding compared to funding required to provide desired levels of service.

Predictive modelling has been carried out for roads, car parks and bus shelters and details are shown in the Appendix D. Various funding and service level scenarios are considered for each asset category. The most appropriate scenario has been selected based on community needs and affordability.

Tables 21 and 22 summarise the renewal funding needs based on selected modelling scenarios for each asset category. Basis for the selection of scenarios are detailed in Appendix D.

Table 20: Recommended funding scenarios

Asset Category	Selected Modelling Scenario	Ten year predicted cost	Ten year predicted funding gap
Roads	Scenario 4 - Like for like resurfacing is done when the surface conditions of roads are at condition 5. Includes rehabilitation of pavements for distributor roads when required.	30,680,000	-72,000
Bus shelters	Scenario 1 - Bus shelters are being renewed at condition 5.	660,000	293,000
Car parks	Scenario 3 - Optimized budget to maintain the average of all car park pavement at condition 3.	2,485,000	550,000

8.5 Key Performance Indicators (KPI)

The key indicators are calculated for Roads assets as per the Local Government Operational Guidelines are defined in Table 22.

Table 21: Definitions of key performance indicators (DLGC (a), June 2013)

Indicator	Purpose (DLGC (a), 2013)	Calculation Method
Asset Consumption Ratio	This ratio measures the extent to which depreciable assets have been consumed by comparing their written down value (fair value) to their replacement cost. Standard is met if the ratio can be measured and is 0.50 or greater.	Asset Consumption Ratio = Fair value/ Replacement cost
Asset Sustainability Ratio	This ratio indicates whether a local government is replacing or renewing existing non-financial assets at the same rate that its overall asset stock is wearing out. Standard is met if the ratio can be measured and is 0.90 or greater.	Asset Sustainability Ratio (for next 10 year period) = Current LTFP funding for next 10 years/ Annual Depreciation * 10
Asset Renewal Funding Ratio	This ratio is a measure of the ability of a local government to fund its projected asset renewal / replacements in the future and can continue to provide existing levels of services in future. Standard is met if the ratio is between 0.75 and 0.95.	Asset Renewal Funding Ratio = Current LTFP funding/ Funding required to maintain current service levels

Current KPI values of each Roads asset category are shown in Table 22.

Table 22: KPI values of Roads assets 2018 - 2028

Asset Category	Asset Consumption Ratio	Asset Sustainability Ratio	Asset Renewal Funding Ratio
Roads (including kerbs, road bridges and safety barriers)	0.84	0.72	1.00
Bus Shelters	0.52	0.48	0.56
Car Parks	0.65	0.93	0.65

8.6 Recommendations

- Continue with current level of funding for the renewal and maintenance of roads assets (surfaces, pavements, road safety barriers),
- Increase the funding for the renewal and maintenance of bus shelters by \$30,000 per annum,
- Increase the funding for the renewal and maintenance of car parks by \$55,000 per annum,
- Continue to optimise grant funding opportunities with appropriate planning and analysis work.

9. IMPROVEMENTS, MONITORING AND REVIEW

9.1 Performance Monitoring

The City's Infrastructure Asset Management Steering Committee (IAMSC) will monitor the performance of the City's Asset Management activities including

- Ensuring actions are undertaken from the asset management plans, and
- Assigning tasks through the City's Corporate Business Plan.

9.2 Improvement Plan

The Asset Management Improvement Plan for Roads assets is shown in Table 23.

Table 23: Asset management improvement plan for Roads Assets

Task No.	Task	Responsible Department	Timeline
1	Update the Infrastructure Asset Management Policy to include a 'like for like' rule for upgrading residential streets, meaning spray seal will be resurfaced with spray seal, and asphalt will be resurfaced with asphalt.	Asset Management	2018/19
2	Complete an accessibility assessment of car parks	Asset Management	2018/19
3	Develop a three year resurfacing and rehabilitation program for inclusion into the Long Term Financial Plan.	Asset Management	2018/19
4	Investigate the use of Assetic or similar software for improved maintenance management including mobile capability for field crews, and integration with Assetic.	Asset Services	2018/19 and 2019/20
5	Collect additional asset information for signs and traffic islands including location, inventory and attribute data and create GIS information layers for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signs including directional signs, parking signs including reserve and facility signs, and • Traffic treatments including roundabouts, medians, and traffic calming islands. 	Asset Management	2018/19 and 2019/20
6	Develop a Roads Maintenance Management Plan including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assessments and criticality, • Establish response times, • Establish inspection frequencies, • Consider implementing activity based costing at asset level, and • Record maintenance requests against individual assets. 	Asset Services	2019/20
7	Develop a Long Term Pavement Management Program including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct FWD survey and targeted coring, 	Asset Management	2019/20 and 2020/21

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyse road pavements on main distributor networks, Research lower whole of life cost treatment options for resurfacing residential streets. 		
8	Develop an Integrated Transport Plan including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantify future demand, Propose new asset requirements and non-asset solutions, Methodology to rate roads based on their capacity, function and utilization, Crash risk assessment, and Road safety strategy. 	Asset Planning	2019/20 and 2020/21
9	Progress the Main Roads WA Road Re-classification of Canning Road, Welshpool Road East and Abernethy Road.	Asset Planning	Ongoing to 2020/21

9.3 Review Procedures

Next review of this AMP is scheduled for 2021/2022.

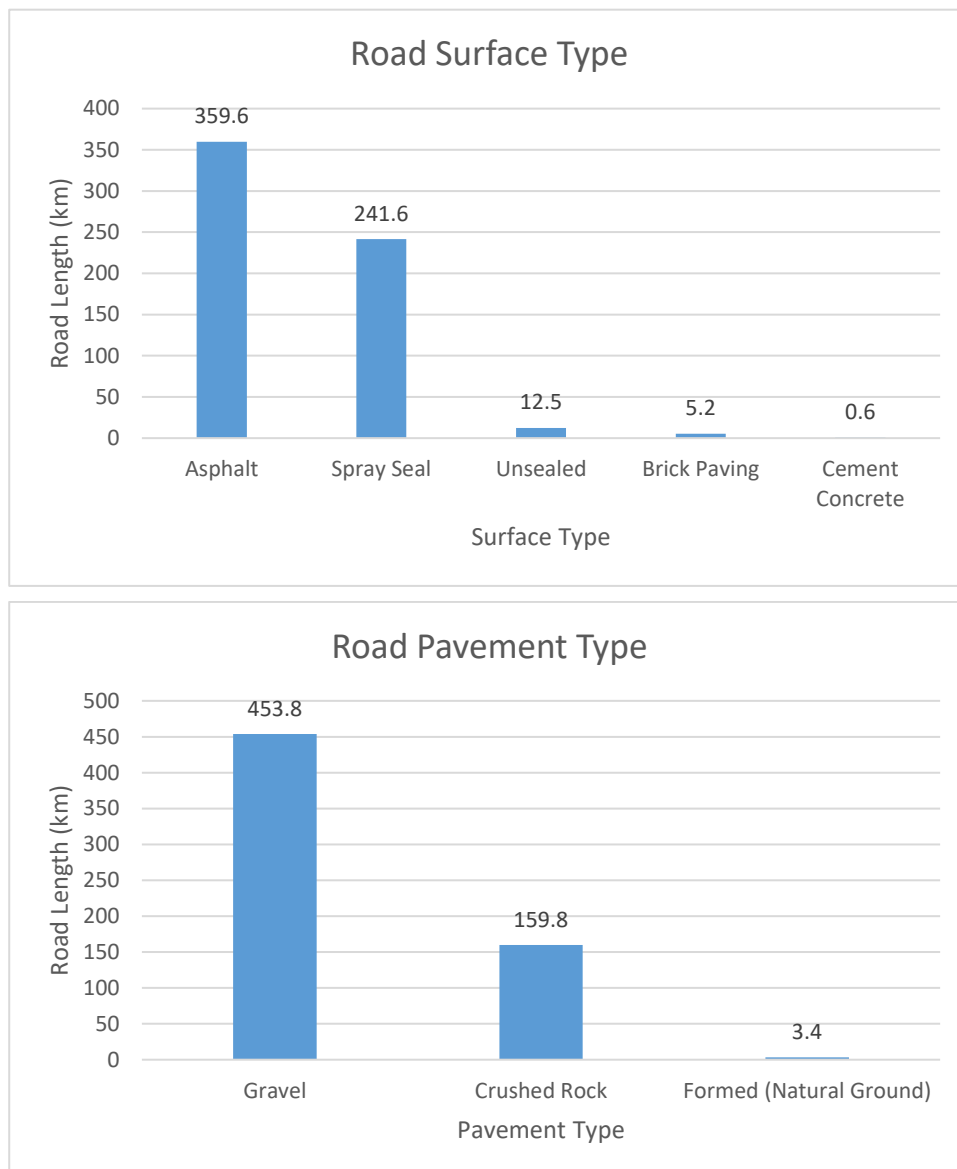
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APPENDIX A: ASSET INFORMATION SUMMARY

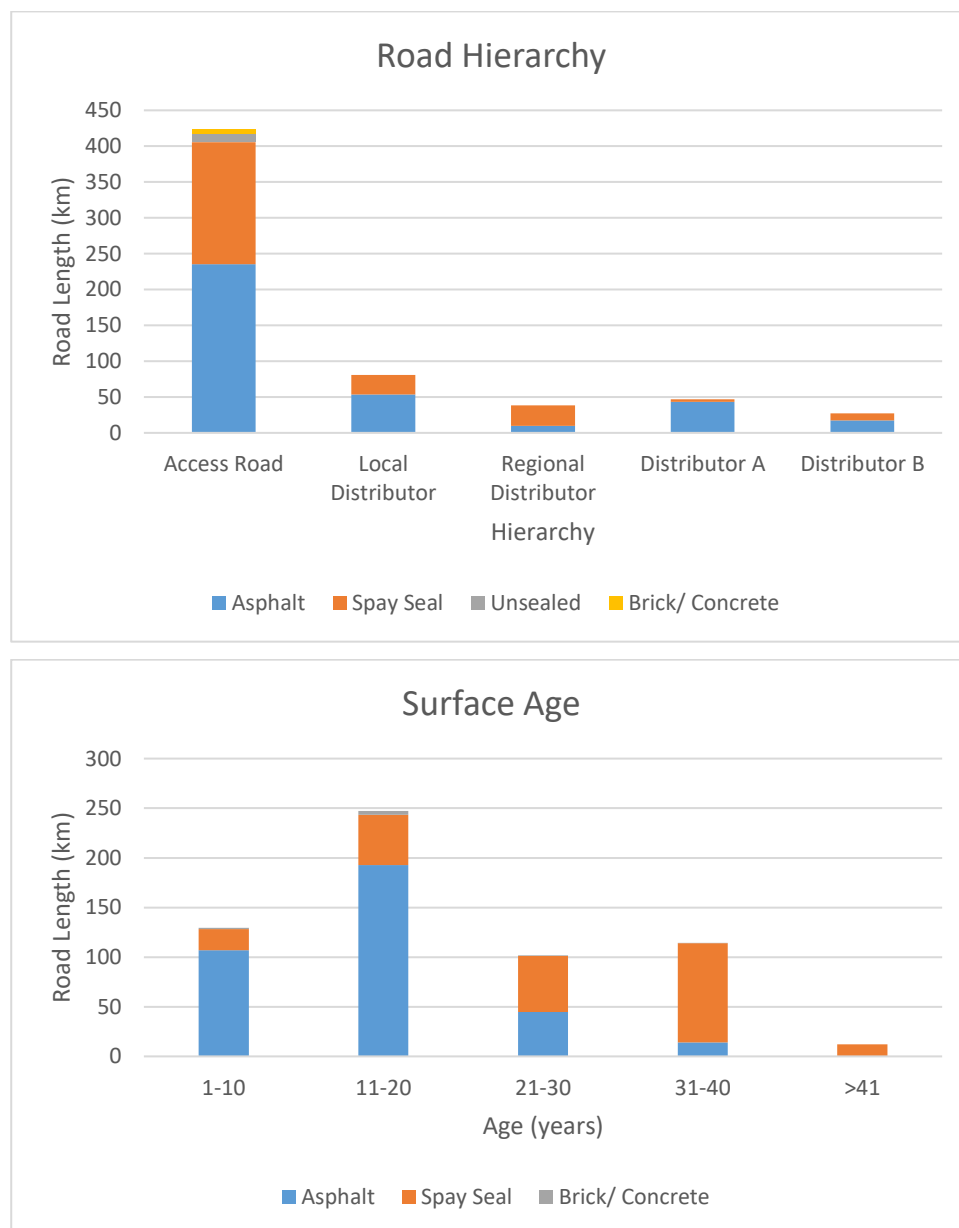
A 1.1: Roads - surfaces, pavements and formations

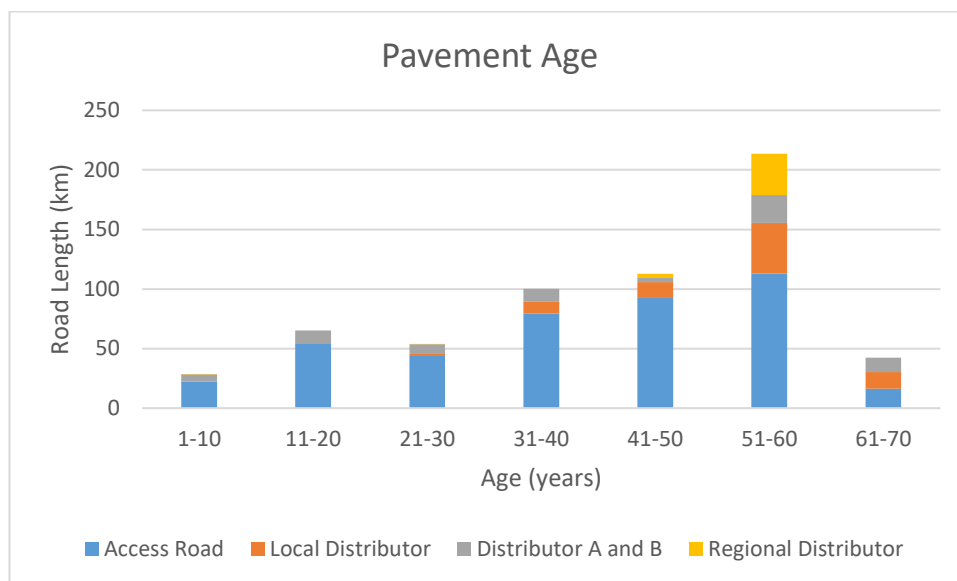
There are 617 kilometres of roads managed by the City, with the majority being sealed (asphalt, spray seal, brick and cement). There are 12.5 kilometres of unsealed road. The majority of the road pavements, the layers under the surface, are built using gravel (laterite gravel, blue gravel or crushed limestone).



In terms of road hierarchy, Access Roads comprise the longest portion of roads being 424 km total.

These are low traffic volume roads providing access to properties. Of the Access Roads, 126 km have surfaces older than 30 years, with most of them being spray seals. 256km of roads comprised of pavements older than 50 years, almost half of them are Distributor Class roads.



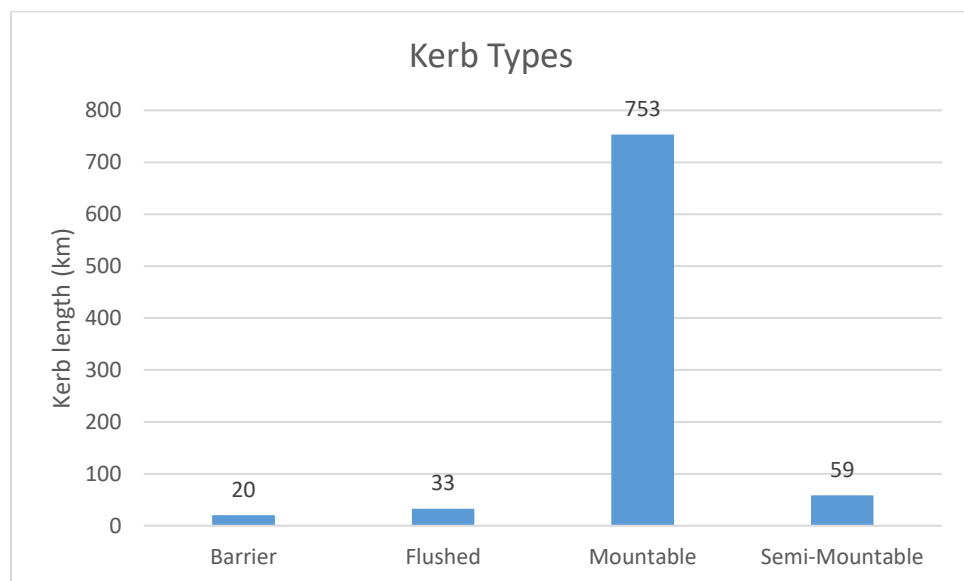


A 1.2: Roads - kerbs

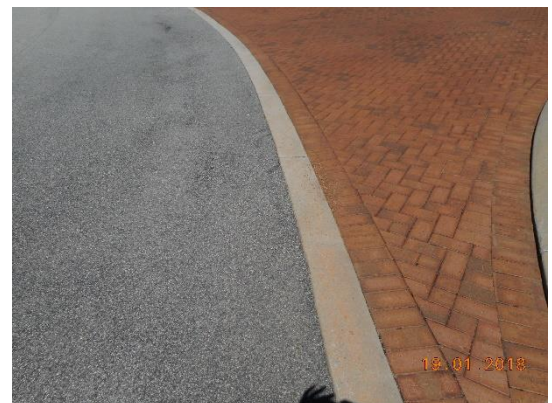
The City's road network includes 884 km of road side kerbs. Kerbs in the road centre medians, traffic islands and roundabouts are recorded with respective assets.

Kerbs are generally provided in urban roads as a mechanism to channel runoff water on roads into an entry pit of an underground drainage system.

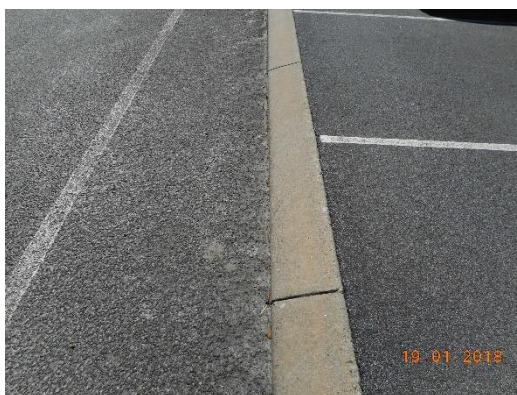
Kerb network consist of four main types as defined by the MRWA.



Barrier



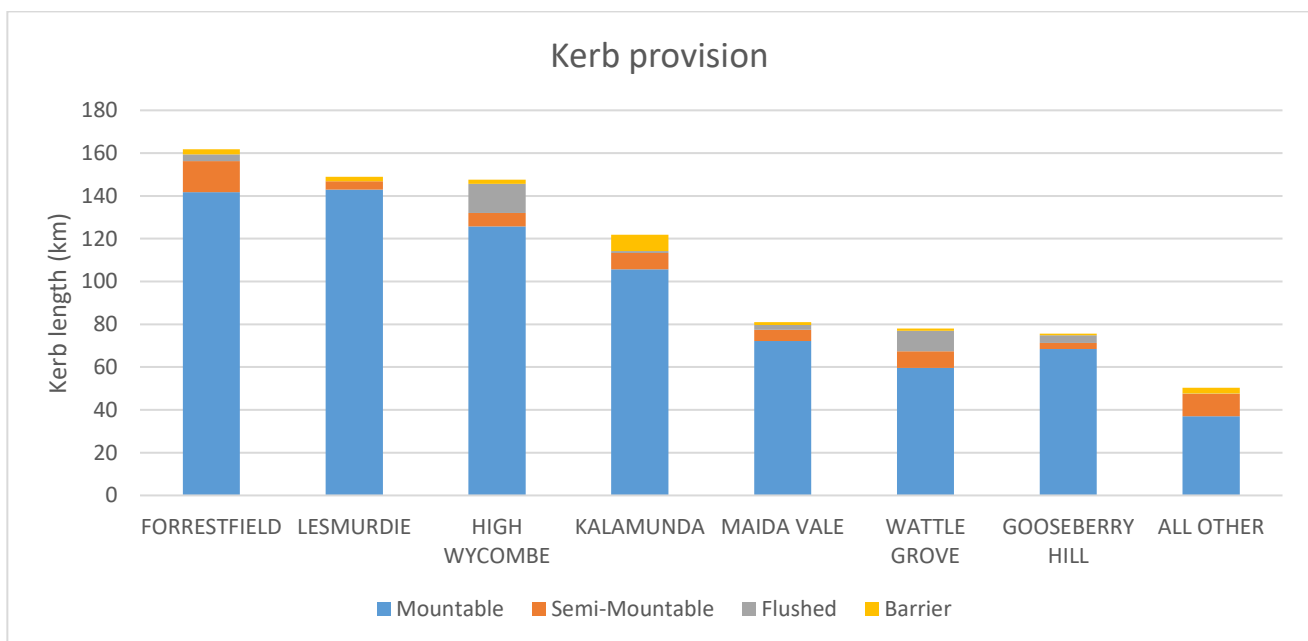
Flushed

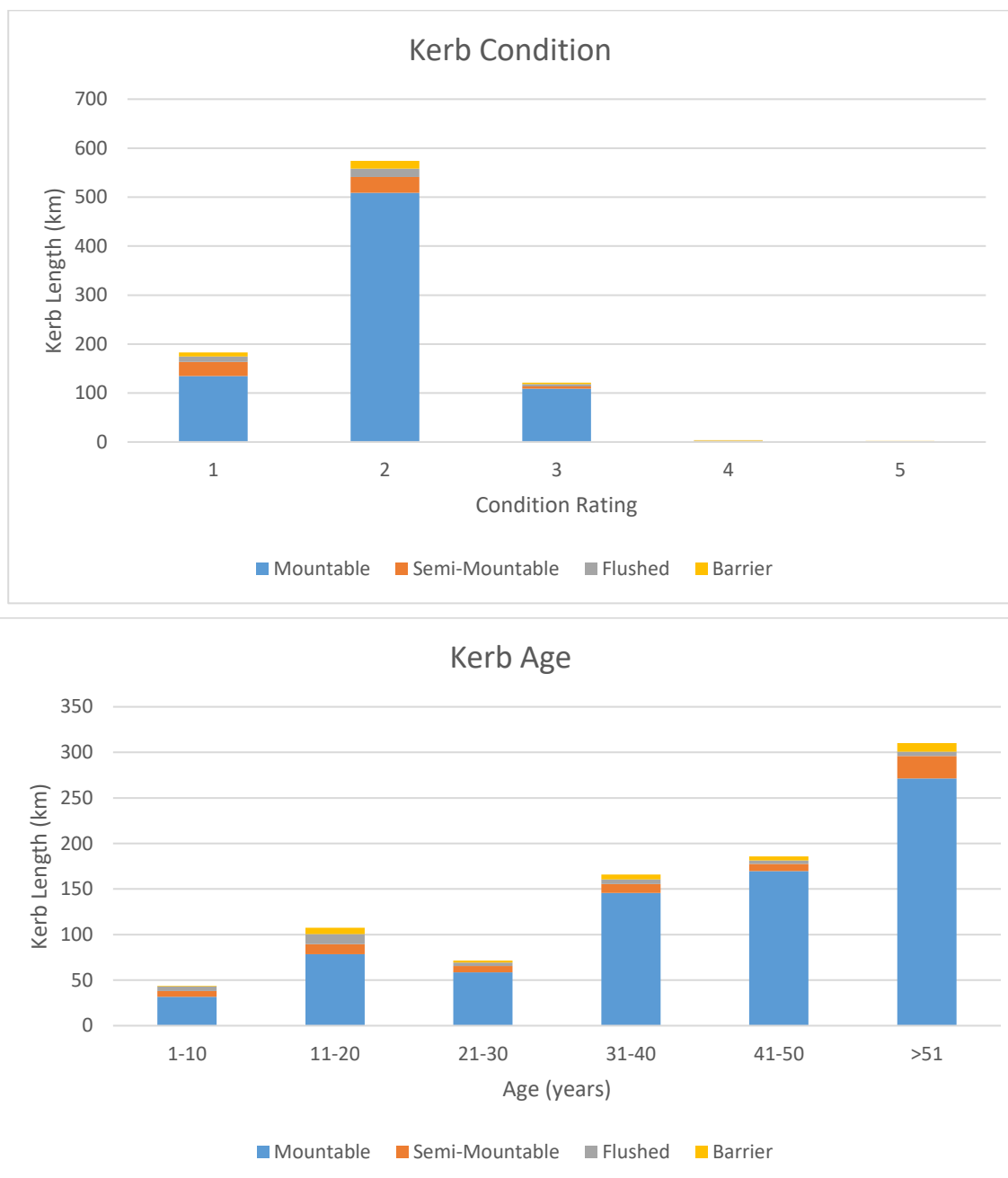


Mountable



Semi-mountable



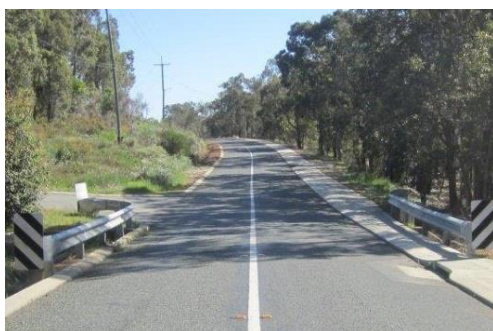
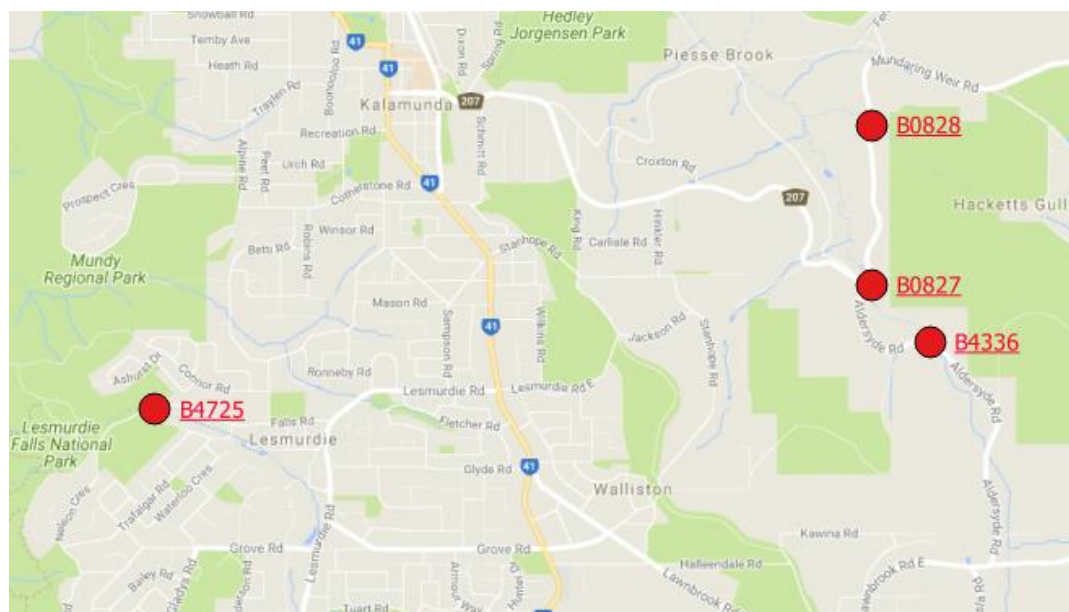


A 2: Road Bridges

Bridge Asset Category is consist of 4 road bridges.

The City is responsible for undertaking Level 1 (visual) annual inspections and routine/preventative maintenance of road bridges. Main Roads Western Australia (MRWA) is responsible for 5 yearly structural inspections and providing funding for undertaking structural repairs and upgrading.

Locations of the 4 road bridges (identified by the bridge no.) are shown in the following map.



B4725



B828



B827



B4336

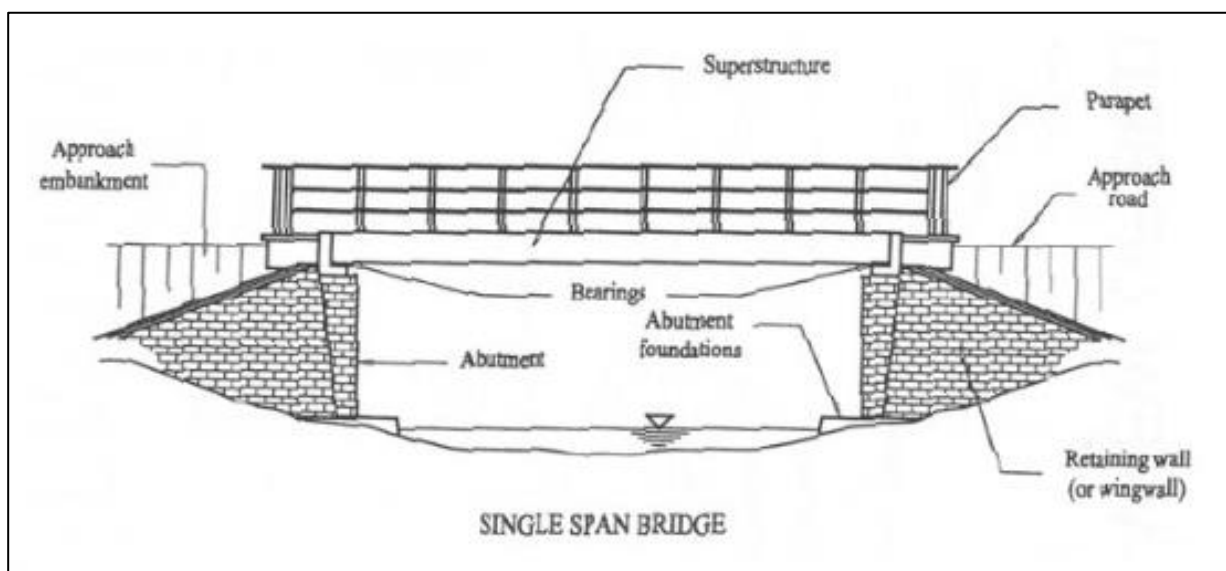
Bridge no. 828 is due to be renewed (replacing current timber structure with concrete culverts) in 2018/19 and the works are fully funded by the MRWA.

All the bridges have been assessed for their condition in January 2018 and have been rated considering the visual condition of bridge sub-structure and super-structure. A rating of 1 represents

a bridge in very good condition and rating 5 a very poor condition.

Bridge	Age	Total Replacement Value \$,000	Construction Material	Sub-structure visual condition	Super-structure visual condition
B0827	80	321	Timber	2	2
B0828	80	244	Timber	2	2
B4336	56	214	Concrete	3	2
B4725	58	171	Concrete	3	2
All bridges	69	950			

The City's all road bridges are single span and components of typical bridge is shown below. The substructure is consist of abutments and retaining walls.



Source: <https://www.slideshare.net/illpa/bridge-1403689/11>

A 3: Bus Shelters

There are 541 public bus stops located within the City of Kalamunda. The City has the ownership for 523 stops. The rest are fully owned by either Public Transport Authority (PTA), Department of Education or Private Schools.

Main constructed assets within a bus stop are shelter and hard stand. This AMP covers 190 bus stop shelters as the City has the asset ownership and maintenance responsibility of the shelters.

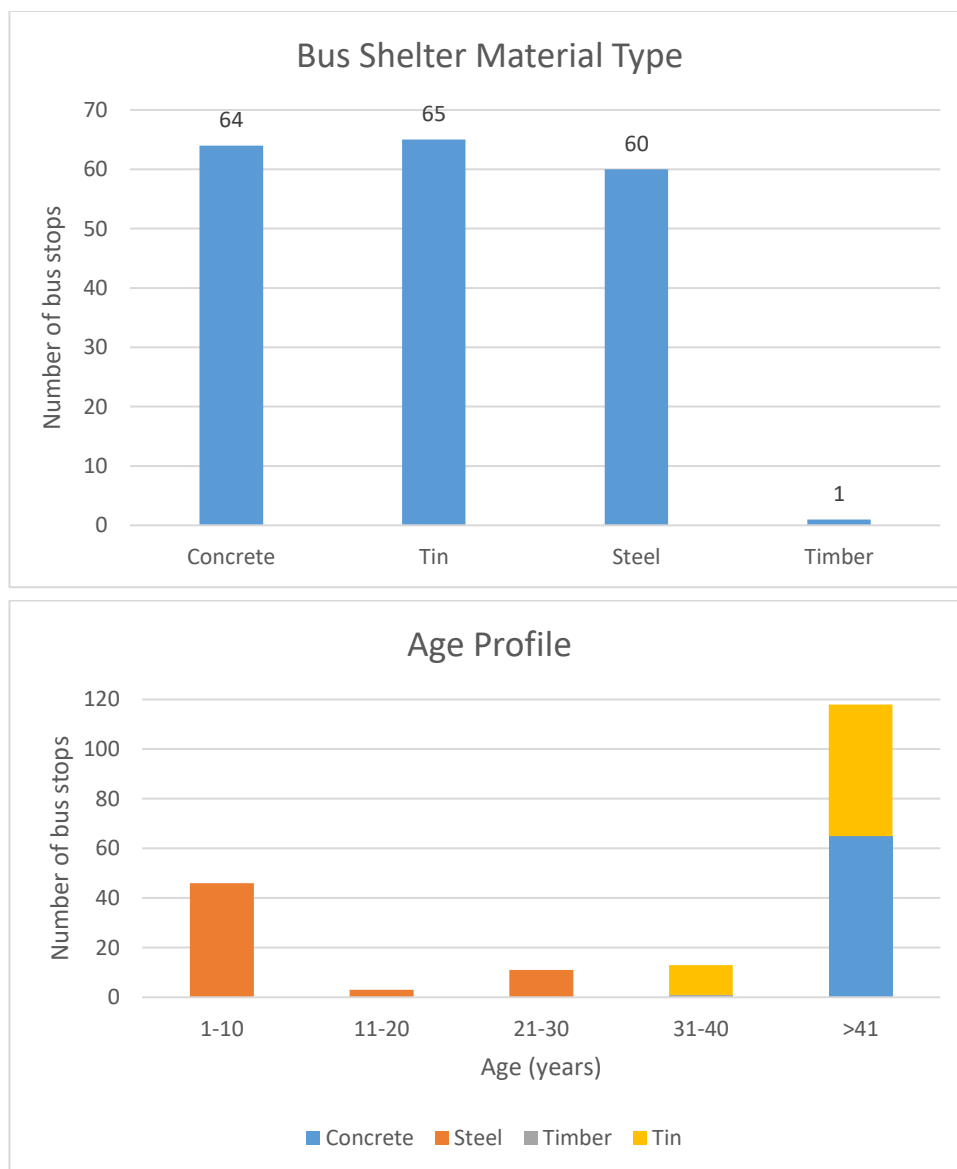
PTA also contributes towards some of the bus stop routine maintenance costs and provides funds for new/ renewal of shelters for bus stops with boarding passenger number is higher than 15.

The City's old bus shelters are mostly made of tin and concrete while newer shelters are steel. Steel shelters are of two makes; Esplanade and Miricale. The Miricale shelters are prone to vandalism due to side panels are easily removable. Currently there are only 2 bus shelters with Condition 5. One

shelter is scheduled to be repaired within 18/19. The other Condition 5 shelter is not part of PTA bus route, hence considered for disposal. Most condition 4 assets are consist of tin shelters which are well pass its expected useful life of 20 years.

Restoring of Miricale shelters are mostly undertaken utilizing maintenance budget while most tin shelters require full replacement as a capital expenditure. The City current standard new and replacement (modern equivalent) bus shelter make is Esplanade.

Majority of the concrete shelters are of Condition 3 indicating that they in good structural condition but require maintenance such as painting and seat repairs. Condition 3 tin shelters are likely to able to be kept at the same condition with timely undertaking of required maintenance.





Typical Concrete bus shelter



Typical tin bus shelter



Steel bus shelter (Esplanade)

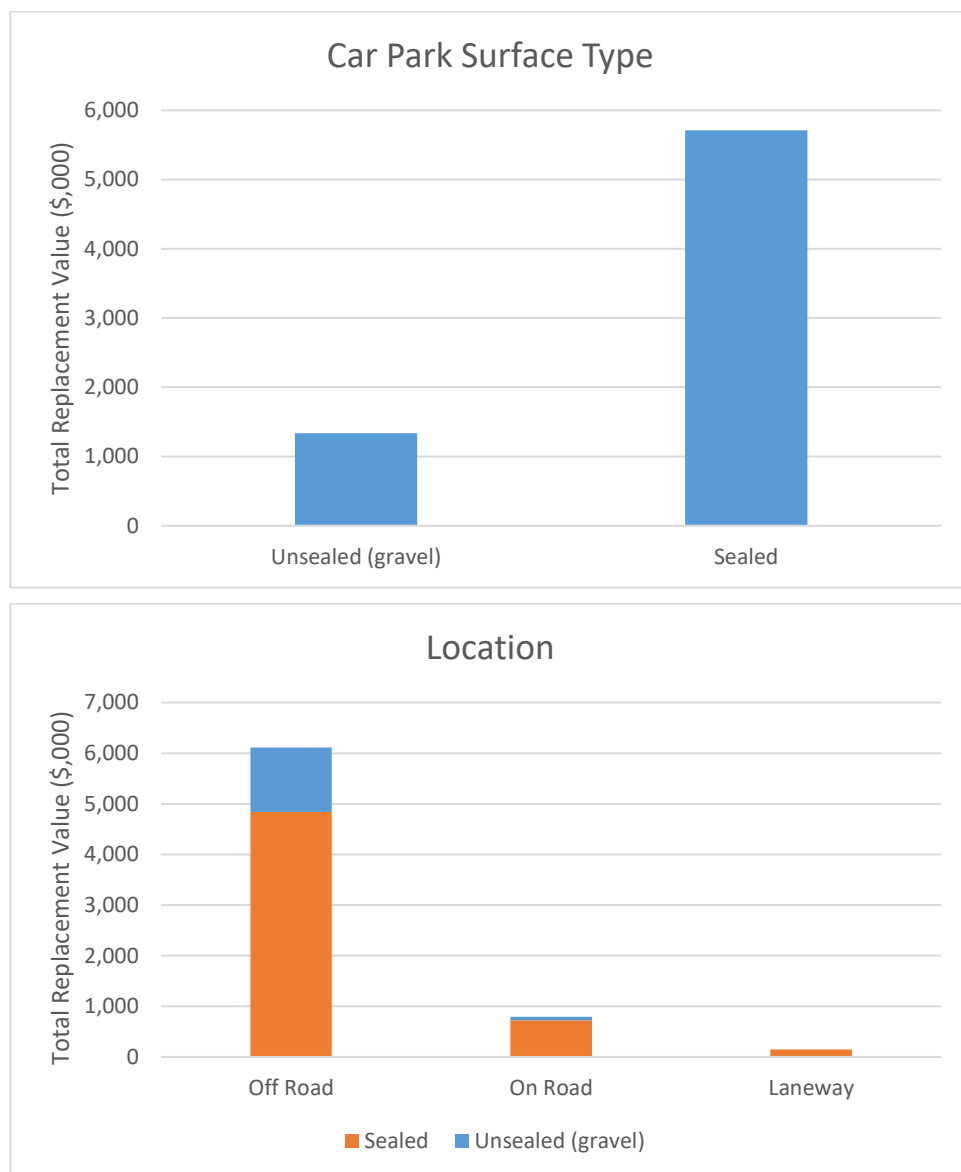


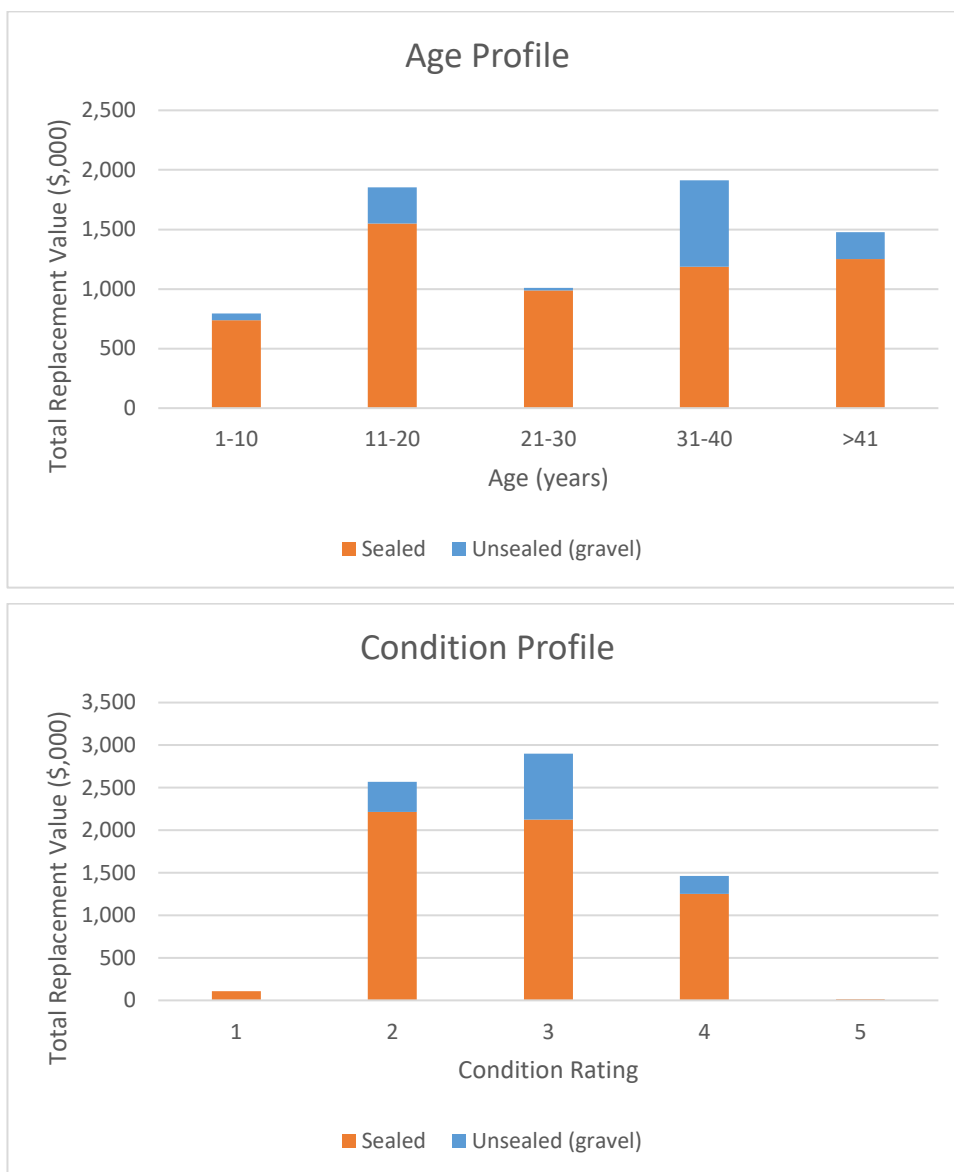
Steel bus shelter (Miricale) with vandalised panels

A 4: Car Parks

The City owns and manages 273 car park sites comprising total area of 225,000 m² with a current replacement value of \$8.4 million.

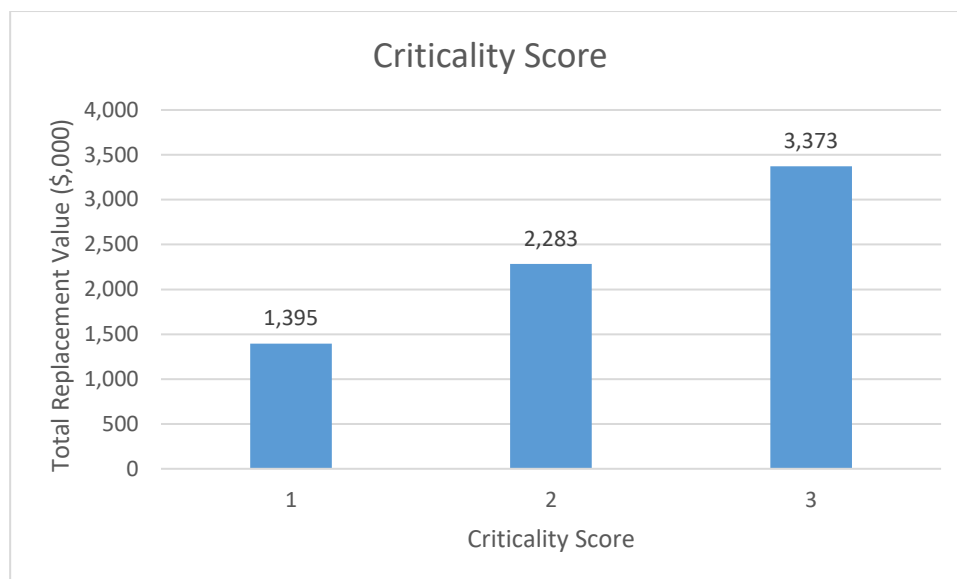
The City's car parks are categorized based on their surface types and location. Sealed car parks consist of an asphalt or spray seal surface while unsealed car parks have a gravel surface. Car parks are located either along the road carriageways (on-road) or away from the road (off-road).





A criticality score has been used for the purpose of prioritization of car parks renewal works. Each car park has been qualitatively assessed for their usage levels and importance for service provision. The criticality score is calculated based on following matrix where car parks where assets score of 1 is considered to be critical for the City's service provision.

Hierarchy	Usage		
	High	Medium	Low
High	1	1	2
Medium	1	2	3
Low	2	3	3



A 5: Road Safety Barriers

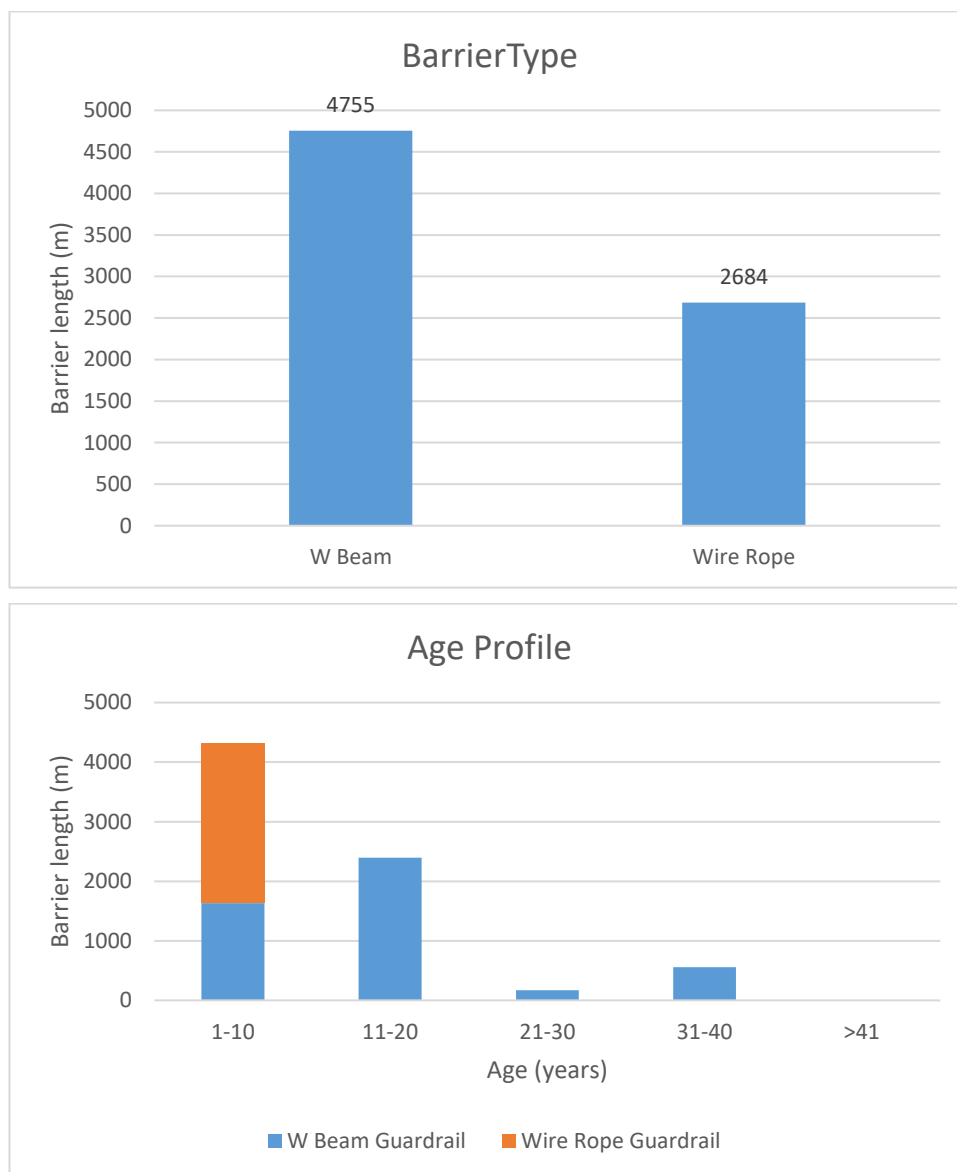
Road safety barriers within the City have a total length of 7,439m with estimated current replacement cost of \$895,000. They are two types as shown below.

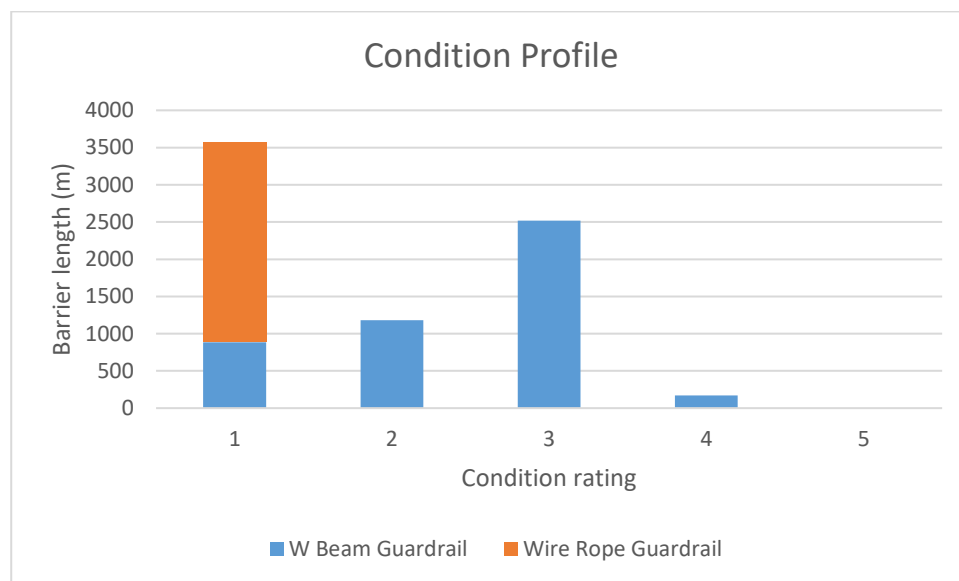


W beam



Wire Rope

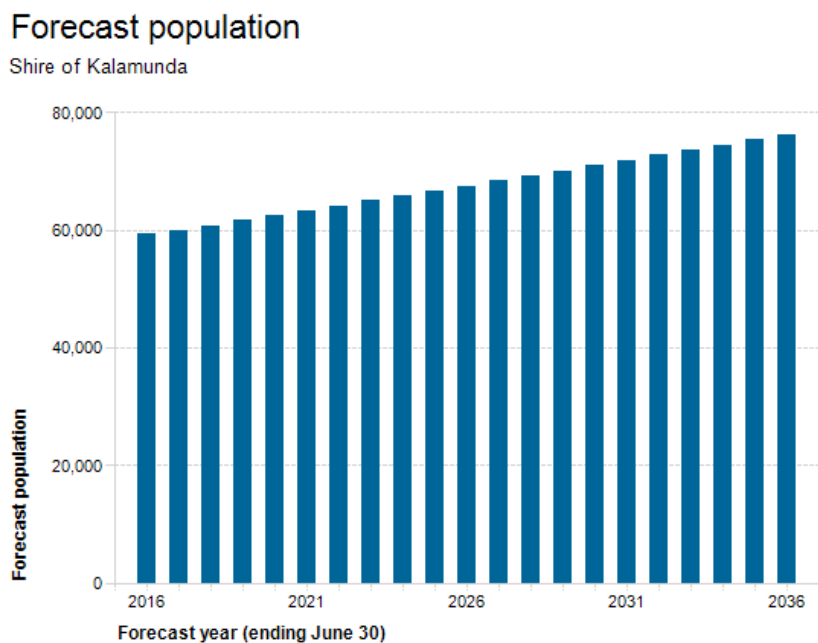




APPENDIX B: POPULATION FORECASTS

The City's demographic information and analysis is provided by .id (<http://profile.id.com.au/kalamunda>) are based on results from the 2016, 2011, 2006, 2001, 1996 and 1991 Australian Bureau of Statistics Censuses of Population and Housing.

Population forecast to 2036

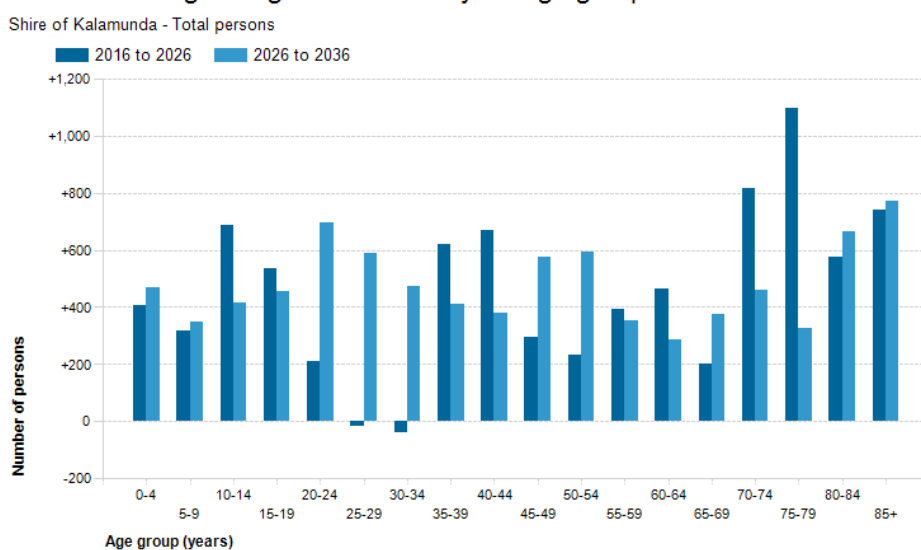


Population and household forecasts, 2016 to 2036, prepared by .id, September 2017.

.id the population experts

Age structure forecast

Forecast change in age structure - 5 year age groups



Population and household forecasts, 2016 to 2036, prepared by .id the population experts, September 2017.

.id the population experts

APPENDIX C: PREDICTIVE MODELLING

Predicate modelling was undertaken for roads, bus shelters and car parks utilizing the City's predictive modelling tool Assetic Predictor, over a ten year period.

Several level of service scenarios have been analysed and the funding requirements for each Scenario are summarized in following tables and figures.

C 1 Road Surfaces and Pavements

The process of scenario modelling for road surfaces and pavements includes following key actions.

1. Collection of road condition on every road lane in the entire City using a specialized automated data collection vehicle. This data has been collected in accordance with WALGA Road Visual Condition Assessment Manual - 2016. It prescribes the collection of extent and severity of different types defects in roads. Each defect type and its extent and severity dictates which treatment to be applied.
2. The City engaged an experienced consultant to produce a road treatment matrix. The matrix was to decide the suitable treatments for various defect types and their extent and severity. It incorporated traffic loading and the road hierarchy. The overall treatment selection process is shown in Figure A. Roads are categorized into three hierarchies called Access, Local Distributor and District Distributor based on traffic loading measured by ESA (equivalent standard axles). Each hierarchy will have its own treatment selection process based on its defect levels. The treatment selection process for Access roads are shown as an example in Figure B.

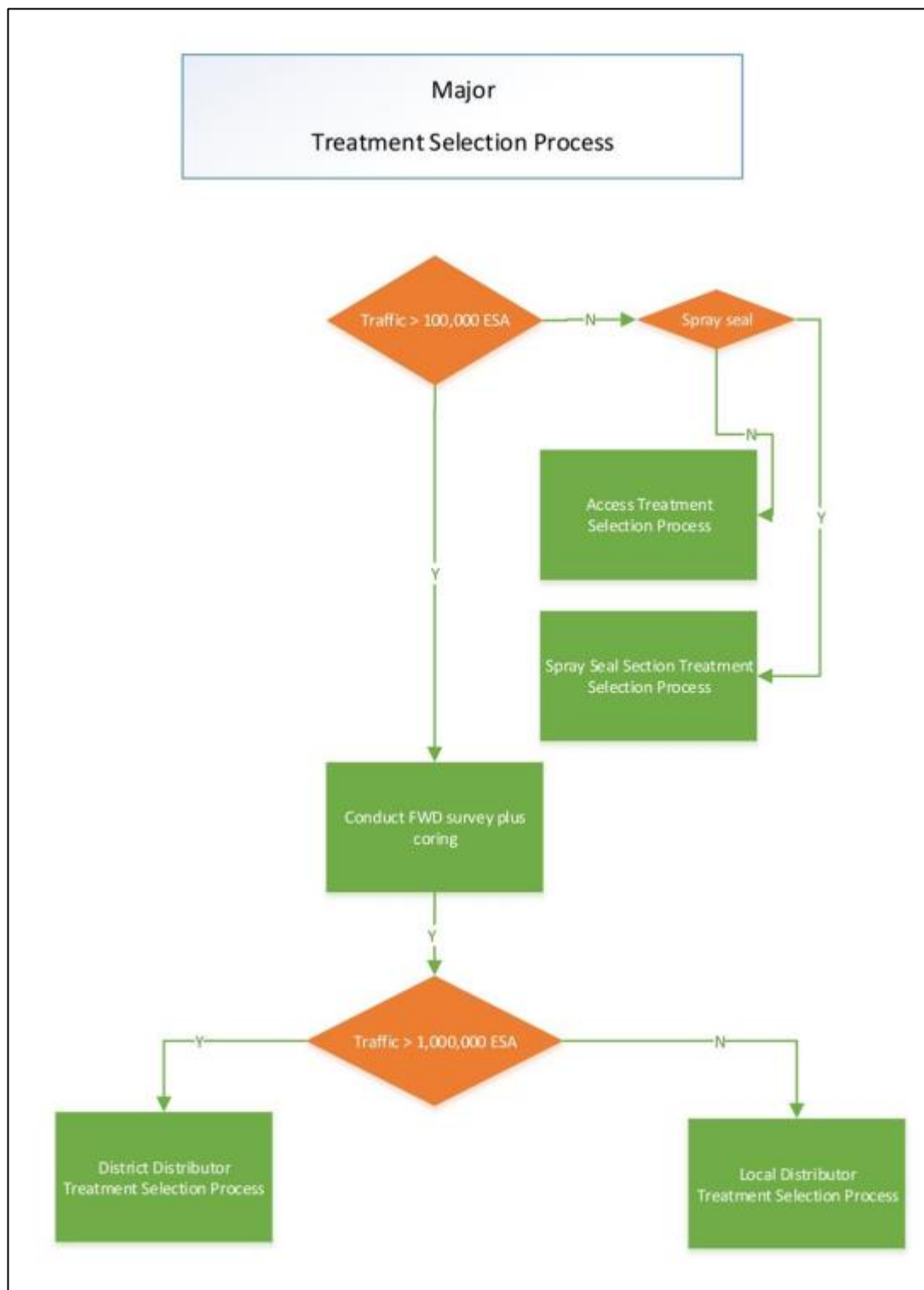


Figure A: Main process flow for road treatment selection (Source: Kalamunda Treatment Matrix, Talis Consultants)

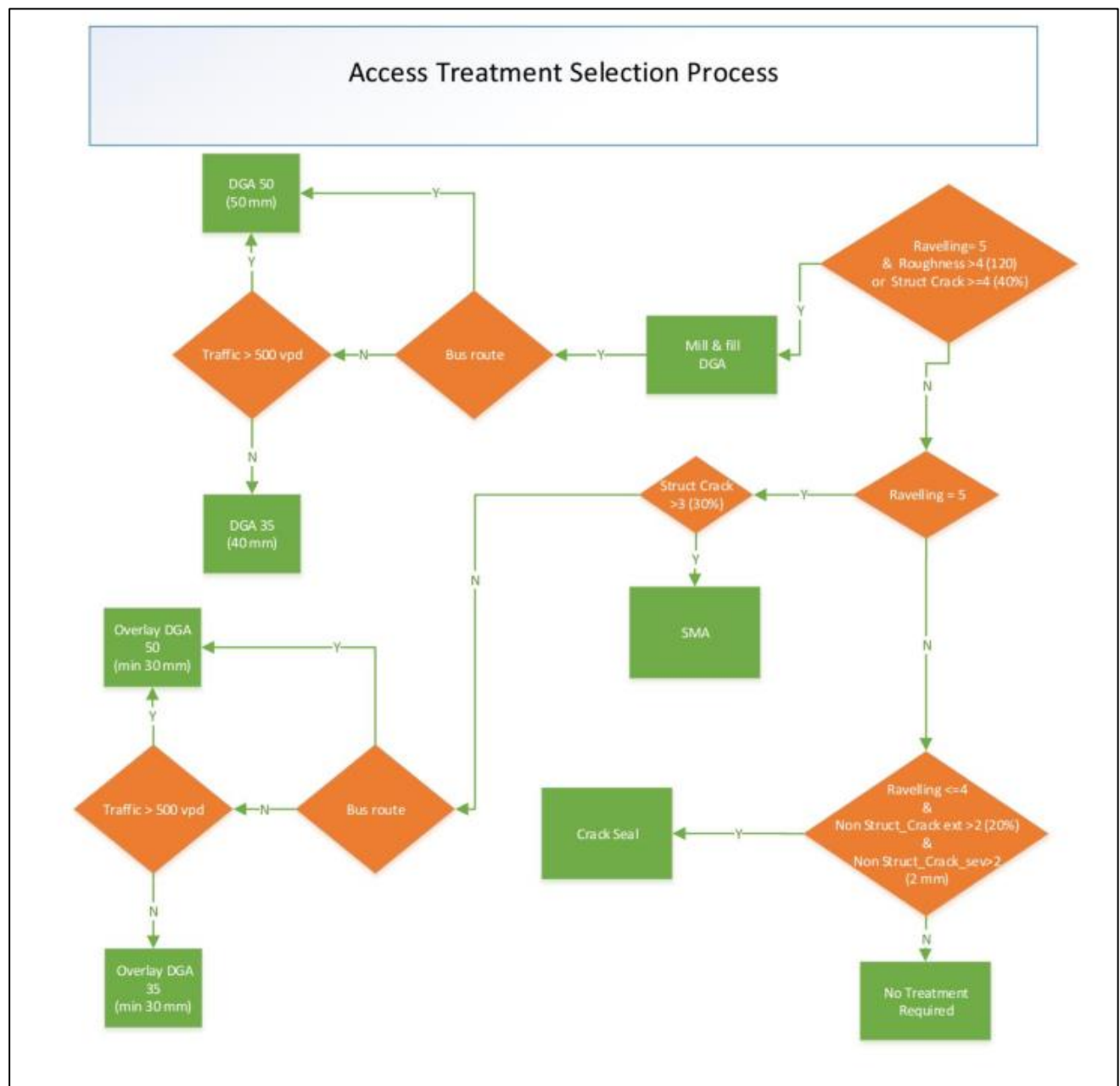


Figure B: Road treatment selection process for Access roads (Source: Kalamunda Treatment Matrix, Talis Consultants)

- The next step is to develop a model in Assetic Predictor incorporating the road condition data and treatment matrix to generate long term funding requirements. A screen shot of the City's roads prediction model is shown in Figure C.

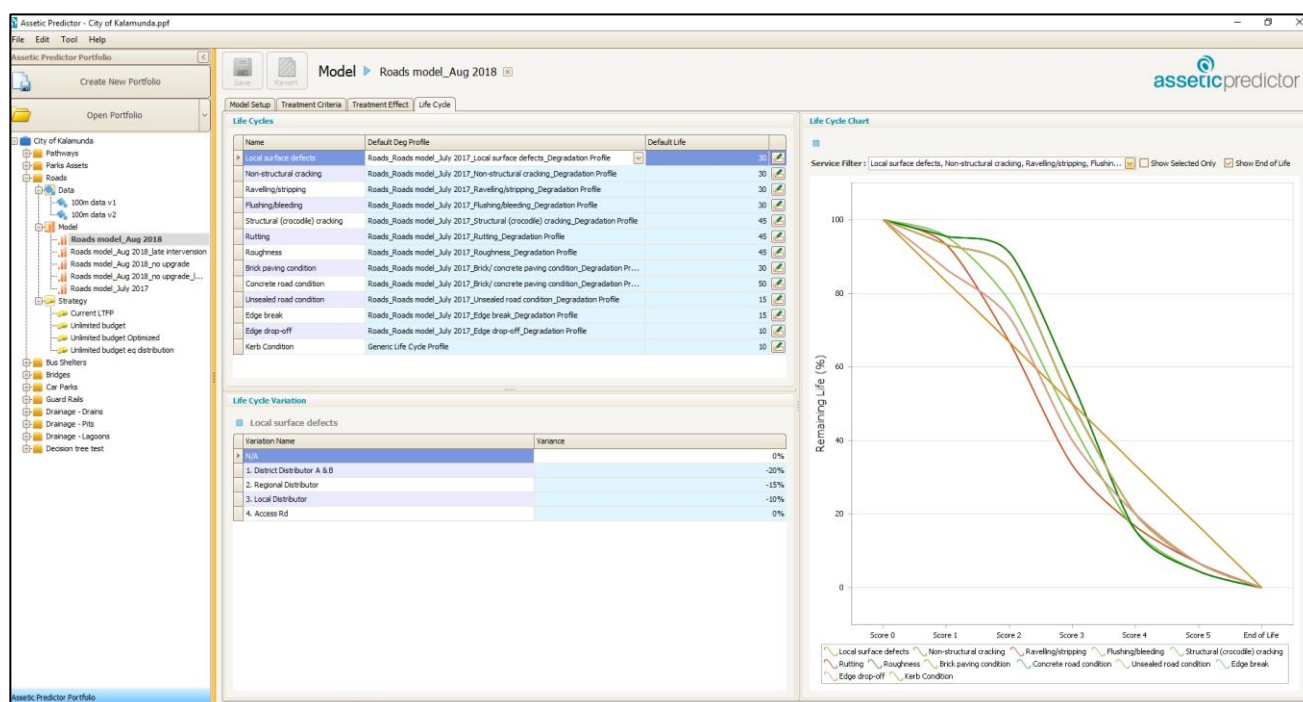


Figure C: City of Kalamunda Roads Funding Prediction Model

4. The different level of service scenarios are modelled to predict the varying funding requirements. The results of each scenario model is shown in the table below.

Table 24: Roads predictive modelling scenarios

Scenario No.	Scenario Name	Description	Ten year predicted cost	Ten year predicted funding gap (current ten year funding is \$30,752,000)
S1	Upgrading to asphalt, early intervention	Upgrading of surfacing to asphalt is considered when the surface conditions of residential roads are at Condition 4. Includes rehabilitation of pavements in distributor network.	49,984,000	19,232,000
S2	Spray seal re-surfacing, early intervention	Like for like resurfacing is done when the surface conditions of residential roads are at Condition 4. Includes rehabilitation of pavements in distributor network.	35,886,000	5,134,000
S3	Upgrading to asphalt, late intervention	Upgrading of surfacing to asphalt is considered when the surface conditions of residential roads are at Condition 5. Includes rehabilitation of pavements in distributor network.	40,963,000	10,211,000

Scenario No.	Scenario Name	Description	Ten year predicted cost	Ten year predicted funding gap (current ten year funding is \$30,752,000)
S4	Spray seal re-surfacing, late intervention	Like for like resurfacing is done when the surface conditions of all roads are at Condition 5. Includes rehabilitation of pavements in distributor network.	30,680,000	-72,000

The level of service has been measured using two criteria;

1. Providing asphalt (picture 4c) surfaces when renewing current spray seal surfaces (picture 4a) provides a higher level of service. The asphalt provides smoother surfaces with less road noise. All new residential roads are built with asphalt surfaces. The community consultation in Section 4 did not express a preference for either type of treatment. However feedback during road resurfacing shows a preference for asphalt over spray seal. As this is not quantified, no upgrade to the level of service is proposed the AMP. To reinforce this position, it is recommended to update the Infrastructure Asset Management Policy to show a 'like for like' replacement rule.

Picture 4a



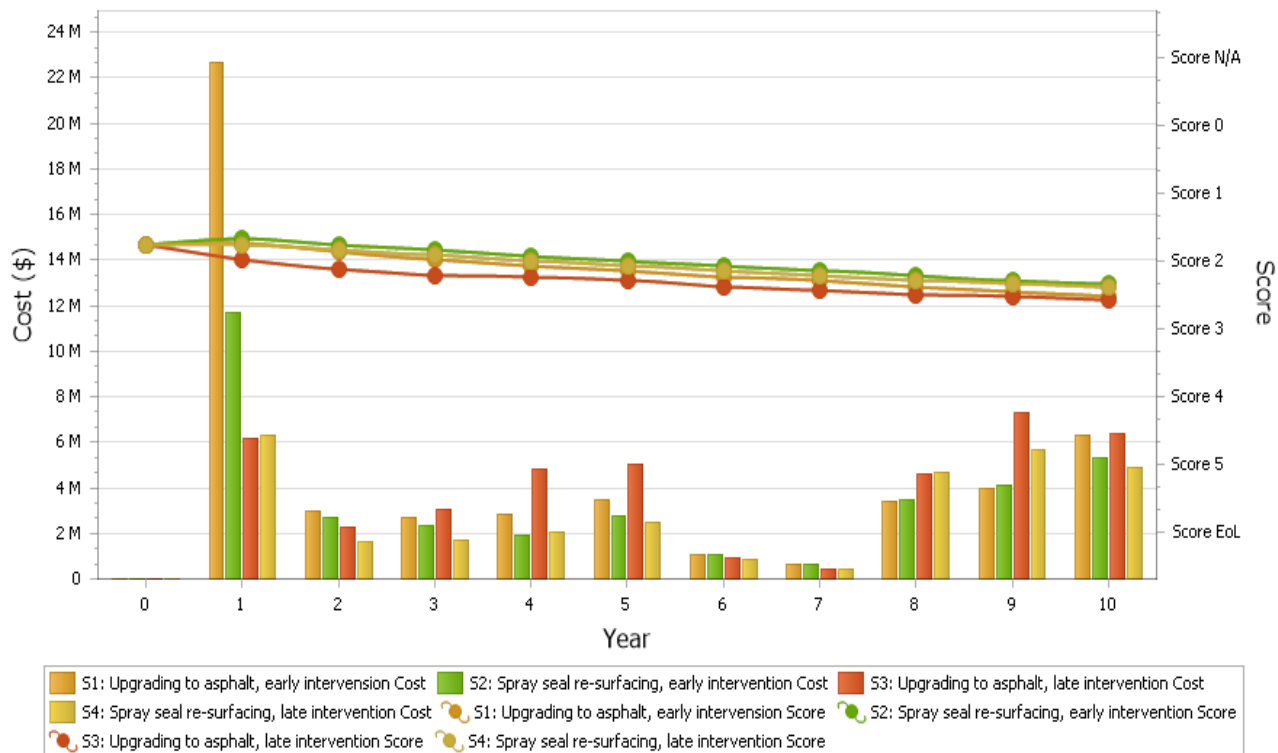
Picture 4c



2. Early intervention also provides higher level of service as the road is less deteriorated when the treatment is applied. Therefore the community continues to receive a better level of service throughout. In contrast, if the intervention is delayed, the community is expected to receive a lower level of service for a period of time until the treatment is applied.

Based on the above criteria, the highest level of service is provided by scenario S1 and lowest by scenario S4. Scenarios S2 and S3 provide a higher level of service for one criteria and lower level of service for the other criteria. It is noted that current funding level (\$31 million over ten years) is only adequate to provide the existing level of service (S4) to the community.

The following graph shows the optimum funding for each scenario. The spike in the first year is related to the current back log of works. However in reality, this back log is cleared over the period of time, with funds are allocated equally over the 10 year period.



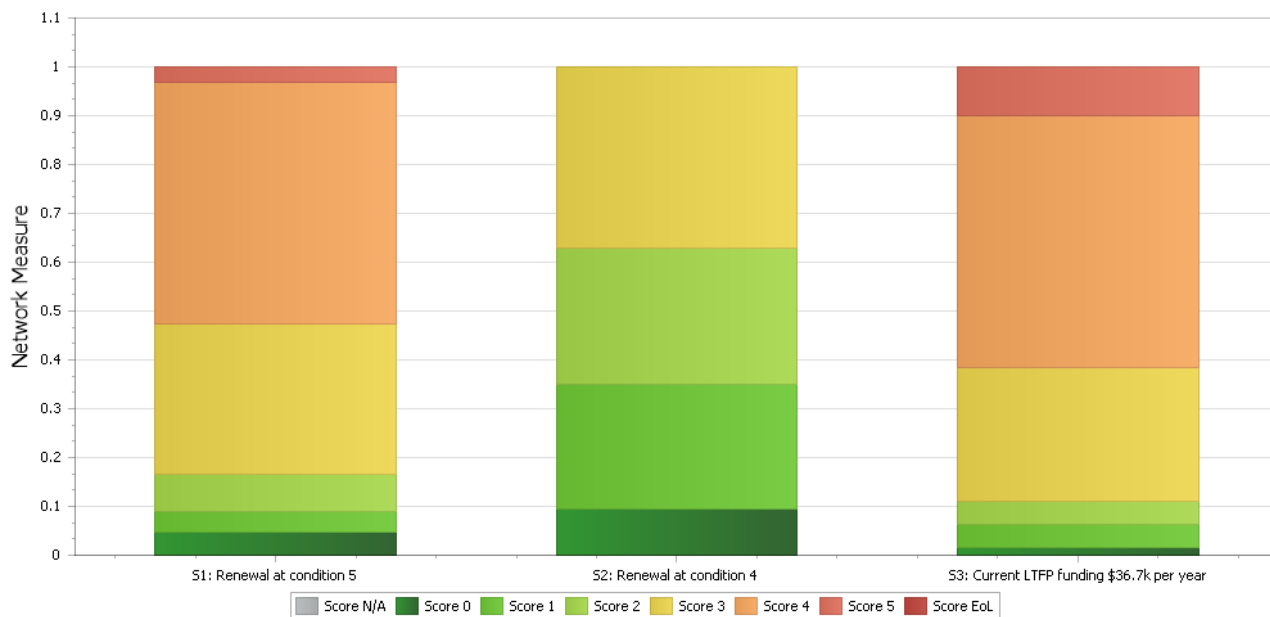
C 2: Bus shelters

The bus shelters are modelled on the basis that very poor bus shelters will be replaced with the modern equivalent bus shelter with disability access compliant concrete pads and seating. This provides a higher level of service and typical new bus shelter arrangement will look like the following. The cost of supply and installation of a single shelter with pad is approximately \$20,000.

**Table 25: Bus shelter predictive modelling scenarios**

Scenario No.	Scenario Name	Description	Ten year predicted cost	Ten year predicted funding gap	Average condition of bus shelters network at the end of ten years
S1	Renewal at condition 5	Bus shelters are renewed at condition 5.	660,000	293,000	3.3
S2	Renewal at condition 4	Bus shelters are renewed at condition 4.	2,640,000	2,273,000	1.9
S3	Current LTFP funding	Current funding levels continue (\$36,700 per year).	367,000	Nil	3.5

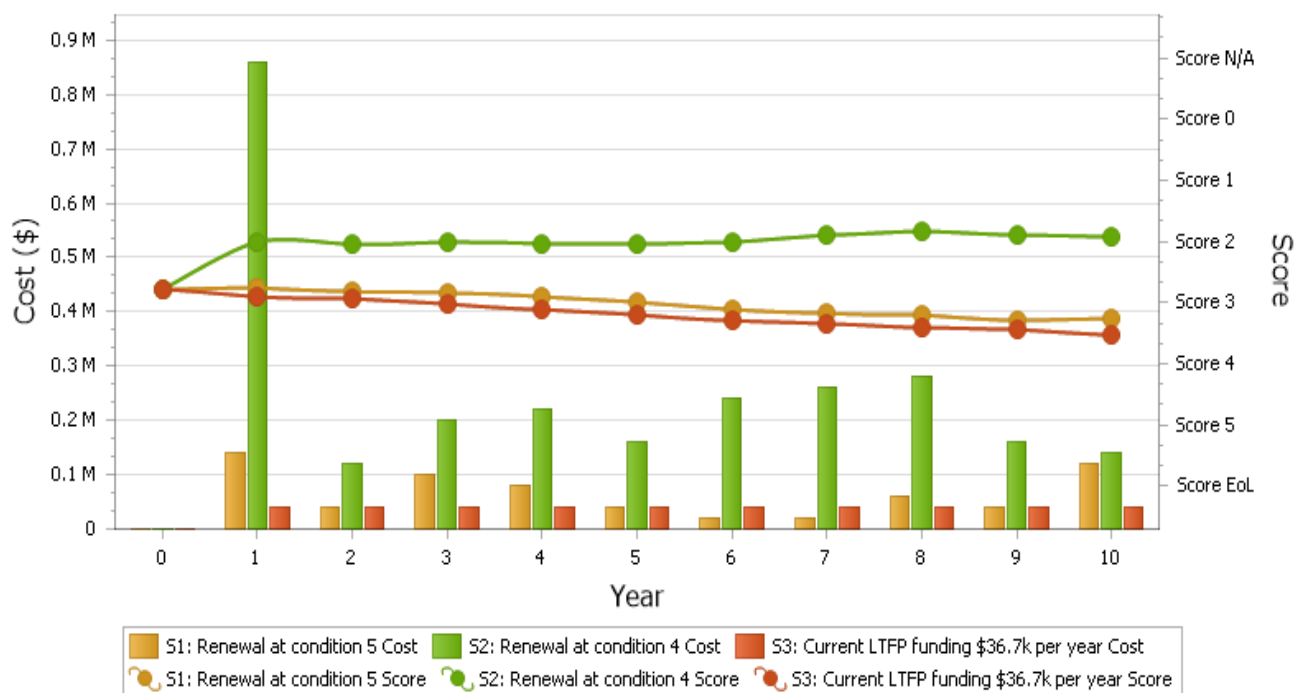
Renewing bus shelters early (at Condition 4) will provide higher level of service, but have high cost (increase of \$2.2 million over 10 years) to the City (S2). On the other hand, the current funding levels will result in more than 10% of the shelters reaching Condition 5 (see the figure below).



To strike a balance, it is recommended adopt the renewing at Condition 5 as the general level of service. This represents an increase of \$293,000 in bus shelter renewal funding over the next ten years.

It should be noted that the PTA provides grant funding for stops with more than 15 weekday boarding passengers. Due to the higher number of passengers these stops are also recommended to renew early.

The annual funding levels for each of these scenarios are shown below.



C 3: Car Parks

The car parks are modelled using overall surface and pavement condition of each car park rated on 1 – 5 scale. Many car parks consist of large areas and different conditions can prevail within the same car park requiring only partial renewal. Therefore, use of average condition of individual car parks as well as for the whole network is appropriate representation of the level of service provided by the car parks.

The current funding is excess to the needs of renewing car parks at worst condition over next 10 years (S1). To renew all Condition 4 car parks require additional \$3.7 million over the next 10 years (S2). It likely that funding at current levels will deteriorate the car parks below the average condition of 4 (S4), thus overall providing lower than expected level of service.

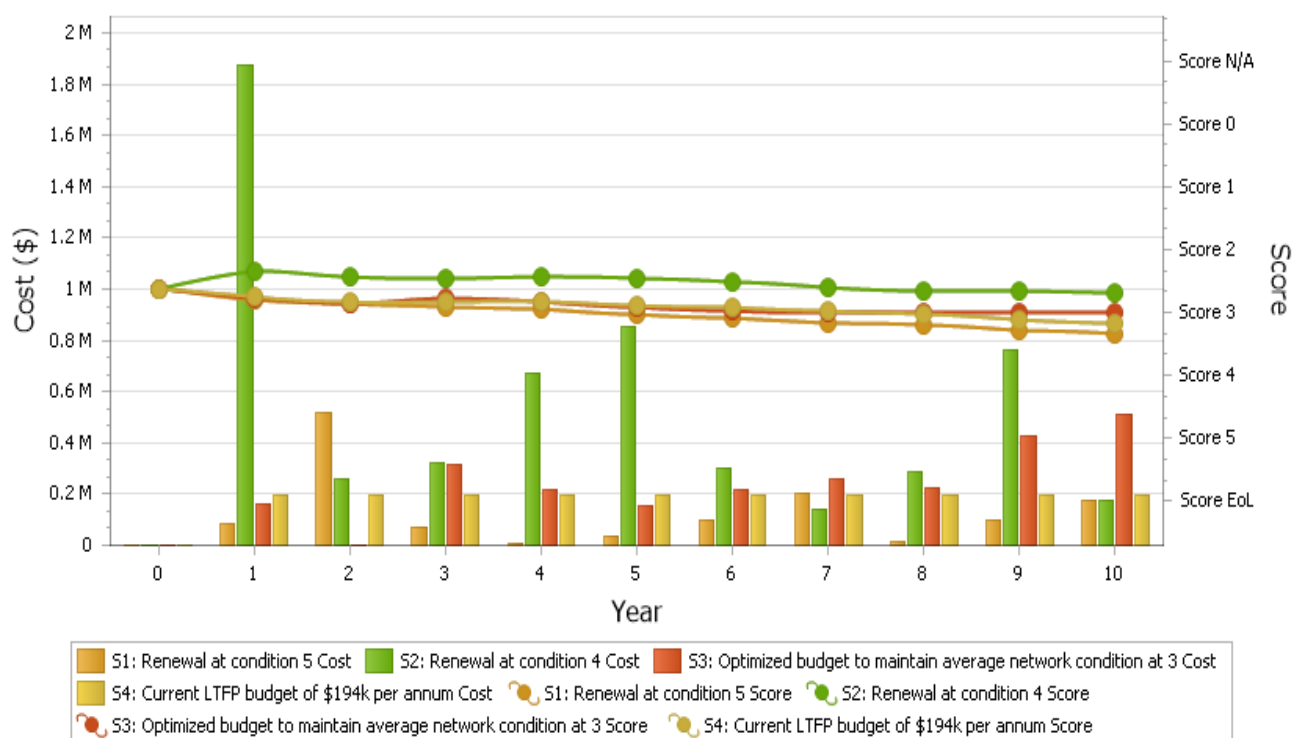
It is recommended to provide funding at least sufficient to maintain the car parks at average condition of 3 (S4) by increasing the funding by \$550,000 over the next 10 years.

It is noted that some of the car parks are likely to be renewed and upgraded through the implementation of facility master plans. Conversely, some of the car parks are will require additional funding for upgrades such as disability access, asphalt surfacing, additional drainage etc. Therefore aiming to maintain overall condition of all car parks will provide balanced level of service to the community.

Table 26: Car park predictive modelling scenarios

Scenario No.	Scenario Name	Description	Ten year predicted cost	Ten year predicted funding gap	Average condition of car park network at the end of 10 years
S1	Renewal at condition 5	Car parks are being renewed at condition 5	1,294,000	-641,000	3.3
S2	Renewal at condition 4	Car parks are being renewed at condition 4	5,647,000	3,712,000	2.7
S3	Optimized budget to maintain average network condition at 3	Optimized budget to maintain the average of all car park pavements at condition 3.	2,485,000	550,000	3.0
S4	Current LTFP funding	Average annual budget is \$193,500	1,935,000	-	3.2

Annual funding levels for each scenario are shown graphically in the following figure. The high cost in the first year for C2 shows the backlog for providing higher level of service.



APPENDIX D: THE CITY OF KALAMUNDA ASSET MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The City has a dedicated Asset Management team within its' Asset Services directorate. The Asset Management team is led by the Coordinator Asset Management and reports directly to the Manager Asset Planning and Management. The Asset Management team provides many Asset Management services related to the City's infrastructure and community assets such as:

- Maintains the 10-year long term financial plan for new, upgrades and renewal of assets
- Manages asset registries and inventory information
- Conducts periodic condition inspections and develops budget estimates for capital works
- Maintains asset geographical information
- Conducts asset financial tasks such as asset valuations and capitalisation of works
- Conducts predictive modelling to forecast future renewal demands
- Develops Asset Management Plans

The City's Infrastructure Asset Management Steering Committee is an internal committee that monitors the performance of the City's Asset Management activities and the implementation of actions within the Asset Management Strategy and Asset Management Plans.

The City's current Asset Management Policy and Asset Management Strategy were adopted in September 2016 and July 2017 respectively. The key objective of City's Asset Management Strategy is to achieve a Core Level of maturity (as per International Infrastructure Management Manual) of Asset Management by the end of 2021.

Since 2010, the City has used the Assetic suite of software as its Corporate Asset Management system to maintain all asset inventory and financial information (within Assetic myData) and to conduct predictive modelling (within Assetic Predictor). It is proposed to conduct a review of performance, capability and development plan for the Assetic system.

In 2014, the Australian Road Research Board (ARRB) conducted an independent assessment of 14 of the most commonly available Asset Management systems in Australia. The Assetic systems were rated to have the availability of all technical and non-technical assessment criteria (Figure A).

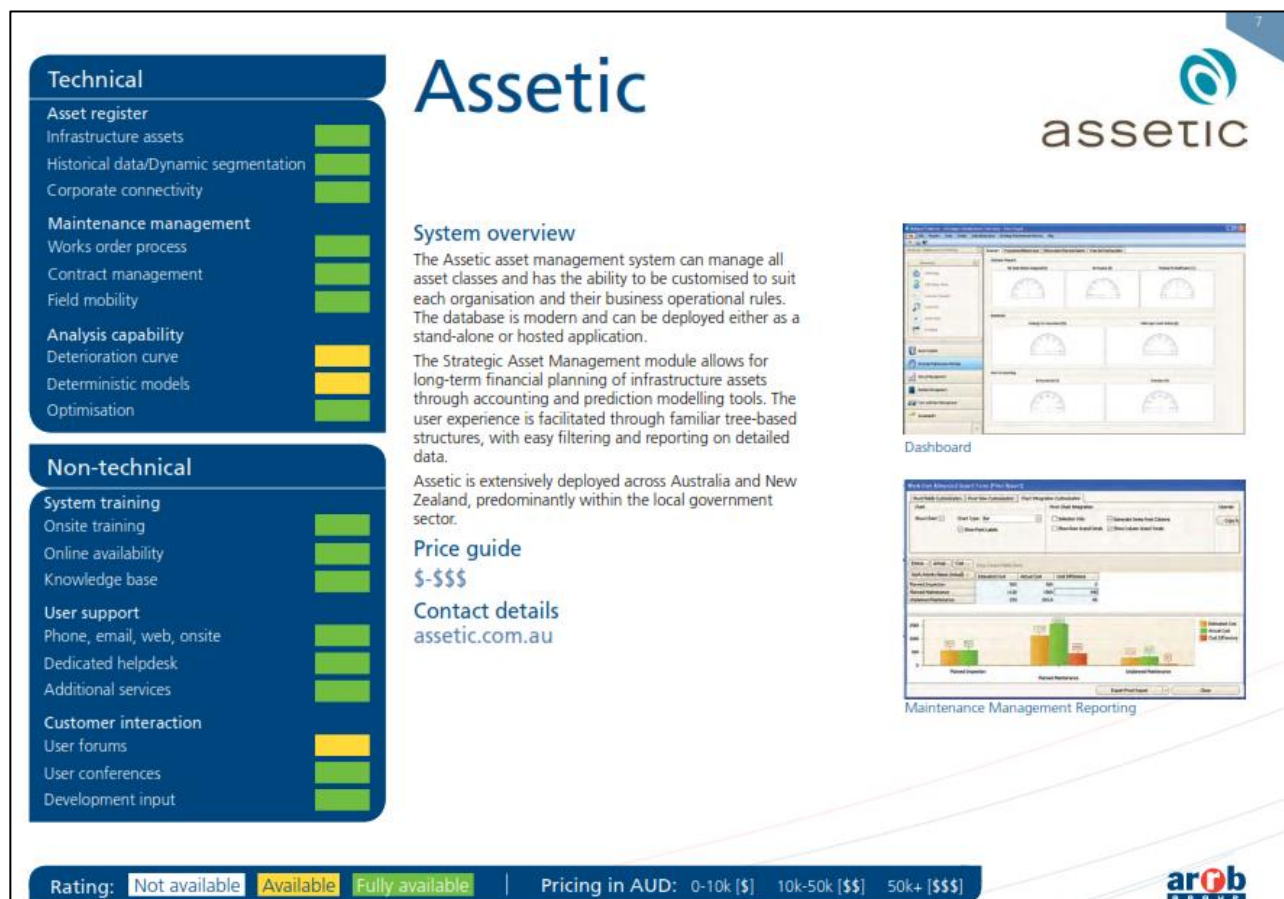


Figure A, Source: ARRB, 2014, Asset Management System Review

D 1: Asset Inventory System

All of the City's infrastructure asset information is recorded in the computerised asset management system Assetic myData. Infrastructure assets are categorized into various Asset Classes such as Roads, Footpaths, and Buildings. The Asset registry contains all the inventory, attribute, condition and valuation data of individual assets within each Asset Class. The recorded data is regularly updated to reflect the physical changes in each asset, new assets and disposals.

The following figure B shows a screen capture of myData.

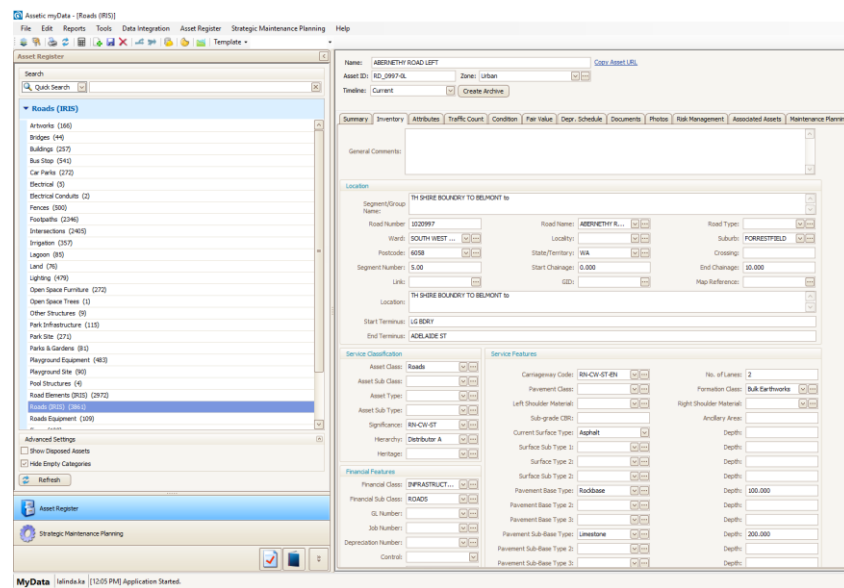


Figure B, Screen capture of Assetic myData showing a road asset

The inventory data is also displayed within the City's corporate geographic information system (GIS) Intramaps as shown in the Figure C.

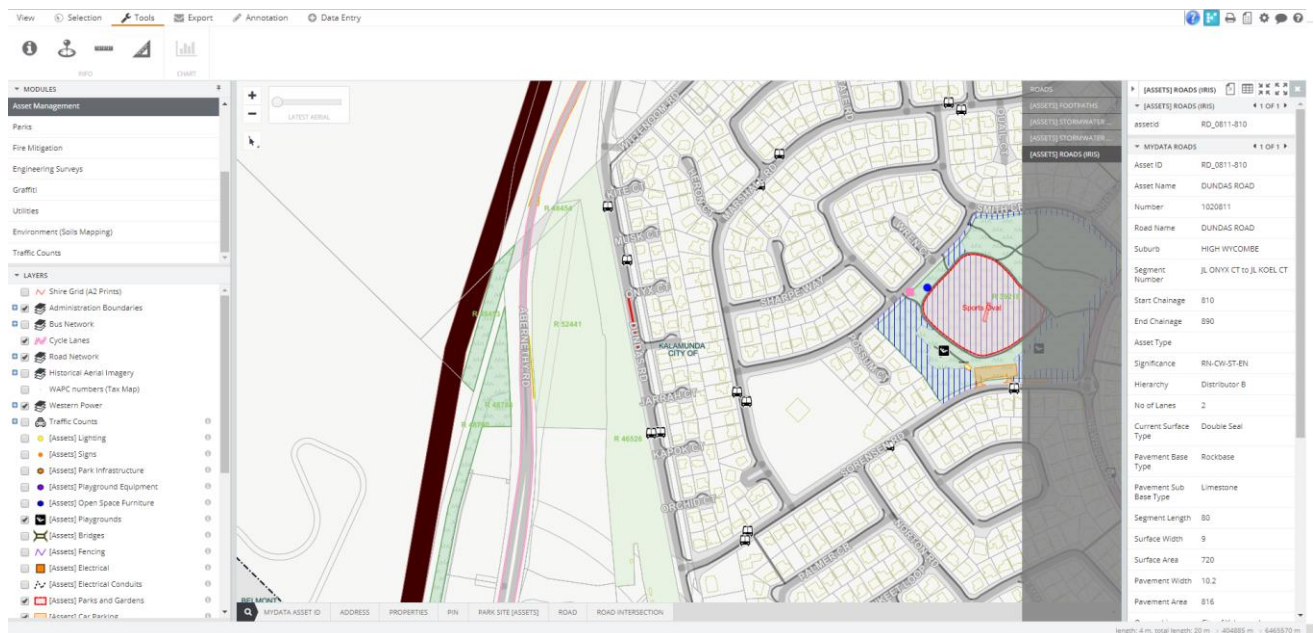


Figure C, Screen capture of Intramaps showing information related to a road asset

The following table shows Asset Classes in myData related to the assets covered in this AMP.

Table A, Assetic myData asset class names

myData Asset Class Name	Related Road Assets
Roads (IRIS)	Surface, pavement and formation components of roads
Kerbs	Kerbs
Bridges	Road bridges
Bus Stop	Bus shelters
Car Parks	On road and off road car parks
Road Equipment	Road safety barriers
Signs	Road, parking, reserve and facility signs
Traffic Devices	Median islands, roundabouts, speed humps and other traffic calming devices

D 2: Asset Performance Monitoring

Monitoring of the City's asset performance is currently undertaken on the basis of assessing physical condition of assets in a 3 year cycle. These assessments are conducted through a visual inspection and assets are rated on a 1 – 5 scale based on its physical condition. The condition rating matrix is shown in the following table.

Table B, Condition Rating Matrix

Rating	Expected Condition	% of Life Remain	Description of Expected Condition	Expected Deterioration Signs	Expected Serviceability Problems	Expected Maintenance Costs
1	Very Good	>80	Asset is in near new condition. Only routine maintenance is required.	No visible signs.	None. No risk associated with the condition.	Low, if any.
2	Good	61 - 80	Asset has deteriorated slightly but only regular maintenance is required to maintain the rating.	Slight deterioration is evident that can readily be repaired to "As New" condition. Obviously no longer new.	None. Very low risk associated with the condition.	Low, if any.
3	Fair (Average)	41 - 60	Asset is in satisfactory condition but showing signs of wear and tear. Moderate levels of periodic (programmed)	Deterioration is evident. Deterioration may either be localised, or to a minor degree spread over a wider part of the component.	Impaired slightly. General user would not be aware of problems. Low risks may be associated with the condition.	Low to medium.

			maintenance are required to maintain the asset in this condition.	No structural or functional concerns, provided that maintenance or repairs are undertaken.		
4	Poor	21 - 40	Asset is in below average condition with significant signs of wear and tear. High levels of periodic maintenance may require to maintain the rating of this asset. Partial or full replacement maybe required to improve the rating of this asset.	Deterioration is obvious. There may be structural or functional concerns and maintenance or repairs are necessary.	Medium loss. General user is aware the asset is performing poorly, and may have to adjust use of the asset accordingly. Low to medium risks may be associated with the condition.	Medium to high. Plan for renewal.
5	Very Poor	= < 20	Asset is in very poor condition and needing full replacement.	Severe deterioration. Actual or potential failure to structural or functional components.	Significant effect on service, and can be unusable. General user avoids the asset or complains. Needs high priority renewal (rehabilitation, renovation, replacement or restoration). Medium to Extreme risks may be associated with the condition.	Very high, usually more effective to renew the asset.

Specific methodologies pertaining assessing the condition of each asset category within this AMP are as follows.

D 2.1 Roads

The condition of roads is assessed in further detail where individual defects (cracking, rutting etc.) are recorded at 10m intervals using a specialized data collection vehicle. These defects are also rated on a one to five scale for further assessment and reporting.

Roads and kerbs condition are assessed as per the WALGA Road Visual Condition Assessment Manual and Austroads Guide to Asset Management.

D 2.2 Bus shelters

The overall condition of bus shelter is assessed as per the City's generic condition rating matrix.

D 2.3 Car Parks

The condition of car parks are assessed are on four main criteria;

1. Surface Condition - Assess surface defects such as ravelling, stripping, stone loss, aged seal, potholes, damage/displacement of paver blocks. These can be fixed by resurfacing or routine maintenance work such as pothole patching
2. Pavement Condition - Assess pavement defects such as excessive deformation and shoving, upheaval, tree root damage which requires work on the pavement
3. Kerb Condition – Assess kerb defects such as cracking, breakages, roll-back, missing kerbs,
4. Line-marking adequacy – Assess line marking within the car park is adequate and in good condition.

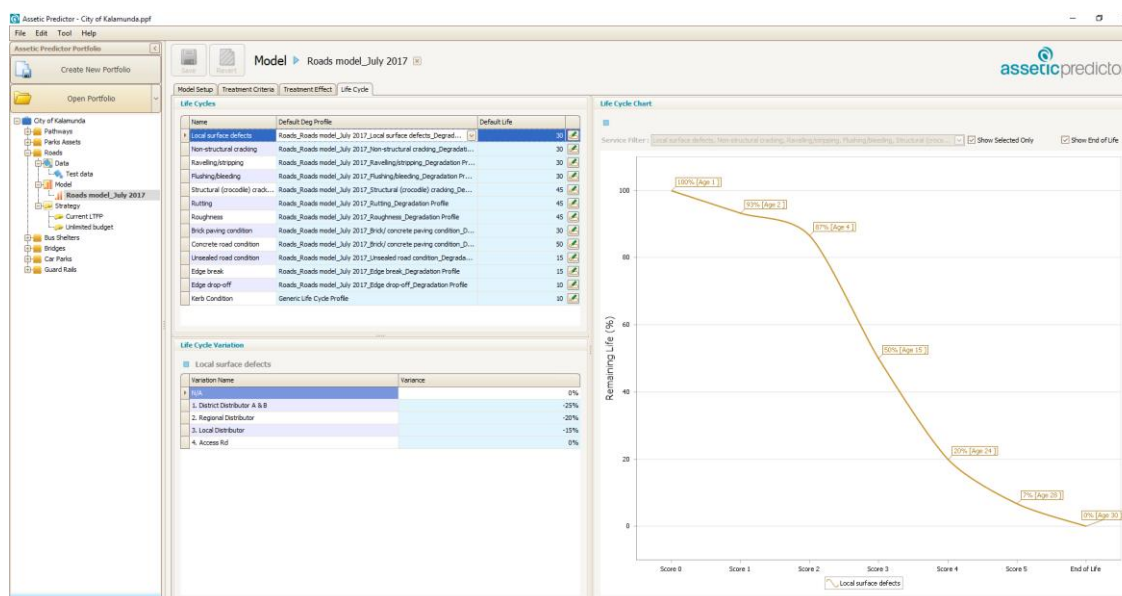
Each of the condition criteria are rated using the condition rating matrix.

Values of 0, 1 and 5 has been used for line marking adequacy as follows;

0 - No line marking, 1 - Adequate, 5 - not adequate/ poor visibility

D 3: Asset Performance Prediction

The City uses predictive modelling software tool Assetic myPredictor compare the future condition of assets under different budget and service level scenarios. Deterioration models have been developed for each asset class incorporating local knowledge, industry practices and engineering expertise. The modelling outputs are then used to prepare the Long Term Financial Plan and works programs.



D 4: Asset Financial Data Management

Comprehensive fair value valuation of all infrastructure assets as per Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB 13) is carried out every three years. Asset level financial data is recorded within myData system and aggregated values are recorded in City's corporate financial system Synergy.

The City prepares a ten year Long Term Financial Plan for infrastructure assets as per the

Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework of the Western Australian Department of Local Government and Communities. This plan estimates financial requirements for renewal, upgrade and new asset construction works 10 years into the future based on asset service levels, community requirements and predictive modelling.

APPENDIX E: ASSET LEVELS OF SERVICE CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT RESULTS

Introduction

The Asset Levels of Service consultation was undertaken in accordance with a Communications and Engagement Plan, endorsed by the Council in December 2017.

The objectives of the consultation were:

1. Raise awareness of the Asset Management Strategy and consultation process.
2. Create an understanding of the major asset categories and level of service criteria.
3. Influence the perception and attitude of stakeholders that the City has obtained equitable levels of feedback from residents across the districts in the City.
4. Achieve uptake of the engagement process

The media and methods used to communicate the consultation included:

- Presentation of a marketing video on Youtube and through social media,
- Social media releases, paid and unpaid,
- Path stickers in public areas, and
- Notices on community notice boards.

The primary feedback method for the consultation was through a survey, available in hard copy and online at the Engage.Kalamunda portal.

Two community workshops were held to elicit additional feedback.

Graphs of all results are provided in Appendix 1. Some graphs have been included with the commentary for explanation. Comments are provided in Appendix 2.

Response Statistics

The City of Kalamunda consultation on Asset Levels of Service was open from 8 February 2018 to 23 March 2018. Over that time 50 surveys were completed, with the following key statistics:

- 54% of the responses were from females and 44% from males,
- 82% overall were residents,
- Residents from the hills suburbs made up 60% of respondents, and
- The age distribution was reasonable.

The number of stakeholders who became "Aware" of the consultation (as measured by the Engagement website) was 303. Others may have become aware through the advertising and informal discussion, and the publishing of the results as part of a Council report. This does not represent the target percentage of stakeholders.

With 50 responses being received from the questionnaire, sufficient feedback has been provided to give indications of community preference, which will be used in future asset management plans. Ten people attended the workshop.

Workshops and Site Visits

Community workshops were conducted on 12 February 2018 at The City's Function Room, and 27 February 2018 at the Woodlupine Community Centre with ten attendees in total, and proceeded well with valuable comments received.

The public was also asked for feedback at the Forrestfield Shopping Centre.

The workshop at the Woodlupine Community Centre is shown below:



Responses on Roads

Road Condition

An overall question was asked "The road surfaces in the City of Kalamunda are in acceptable condition". The responses were polarised, with 50% disagreeing, and 40% agreeing.

Five example pictures of roads in different conditions were provided for rating. The question was phrased as "The road condition depicted in Picture 3a is acceptable."

This provided some clear responses:

- **Picture 3A** depicted a road with a number of potholes in it. This type of surface would typically be repaired in the short term, and resurfaced in around ten years. This was not acceptable to all but one respondent.

Road condition picture 3a



Road Condition

- **Picture 3B** depicted a road with a dark grey, good surface condition but having gum nuts on it. 56% accepted this condition while 38% did not.

Road condition picture 3b



- **Picture 3C** showed a road with a light grey, good surface but having black markings from crack sealing. This generated a mixed response, with 52% accepting the condition and 34% not accepting the condition.

Road condition picture 3c



Road Condition

- **Picture 3D** showed a road with good surface and a small amount of dirt. 86% of respondents accepted this condition.

Road condition picture 3d



- **Picture 3E** showed a road with a rougher looking surface and some patches in the middle. 28% accepted the condition while 64% did not accept this condition.

Road condition picture 3e



During the workshop, some attendees noted that they were also looking at the road condition in terms of whether or not it had a footpath, and other attributes.

The results indicate that the community is very aware of visual road defects such as potholes and patches, and consider their presence to be not acceptable.

This section of the questionnaire also included a question on the condition of bridges. Most respondents were unsure, while 46% reported their condition as being acceptable.

Road Surface Type

Four pictures were provided showing different types of road surface. The pictures were included to get an understanding of the community's acceptance of road surface types, and to confirm the City's selection of resurfacing materials. The material type was not labelled or indicated with the picture.

The results were:

- **Picture 4A** showing a rural road of chip seal was accepted by 92%

Picture 4a



- **Picture 4B** showing an unsealed dirt road was accepted by 50%

Picture 4b



Road Surface Type

- **Picture 4C** showing an urban road of asphalt was accepted by 98%
(All but one person)

Picture 4c



- **Picture 4D** showing an urban road of red asphalt was accepted by 96% (All but two people)

Picture 4d



The results indicate that the community is accepting of all seal types, and possibly not aware of the different seal types. Unsealed roads are accepted by half, and as discussed at the workshop, this is dependent on where they are.

Street Trees, Street Lighting, and Verge Landscaping

These questions were provided to identify issues separate to the road surface type and condition. The questionnaire asked to separately consider the quality of the assets and the quantity of assets.

- The quality of street trees was acceptable for 40% of respondents, while the number of street trees were acceptable for 46%. It was not possible to determine if those that rated the number as not acceptable would want more or less trees.

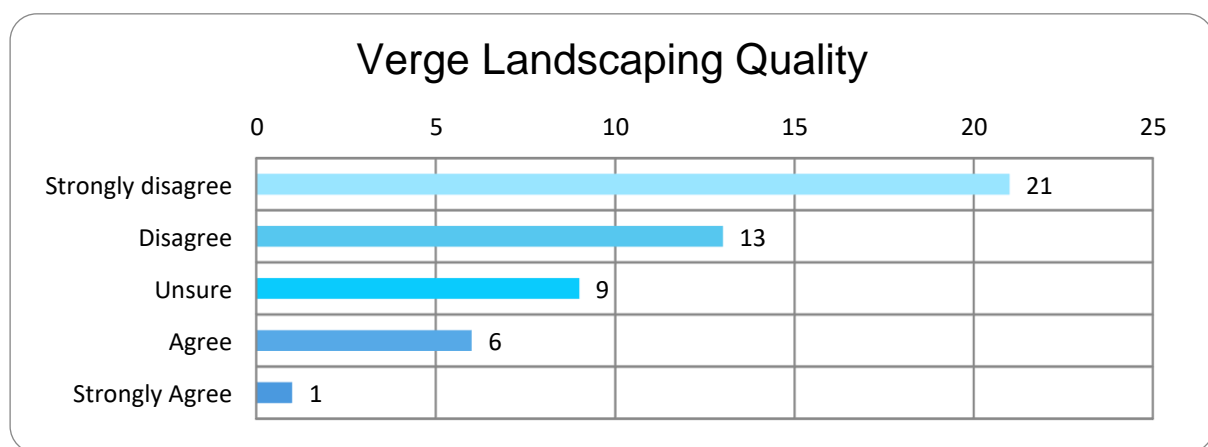
- The quality of street lighting was acceptable for 68% of respondents, while the number of street lighting was acceptable for 52%.
- Only 14% accepted the quality of verge landscaping, and 14% also for the quantity.

The results on street trees indicates that more feedback should be sought on the management of quality of trees (through health and pruning for example) and on whether more or less trees are desired.

The low acceptance scores for the verges indicates that more feedback should be sought on the quality and quantity of verge landscaping that is desired by the community. The feedback from the street trees and verges will need to be explored further, when consultation is undertaken for the Parks and Reserves assets.

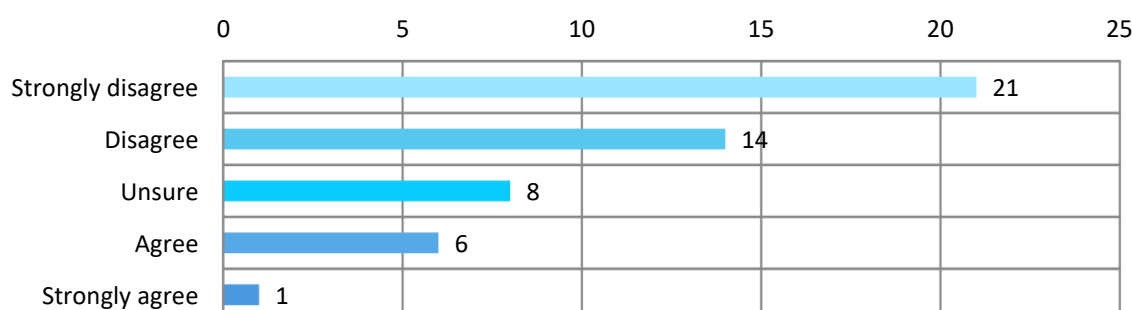
The results on street lighting indicates that more and better quality lighting is desired.

The following graph shows the results of the question relating to verges for quality: "The following statements relate to the quality of assets, such as that they are in good condition, and function as they should. In the City of Kalamunda, the following assets are in an acceptable condition:"



The following graph show the results of the question relating to verges for quantity: "The following statements relate to the quantity (number or extent) of assets. In the City of Kalamunda there is a sufficient number or extent of verge landscaping"

Verge Landscaping Quantity



Other Aspects of Roads Assets: Sightlines, Lighting, Traffic, Speed, Traffic Islands

These questions were intended to seek out areas of concern for future investigation and planning. The questions were:

- Q 7** I experience difficulties seeing at intersections or corners when driving due to vegetation or other obstructions.
- Q 8** Roads have an acceptable level of lighting when driving at night.
- Q 9** I experience traffic delays in the City of Kalamunda.
- Q 10** I find I can get to my destination in the time I expect to.
- Q 11** Speed limits in the City are acceptable.
- Q 12** Speeds of traffic in the City are acceptable.
- Q 13** Traffic treatments (e.g. islands and chicanes) and intersections to control and slow traffic are acceptable.

Question 7 regarding sight lines resulted in a split response, with 44% indicating no problems and 48% indicating problems. A method is needed to find which locations are causing problems so that this can be resolved.

Question 8 provided a similar response as the street lighting quality, with 54% accepting the level of lighting for driving.

Regarding traffic, 34% indicated they had experienced traffic delays, and 24% of respondents are not able to get to their destination in the time they expect to.

Regarding questions eleven and twelve on speed, 24% of respondents disagreed that speed limits are acceptable, however this does not tell us whether they desired higher or lower speed limits. 30% of respondents did not find that the speed of traffic was acceptable.

There was a strong negative response to question thirteen on traffic treatments, with 78% of respondents not agreeing that traffic treatments are acceptable. This requires further investigation to determine whether more or less traffic treatments are desired, or if the response is based on the types of traffic treatments.

Responses on Budget Spend

The question asked was "If you had to allocate all the City's maintenance, renewals, and upgrade budget for these assets, how much budget would you allocate? Enter a percentage against each asset class including Parks and Buildings, so that the total for the five asset classes equals 100%. Please note this includes all major asset classes."

46 of the 50 respondents answered this question. In the following list, the first value is the average, with the following two values in brackets representing the range of responses:

- Roads 28.9% - (20% to 40%)
- Footpaths 20.4% - (10% to 30%)
- Drainage 14.9% - (0% to 20%)
- Parks and Reserves 20.9% - (10% to 30%)
- Buildings 16.0% - (0% to 25%)

This means that (for example) the average percentage of budget that the community would like to allocate to roads is 28.9%. The responses from individuals ranged from allocating 20% up to allocating 40%.

In the workshop, the attendees were shown a slide the total value of assets in the different asset classes however no maintenance or renewal expenditure was discussed. No financial information was provided to other respondents, and most respondents are probably not aware of the actual amount that is spent. Consequently the results should be interpreted as indications of preference rather than actual targets.

Conclusion

The number of questionnaire responses (50) is reasonable.

There are areas for improvement identified, that need to be addressed:

- Operational changes, such as improving response and quality of repairs for roads and paths,
- Future plans such as for improving lighting, traffic congestion, street trees and path networks, and
- Specific consultation such as for traffic treatments and road sight line problems.



A1-01/A

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Summary of Submissions

Proposed Permanent Closure of Portion of Masonmill Road, Carmel and Dedication of Portion of Reserve 10601

Submitter No.	Nature of Submission	Response/Recommended Modifications
Submission 1	<p>Query.</p> <p>"I have read the proposal to make changes to Masonmill Rd in Carmel, and it is unclear as to whether this affect[s] the road itself or just the reserve, with the road being realigned."</p>	<p>A City officer responded as follows:</p> <p>"The planned changes to Masonmill Road will result in a realignment of the road reserve boundaries only. The alignment of the sealed component of the road will remain unchanged."</p>
Water Corporation (as Management Body for Reserve 10601)	<p>Support.</p> <p>The Water Corporation advised that it supports the City's request to excise part of Reserve 10601 to the extent necessary to correct the encroachment of Masonmill Road into the Reserve, subject to the City meeting all costs associated with the proposal.</p>	Noted.
Telstra	<p>No objection.</p> <p>Telstra's plant records indicate that there are Telstra assets in the vicinity. Subject to compliance with Telstra's standard conditions, Telstra has no objection to the proposed closure.</p>	Noted.
ATCO Gas	<p>No objection.</p> <p>ATCO Gas advised that it does not operate gas mains nor infrastructure within this portion of road reserve nor within the immediate vicinity. Accordingly, ATCO Gas has no objection to this proposal.</p>	Noted.

Western Power	<p>No objection.</p> <p>Western Power does not have any objection to the proposal but would appreciate being kept informed of developments.</p>	Noted.
Water Corporation (as service authority)	<p>No objection, subject to condition.</p> <p>The Water Corporation, in its role as service authority, advised that there is an existing scour valve in close proximity to the proposed road boundary near the driveway access to the Masonmill site (Lot 1107). It appears to be located within the proposed road reserve and as such the Water Corporation will have no objection to the proposal if access to this is maintained within the road reserve.</p>	Noted.

Hewshott

International

INDEPENDENT CONSULTANTS

AUDIO VISUAL

VIDEO CONFERENCING

ACOUSTICS

STRATEGIC PLANNING

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

1805a/CB

21 March 2018

UK
USA
Singapore
Hong Kong
Australia
India

City of Kalamunda

AV systems – briefing – Rev2

1 Introduction

This document is a reverse brief which seeks to establish the requirements for the large divisible meeting space, adjacent to the council chamber at the City of Kalamunda.

This is not a design document because the intent is to define the outcome from a user perspective.

Technical language has been deliberately avoided to ensure this document can be understood by non-technical people, thus it describes the functional use of the space, not the technical design.

The City of Kalamunda is invited to comment on this brief to ensure the vision contained in it is accurate and can be referred to throughout, but especially at the end of the delivery of the system to ensure the aims are met.

In preparing this report, Hewshott International met with representatives from the City's IT department on Friday 16th February during which the functional requirements of the space were discussed and captured.

Currently there is a mixture of audio visual technology in the room that is used to support functions in the room, however there is a mixture of old and new technology, and these are cumbersome to operate and in some cases outdated.



2 Purpose of the space

There are three primary uses of the meeting room area:

1. As an overflow to the council chamber so as to relay the proceedings within the council chamber to an audience that is larger than the council chamber can accommodate.
2. As a formal council meeting facility with a portion set aside for the general public to be seated.
3. As a general meeting area used for a variety of events including citizenship ceremonies, formal presentations, internal staff and external stakeholder meetings.

It is important to retain the divisible nature of the room, albeit in full knowledge that the partition between the rooms offers little acoustic privacy. This means some duplication of facilities between the two rooms.

2.1 Council Meetings

When the room is used as a council chamber, it is expected that the partition will be open, with the rear of the larger room being used as a public gallery.

2.1.1 Sound

During the council meeting, all sound is to be captured and recorded as well as relayed throughout the room to all the other members of the council and the public gallery. This must be simultaneously, clearly and seamlessly so that no one is disadvantaged in any way.

A key deliverable is that everyone in the room, including the public gallery, hears the same information at the same time, thus clarity is very important. This shall be achieved by using microphones, one for each of the participants in the formal meeting, utilising the structured conduct of the meeting to govern the number of microphones that are on at the same time. Each microphone 'unit' also has a built-in speaker that re-transmits all sound except for the person's own voice who is speaking.

To assist this process, it is expected that microphones will have a 'press to talk' function that lights up when the microphone is live, thus indicating to the councillor that they will be heard when they speak. Limiting the number of microphones that are on at the same time will assist with running the meeting, but also ensure there is high quality and clarity.

The number of microphones open at once can be set up during the system commissioning, however it is expected that this will be between 3 and 5





microphone channels at once. Ultimate control is provided to the meeting chair who can mute all channels and activate their own microphone, as required.

The public gallery shall similarly have microphones, not just to enable any questions to be captured by the recording, but also to relay the question throughout the room so that everyone hears it. It is expected that these will be hand-held radio operated devices and passed to those that wish to be heard, thus enhancing the level of control over the meeting.

All microphones shall be immune from external interference, especially from mobile phones and other spurious radio frequencies that are present from time to time.

Although wireless systems exist, it is preferable to have this as a wired system for reliability purposes. This will involve some cabling and setting up, however a set-up process exists with a wireless system too, so the benefit of a wireless system is marginal, and as reliability is key, it may be better to have a wired system.

Additionally, if the Council Chamber is to be refurbished, the delegate microphone system would be permanently installed. For a permanently installed system in a dedicated environment, wireless provides no benefit.

The sound is to be recorded as a permanent record of the meeting in a solid-state format such as a PC. This will have the benefit of ensuring the recording can be centrally stored and functions such as backing up are managed according to standard operating models within the City's IT policies.

The sound from the microphones will be relayed throughout the room using a combination of ceiling speakers and localised desk speakers that are contained within the microphone control unit. A key deliverable is that every seat can hear the proceedings clearly. This includes the public gallery hand-held microphones – they must be heard by the councillors and throughout the public gallery at the same time. Volume for the ceiling speakers is to be provided independent of the delegate speakers contained in the microphone unit.

A lectern has been used in this room for more formal engagements, and this functionality is to be retained. The current hard-wired lectern microphone should be replaced with one that has better control before feedback, and the sound will be relayed via the ceiling speakers.

There does not seem to be a need for front speakers as the ceiling speakers will be more than sufficient. When the partition is in place, the ceiling speaker system is split into two and each room will relay the sound relevant to that room. In the case of the smaller (front) room, this will be sound associated with video on the screen, but in the larger (rear) room, this can also be from microphones if required as this room is larger.

Current DDA legislation requires a system to be implemented to assist hard of hearing people. Usually this is an induction loop with a minimum of 80% effective coverage of the room(s). Alternative systems exist using infrared, and this is a better solution for these two rooms. For IR systems, the effective coverage

increases to 95%. The solution is one or more IR transmitters in each room, and the legislation only applies if amplified voice is being used, so they are only required for speech. When the rooms are divided, the physical barrier of the dividing wall will also interrupt the IR beams, assisting separation that is usually difficult to achieve with magnetic loops under the carpet.

2.1.2 Video

There is a requirement to show material from a PC within the council meetings, and this is to be visible to everyone in the room, including the public gallery. Whilst there may be other devices that can provide material to be displayed (such as cameras, mobile phones/tablets etc.), the preference is to assemble all the material ahead of the meeting, thus avoiding any ad-hoc presentation material being required without prior notice.

A local PC with a USB socket would service both pre-assembled material, as well as provide some accommodation for material that arrives late. Additionally, provision can be made for a guest with their own laptop to be displayed via an HDMI socket.

A PC would be able to handle any video material, both moving video, photographs and PC generated material such as slideshows, documents and spreadsheets. Any sound would be relayed through the speakers and recorded as part of the complete audio in the room.

The display of this material would be via a large format screen located at the Council Chamber end of the room. The ceiling is at a standard height of 2.7m, and this will govern how large the screen can be before the bottom of the screen is lost.

The maximum height of the screen will be 1500mm, making it 1200mm off the floor. This means that the bottom of the screen can be seen above people's heads when they are seated. Even at this size, the maximum viewing distance (according to Avixa standards) is 10.5m and this room is around 17m long.



Increasing the screen size to 1615 gets an additional 0.7m, so whilst this is marginal, it's achievable within the available space on the wall. This makes the screen 2585 wide, which is wider than the current screen installed.



Ultimately the screen is too small for people to see from any distance greater than 11.7m from the screen. The only way to overcome this is to place repeat monitors on the side wall. Unfortunately there is no natural location on the existing walls to locate these screens, so it may be this is a limitation that has to be accepted as a compromise.

The current side monitors are too small to show any material in detail, and ultimately would serve no purpose as any video from the Council Chamber would be shown on the large screen when this room is used as an overflow room. It is recommended that these are removed and used elsewhere.

There is a second projector that is relatively low powered, with the screen located just inside the divisible partition to service the second room. This screen is an old format (4:3) and should be replaced with a wide-screen format, and the projector should be replaced with a higher brightness, 16:10 format.

2.1.3 Sources

The sources of video that will be displayed on the large screen are as follows:

- Local PC – a small form PC that is permanently assigned to this room and operated using a wireless keyboard and mouse. The USB port shall be extended so it is accessible from within the room without having to go to the equipment rack. This would apply to both rooms – two PCs in total.
- Local input point – an HDMI input located in the wall near to the projector screen so a user can plug in a local laptop. For the smaller room, a plug-in point would be provided on one of the side walls. Both signals shall be configured so they can be displayed on the large screen.
- Council Chamber – a switched or picture in picture feed from the council chamber for when the room is used as an overflow. The system must be able to accommodate any future upgrade of the Council Chamber.
- TV – Free to Air TV from a dedicated receiver will be available to the main screen. The second screen in the rear room will also have a TV receiver, but this will not be accessible when the partition is opened up.

2.2 General meetings/town hall

The second function of the space is for general meetings that include internal staff meetings, external stakeholder meetings, formal presentations and special events such as citizenship ceremonies. Additionally, this space can be used for crisis management during emergencies such as bushfires where external agencies including emergency services will come in and use the space.

2.2.1 Sound

The functional requirements for sound in this room are similar to those detailed for the council chamber. The same ceiling speakers will be used for both rooms, however the smaller room is unlikely to need sound reinforcement for voice due to



its size. It will, however, require sound to accompany any video that's shown on the main screen.

Switching is required to ensure the sound is relayed appropriately depending on the status of the partition.

It is worth noting that the divisible partition between the rooms offers very little sound attenuation and as such there will be limitations on the functional use of both rooms together.

The lectern should be useable in both rooms individually, and when the partition is opened up.

2.2.2 *Video*

As discussed in the Council Chamber set up, a single large format screen will be required in the smaller room with a projector in the ceiling. Video material will be shown on this screen from a local PC plug-in point that will be provided.

The second half of the room also requires video material to be seen. Currently this uses a dedicated drop-down screen and projector that is just inside the divisible partition.

As discussed in the previous section, the projection screen is an obsolete format (4:3) and should be replaced with a 16:10 format screen and a projector that's also native to this ratio.

2.2.3 *Sources*

A local plug-in point is required for a PC for each room – all video material can originate from a PC, including DVD/Blu Ray. Audio from this PC will be relayed throughout the room using the ceiling speakers.

The lectern can be used in this room, and an allowance for a plug-in point for a microphone shall be made.

The only other source that is to be made available is local Free-To-Air TV, one tuner for each room.

2.3 Combined mode and control

Whenever the rooms are combined, the smaller room (closest to the council chamber) shall be the dominant room, with the smaller room being a slave room.

This means that sources such as TV will be derived from the larger room, including audio. The TV tuner in the smaller room won't be used when the room is opened up, however the PC inputs in that room can be incorporated so that this source can be displayed.



A simple, wall mounted control system will provide users with a single interface with the AV system and this needs to be very straight forward and easy to use by non-trained people. This can be a custom panel, or an iPad – both are equally effective.



Two control panels are required as the two rooms have to be operable individually, but when combined they will operate as a single control panel, mimicking each other.

A permanent in-wall system is preferred to a RF based (WiFi) solution.

An 'auto off' function will be programmed into the system so that it is not left on for long periods accidentally.

2.4 Equipment housing

A central rack is recommended to house all of the equipment, including making an allowance now for any potential upgrade of the Council Chamber in the future.

A location has been identified as the preferred space, which is the store room at the reception end of the room. Unfortunately this is not air conditioned, so it will be very important that the equipment does not stay on for any longer than required. Part of the control 'auto off' function described above will be to systematically shut down the equipment located in the rack. This will help avoid heat building up in the rack, which in turn will cause equipment to become damaged.

However, depending on the amount of use of these rooms, it will be necessary to monitor the heat build up, and if necessary provide a heat extract fan or supplementary air conditioning to this space.



3 Options

A number of options have been discussed and these are identified as follows:

3.1 Voting – optional.

No electronic voting is required as part of this solution, but will be requested in the tender documents as an optional extra.

3.2 Recording – provisioned.

Recording of proceedings is already handled via an existing set-up. It is possible this can be incorporated into the overall system requirements utilising the delegate conference system for the council meetings.

3.3 Recording indicator – provisioned.

It would be possible for a visual indicator to light up when the sessions are being recorded. This can act as a visual reminder to everyone that the proceedings are being recorded. The indicator can be as subtle as a small light recessed into the ceiling where everyone that needs to know is aware of what it is for. This is not deemed to be a requirement, but the infrastructure can be provided to support this in the future.

3.4 Links from the Council Chamber – required.

A discussion was had around linking the new system into the current council chamber. This will be possible as the council chamber video and audio are already fed into this room, so it will be a case of incorporating that feed into the new AV system in this room. Consideration has been given to accommodating any future upgrade of the council chamber AV system.

3.5 Streaming – not required.

No streaming of council or meeting proceedings is required.

3.6 Ad-hoc material – provisioned.

Due to the structured nature of the council meetings, it has been agreed that there is no provision within the system to accommodate ad-hoc pieces of material (video or audio) into a council meeting. All material will be loaded onto a common PC for display, and that PC is to be permanently mounted in the room.

3.7 Incident management – required.

Within the system there is an allowance for 2 additional plug-in points for PCs (one in each room) in addition to the two resident PCs permanently located in the room.

The system has been conceived to ensure all screens show the same material at the same time, and audio from this material is heard throughout the room.

Incident management sometimes demands more flexibility, so this can be built in within the constraints of the number of available inputs (3).



4 Budgets

In considering the budgets, it is worth discussing the options to re-use the larger projector (Hitachi) in the rear half of the room.

This projector is a native 16:10 (widescreen) unit but has lower resolution (1280 x 800). Native HD is 1920 x 1080, thus this projector is around 50% lower resolution compared with current technology. However, it is bright enough to service this room, and the City should consider the trade off between cost and a lower resolution in their deliberations. The unit was current in 2017, although it is not known if it will be superseded in 2018. To replace this unit would cost in the region of \$4000.

A preliminary budget of between \$65,000 and \$70,000 has been based on the following:

- Remove existing screens and projectors – reuse the large Hitachi projector in the rear room.
- New projector (c7000 lumens) in the front room; new drop down screens in both rooms recessed above the ceiling.
- New ceiling speakers, amplifiers, DSP.
- New wall plates for HDMI inputs, microphones.
- Video and audio matrix to distribute the signals.
- Control system with two dedicated wall mounted control panels.
- Cabled 20 delegate conference system.
- Cabling and labour to install the equipment.
- Programming.

Providing the solution in IP is likely to increase the cost, and this has been identified as the preferred solution.

This budget figure excludes professional fees, builders works, electrical and IT works and GST. During the design development to a final design, it is likely that some design and functional ratification can be achieved. Further price competitiveness will be achieved by through a tendering process.

CITY OF KALAMUNDA**SUMMARY OF OUTSTANDING RATES****FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018****Rates Outstanding Debtors**

		3rd Previous Year + Outstanding	2nd Previous Year Outstanding	Previous Year Outstanding	Current Outstanding	Total Outstanding	Previous Year Total Outstanding
30-Jun-18		Balance Forward				\$2,048,010	\$1,413,452
31-Jul-18		\$533,913.35	\$251,718.55	\$1,086,267.97	\$31,926,450.22	\$33,798,350.09	\$32,382,830.26
31-Aug-18		\$530,731.22	\$238,860.53	\$753,974.94	\$18,030,233.51	\$19,553,800.20	\$19,230,682.84
30-Sep-18						\$0.00	\$17,603,166.06
31-Oct-18						\$0.00	\$14,914,997.96
30-Nov-18						\$0.00	\$13,353,964.59
31-Dec-18						\$0.00	\$8,226,887.75
31-Jan-19						\$0.00	\$6,964,609.49
28-Feb-19						\$0.00	\$3,468,662.49
31-Mar-19						\$0.00	\$2,889,268.43
30-Apr-19						\$0.00	\$2,626,795.46
31-May-19						\$0.00	\$2,531,157.96
30-Jun-19						\$0.00	\$2,048,009.53

Rates Outstanding as at 30/06/2018**\$2,048,010****Rate Levied 2018/19**

\$36,333,316

Interim 2018/19

\$920

Back Rates

\$1,154

Total Levies To Date for 2018/19**\$36,335,389**

Total Collectable

\$38,383,399

Total Collected to date

\$18,829,598

Total Rates Outstanding

\$19,553,800

Current Deferred Rates Amt (from Rate Reports)

\$ 584,269**Total Rates amount to be collected not including deferred****\$18,969,531**

% of Rates Outstanding :

50.19%

% of Rates Collected :

49.81%

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
1283	02-08-2018	LES MILLS ASIA PACIFIC INDUSTRIES	MONTHLY LICENCE FEE	1284.42
1284	03-08-2018	FINES ENFORCEMENT REGISTRY	FINES ENFORCEMENT REGISTRY	2667.00
1285	08-08-2018	AUSTRALIAN TAXATION OFFICE	TAXATION	201443.39
1286	08-08-2018	FLEETCARE PTY LTD	STAFF CONTRIBUTIONS TO NOVATED / OPERATING LEASING	5353.09
1287	09-08-2018	IINET TECHNOLOGIES PTY LTD	INTERNET ACCESS	1570.75
1288	10-08-2018	COMMONWEALTH BANK - BUSINESS CARD	BUSINESS CORPORATE CARD - VARIOUS COSTS DIRECTOR ASSETT SERVICES - \$50.00 PROCUREMENT & FINANCE OFFICER - \$2983.18 RECREATION FACILITIES TEAM LEADER - \$609.93 CHIEF EXCEVUTIVE OFFIVER - \$229.00 FUNCTIONS ASSISTANT - \$2401.23 FUNCTIONS CO-ORDINATOR - \$1530.27 FACILITY MAINTENANCE OFFICER - \$45.03 MANAGER PEOPLE SERVICES - \$3581.78 CO-ORDINATOR LIBRARY SERVICES - \$1328.95 MANAGER CUSTOMER & PUBLIC RELATIONS - \$1639.49 SENIOR PROCUREMENT OFFICER - \$6162.43 DIRECTOR CORPORATE SERVICES - \$137.32	20698.61
1289	14-08-2018	WESTERN AUSTRALIAN TREASURY CORPORATION	LOAN NO 219. FIXED COMPONENT	17037.83
1290	22-08-2018	AUSTRALIAN TAXATION OFFICE	TAXATION	196049.49
EFT64687	09-08-2018	WEX AUSTRALIA PTY LTD - WRIGHT EXPRESS FUEL CARDS AUSTRALIA LTD	FUEL - PERIOD ENDING 6 AUGUST 2018	2142.61
EFT64688	09-08-2018	NEVERFAIL SPRINGWATER LTD (KALA LIB)	BOTTLED WATER SUPPLIES / MAINTENANCE FOR KALAMUNDA LIBRARY	37.85
EFT64689	09-08-2018	PERTH REGION TOURISM ORGANISATION INC T/A DESTINATION PERTH	GOLD MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL - 2018/19 - PERTH HILLS VISITOR CENTRE	690.00

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT64690	09-08-2018	SYRINX ENVIRONMENTAL P/L	WOODLUPINE BROOK LIVING STREAM UPGRADE, STAGE 2 CIVIL & LANDSCAPING WORKS	174337.60
EFT64691	09-08-2018	ID CONSULTING PTY LTD (INFORMED DECISIONS)	PROFILE.ID, ATLAS.ID & FORECAST.ID QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTION FEE - JULY TO SEPTEMBER 2018	7920.00
EFT64692	09-08-2018	DOT ULIJN (DOT BLASZCZAK)	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	71.40
EFT64693	09-08-2018	ROBYN BEARDSSELL	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	45.50
EFT64694	09-08-2018	DEBORAH WAGHORN	HALL & KEY BOND REFUND	550.00
EFT64695	09-08-2018	LYNNE CHRISTINE DUNCAN	REIMBURSEMENT FOR TYRE DAMAGE / WHEEL ALIGNMENT RECEIVED AS A RESULT OF CLIPPING A BROKEN KERB	393.00
EFT64696	09-08-2018	GILL BAXTER	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	30.10
EFT64697		EFT PAYMENT CANCELLED		0.00
EFT64698	09-08-2018	KERRIE YVONNE BOAG	PART DOG STERILIZATION FEE REFUND	100.00
EFT64699	09-08-2018	AUSTRALIAN SERVICES UNION	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	77.70
EFT64700	09-08-2018	CITY OF KALAMUNDA STAFF SOCIAL CLUB	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	152.00
EFT64701	09-08-2018	CHILD SUPPORT AGENCY	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	644.51
EFT64702	09-08-2018	AUSTRALIA POST	POSTAL EXPENSES / COUNTER BILLPAY TRANSACTION FEES	28354.10
EFT64703	09-08-2018	BUNNINGS BUILDING SUPPLIES	HARDWARE SUPPLIES FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	1924.37
EFT64704	09-08-2018	COVS PARTS PTY LTD	PLANT / VEHICLE PARTS	2734.63
EFT64705	09-08-2018	KALAMUNDA VETERINARY CLINIC	VET FEES ASSOCIATED TO FOX TRAPPING INCIDENT	1034.85
EFT64706	09-08-2018	KALAMUNDA AUTO ELECTRICS	PLANT / VEHICLE PARTS	3300.30
EFT64707	09-08-2018	KALAMUNDA TOYOTA	PLANT / VEHICLE PARTS	110.95
EFT64708	09-08-2018	WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION	REGISTRATION FOR 1 STAFF TO ATTEND EVENT ON SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT AND EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES COURSE	95.00

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT64709	09-08-2018	LANDGATE - VALUATIONS	GROSS RENTAL VALUATION FEES FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	788.51
EFT64710	09-08-2018	WALKERS HARDWARE (MITRE 10)	HARDWARE SUPPLIES	69.49
EFT64711	09-08-2018	MCKAY EARTHMOVING PTY LTD	PLANT EQUIPMENT AND OPERATOR HIRE & SOAKWELL RENEWALS FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	93035.61
EFT64712	09-08-2018	BORAL CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS GROUP	ROAD MATERIALS FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	4849.81
EFT64713	09-08-2018	ZIPFORM PTY LTD	PRINT & SUPPLY CONNECT NEWSLETTER FOR RATES	6745.75
EFT64714	09-08-2018	FASTA COURIERS	COURIER FEES	167.05
EFT64715	09-08-2018	THE WATERSHED WATER SYSTEMS	RETICULATION PARTS FOR VARIOUS RESERVES	3665.68
EFT64716	09-08-2018	SG ENVIRO	SEPTIC / GREASE TANK CLEAN OUT SERVICES AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS	149.69
EFT64717	09-08-2018	ALSCO LINEN SERVICE	LINEN HIRE / LAUNDRY SERVICES / CLEANING SUPPLIES	511.19
EFT64718	09-08-2018	BRADOCK PODIATRY SERVICES PTY LTD	PODIATRY SERVICES AT JACK HEALEY CENTRE	1002.21
EFT64719	09-08-2018	KALA BOB KATS PTY LTD	PLANT EQUIPMENT AND OPERATOR HIRE FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	8343.50
EFT64720	09-08-2018	SYNERGY	POWER CHARGES	7275.25
EFT64721	09-08-2018	ALINTA ENERGY	GAS CHARGES	4562.25
EFT64722	09-08-2018	ACTIMED AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR PODIARTIST	90.03
EFT64723	09-08-2018	GRIMES CONTRACTING PTY LTD	CONTRACTOR BUILDING MAINTENANCE FOR VARIOUS BUILDINGS	908.60
EFT64724	09-08-2018	KENNEDYS TREE SERVICES	TREE REMOVAL / PRUNING FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	7606.50
EFT64725	09-08-2018	WESTSIDE FIRE SERVICES	TESTING AND INSPECTION OF FIRE EQUIPMENT / SUPPLIES	442.01
EFT64726	09-08-2018	MILPRO WA (INCORPORATING HILL TOP TROPHIES)	SUPPLY OF NAME BADGES	129.25
EFT64727	09-08-2018	MARKETFORCE PTY LTD	ADVERTISING FOR VARIOUS JOBS / EVENTS	2191.84
EFT64728	09-08-2018	LESMURDIE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	HALL & KEY BOND REFUND	455.00

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT64729	09-08-2018	LO-GO APPOINTMENTS	HIRE OF TEMPORARY STAFF FOR DEPOT / ADMIN	3133.35
EFT64730	09-08-2018	STAFF AUSTRALIA	HIRE OF TEMPORARY STAFF FOR DEPOT / ADMIN	6499.41
EFT64731	09-08-2018	GREEN SKILLS (ECOJOBS)	LABOUR ASSISTANCE FOR TREE PLANTING	6581.30
EFT64732	09-08-2018	CITY OF ARMADALE	ECONOMY ID YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION FEE	1650.00
EFT64733	09-08-2018	AIR LIQUIDE WA PTY LTD	SUPPLY OF GAS CYLINDER REFILLS AND RENTAL FEES	176.59
EFT64734	09-08-2018	KALAMUNDA & DISTRICTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	220.85
EFT64735	09-08-2018	LOTTERIES COMMISSION OF WA	BUILDING APPLICATION FEE REFUND	159.35
EFT64736	09-08-2018	SUMMIT HOMES GROUP	BUILDING APPLICATION FEE REFUND	365.20
EFT64737	09-08-2018	CLIFFORD & SONYA MCGILLIVRAY	FOOTPATH DEPOSIT REFUND	700.00
EFT64738	09-08-2018	CRABBS KALAMUNDA (IGA)	GROCERY SUPPLIES FOR OPERATIONS CENTRE	444.18
EFT64739	09-08-2018	OCE CORPORATE PTY LTD - OFFICE CLEANING EXPERTS PTY LTD	CLEANING SERVICES / CONSUMABLES FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	32922.99
EFT64740	09-08-2018	HOMEBUYERS CENTRE	FOOTPATH DEPOSIT REFUNDS	16500.00
EFT64741	09-08-2018	PLUNKETT HOMES (1903) PTY LTD	FOOTPATH DEPOSIT REFUND	700.00
EFT64742	09-08-2018	GCS SERVICES	PLUMBING SERVICES TO VARIOUS LOCATIONS	1172.60
EFT64743	09-08-2018	AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION ASSOCIATION	ANNUAL INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIP FEE FROM 25/07/18 - 24/07/19	2016.00
EFT64744	09-08-2018	HELEN ARMSTRONG & ASSOCIATES (T/AS WAXING LYRICAL CANDLES)	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	23.10
EFT64745	09-08-2018	KALAMUNDA PLUMBING & ELECTRICAL	PLUMBING REPAIRS / MAINTENANC FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	1399.20
EFT64746	09-08-2018	TOTAL EDEN PTY LTD	SUPPLY OF RETICULATION PARTS FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	4141.80
EFT64747	09-08-2018	URBAN DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE OF AUSTRALIA WA DIVISION INC	REGISTRATION FOR 10 STAFF TO ATTEND SUB-REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS & STRUCTURE PLANS; DELIVERING ON THE GROUND WORKSHOP	990.00
EFT64748	09-08-2018	HAWLEY'S BOBCAT SERVICE	PLANT EQUIPMENT AND OPERATOR HIRE FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	6850.25

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT64749	09-08-2018	ANNA HAMERSLEY	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	121.80
EFT64750	09-08-2018	HILL TOP GROUP PTY	CONTRACTOR BUILDING MAINTENANCE FOR VARIOUS BUILDINGS	2830.30
EFT64751	09-08-2018	BUILDING COMMISSION - DEPARTMENT OF MINES, INDUSTRY REGULATION & SAFETY	BUILDING LEVY - JULY 2018	92916.78
EFT64752	09-08-2018	MOIRA A COURT	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	13.30
EFT64753	09-08-2018	ENGIE MECHANICAL SERVICES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	AIRCONDITIONING MAINTENANCE / REPAIRS FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	1941.23
EFT64754	09-08-2018	CELEBRATION NOMINEES PTY LTD T/A CELEBRATION HOMES	FOOTPATH DEPOSIT REFUND	4000.00
EFT64755	09-08-2018	RANGE FORD	SUPPLY OF 3 NEW VEHICLES	90532.95
EFT64756	09-08-2018	WEST AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERS HOLDINGS LTD	WEEKLY PROMOTION OF GALLERY EXHIBITION PROGRAM & NEWSPAPER DELIVERY TO THE DEPOT	273.90
EFT64757	09-08-2018	ANDREW COOKE	FOOTPATH DEPOSIT REFUND	4000.00
EFT64758	09-08-2018	KANYANA WILDLIFE REHABILITATION CENTRE INC	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	230.40
EFT64759	09-08-2018	BIG W (AR W1.C3.U.07)	VARIOUS SUPPLIES FOR KALAMUNDA LIBRARY	442.00
EFT64760	09-08-2018	ILLION (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD	DEBT COLLECTION FEES FOR DEBTORS & LIBRARY	35.51
EFT64761	09-08-2018	KALAMUNDA CHURCH OF CHRIST	BOND REFUND FOR THE USE OF THE SEMINAR ROOM AT THE ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE	200.00
EFT64762	09-08-2018	SHRED-X PTY LTD	SECURE DOCUMENT DISPOSAL BIN REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT	55.00
EFT64763	09-08-2018	CEDAR HOMES	FOOTPATH DEPOSIT REFUND	2500.00
EFT64764	09-08-2018	COUNCIL ON THE AGEING WA INC (COTA)	LIVING LONGER LIVING STRONGER PROGRAM ANNUAL LICENCE FEE (JULY 2018 - JUNE 2019)	1280.40
EFT64765	09-08-2018	ORIENTEERING ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIAN (INC)	KEY BOND REFUND	50.00

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT64766	09-08-2018	TAMARA LUHRS	FOOTPATH DEPOSIT REFUND	2500.00
EFT64767	09-08-2018	ABV CONSULTANTS	RAY OWEN SPORTS CENTRE COURT REVIEW	3875.00
EFT64768	09-08-2018	WOOLWORTHS GROUP LIMITED	GROCERY SUPPLIES FOR VARIOUS FUNCTIONS	835.27
EFT64769	09-08-2018	FORRESTFIELD TENNIS CLUB (INC)	FORRESTFIELD TENNIS CLUB HIRE FEES FROM HARTFIELD PARK RECREATION CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	32.00
EFT64770	09-08-2018	EASTERN REGION SECURITY	SECURITY SERVICES TO VARIOUS LOCATIONS	6104.31
EFT64771	09-08-2018	GLENDA DAWN CHARLTON (PODIATRY)	PODIATRY SERVICES AT JACK HEALEY CENTRE	982.09
EFT64772	09-08-2018	EASIFLEET MANAGEMENT	STAFF CONTRIBUTIONS TO NOVATED / OPERATING LEASES	7101.31
EFT64773	09-08-2018	CLINTON P & SAMANTHA NORDHOFF	DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION FEE REFUND	132.30
EFT64774	09-08-2018	TOM CAIRNS	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	1.40
EFT64775	09-08-2018	SHIRLEY SPENCER	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18 SALE OF ARTWORK - GLASS+ EXHIBITION	595.00
EFT64776	09-08-2018	DRAINFLOW SERVICES PTY LTD	CLEANING / MAINTAINING STORM WATER DRAINS	3229.05
EFT64777	09-08-2018	WEST COAST SHADE PTY LTD ATF THE WEST COAST SHADE TRUST	DISMANTLE 44 SHADE SAILS FOR WINTER 20018	5324.00
EFT64778	09-08-2018	GUMNUTS & LAVENDER	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	10.50
EFT64779	09-08-2018	VANESSA MCNAIR	FACEBOOK ADVERTISING FOR EXPERIENCE PERTH HILLS	68.00
EFT64780	09-08-2018	KOTT GUNNING LAWYERS	LEGAL EXPENSES	5742.03
EFT64781	09-08-2018	CHRISTINE VITLER	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	15.75
EFT64782	09-08-2018	NANCY GILLESPIE	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	14.00

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT64783	09-08-2018	BEAVER TREE SERVICES	TREE REMOVAL / PRUNING FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	643.50
EFT64784	09-08-2018	WEST-SURE GROUP PTY LTD	CASH IN TRANSIT SERVICES - JULY 2018	1627.40
EFT64785	09-08-2018	DONNA JEBB	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	22.05
EFT64786	09-08-2018	THE GOOD GUYS	ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES	1996.00
EFT64787	09-08-2018	THE PETAL PRESS	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	2.94
EFT64788	09-08-2018	CLAIRE O'NEILL - CLAIRE'S EMBROIDERY	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	103.95
EFT64789	09-08-2018	LINDA STONES	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	84.35
EFT64790	09-08-2018	IAN MOSS	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	105.00
EFT64791	09-08-2018	PETER FALCONER	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	56.00
EFT64792	09-08-2018	JANICE PITTMAN	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	23.10
EFT64793	09-08-2018	TOURISM COUNCIL WA	REGISTRATION FOR 1 STAFF TO ATTEND TWO DAY CONFERENCE & TOUR MEMBER RATE	515.00
EFT64794	09-08-2018	KALAMUNDA ELECTRICS	ELECTRICAL REPAIRS / MAINTENANCE FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	6795.25
EFT64795	09-08-2018	AAAC TOWING PTY LTD	TOWING SERVICES FEES	495.00
EFT64796	09-08-2018	DAVID GREEN	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	69.65
EFT64797	09-08-2018	JB HI-FI COMMERCIAL	VARIOUS ELECTRICAL / COMPUTER / ACCESSORY SUPPLIES	6279.00
EFT64798	09-08-2018	TTM HOME SERVICES	COLLECTION AND INSTALLATION OF BANNERS	297.50

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT64799	09-08-2018	SILK ON SILK (ROSEMARY LONSDALE)	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	346.50
EFT64800	09-08-2018	CUROST MILK SUPPLY	MILK SUPPLY FOR DEPOT	171.84
EFT64801	09-08-2018	DFP RECRUITMENT SERVICES PTY LTD	HIRE OF TEMPORARY STAFF FOR DEPOT / ADMIN	1874.84
EFT64802	09-08-2018	MAVIS PASKULICH	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	147.00
EFT64803	09-08-2018	NICHOLAS ROUND	REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS RELATING TO SHANDY - GRAFFITI WORKING DOG	335.10
EFT64804	09-08-2018	DEEPAK DIVAKARAN	KEY BOND REFUND	50.00
EFT64805	09-08-2018	COB DESIGNS	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	15.40
EFT64806	09-08-2018	ELEMENT DRAFTING & DESIGN	DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION FEE REFUND	289.32
EFT64807	09-08-2018	BE PROJECTS (WA) PTY LTD	PROGRESS PAYMENT - CONSTRUCTION OF HOCKEY CLUBROOMS FACILITY -HARTFIELD PARK, FORRESTFIELD	116588.01
EFT64808	09-08-2018	SPARKS REFRIGERATION AND AIRCONDITIONING	DEGASSING WHITE GOODS/AIR CONDITIONERS	2115.00
EFT64809	09-08-2018	NEVERFAIL SPRINGWATER LTD (ADMIN OFFICE)	BOTTLED WATER SUPPLIES / MAINTENANCE	27.65
EFT64810	09-08-2018	OFF PEN PUBLISHING - BETH BAKER	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	25.20
EFT64811	09-08-2018	STAN THE TYRE MAN (STAN'S TYRE SERVICE WA)	PLANT / VEHICLE PARTS	1430.00
EFT64812	09-08-2018	MAIA FINANCIAL PTY LIMITED	LEASE AGREEMENT STRENGTH EQUIPMENT - PERIOD 01/07/18 - 30/09/18	3511.70
EFT64813	09-08-2018	HIGHLUX PTY LTD	SUPPLY AND INSTALL 4 X 6M TAPERED OCTAGONAL POLES POWDER COATED BLACK AT JACARANDA SPRINGS RESERVE	5456.00
EFT64814	09-08-2018	GRAHAM STIMSON	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	35.00

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT64815	09-08-2018	BALLIGART - HELEN LOCK	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	8.75
EFT64816	09-08-2018	FLEETCARE PTY LTD	STAFF CONTRIBUTIONS TO NOVATED / OPERATING LEASING	742.26
EFT64817	09-08-2018	VICTORIA PARK BELMONT BASEBALL CLUB	KIDSPORT FUNDING FOR VARIOUS PLAYERS	150.00
EFT64818	09-08-2018	PETER WEBB	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	44.03
EFT64819	09-08-2018	CATHERINE AURUBIND	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	23.10
EFT64820	09-08-2018	CHAMPARA FOUNDATION	KEY BOND REFUND	50.00
EFT64821	09-08-2018	IRENE YOUNG	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	39.20
EFT64822	09-08-2018	NICKY WINTER - KASZAZZ IN KALAMUNDA	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	67.20
EFT64823	09-08-2018	REDMAN SOLUTIONS PTY LTD	TRAPEZE DESKTOP PLAN MANAGER & STAMP ADMIN LICENCE RENEWAL FEE - 07/09/18 - 06/09/19	905.23
EFT64824	09-08-2018	HISCONF	KITCHEN / CATERING SUPPLIES & A SUPPLY OF A NEW DISHWASHER FOR KALAMUNDA PERFORMING ARTS CENTRE	10103.50
EFT64825	09-08-2018	HERB & ESSENCE	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	32.20
EFT64826	09-08-2018	SPIDER WASTE COLLECTION SERVICES PTY LTD	COLLECTION OF MATTRESSES FROM KALAMUNDA TRANSFER STATION TO EMRC	1320.00
EFT64827	09-08-2018	TIMBER INSIGHT PTY LTD	REGISTRATION FOR 1 STAFF TO ATTEND TIMBER FRAMED HOUSING SOLUTIONS WORKSHOP	88.00
EFT64828	09-08-2018	SEATADVISOR PTY LTD	MONTHLY TICKET SALES FEES	249.65
EFT64829	09-08-2018	I.E. MARKETING	FINALISATION OF TOURISM WA AWARDS SUBMISSION	2340.00

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT64830	09-08-2018	LINDA STANLEY	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	12.25
EFT64831	09-08-2018	TELSTRA SNP MONITORING PTY LTD	SECURITY MONITORING, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS TO VARIOUS LOCATIONS	1564.60
EFT64832	09-08-2018	ROSEMARY (ROSE) HANCOCK	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	10.29
EFT64833	09-08-2018	CURNOW GROUP HIRE PTY LTD	NADINE CLOSE WIDENING - SEPRABLE PORTION A CLAIM 1, CERTIFICATE CLAIM 9	2940.30
EFT64834	09-08-2018	ROB KORENHOF	REFUND OF EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT ALLOWANCE	320.00
EFT64835	09-08-2018	UNWINED T/A POSSUM CREEK LODGE	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	296.55
EFT64836	09-08-2018	KERB DIRECT KERBING PTY LTD	SUPPLY AND LAY CONCRETE KERBING AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS	6810.80
EFT64837	09-08-2018	ALINTA ENERGY (ELECTRICITY ACCOUNT)	POWER CHARGES	12996.48
EFT64838	09-08-2018	GREG ASH T/A MOCKINGBIRD GLASS	SALE OF ARTWORK - GLASS + EXHIBITION	672.00
EFT64839	09-08-2018	GREEN RIDGE CONSTRUCTIONS	FOOTPATH DEPOSIT REFUND	4000.00
EFT64840	09-08-2018	ZANE ALEXANDER	BE OUR GUEST' FOR SCHOOL HOLIDAYS KIDS SHOW PERFORMANCE, DESIGN AND CHOREOGRAPHY AT KALAMUNDA PERFORMING ARTS CENTRE	1000.00
EFT64841	09-08-2018	GLASS + (SILVANA FERRARIO)	HALL BOND REFUND	500.00
EFT64842	09-08-2018	SPICK AND SPAN COMMERCIAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE PTY LTD	SUPPLY CLEANING SERVICES AND SUPPLIES FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	5872.57
EFT64843	09-08-2018	SIJU GLASS	SALE OF ARTWORK - GLASS + EXHIBITION	700.00
EFT64844	09-08-2018	AURORA ABRAHAM	ART WORKSHOPS FOR NAIDOC WEEK 2018 AT FORRESTFIELD SHOPPING CENTRE	1000.00
EFT64845	09-08-2018	UNITED SCANNING SERVICES PTY LTD	SERVICE LOCATION WORK ASSOCIATED WITH THE HP GAS MAIN IN THE VICINITY OF THE MILNER ROAD/NARDINE CLOSE INTERSECTION / HP LOCATOR	1661.00

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT64846	09-08-2018	DOWSING GROUP PTY LTD	SUPPLY & LAY FOR CONCRETE PATHWAY MAINTENANCE & MISC. WORKS AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS	5393.74
EFT64847	09-08-2018	IZRA	SUPPLY OF 2 RESILIENCE & LEADERSHIP WORKSHOP AT DARLING RANGE SPORTS COLLEGE	750.00
EFT64848	09-08-2018	PROMAPP SOLUTIONS LTD	MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION - JULY 2018	2145.00
EFT64849	09-08-2018	RECRUITWEST PTY LTD	HIRE OF TEMPORARY STAFF FOR DEPOT / ADMIN	8250.12
EFT64850	09-08-2018	VIZSTONE	MANAGE ENGINE - JULY 2018	2689.50
EFT64851	09-08-2018	JACKIE WHITEHEAD	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	10.50
EFT64852	09-08-2018	SUPERSONIC SCIENCE - ALESHA ROCHFORD	FINAL PAYMENT FOR 9TH JULY 2018 SCHOOL HOLIDAY PROGRAM ACTIVITY AT HARTFIELD PARK RECREATION CENTRE	239.25
EFT64853	09-08-2018	SYLVANA DOUGLAS	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	8.40
EFT64854	09-08-2018	CREATIVE ASSET PTY LTD	FOOTPATH DEPOSIT REFUND	2100.00
EFT64855	09-08-2018	A PROUD LANDMARK PTY LTD	TURF INSTALLATION ON HALE ROAD VERGE & EXCAVATOR WORKS AT JACARANDA SPRINGS	6426.75
EFT64856	09-08-2018	NAVEEN GAUTAM	CROSSOVER CONTRIBUTION	428.00
EFT64857	09-08-2018	OVEL INDUSTRIES PTY LTD	FOOTPATH DEPOSIT REFUND	2100.00
EFT64858	09-08-2018	BOORLOO ABORIGINAL CULTURAL EXPERIENCE	NAIDOC WEEK SERVICES PROVIDED; WTC & DIDGERIDOO, LITTLE DOORUM DANCERS PERFORMANCE, ARTS & CRAFT WORKSHOPS & SUPPLIES	3795.00
EFT64859	09-08-2018	BROOK RETICULATION	RETICULATION SERVICES AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS	3300.00
EFT64860	09-08-2018	TIM EVA'S NURSERY	SUPPLY OF TREES FOR WATTLE GROVE STREET TREE PLANTING	2062.50
EFT64861	09-08-2018	THE PRINTING FACTORY	PRINTING OF ACTIVE SENIORS BROCHURES FOR HARTFIELD PARK RECREATION CENTRE	238.50

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT64862	09-08-2018	DOVECOTE PUBLISHING	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	9.10
EFT64863	09-08-2018	RICHARD BARKMAN	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	278.39
EFT64864	09-08-2018	A RICHARDS P/L T/AS RICHGRO GARDEN PRODUCTS	TREE MIX SOIL CONDITIONER FOR WATTLE GROVE STREET TREE PLANTING PROGRAM	2024.00
EFT64865	09-08-2018	BINA LIONA BUTCHER-MONSEES	CITY COLLECTION DATA & RESEARCH IN MY DATA & CURATING OF YOUTH ARTS EXHIBITION 2018	1600.00
EFT64866	09-08-2018	THE STRUGGLING KINGS	PERFORMANCE FOR NAIDOC WEEK 2018	2200.00
EFT64867	09-08-2018	STUDIO NIKULINSKY	SUPPLY OF MERCHANDISE FOR RESALE AT THE ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE	210.00
EFT64868	09-08-2018	CHE TOURING	1ST INSTALMENT FEE FOR VARIOUS PRODUCTIONS AT KALAMUNDA PERFORMING ARTS CENTRE	3712.50
EFT64869	09-08-2018	HUNTINGDALE TEEBALL CLUB	KIDSPORT FUNDING FOR VARIOUS PLAYERS	260.00
EFT64870	09-08-2018	ANNE L GILMOUR	SALE OF ARTWORK - GLASS + EXHIBITION	280.00
EFT64871	09-08-2018	MAHARI	CONSIGNMENT SUPPLIER - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE - 01/07/18 - 31/07/18	38.50
EFT64872	09-08-2018	MESSY MAT PERTH	KEY BOND REFUND	50.00
EFT64873	09-08-2018	CRAIG SAUNDERS	FOOTPATH DEPOSIT REFUND	2500.00
EFT64874	09-08-2018	KATE WISHART	HALL & KEY BOND REFUND	350.00
EFT64875	09-08-2018	MYANMAR BAPTIST CHURCH	KEY BOND REFUND LESS ADDITIONAL HIRE FEES	23.75
EFT64876	09-08-2018	JASON DADD	FOOTPATH DEPOSIT REFUND	2500.00
EFT64877	23-08-2018	THE WORKWEAR GROUP PTY LTD	SUPPLY OF UNIFORM FOR VARIOUS STAFF MEMBERS	2047.50
EFT64878	23-08-2018	WEX AUSTRALIA PTY LTD - WRIGHT EXPRESS FUEL CARDS AUSTRALIA LTD	FUEL - PERIOD ENDING 20 AUGUST 2018	2750.70
EFT64879	23-08-2018	NEVERFAIL SPRINGWATER LTD (KALA LIB)	BOTTLED WATER SUPPLIES / MAINTENANCE FOR KALAMUNDA LIBRARY	22.71
EFT64880	23-08-2018	RICOH AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	PHOTOCOPYING CHARGES FOR ALL CITY LOCATIONS	5433.20

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT64881	23-08-2018	KALAMUNDA GLASS & WINDSCREENS ON WHEELS	GLASS REPAIRS / MAINTENANCE FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	693.00
EFT64882	23-08-2018	PLANT FORCE INVESTMENTS PTY LTD T/AS PLANTRITE	SUPPLY OF PLANTS FOR THE COMMEMORATIVE PLANTING DAY 2018	3110.91
EFT64883	23-08-2018	LANDMARK ENGINEERING	REPLACEMENT DOOR FOR BIBBULMUN TRACK TRAIL HEAD BIN SURROUND	378.40
EFT64884	23-08-2018	CABCHARGE AUSTRALIA LIMITED	CABCHARGE FEES	54.00
EFT64885	23-08-2018	ARTHUR SPARTALIS	VALUATION OF CITY ART COLLECTION	1650.00
EFT64886	23-08-2018	AFGRI EQUIPMENT AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	PLANT / VEHICLE PARTS	295.87
EFT64887	23-08-2018	KALAMUNDA KICKBOXING & MARTIAL ARTS	KIDSPORT FUNDING FOR VARIOUS PLAYERS	330.00
EFT64888	23-08-2018	VIP CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY CLEANING SERVICE	CARPET CLEANING AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS	220.00
EFT64889	23-08-2018	TOTALLY WORKWEAR	SUPPLY OF PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	488.03
EFT64890	23-08-2018	PORTNER PRESS PTY LTD	HEALTH & SAFETY HANDBOOK PLUS 9 UPDATES - 12 MONTHS SUBSCRIPTION	936.00
EFT64891	23-08-2018	GIRL GUIDES WESTERN AUSTRALIA INC	KIDSPORT FUNDING FOR VARIOUS PLAYERS	150.00
EFT64892	23-08-2018	CHESTER & ISOBEL CHANCE	RATES REFUND	725.46
EFT64893	23-08-2018	MARGRET HORSLEY & ALLEN SLOMAN	FOOTPATH DEPOSIT REFUND	2500.00
EFT64894	23-08-2018	ALLAN MORTON	COUNCILLOR ALLOWANCE - 01/08/18 - 31/08/18	2212.51
EFT64895	23-08-2018	LESLEY BOYD	COUNCILLOR ALLOWANCE - 01/08/18 - 31/08/18	2212.51
EFT64896	23-08-2018	DOROTHY K & JULES R BULLEN	FOOTPATH DEPOSIT REFUND	2500.00
EFT64897	23-08-2018	AUSTRALIAN SERVICES UNION	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	97.60
EFT64898	23-08-2018	CITY OF KALAMUNDA STAFF SOCIAL CLUB	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	922.00
EFT64899	23-08-2018	CHILD SUPPORT AGENCY	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	708.26
EFT64900	23-08-2018	BUNNINGS BUILDING SUPPLIES	HARDWARE SUPPLIES FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	1040.78
EFT64901	23-08-2018	COATES HIRE OPERATIONS PTY LTD	PLANT / EQUIPMENT HIRE	356.77
EFT64902	23-08-2018	COVS PARTS PTY LTD	PLANT / VEHICLE PARTS	1369.05
EFT64903	23-08-2018	WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION	GAPP FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ADVOCACY PROGRAM 2018/2019	11000.00

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT64904	23-08-2018	MCLEODS BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS	LEGAL EXPENSES	3107.46
EFT64905	23-08-2018	MEAD MEDICAL GROUP	HIRE OF THE JAMIESON ROOM AT MEAD MEDICAL ON WEDNESDAY 6TH JUNE 2018	110.00
EFT64906	23-08-2018	CLEANAWAY	GENERAL WASTE SKIP BIN COLLECTION	521.40
EFT64907	23-08-2018	STATE LIBRARY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA	ANNUAL FEE FOR LOST & DAMAGED PUBLIC LIBRARY MATERIALS 2018 - 2019	7920.00
EFT64908	23-08-2018	WA LIBRARY SUPPLIES PTY LTD	LIBRARY / OFFICE SUPPLIES	141.10
EFT64909	23-08-2018	WALKERS HARDWARE (MITRE 10)	HARDWARE SUPPLIES	150.56
EFT64910	23-08-2018	ECHO NEWSPAPER	ADVERTISING FOR VARIOUS JOBS / EVENTS	2695.00
EFT64911	23-08-2018	MCKAY EARTHMOVING PTY LTD	PLANT EQUIPMENT AND OPERATOR HIRE FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	8552.70
EFT64912	23-08-2018	EASTERN METROPOLITAN REGIONAL COUNCIL	DOMESTIC / WASTE CHARGES - RED HILL TIP & MATTRESS DISPOSAL FEES	405653.74
EFT64913	23-08-2018	BORAL CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS GROUP	ROAD MATERIALS FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	2031.71
EFT64914	23-08-2018	ZIPFORM PTY LTD	SETUP, PRODUCTION AND PREPARATION OF ANNUAL RATE NOTICES FOR 2018/2019	13487.99
EFT64915	23-08-2018	OFFICE LINE GROUP PTY LTD	OFFICE FURNITURE SUPPLIES	3707.00
EFT64916	23-08-2018	VODAFONE HUTCHISON AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	COMMUNICATION EXPENSES FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES - AUGUST 2018	1243.57
EFT64917	23-08-2018	STATEWIDE BEARINGS	PLANT / VEHICLE PARTS	63.25
EFT64918	23-08-2018	FASTA COURIERS	COURIER FEES	223.28
EFT64919	23-08-2018	RAECO	STATIONERY / OFFICE SUPPLIES	29.00
EFT64920	23-08-2018	SONIC HEALTHPLUS (KINETIC HEALTH GROUP LTD)	PREPLACEMENT MEDICALS / BASELINE HEARING TESTS	1038.40
EFT64921	23-08-2018	MAJOR MOTORS PTY LTD	PLANT / VEHICLE PARTS	54.43
EFT64922	23-08-2018	ALSCO LINEN SERVICE	LINEN HIRE / LAUNDRY SERVICES / CLEANING SUPPLIES	623.39
EFT64923	23-08-2018	BRADOCK PODIATRY SERVICES PTY LTD	PODIATRY SERVICES AT JACK HEALEY CENTRE	1283.69

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT64924	23-08-2018	LINDLEY CONTRACTING	PLUMBING REPAIRS / MAINTENANCE FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	3949.00
EFT64925	23-08-2018	KALA BOB KATS PTY LTD	PLANT EQUIPMENT AND OPERATOR HIRE FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	3465.55
EFT64926	23-08-2018	SYNERGY	POWER CHARGES	129736.95
EFT64927	23-08-2018	ALINTA ENERGY	GAS CHARGES	14.65
EFT64928	23-08-2018	GRIMES CONTRACTING PTY LTD	CONTRACTOR BUILDING MAINTENANCE FOR VARIOUS BUILDINGS	1857.21
EFT64929	23-08-2018	WESTBOOKS	LIBRARY SUPPLIES FOR THE VARIOUS LIBRARIES	105.02
EFT64930	23-08-2018	KENNEDYS TREE SERVICES	TREE REMOVAL / PRUNING FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	24797.30
EFT64931	23-08-2018	WA LIMESTONE COMPANY	ROAD MATERIALS FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	6122.09
EFT64932	23-08-2018	WINC AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	STATIONERY / OFFICE SUPPLIES	736.55
EFT64933	23-08-2018	MILPRO WA (INCORPORATING HILL TOP TROPHIES)	SUPPLY OF NAME BADGES	63.25
EFT64934	23-08-2018	BLADON WA PTY LTD	MEMORABILIA SUPPLIES	743.60
EFT64935	23-08-2018	FULTON HOGAN INDUSTRIES PTY LTD	ROAD MATERIALS FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	617.37
EFT64936	23-08-2018	JOHN GIARDINA	COUNCILLOR ALLOWANCE - 01/08/18 - 31/08/18	8093.17
EFT64937	23-08-2018	GEOFF STALLARD	COUNCILLOR ALLOWANCE - 01/08/18 - 31/08/18	2212.51
EFT64938	23-08-2018	AUSTRALASIAN PERFORMING RIGHTS ASSOCIATION (APRA)	LICENCE FEE FOR THE USE OF COPYRIGHT MUSIC AT KALAMUNDA PERFORMING ARTS CENTRE	184.30
EFT64939	23-08-2018	MARKETFORCE PTY LTD	ADVERTISING FOR VARIOUS JOBS / EVENTS	185.36
EFT64940	23-08-2018	IT VISION AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	ALTUS ECM UPGRADE LICENCE FEE 18/19 CONFLUENCE USER LICENCES FOR JULY 2018 ACDC PROJECT - TECHNICAL MANAGED SERVICES - CLOUD TRANSITION ON-CHARGE CATERING COSTS FOR FIRE INSPECTIONS VISIONING WORKSHOP	71212.24

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT64941	23-08-2018	KALAMUNDA & DISTRICTS JUNIOR FOOTBALL CLUB INC	KIDSPORT FUNDING FOR VARIOUS PLAYERS	154.00
EFT64942	23-08-2018	BUCHER MUNICIPAL PTY LTD	PLANT / VEHICLE PARTS	2100.34
EFT64943	23-08-2018	GEOFABRICS AUSTRALASIA PTY LTD	GEOFABRIC MATERIAL	21824.00
EFT64944	23-08-2018	LO-GO APPOINTMENTS	HIRE OF TEMPORARY STAFF FOR DEPOT / ADMIN	3800.18
EFT64945	23-08-2018	STAFF AUSTRALIA	HIRE OF TEMPORARY STAFF FOR DEPOT / ADMIN	7329.17
EFT64946	23-08-2018	BRIDGESTONE AUSTRALIA LTD	PLANT / VEHICLE PARTS	795.40
EFT64947	23-08-2018	AUSTRALIAN MAYORAL AVIATION COUNCIL	RENEWAL MEMBERSHIP 2018/2019	4514.40
EFT64948	23-08-2018	J BLACKWOOD & SON LIMITED	PROTECTIVE WEAR / SUPPLIES	4912.73
EFT64949	23-08-2018	EASTERN HILLS SAWS AND MOWERS	PLANT / VEHICLE PARTS	573.50
EFT64950	23-08-2018	AIR LIQUIDE WA PTY LTD	SUPPLY OF GAS CYLINDER REFILLS AND RENTAL FEES	190.00
EFT64951	23-08-2018	DFES DIRECT BRIGADE ALARM MONITORING	ANNUAL MONITORING FEE FOR KALAMUNDA PERFORMING ARTS CENTRE 2018/19	1821.06
EFT64952	23-08-2018	DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU	PROFESSIONAL FEES FOR THE REVIEW OF PROCUREMENT & TENDER PROCESSES & NARDINE CLOSE	26905.01
EFT64953	23-08-2018	CRABBS KALAMUNDA (IGA)	GROCERY SUPPLIES FOR VARIOUS FUNCTIONS	79.90
EFT64954	23-08-2018	1ST MAIDA VALE SCOUT GROUP	KIDSPORT FUNDING FOR VARIOUS PLAYERS	300.00
EFT64955	23-08-2018	KALAMUNDA DISTRICTS HOCKEY CLUB (INC)	KIDSPORT FUNDING FOR VARIOUS PLAYERS	185.00
EFT64956	23-08-2018	KALAMUNDA VOLUNTEER BUSHFIRE BRIGADE	REIMBURSEMENT COSTS FOR VOLUNTEER BUSHFIRE BRIGADE	895.94
EFT64957	23-08-2018	OCE CORPORATE PTY LTD - OFFICE CLEANING EXPERTS PTY LTD	CLEANING SERVICES / CONSUMABLES FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	275.00
EFT64958	23-08-2018	BIBBULMUN TRACK FOUNDATION	MERCHANDISE SUPPLIES FOR RESALE AT THE ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE	1086.00
EFT64959	23-08-2018	FORRESTFIELD UNITED SOCCER CLUB	KIDSPORT FUNDING FOR VARIOUS PLAYERS	495.00
EFT64960	23-08-2018	CAT WELFARE SOCIETY INC	CAT HAVEN REHOMING OF UNCLAIMED CATS FROM THE CITYS POUND	88.00
EFT64961	23-08-2018	E & MJ ROSHER PTY LTD	PLANT / VEHICLE PARTS	2461.80

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT64962	23-08-2018	PLUNKETT HOMES (1903) PTY LTD	FOOTPATH DEPOSIT REFUND	4000.00
EFT64963	23-08-2018	SPORTS TURF TECHNOLOGY	SPORTS GROUND INSPECTIONS	990.00
EFT64964	23-08-2018	ENVIRONMENTAL INDUSTRIES PTY LTD	PROGRESS PAYMENT 1 - EARTHWORKS AND GEOTEXTILE WORKS AT ALAN ANDERSON PARK, WALLISTON	35834.46
EFT64965	23-08-2018	COMMISSIONER OF POLICE	VOLUNTEER POLICE CHECKS	31.80
EFT64966	23-08-2018	HAWLEY'S BOBCAT SERVICE	PLANT EQUIPMENT AND OPERATOR HIRE FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	5585.25
EFT64967	23-08-2018	BAILEYS FERTILISERS	GARDEN / RESERVE SUPPLIES	2472.80
EFT64968	23-08-2018	KALAMUNDA & DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY	REFUNDABLE BOND FOR THE KALAMUNDA SHOW 2018	1000.00
EFT64969	23-08-2018	HIGH WYCOMBE JUNIOR FOOTBALL CLUB	KIDSPORT FUNDING FOR VARIOUS PLAYERS	440.00
EFT64970	23-08-2018	CAI FENCES	FENCING SUPPLIES / REPAIRS	484.00
EFT64971	23-08-2018	SOUTH METROPOLITAN TAFE	COURSE FEES FOR SEMESTER 2 - CERTIFICATE III IN PARKS & GARDENS - FOR 1 STAFF MEMBER	585.16
EFT64972	23-08-2018	MIDLAND CEMENT PRODUCTS	PLUMBING SUPPLIES FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	3377.00
EFT64973	23-08-2018	TOTAL PACKAGING (WA) PTY LTD	SUPPLY OF DOG LITTER BAGS	858.00
EFT64974	23-08-2018	AABEL LINE MARKING	LINE MARKING FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	3138.08
EFT64975	23-08-2018	LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROFESSIONALS AUSTRALIA (WA DIVISION)	ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP 2018 - 2019 FOR FOUR STAFF MEMBERS	2124.00
EFT64976	23-08-2018	ACCESS ICON PTY LTD T/A CASCADA	DRAINAGE SUPPLIES FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	11542.17
EFT64977	23-08-2018	ORBIT HEALTH & FITNESS SOLUTIONS	GYM EQUIPMENT SUPPLIES	89.85
EFT64978	23-08-2018	HILL TOP GROUP PTY	CONTRACTOR BUILDING MAINTENANCE FOR VARIOUS BUILDINGS	4179.73
EFT64979	23-08-2018	TALONS HSF PTY LTD T/A TALONS HIGH SECURITY FENCING	SERVICE AS REQUIRED AND SUPPLY OF PARTS TO REPAIR THE DEPOT GATES AND FENCE	1705.00
EFT64980	23-08-2018	IRRIGATION AUSTRALIA LTD	SUPPLY OF 15 AUTHORISED TESTING CAR DECAL STICKERS	522.50

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT64981	23-08-2018	ENGIE MECHANICAL SERVICES AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	AIRCONDITIONING MAINTENANCE / REPAIRS FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	3018.88
EFT64982	23-08-2018	QUICK CORPORATE AUST PTY LTD	STATIONERY & OFFICE SUPPLIES	3104.95
EFT64983	23-08-2018	AUTO ONE KALAMUNDA	PLANT / VEHICLE PARTS	41.00
EFT64984	23-08-2018	COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER GROUP LTD	ADVERTISING FOR VARIOUS JOBS AND EVENTS	4385.54
EFT64985	23-08-2018	WREN OIL	WASTE OIL RECYCLING - DISPOSAL FEES	16.50
EFT64986	23-08-2018	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	VEHICLE SEARCH FEES	34.00
EFT64987	23-08-2018	THE MENSWORK PROJECT INC	KEY BOND REFUND	50.00
EFT64988	23-08-2018	BROOKE O'DONNELL	COUNCILLOR ALLOWANCE - 01/08/18 - 31/08/18	2212.51
EFT64989	23-08-2018	ILLION (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD	DEBT COLLECTION FEES FOR LIBRARIES	11.77
EFT64990	23-08-2018	AUSTIN COMPUTERS	SUPPLY OF COMPUTERS / ACCESSORIES	361.00
EFT64991	23-08-2018	SWAN ANIMAL HAVEN ASSOC INC	MONEY RAISED DURING THE LES MILL GROUP FITNESS LAUNCH WEEK AT HARTFIELD PARK	212.34
EFT64992	23-08-2018	FOOD TECHNOLOGY SERVICES PTY LTD	HIRE OF TEMPORARY STAFF FOR HEALTH DEPARTMENT	2628.18
EFT64993	23-08-2018	MICHAEL ANDREW FERNIE	COUNCILLOR ALLOWANCE - 01/08/18 - 31/08/18	2212.51
EFT64994	23-08-2018	COCA-COLA AMATIL (AUST) PTY LTD	KIOSK SUPPLIES FOR HARTFIELD RECREATION CENTRE	611.50
EFT64995	23-08-2018	HOLLIER DICKSONS A DIVISION OF PFD FOOD SERVICE P/L	KIOSK SUPPLIES FOR HARTFIELD RECREATION CENTRE	269.74
EFT64996	23-08-2018	G FORCE PRINTING	SUPPLY OF PRINTED STATIONERY STOCK	1107.48
EFT64997	23-08-2018	MASTERS ATHLETICS WA	KEY BOND REFUND	50.00
EFT64998	23-08-2018	HOSECO	PLANT / VEHICLE PARTS	262.86
EFT64999	23-08-2018	HYDROQUIP PUMPS	HARTFIELD PARK RESERVE - MAR BORE PREPARATION WORKS AND SUPPLY OF PARTS	12421.64
EFT65000	23-08-2018	SERENITAS COMMUNITIES HOLDINGS PTY LTD - HILLVIEW	RATES REBATE FOR 17/18 AT HILLVIEW VILLAGE	47251.27
EFT65001	23-08-2018	DIRECT TRADES SUPPLY PTY LTD	HARDWARE SUPPLIES	740.71

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT65002	23-08-2018	WEST AUSTRALIAN SHOWMEN'S ASSOC (INC)	BOND REFUND - KALAMUNDA SHOW 2018, MINUS REPAIRS TO KOSTERA OVAL	3218.00
EFT65003	23-08-2018	SHRED-X PTY LTD	SECURE DOCUMENT DISPOSAL BIN REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT	55.00
EFT65004	23-08-2018	STRATAGREEN	GARDEN / RESERVE SUPPLIES	622.49
EFT65005	23-08-2018	MARGARET THOMAS	COUNCILLOR ALLOWANCE - 01/08/18 - 31/08/18	2212.51
EFT65006	23-08-2018	OFFICEWORKS SUPERSTORES PTY LTD	OFFICE SUPPLIES / STATIONERY	2185.70
EFT65007	23-08-2018	SARA LOHMEYER	COUNCILLOR ALLOWANCE - 01/08/18 - 31/08/18	2212.51
EFT65008	23-08-2018	DEPARTMENT OF BIODIVERSITY, CONSERVATION AND ATTRACTIONS	MERCHANDISE SUPPLIES FOR RESALE AT THE ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE	3232.23
EFT65009	23-08-2018	MAYDAY EARTHMOVING	PLANT AND EQUIPMENT HIRE	6292.00
EFT65010	23-08-2018	WOOLWORTHS GROUP LIMITED	GROCERY SUPPLIES FOR VARIOUS FUNCTIONS	561.45
EFT65011	23-08-2018	AUSTRALIAN PLANT WHOLESALERS	PLANT SUPPLIES FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	660.00
EFT65012	23-08-2018	SIMON DI ROSSO	REFUND OF EMPLOYMENT CONTARCT ALLOWANCE	270.00
EFT65013	23-08-2018	GLENDIA DAWN CHARLTON (PODIATRY)	PODIATRY SERVICES AT JACK HEALEY CENTRE	354.97
EFT65014	23-08-2018	WEBSITE WEED & PEST PTY LTD	WEED CONTROL AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS	14300.00
EFT65015	23-08-2018	TURF DEVELOPMENTS (WA) PTY LTD	TURF MAINTENANCE AT RAY OWEN RESERVE	5489.00
EFT65016	23-08-2018	WOODLANDS DISTRIBUTORS & AGENCIES	SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF COMPOSITE DECKING FOR BRIDGE REPAIRS AT CEDAR WAY FORRESTFIELD	3378.65
EFT65017	23-08-2018	CASTLEDINE & CASTLEDINE DESIGNERS	DESIGN / ARTWORK & PRINTING OF VARIOUS ITEMS	1815.00
EFT65018	23-08-2018	BOYA EQUIPMENT PTY LTD	PLANT / VEHICLE PARTS	779.68
EFT65019	23-08-2018	MICHAEL NICHOLS	FOOTPATH DEPOSIT REFUND	2500.00
EFT65020	23-08-2018	360 ENVIRONMENTAL PTY LTD	GROUND WATER MONITORING & ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATIVE WORKS AT BRAND RD	2120.06
EFT65021	23-08-2018	MULTILEC ENGINEERING	QUARTERLY SERVICING & TESTING OF LIFTS	1793.78
EFT65022	23-08-2018	FLEXIGLASS CHALLENGE PTY LTD	PLANT / VEHICLE PARTS	2365.00
EFT65023	23-08-2018	DAVID K ALMOND	COUNCILLOR ALLOWANCE - 01/08/18 - 31/08/18	2212.51
EFT65024	23-08-2018	DRAINFLOW SERVICES PTY LTD	CLEANING / MAINTAINING STORM WATER DRAINS	17128.65

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT65025	23-08-2018	APOLLO FABRICATIONS	RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY - HOOK LIFT BIN REPAIR	1292.50
EFT65026	23-08-2018	AMARJIT SINGH	RATES REFUND	2478.78
EFT65027	23-08-2018	LOCHNESS LANDSCAPE SERVICES	MOWING OF VARIOUS RESERVES	6199.38
EFT65028	23-08-2018	DYLAN O'CONNOR	COUNCILLOR ALLOWANCE - 01/08/18 - 31/08/18	3519.34
EFT65029	23-08-2018	LIBERTY OIL AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	SUPPLY OF FUEL	28213.52
EFT65030	23-08-2018	CONTRAFLOW	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	48766.88
EFT65031	23-08-2018	ESSENTIAL FIRST CHOICE HOMES PTY LTD	FOOTPATH DEPOSIT REFUND	2500.00
EFT65032	23-08-2018	KOTT GUNNING LAWYERS	LEGAL EXPENSES	1027.40
EFT65033	23-08-2018	BERNARD ELLERBY	REIMBURSEMENT OF PRESCRIPTION GLASSES	400.00
EFT65034	23-08-2018	ARMADILLO GROUP PTY LTD	PLANT / VEHICLE PARTS	2584.79
EFT65035	23-08-2018	BEAVER TREE SERVICES	TREE REMOVAL / PRUNING FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	10866.90
EFT65036	23-08-2018	CENTURION TEMPORARY FENCING	TEMPORARY FENCING HIRE	2296.26
EFT65037	23-08-2018	SEWING AND CRAFT WITH MEMA	DRY CLEANING / WASHING SERVICES FOR HARTFIELD PARK RECREATION CENTRE	20.00
EFT65038	23-08-2018	CHEMCENTRE	SUPPLY OF SAMPLE BOTTLES, ESKYS AND ANALYSIS	924.00
EFT65039	23-08-2018	ADSHIEL STREET FURNITURE PTY LIMITED	INSTALLATION OF POLYCARBONATE PANEL AT BUS SHELTER	275.00
EFT65040	23-08-2018	ACCESS OFFICE INDUSTRIES	LIBRARY SUPPLIES	845.79
EFT65041	23-08-2018	THE GOOD GUYS	ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES	998.00
EFT65042	23-08-2018	ALLOY & STAINLESS PRODUCTS	SUPPLY OF MOWER BLADES AS REQUIRED	1149.15
EFT65043	23-08-2018	KALAMUNDA BULLDOGS RUGBY LEAGUE FOOTBALL CLUB	KIDSPORT FUNDING FOR VARIOUS PLAYERS	150.00
EFT65044	23-08-2018	HEALTHZONE PTY LTD T/AS BAD BACKS WA	OFFICE FURNITURE SUPPLIES	439.00
EFT65045	23-08-2018	REMONDIS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY - CARDBOARD COLLECTION	1793.93
EFT65046	23-08-2018	SAFE T CARD AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	MONTHLY MONITORING CHARGES FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	132.00

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT65047	23-08-2018	TOURISM COUNCIL WA	6 ATTENDEES FOR THE TOURISM COUNCIL DINNER	1050.00
EFT65048	23-08-2018	DAIMLER TRUCKS PERTH	PLANT / VEHICLE PARTS	1024.25
EFT65049	23-08-2018	FOXTEL	MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION FEE - AUGUST 2018	237.10
EFT65050	23-08-2018	KALAMUNDA ELECTRICS	ELECTRICAL REPAIRS / MAINTENANCE FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	8091.02
EFT65051	23-08-2018	AAAC TOWING PTY LTD	TOWING SERVICES FEES	660.00
EFT65052	23-08-2018	DATATEL ELECTRICAL & COMMUNICATIONS	ANNUAL TAGGING AND TESTING OF ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES	262.24
EFT65053	23-08-2018	JB HI-FI COMMERCIAL	VARIOUS ELECTRICAL / COMPUTER / ACCESSORY SUPPLIES	10372.87
EFT65054	23-08-2018	TRACY L DESTREE-THOMPSON	COUNCILLOR ALLOWANCE - 01/08/18 - 31/08/18	2212.51
EFT65055	23-08-2018	CUROST MILK SUPPLY	MILK SUPPLY FOR ADMINISTRATION CENTRE AND DEPOT	472.84
EFT65056	23-08-2018	ELAN ENERGY MATRIX PTY LTD	COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF TYRES	630.76
EFT65057	23-08-2018	DFP RECRUITMENT SERVICES PTY LTD	HIRE OF TEMPORARY STAFF FOR DEPOT / ADMIN	5808.27
EFT65058	23-08-2018	CAMERON BLAIR	COUNCILLOR ALLOWANCE - 01/08/18 - 31/08/18	2212.51
EFT65059	23-08-2018	PETER REYNOLDS	SALE OF ARTWORK - GLASS + EXHIBITION	924.00
EFT65060	23-08-2018	TALIS CONSULTANTS PTY LTD ATF TALIS UNIT TRUST	SITE NOISE MANAGEMENT MEASUREMENTS AND OBSERVATIONS	8486.50
EFT65061	23-08-2018	STAN THE TYRE MAN (STAN'S TYRE SERVICE WA)	PLANT / VEHICLE PARTS	3619.00
EFT65062	23-08-2018	SUEZ RECYCLING & RECOVERY (PERTH) PTY LTD	BULK BIN SERVICES FOR GREEN AND MIXED WASTE COLLECTIONS AND DISPOSAL	1289.20
EFT65063	23-08-2018	ZIRCODATA PTY LTD	MONTHLY OFFSITE STORAGE FEES - JULY 2018	578.10
EFT65064	23-08-2018	DAYTONE PRINTING PTY LTD	PRINTING OF BROCHURES / INVITES FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	167.20
EFT65065	23-08-2018	ALLPET PRODUCTS	SUPPLY OF 6X DOG FOOD 20KG	231.07
EFT65066	23-08-2018	NORMA L SHERRATT	RATES REFUND	466.39
EFT65067	23-08-2018	CMA ECOCYCLE PTY LTD	GLOBE COLLECTION	3162.41

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT65068	23-08-2018	WEST TIP WASTE CONTROL PTY LTD	REMOVAL & PROCESSING OF BUILDING RUBBLE, GULLY EDUCTING, SWEEPINGS	114633.65
EFT65069	23-08-2018	IDEAL TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS	BUSINESS WEBSITE HOSTING PACKAGE - ZZCC.COM.AU	242.00
EFT65070	23-08-2018	THE LUCKY CHARM	NEWSPAPERS / MAGAZINES SUPPLIES FOR VARIOUS LOCATIONS	71.49
EFT65071	23-08-2018	STEVEDORES JAZZ BAND	PERFORMANCE AT THE 2018 TARGA WEST RALLY 2018	1850.00
EFT65072	23-08-2018	FAIR GO TRADING	MERCHANDISE SUPPLIES FOR RESALE AT THE ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE	1032.59
EFT65073	23-08-2018	AAA DEMOLITION & TREE SERVICES	FOOTPATH DEPOSIT REFUND	2500.00
EFT65074	23-08-2018	FOCUS MUSIC PTY LTD	PERFORMANCE AT QUIT TARGA WEST 2018 EVENT & THE OPENING NIGHT OF THE YOUNG ARTIST AWARDS	687.50
EFT65075	23-08-2018	ALPERSTEIN DESIGNS	MERCHANDISE SUPPLIES FOR RESALE AT THE ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE	4590.97
EFT65076	23-08-2018	A TEAM PRINTING	PRINTING OF VARIOUS BROCHURES	1689.60
EFT65077	23-08-2018	BLACKTREE TECHNOLOGY PTY LTD	RADIO ID & ACCESS TO THE CENTRAL PARK REPEATER SITE FOR 8 RADIOS -	255.20
EFT65078	23-08-2018	JAPANESE TRUCK & BUS SPARES PTY LTD	PLANT / VEHICLE PARTS	673.95
EFT65079	23-08-2018	SECURE PAY	TICKET TRANSACTION FEES	18.48
EFT65080	23-08-2018	ZIG ZAG GYMNASTICS	KIDSPORT FUNDING FOR VARIOUS PLAYERS	187.00
EFT65081	23-08-2018	BRIONY BRAY	HIGHLY COMMENDED - YOUNG ARTIST AWARDS	100.00
EFT65082	23-08-2018	KELLY RAMSEY	HALL & KEY BOND REFUND	550.00
EFT65083	23-08-2018	THE LINEN PRESS	MERCHANDISE SUPPLIES FOR RESALE AT THE ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE	3270.58
EFT65084	23-08-2018	BAND & ENTERTAINMENT BOOKING OFFICES	ROD STEWART TRIBUTE SHOW PERFORMED BY JOHN CRANE FOR AUGUST MORNING MUSIC 2018	750.00

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT65085	23-08-2018	TELSTRA SNP MONITORING PTY LTD	SECURITY MONITORING, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS TO VARIOUS LOCATIONS	922.46
EFT65086	23-08-2018	BLUE STEEL ENTERPRISES PTY LTD T/A FRONTLINE FIRE & RESCUE EQUIPMENT	MAINTENANCE OF FIRE AND RESCUE EQUIPMENT	3164.26
EFT65087	23-08-2018	NATURE CALLS PORTABLE TOILETS	HIRE OF 2 X PORTABLE TOILETS AND 1 X ALL ACCESS TOILET QUIT TARGA WEST 2018 EVENT	534.00
EFT65088	23-08-2018	ASPECTS OF NATURE	MERCHANDISE SUPPLIES FOR RESALE AT THE ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE	915.50
EFT65089	23-08-2018	INSTANT WASTE MANAGEMENT	HOOK LIFT BIN TRANSPORTATION	14080.00
EFT65090	23-08-2018	LA LA LAND / HOME & HUMAN FASHION PTY LTD	MERCHANDISE SUPPLIES FOR RESALE AT THE ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE	2841.52
EFT65091	23-08-2018	MARK ONE VISUAL	INSTALLATION OF TREE LIGHTS AT THE ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE	38812.40
EFT65092	23-08-2018	ROADLINE REMOVAL WA	HIGH PRESSURE WATERBLAST FOR REMOVAL OF OBSOLETE LINE MARKINGS AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS	998.25
EFT65093	23-08-2018	BLUE FORCE	SUPPLY / INSTALLATION & MAINTAINENCE OF SECURITY SERVICES	82.50
EFT65094	23-08-2018	ACADEMY OF DANCE AND ELEGANCE	HALL & KEY BOND REFUND	455.00
EFT65095	23-08-2018	MARKET CREATIONS	MARKETING & TECHNOLOGY SERVICE FEES & MONTHLY CLOUD HOSTING SERVICES	2360.88
EFT65096	23-08-2018	CURNOW GROUP HIRE PTY LTD	PAYMENT CERTIFICATE 9 - CONSTRUCTION OF PORTION B NARDINE CLOSE/ASHBY CLOSE (FORRESTFIELD INDUSTRIAL AREA) SEPARABLE PORTION B - NARDINE CLOSE/ASHBY CLOSE WIDENING AND UPGRADE	64574.64
EFT65097	23-08-2018	FORTH CONSULTING PTY LTD	HARTFIELD HOCKEY CLUB UPGRADE - STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING CA SERVICES	1540.00
EFT65098	23-08-2018	ACACIA CONNECTION PTY LTD	EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM SESSIONS	2315.50
EFT65099	23-08-2018	ALINTA ENERGY (ELECTRICITY ACCOUNT)	POWER CHARGES	5322.89

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT65100	23-08-2018	OPTEON (WESTERN AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD	REVIEW OF VALUATION REPORT FOR LAND ACQUISITION (POS) FOR LOT 2 (286) HALE ROAD WATTLE GROVE.	2200.00
EFT65101	23-08-2018	MENZIES CIVIL AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	PROGRESS CLAIM 1 - SUPPLY AND INSTALL - BOOLIGAL STREET, LESMURDIE. NEW DRAINAGE, STAGE 1, FROM CORELLA STREET TO EXISTING CREEK LINE	74228.41
EFT65102	23-08-2018	S STONE & ASSOCIATES PTY LTD	KALAMUNDA WATER PARK SLIDE - ENGINEERING REPORT FOR SLIDE WORKS	1200.00
EFT65103	23-08-2018	GLOBAL SPILL CONTROL PTY LTD	SUPPLY OF FUEL SPILL CONTROL PRODUCTS	2931.50
EFT65104	23-08-2018	SHOP FOR SHOPS	MERCHANDISE SUPPLIES FOR RESALE AT THE ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE	299.74
EFT65105	23-08-2018	PADDY SWEENEY	MC SERVICES FOR TARGA WEST RALLY 2018	1000.00
EFT65106	23-08-2018	BRISKLEEN SUPPLIES PTY LTD	CLEANING PRODUCTS & HYGIENE SERVICES SUPPLIES	474.05
EFT65107	23-08-2018	BORRELLO GRAHAM LAWYERS (LSV BORRELLO LAWYERS)	LEGAL EXPENSES	803.55
EFT65108	23-08-2018	ALL IMPACT PTY LTD T/A DMI SIGNS	SUPPLY OF VARIOUS SIGNAGE	3921.50
EFT65109	23-08-2018	ABRUZZO & MOLISE SPORTING CLUB INC	2 X BAR STAFF FOR THE EMERGENCY SERVCIES DINNER 2018	250.00
EFT65110	23-08-2018	PICASSO PRINT & DESIGN PTY LTD	ARTWORK / PRINTING OF VARIOUS BROCHURES	660.00
EFT65111	23-08-2018	DOWSING GROUP PTY LTD	SUPPLY AND INSTALL A NEW PATHWAYS AT MARGERY ROAD, HIGH WYCOMBE	49833.91
EFT65112	23-08-2018	MATTHEW & SHELBY BERRY	RATES REFUND	492.63
EFT65113	23-08-2018	WHISKY & BOOTS T/A MARK STOREN	PERFORMANCE OF 'THE ONE' AUGUST 10, 2018 AT KALAMUNDA PERFORMING ARTS CENTRE	3000.00
EFT65114	23-08-2018	CORSIGN WA PTY LTD	SUPPLIES OF SIGNAGE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT	2022.90
EFT65115	23-08-2018	RECRUITWEST PTY LTD	HIRE OF TEMPORARY STAFF FOR DEPOT / ADMIN	3571.38
EFT65116	23-08-2018	PRESTIGE COMMUNICATIONS	SUPPLY OF UNIDEN UH950S TWO WAY RADIOS	1171.50

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT65117	23-08-2018	SUSAN JANES ACADEMY OF DANCE	HALL & KEY BOND REFUND	455.00
EFT65118	23-08-2018	VIZSTONE	MANAGE ENGINE - AUGUST 2018	2689.50
EFT65119	23-08-2018	DAVID SANDLER	BOND REFUND FOR THE USE OF THE GALLERY AT THE ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE SALE OF ARTWORK - THE ART OF ELAINE ROENNFELDT EXHIBITION	2327.00
EFT65120	23-08-2018	BESPOKE TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS PTY LTD	HIRE OF LED MOBILE SCREEN, OUTSIDE BROADCAST TRUCK & GENERATOR TARGA WEST RALLY 2018	2720.00
EFT65121	23-08-2018	KOH LIVING	MERCHANDISE SUPPLIES FOR RESALE AT THE ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE	2026.99
EFT65122	23-08-2018	TENDERLINK.COM	RELEASE OF PUBLIC TENDERS THROUGH THE E- TENDERING PORTAL	330.00
EFT65123	23-08-2018	TENNANT AUSTRALIA PYT LTD	PLANT / VEHICLE PARTS	1039.81
EFT65124	23-08-2018	A PROUD LANDMARK PTY LTD	LANDSCAPE SERVICES FOR KALAMUNDA SKATE PARK & HALE ROAD BOX OUT	7535.00
EFT65125	23-08-2018	JBS&G AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	BRAND ROAD LANDFILL AUDIT	4356.00
EFT65126	23-08-2018	GYMMASTER SOFTWARE - TRESHNA ENTERPRISES LTD	HIGH WYCOMBE STUDIO PACKAGE FOR THE 24/7 GYM MONTHLY CHARGE	80.00
EFT65127	23-08-2018	CREATIVE ADM	STRATEGIC REVIEW BRAND DEVELOPMENT AND IDENTITY	1045.00
EFT65128	23-08-2018	HEWSHOTT INTERNATIONAL	AUDIO DESIGN CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR THE FUNCTION ROOM	3828.00
EFT65129	23-08-2018	JSA CONTRACTING PTY LTD	FOOTPATH DEPOSIT REFUND	2500.00
EFT65130	23-08-2018	FOCUS AUDIOVISUAL PTY LTD	MAINTENANCE REPAIRS TO THE WIRELESS MIC AND SCREEN IN THE CHAMBERS	352.00
EFT65131	23-08-2018	EMPLOYEECONNECT PTY LTD	MONTHLY SOFTWARE & SERVICE FOR PRO - JULY 2018	3455.10
EFT65132	23-08-2018	SERPENTINE SPRING WATER	SPRING WATER DELIVERIES FOR ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE	50.00

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT65133	23-08-2018	BROOK RETICULATION	RETICULATION SERVICES	3300.00
EFT65134	23-08-2018	TIM EVA'S NURSERY	GARDEN / RESERVE SUPPLIES	3388.00
EFT65135	23-08-2018	SOURCE SEPARATION SYSTEMS PTY LTD	SUPPLY OF 117 SOURCE SEPARATION DESK BINS FOR ADMIN BUILDING	2549.46
EFT65136	23-08-2018	ORACLE CUSTOMER MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS PTY LTD T/AS ORACLE CMS	ORACLE AFTER HOURS SERVICE MAY - JULY 2018	2931.23
EFT65137	23-08-2018	INTEGRITAS CONSULTING PTY LTD	PREPARE AND FACILITATE WORKSHOP FOR EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT TEAM	2665.08
EFT65138	23-08-2018	LYCOPODIUM INFRASTRUCTURE PTY LTD	DETAIL DESIGN & DOCUMENTATION FOR HALE ROAD WIDENING & ENHANCEMENT	37506.98
EFT65139	23-08-2018	BARONESS HOLDINGS PTY LTD	WATTLE GROVE STREET TREE PLANTING PROGRAMME. INSTALLATION OF 96 TREES AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS	11550.00
EFT65140	23-08-2018	IRON TECH INDUSTRIES	WATTLE GROVE TREE PLANTING - MANUFACTURE 2 GALVANISED TREE SURROUNDS	1034.00
EFT65141	23-08-2018	FITONIA PTY LTD AS TRUSTEE FOR THE SILVERSPRING TRUST T/A T J DEPIAZZI & SONS	SUPPLY OF PINE BARK MULCH T	3185.60
EFT65142	23-08-2018	INFORM COMMUNICATE MOTIVATE INTERNATIONAL (AUST) PTY LTD T/A ICM I SPEAKERS & ENTERTAINERS	DEPOSIT FOR GUEST SPEAKER FOR KALAMUNDA SPORTS STAR EVENT ON THE 21ST NOVEMBER - MATT PRIDDIS	1295.78
EFT65143	23-08-2018	BGC BUILDERS SUPPLIES PTY LTD	SUPPLY OF CONCRETE BAGS	1009.01
EFT65144	23-08-2018	BELL ART AUSTRALIA	MERCHANDISE SUPPLIES FOR RESALE AT ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE	2058.60
EFT65145	23-08-2018	HYPERLIFE PTY LTD T/A ACME PRESTON	CLEAR OF HOUSE HOLD REFUSE	1522.40
EFT65146	23-08-2018	ESSENTIAL ECONOMICS PTY LTD	CONSULTING SERVICES - KALAMUNDA SHIRE (WA) RETAIL NEEDS & REVIEW OF KALAMUNDA RETAIL ASSESSMENT FEES	5489.00
EFT65147	23-08-2018	JTM PRODUCTIONS PTY LTD	PERFORMANCE - 'A FINE ROMANCE' MAY 26, 2018	4219.60
EFT65148	23-08-2018	SWAN DISTRICTS JUNIOR BASEBALL CLUB	KIDSPORT FUNDING FOR VARIOUS PLAYERS	150.00

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
EFT65149	23-08-2018	DAVE LANFEAR CONSULTING PTY LTD	PROGRESS PAYMENT 1 - CONSULTANCY SERVICES - CITY OF KALAMUNDA COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN REVIEW	8668.00
EFT65150	23-08-2018	KYLIE HOWARTH	3 X 60 MINUTES CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK SESSIONS	650.00
EFT65151	23-08-2018	BRENDA ELLEN	SALE OF ARTWORK - GLASS + EXHIBITION	301.00
EFT65152	23-08-2018	FIIG SECURITIES	BOND REFUND & 50% FIRE FEE REFUND FOR CANCELLATION OF BOOKING AT THE ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE	413.50
EFT65153	23-08-2018	MEAD MEDICAL GROUP	FIT FOR WORK - FULL MEDICAL CHECK FOR ONE STAFF MEMBER	135.00
EFT65154	23-08-2018	VIVIENNE JAGGER	SALE OF ARTWORK - GLASS+ EXHIBITION	553.00
EFT65155	23-08-2018	CORRINA COLEMAN	HALL & KEY BOND REFUND	350.00
EFT65156	23-08-2018	SARAH LIEBECK	BEST PIECE - YOUNG ARTIST AWARDS 2018	200.00
72302	08-08-2018	HOSPITAL BENEFIT FUND OF WA	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	178.10
72303	08-08-2018	MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES UNION	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	809.76
72304	08-08-2018	TELSTRA CORPORATION	TELEPHONE EXPENSES	29583.56
72305	08-08-2018	WATER CORPORATION	WATER USE AND SERVICE CHARGE FEES	4802.50
72306	08-08-2018	BCITF	LEVY FEE - JULY 2018	11121.97
72307	08-08-2018	KALAMUNDA STAMP CLUB	KEY BOND REFUND	50.00
72308	08-08-2018	CASH - ADMIN	PETTY CASH REIMBURSEMENT	724.75
72309	08-08-2018	CASH - HARTFIELD PARK	PETTY CASH REIMBURSEMENT	121.60
72310	08-08-2018	CASH - ZIG ZAG CULTURAL CENTRE	PETTY CASH REIMBURSEMENT	127.12
72311	22-08-2018	HOSPITAL BENEFIT FUND OF WA	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	178.10
72312	22-08-2018	MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES UNION	PAYROLL DEDUCTIONS	809.76
72313	22-08-2018	TELSTRA CORPORATION	TELEPHONE EXPENSES	36321.30
72314	22-08-2018	CASH - ADMIN	PETTY CASH REIMBURSEMENT	704.89
72315	22-08-2018	CASH - KALAMUNDA LIBRARY	PETTY CASH REIMBURSEMENT	246.34
72316	22-08-2018	CASH - HARTFIELD PARK	PETTY CASH REIMBURSEMENT	89.90

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
DD39426.1	07-08-2018	WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION PLAN	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	98119.76
DD39426.2	07-08-2018	ANZ SMART CHOICE SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	568.69
DD39426.3	07-08-2018	PERPETUALS SELECT SUPERANNUATION FUND	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	119.77
DD39426.4	07-08-2018	ANZ SUPER ADVANTAGE	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	275.97
DD39426.5	07-08-2018	ESSENTIAL SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	272.17
DD39426.6	07-08-2018	HUNDAL & ROGERS FUTURE FUND	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	464.73
DD39426.7	07-08-2018	MLC MASTERKEY SUPER GOLD STAR VERSION ACCOUNT	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	547.49
DD39426.8	07-08-2018	IOOF PORTFOLIO SERVICE PERSONAL SUPERANNUATION	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	181.46
DD39426.9	07-08-2018	AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC SUPERANNUATION & RETIREMENT FUND (ACSRF)	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	271.25
DD39532.1	21-08-2018	WA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPERANNUATION PLAN	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	99676.74
DD39532.2	21-08-2018	ESSENTIAL SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	272.17
DD39532.3	21-08-2018	HUNDAL & ROGERS FUTURE FUND	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	467.16
DD39532.4	21-08-2018	MLC MASTERKEY SUPER GOLD STAR VERSION ACCOUNT	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	384.07
DD39532.5	21-08-2018	IOOF PORTFOLIO SERVICE PERSONAL SUPERANNUATION	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	202.91
DD39532.6	21-08-2018	AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC SUPERANNUATION & RETIREMENT FUND (ACSRF)	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	271.25
DD39532.7	21-08-2018	REI SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	236.67
DD39532.8	21-08-2018	ONEPATH MASTERFUND	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	240.77
DD39532.9	21-08-2018	THE TRUSTEE FOR DK ALWAYS SUPERANNUATION FUND	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	505.52
DD39426.10	07-08-2018	POWERWRAP MASTER PLAN	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	172.92
DD39426.11	07-08-2018	REI SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	236.67
DD39426.12	07-08-2018	PETER TUCATS SUPERANNUATION FUND	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	950.65

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
DD39426.13	07-08-2018	ONEPATH MASTERFUND	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	240.77
DD39426.14	07-08-2018	THE TRUSTEE FOR DK ALWAYS SUPERANNUATION FUND	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	505.52
DD39426.15	07-08-2018	UNISUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	59.64
DD39426.16	07-08-2018	KINETIC SUPERANNUATION LTD	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	220.87
DD39426.17	07-08-2018	TWU SUPERANNUATION FUND	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	236.16
DD39426.18	07-08-2018	CBUS SUPERANNUATION	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	230.36
DD39426.19	07-08-2018	BWMT SUPERANNUATION FUND	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	254.27
DD39426.20	07-08-2018	HESTA SUPER FUND	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	85.07
DD39426.21	07-08-2018	REST SUPERANNUATION	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	1597.15
DD39426.22	07-08-2018	BT SUPER FOR LIFE	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	1232.12
DD39426.23	07-08-2018	COLONIAL 1ST STATE SUPERANNUATION	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	538.60
DD39426.24	07-08-2018	AUSTRALIAN SUPERANNUATION	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	4468.43
DD39426.25	07-08-2018	THE SABLE SUPERANNUATION FUND	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	244.92
DD39426.26	07-08-2018	HOSTPLUS PTY LTD	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	904.74
DD39426.27	07-08-2018	AMPLIFE LIMITED	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	743.61
DD39532.10	21-08-2018	UNISUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	112.95
DD39532.11	21-08-2018	KINETIC SUPERANNUATION LTD	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	219.88
DD39532.12	21-08-2018	PETER TUCATS SUPERANNUATION FUND	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	950.65
DD39532.13	21-08-2018	TWU SUPERANNUATION FUND	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	236.16
DD39532.14	21-08-2018	CBUS SUPERANNUATION	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	227.18
DD39532.15	21-08-2018	BWMT SUPERANNUATION FUND	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	252.67
DD39532.16	21-08-2018	HESTA SUPER FUND	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	167.00
DD39532.17	21-08-2018	BT BUSINESS SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTION	52.06
DD39532.18	21-08-2018	REST SUPERANNUATION	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	1602.09
DD39532.19	21-08-2018	BT SUPER FOR LIFE	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	692.86
DD39532.20	21-08-2018	COLONIAL 1ST STATE SUPERANNUATION	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	538.60
DD39532.21	21-08-2018	AUSTRALIAN SUPERANNUATION	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	4858.16
DD39532.22	21-08-2018	HOSTPLUS PTY LTD	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	997.56

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount
DD39532.23	21-08-2018	AMPLIFE LIMITED	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	781.78
DD39532.24	21-08-2018	ANZ SMART CHOICE SUPER	SUPERANNUATION CONTRIBUTIONS	580.34
				3502918.57
<u>City of Kalamunda Payroll</u>				
F808084894202	07-08-2018	CITY OF KALAMUNDA PAYROLL	VARIOUS AWARDS TO 7 August 2018.	611,101.84
F808255603310	21-08-2018	CITY OF KALAMUNDA PAYROLL	VARIOUS AWARDS TO 21 August 2018.	594,400.03
				1,205,501.87

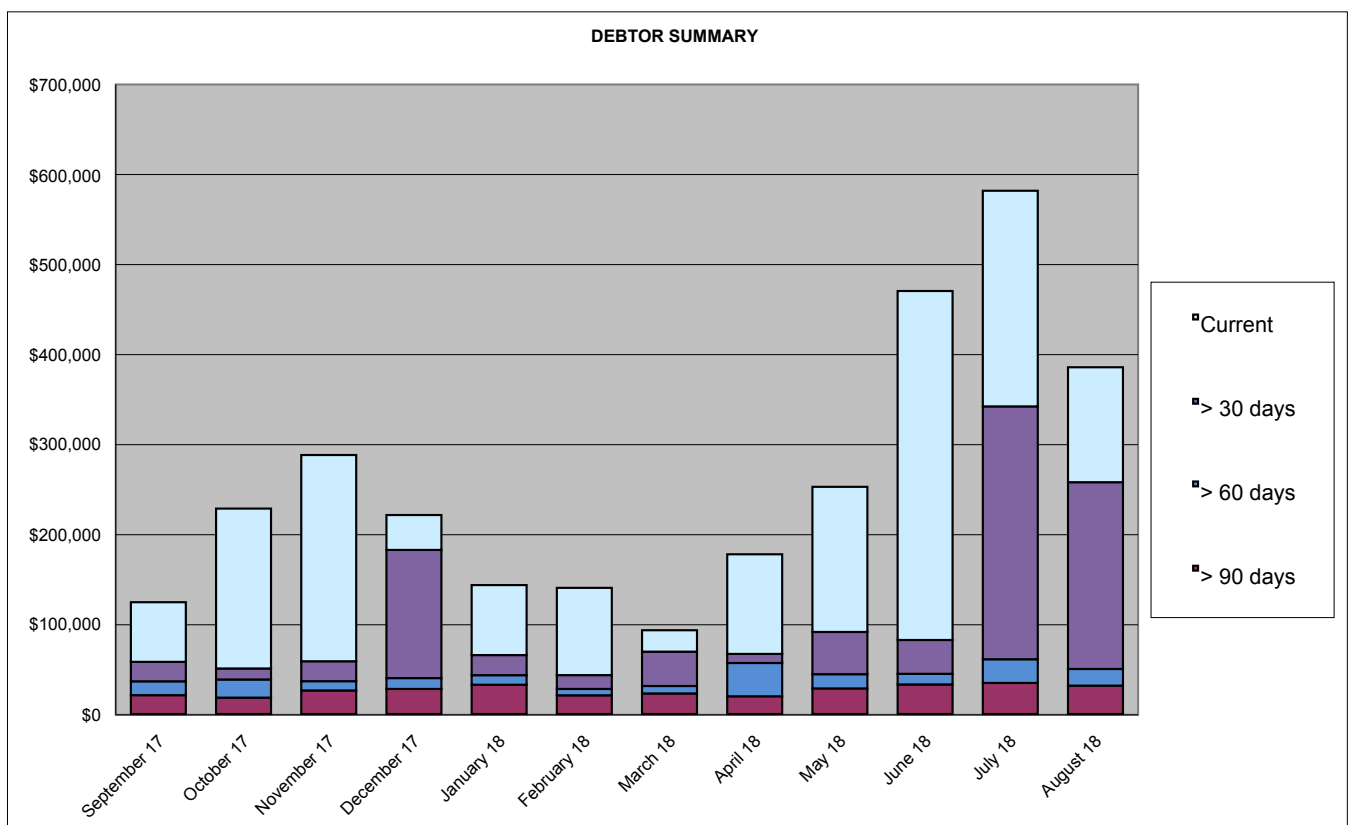
CITY OF KALAMUNDA

SUMMARY OF DEBTORS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31st August 2018

Sundry Debtors Trial Balance - Summary Aged Listing

	> 90 days	> 60 days	> 30 days	Current	Total
September 17	\$20,928	\$15,367	\$21,633	\$66,214	\$124,143
October 17	\$18,194	\$20,151	\$12,226	\$177,561	\$228,132
November 17	\$26,143	\$10,309	\$22,124	\$229,043	\$287,618
December 17	\$27,840	\$12,063	\$142,304	\$38,766	\$220,973
January 18	\$32,525	\$10,603	\$22,322	\$77,713	\$143,163
February 18	\$20,762	\$7,064	\$15,369	\$96,892	\$140,087
March 18	\$22,834	\$8,284	\$38,129	\$23,773	\$93,020
April 18	\$19,674	\$36,986	\$10,065	\$110,649	\$177,374
May 18	\$28,412	\$15,815	\$46,892	\$161,174	\$252,292
June 18	\$32,833	\$11,788	\$37,582	\$387,557	\$469,760
July 18	\$34,520	\$26,301	\$280,772	\$239,486	\$581,079
August 18	\$31,533	\$18,465	\$207,431	\$127,642	\$385,071



CITY OF KALAMUNDA SUMMARY OF DEBTORS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31st August 2018			
AMOUNT	DEBTOR	DETAILS	STATUS
>90 days			
\$17,262.85	Kalamunda Club	Loan Instalment	Club seeking deferment - currently holding discussions with Finance
\$6,685.59	Zig Zag Gymnastics^	Hall Hire	Cash Flow issues - Discussions held with Owner - self managed instalments
\$2,500.00	Howard Ginbey	Planning Fees	Payment Pending
\$1,723.25	Evolution Cheer & Dance^	Hall Hire	Cash Flow issues - self managed instalments
\$1,047.26	Forrestfield Cricket Club	Electricity Expenses	Payment Pending
\$2,314.12	90+ Days Debts consisting of amounts under \$1,000.00.	9 Debtors - average debt \$257.12	Debtors to be contacted to advise debt recovery action pending / final notices issued / debt with D&B or possible write-off of debt pending
\$31,533.07	Total Debts 90+ Days		
>60 days			
\$3,302.00	Hills District Callisthenics	Hall Hire	Statement Issued, copy invoice issued
\$2,923.14	Zig Zag Gymnastics Pty Ltd	Lease Fees	As above
\$2,619.50	Evolution Cheer & Dance^	Hall Hire	As above
\$2,570.00	Kalamunda Chamber of Commerce	Membership Fees / Utility Expenses	Statement Issued, copy invoice issued
\$7,050.14	60+ Days Debts consisting of amounts under \$1,000.00.	16 Debtors - average debt \$440.63	All debtors contacted by telephone / email / copy invoices mailed.
\$18,464.78	Total Debts 60+ Days		
>30 days			
\$205,172.84	Satterley Property Group	Works Bond / Maintenance Bond	Statement Issued
\$2,258.47	30+ Days Debts consisting of amounts under \$1,000.00.	7 Debtors - average debt \$322.64	Statements issued
\$207,431.31	Total Debts 30+ Days		
< 30 days			
\$138,418.84	Total of Current Debts		
\$10,776.52	Total of Accounts in Credit		
\$385,071.48	Total - Debtors Trial Balance		
FOOTNOTES			
* Denotes currently in negotiation of invoice amount and / or details			
^ Denotes payment arrangement in place			

CITY OF KALAMUNDA

SUMMARY OF CREDITORS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

Sundry Creditors Trial Balance - Summary Aged Listing

Month End	> 90 days	> 60 days	> 30 days	Current	Total
7/31/2017	\$7,214	-\$85	\$2,330	\$928,027	\$937,483
8/31/2017	\$11,870	\$24,652	\$232,335	\$1,318,300	\$1,587,157
9/30/2017	\$3,924	\$48,721	\$21,845	\$613,992	\$688,482
10/31/2017	\$9,241	\$3,450	\$25,817	\$1,182,360	\$1,220,868
11/30/2017	-\$806	\$28,733	\$12,953	\$637,757	\$678,637
12/31/2017	-\$56,248	\$112,765	\$45,257	\$796,722	\$898,496
1/31/2018	\$6,710	\$5,258	\$122,852	\$867,737	\$1,002,558
2/28/2018	\$1,890	\$40,937	\$29,239	\$2,798,433	\$2,870,498
3/31/2018	\$38,065	\$24,067	\$75,776	\$1,590,758	\$1,728,666
4/30/2018	\$39,403	\$23,826	\$306,301	\$1,121,313	\$1,490,842
5/31/2018	\$39,334	\$35	\$38,880	\$1,384,603	\$1,462,852
6/30/2018	\$61,398	\$78,812	\$176,898	\$2,688,142	\$3,005,250
7/31/2018	\$39,807	\$239	\$17,773	\$1,044,603	\$1,102,423
8/31/2018	\$40,230	\$48,103	\$103,073	\$3,025,026	\$3,186,732

Comment

- > 90 days Original invoices for YMCA of Perth
not received in Accounts to process
- > 60 days Original Invoices not received for Creative Design & Planning & State Wide Turf Services
in Accounts for processing
- > 30 days These invoices are paid on the third fortnightly payment run.

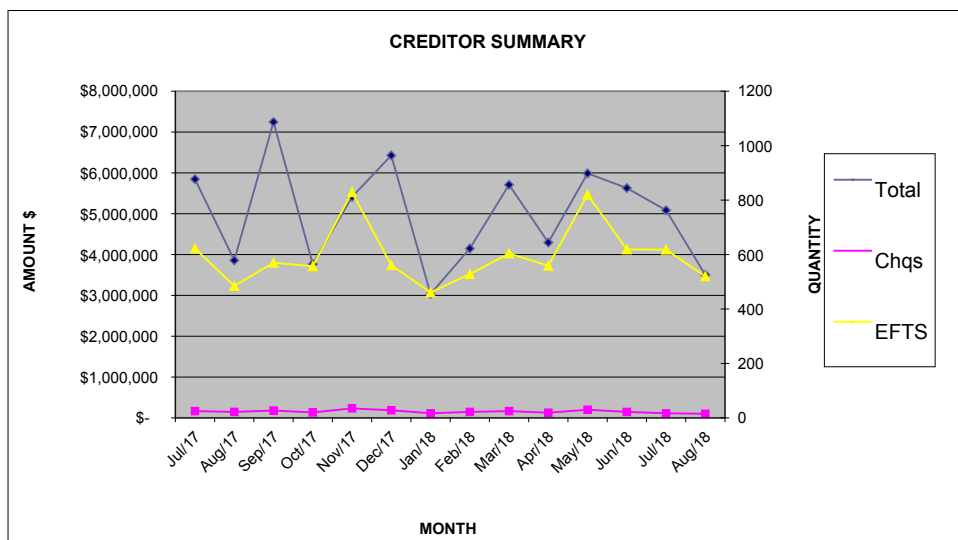
Creditor Payments made

Month	Amount \$	Quantity		
		Cheques	EFTs	Total
Jul-17	\$ 5,846,091	25	622	647
Aug-17	\$ 3,859,524	22	485	507
Sep-17	\$ 7,246,066	27	570	597
Oct-17	\$ 3,766,484	20	557	577
Nov-17	\$ 5,412,342	35	829	864
Dec-17	\$ 6,427,319	28	561	589
Jan-18	\$ 3,034,896	17	461	478
Feb-18	\$ 4,148,129	22	528	550
Mar-18	\$ 5,709,513	25	604	629
Apr-18	\$ 4,294,934	19	559	578
May-18	\$ 5,988,484	30	820	850
Jun-18	\$ 5,628,881	22	619	641
Jul-18	\$ 5,084,485	17	618	635
Aug-18	\$ 3,502,919	15	520	535

*Excludes net staff payroll

*Creditors on 30 day terms are paid on the 28th of the month following.

*Local suppliers are paid on 14 day terms.



CITY OF KALAMUNDA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
BY NATURE AND TYPE
FOR THE TWO MONTHS ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

	31/08/2018 YTD Actual (b) \$	31/08/2018 YTD Budget (a) \$	Annual Budget \$	Var. \$ (b)-(a) \$	Var. % (b)-(a)/(b) %
Net current assets at start of financial year - surplus/(deficit)	4,090,357	3,581,226	3,581,226	509,131	12%
	4,090,357	3,581,226	3,581,226	509,131	12%
Revenue from operating activities (excluding rates)					
Operating Grants and Subsidies	369,698	259,514	1,451,728	110,184	29.8%
Contributions, Reimbursements and Donations	600,568	151,582	2,579,972	448,986	74.8%
Profit on Asset Disposal	79,400	0	0	79,400	100.0%
Fees and Charges	13,004,810	12,842,585	15,759,810	162,225	1.2%
Interest Earnings	220,865	216,944	1,301,727	3,921	1.8%
Other Revenue	4,891	13,240	79,473	(8,349)	(170.7%)
Ex Gratia Rates Revenue	0	0	193,331	0	
Total (Excluding Rates)	14,280,232	13,483,865	21,366,041	796,367	
Expenditure from operating activities					
Employee Costs	(3,808,291)	(3,734,528)	(24,447,883)	(73,763)	(1.9%)
Materials and Contracts	(3,105,127)	(3,427,140)	(21,933,028)	322,013	10.4%
Utilities Charges	(281,739)	(308,338)	(1,850,990)	26,599	9.4%
Depreciation (Non-Current Assets)	(1,706,217)	(1,805,936)	(10,835,774)	99,719	5.8%
Interest Expenses	(53,483)	(52,782)	(316,697)	(701)	(1.3%)
Insurance Expenses	(570,357)	(577,102)	(570,800)	6,745	1.2%
Other Expenditure	(6,878)	(122,120)	(1,698,699)	115,242	1675.5%
Total	(9,532,092)	(10,027,946)	(61,653,871)	495,854	
Operating activities excluded					
Depreciation (Non-Current Assets)	1,706,217	1,805,936	10,835,774	(99,719)	(5.8%)
(Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposal	(79,400)	0	0	(79,400)	100.0%
EMRC Contribution (Non-cash)	0	0	(1,630,348)	0	
Deferred Loan (non-current) FUSC	0	(329)	(337)	329	(100.0%)
Movement in Provisions	(54,187)	35,000	773,634	(89,187)	164.6%
Pensioners Deferred Rates Movement	0	0	(33,000)	0	
Total	1,572,630	1,840,607	9,945,723	(267,977)	
Amount attributable to operating activities	10,411,127	8,877,752	(26,760,881)	1,533,375	
Investing Activities					
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	79,400	0	0	79,400	100.0%
Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	0	53,606	5,571,227	(53,606)	(100.0%)
Land and Buildings New	(150,851)	(180,000)	(2,839,154)	29,149	(19.3%)
Land and Buildings Replacement	(952)	0	(2,118,703)	(952)	100.0%
Plant and Equipment New	(104,463)	(47,914)	(287,500)	(56,549)	54.1%
Plant and Equipment Replacement	0	(8,332)	(1,203,500)	8,332	(100.0%)
Furniture and Equipment	(102,634)	(9,166)	(838,300)	(93,468)	91.1%
Infrastructure Assets - Roads New	(17,824)	(200,000)	(3,361,282)	182,176	(1022.1%)
Infrastructure Assets - Roads Renewal	(10,519)	0	(6,323,072)	(10,519)	100.0%
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage New	(33,142)	0	(254,043)	(33,142)	100.0%
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage Renewal	(133,442)	(356,809)	(1,450,070)	223,367	(167.4%)
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths New	(73,411)	0	(830,699)	(73,411)	100.0%
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths Renewal	(100,437)	0	(435,021)	(100,437)	100.0%
Infrastructure Assets - Car Parks New	(918)	0	(302,895)	(918)	100.0%
Infrastructure Assets - Car Parks Renewal	(10,141)	0	(1,329,680)	(10,141)	100.0%
Infrastructure Assets - Parks and Ovals New	(21,878)	0	(896,458)	(21,878)	100.0%
Infrastructure Assets - Parks and Ovals Renewal	(64,432)	0	(1,252,149)	(64,432)	100.0%
Infrastructure Assets - Capital Work-in progress	(686,215)	0	(6,257,671)	(686,215)	100.0%
Amounts attributable to investing activities	(1,431,858)	(748,615)	(24,408,970)	(683,243)	
Financing Activities					
Repayment of borrowings	(90,148)	(80,510)	(657,818)	(9,638)	(10.7%)
Self-Supporting Loan Principal	16,665	9,490	34,492	7,175	43.1%
Proceeds from new borrowings	0	0	2,520,000	0	
Capital (Developer) - Contributions	0	0	4,759,393	0	
Transfers from cash backed reserves (restricted assets)	160,878	65,334	12,514,813	95,544	59.4%
Transfers to cash backed reserves (restricted assets)	(16,922)	0	(1,693,069)	(16,922)	(100.0%)
Amounts attributable to financing activities	70,473	(5,686)	17,477,811	76,159	
Surplus / (deficiency) before general rates	9,049,741	8,123,451	(33,692,040)	926,289	
Rate Revenue	34,871,366	35,866,971	36,556,916	(995,605)	(2.9%)
Net current assets at end of the period - surplus/(deficit)	43,921,107	43,990,422	2,864,875	(69,316)	(0.2%)

CITY OF KALAMUNDA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY
(STATUTORY REPORTING PROGRAM)
FOR THE TWO MONTHS ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

	31/08/2018 YTD Actual (b) \$	31/08/2018 YTD Budget (a) \$	Annual Budget \$	Var. \$ (b)-(a) \$	Var. % (b)-(a)/(b) %
Net current assets at start of financial year - surplus/(deficit)	<u>4,090,357</u>	<u>3,581,226</u>	<u>3,581,226</u>	<u>509,131</u>	12.4%
	4,090,357	3,581,226	3,581,226	509,131	
Revenue from operating activities (excluding rates)					
Governance	1,490	19,240	115,453	(17,750)	(1191.3%)
General Purpose Funding	709,558	528,973	4,483,863	180,585	25.5%
Law, Order and Public Safety	49,787	38,786	572,399	11,001	22.1%
Health	844,628	774,936	885,584	69,692	8.3%
Education and Welfare	8,729	11,582	69,517	(2,853)	(32.7%)
Community Amenities	11,701,893	11,594,676	12,444,246	107,217	0.9%
Recreation and Culture	229,227	358,816	1,853,668	(129,589)	(56.5%)
Transport	670	5,000	30,000	(4,330)	(646.3%)
Economic Services	41,612	60,970	365,887	(19,358)	(46.5%)
Other Property and Services	655,224	90,886	545,423	564,338	86.1%
Total (Excluding Rates)	14,242,818	13,483,865	21,366,040	758,953	
Expenditure from operating activities					
Governance	(652,927)	(552,828)	(3,594,931)	(100,099)	(15.3%)
General Purpose Funding	(187,233)	(196,874)	(661,650)	9,641	5.1%
Law, Order and Public Safety	(338,589)	(331,808)	(2,107,835)	(6,781)	(2.0%)
Health	(189,671)	(301,536)	(1,888,329)	111,865	59.0%
Education and Welfare	(52,320)	(105,889)	(493,503)	53,569	102.4%
Community Amenities	(2,820,799)	(2,907,857)	(16,024,638)	87,058	3.1%
Recreation and Culture	(2,226,189)	(3,422,284)	(20,753,961)	1,196,095	53.7%
Transport	(2,674,402)	(2,059,006)	(12,417,844)	(615,396)	(23.0%)
Economic Services	(147,571)	(190,637)	(1,222,528)	43,066	29.2%
Other Property and Services	(204,978)	40,773	(2,488,653)	(245,751)	(119.9%)
Total	(9,494,679)	(10,027,946)	(61,653,872)	533,267	
Operating activities excluded					
Depreciation (Non-Current Assets)	1,706,217	1,805,936	10,835,774	(99,719)	(5.8%)
(Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposal	(79,400)	0	0	(79,400)	100.0%
EMRC Contribution (Non-cash)	0	0	(1,630,348)	0	
Deferred Loan (non-current) FUSC	0	(329)	(337)	329	(100.0%)
Movement in Provisions	(54,187)	35,000	773,634	(89,187)	164.6%
Pensioners Deferred Rates Movement	0	0	(33,000)	0	
Total	1,572,630	1,840,607	9,945,723	(267,977)	
Amount attributable to operating activities	10,411,126	8,877,752	(26,760,883)	1,533,374	
Investing Activities					
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	79,400	0	0	79,400	100.0%
Non-operating grants, subsidies and contributions	0	53,606	5,571,227	(53,606)	(100.0%)
Land and Buildings New	(150,851)	(180,000)	(2,839,154)	29,149	(19.3%)
Land and Buildings Replacement	(952)	0	(2,118,703)	(952)	100.0%
Plant and Equipment New	(104,463)	(47,914)	(287,500)	(56,549)	54.1%
Plant and Equipment Replacement	0	(8,332)	(1,203,500)	8,332	(100.0%)
Furniture and Equipment	(102,634)	(9,166)	(838,300)	(93,468)	91.1%
Infrastructure Assets - Roads New	(17,824)	(200,000)	(3,361,282)	182,176	(1022.1%)
Infrastructure Assets - Roads Renewal	(10,519)	0	(6,323,072)	(10,519)	100.0%
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage New	(33,142)	0	(254,043)	(33,142)	100.0%
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage Renewal	(133,442)	(356,809)	(1,450,070)	223,367	(167.4%)
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths New	(73,411)	0	(830,699)	(73,411)	100.0%
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths Renewal	(100,437)	0	(435,021)	(100,437)	100.0%
Infrastructure Assets - Car Parks New	(918)	0	(302,895)	(918)	100.0%
Infrastructure Assets - Car Parks Renewal	(10,141)	0	(1,329,680)	(10,141)	100.0%
Infrastructure Assets - Parks and Ovals New	(21,878)	0	(896,458)	(21,878)	100.0%
Infrastructure Assets - Parks and Ovals Renewal	(64,432)	0	(1,252,149)	(64,432)	100.0%
Infrastructure Assets - Capital Work-in progress	(686,215)	0	(6,257,671)	(686,215)	100.0%
Amounts attributable to investing activities	(1,431,858)	(748,615)	(24,408,970)	(683,243)	
Financing Activities					
Self-Supporting Loan Principal Income	16,665	9,490	34,492	7,175	43.1%
Proceeds from new borrowings	0	0	2,520,000	0	
Capital (Developer) - Contributions	0	0	4,759,393	0	
Transfers from cash backed reserves (restricted assets)	160,878	65,334	12,514,813	95,544	59.4%
Capital Contributions and Grants Owing	0	0	0	0	
Repayment of borrowings	(90,148)	(80,510)	(657,818)	(9,638)	(10.7%)
Transfers to cash backed reserves (restricted assets)	(16,922)	0	(1,693,069)	(16,922)	(100.0%)
Amounts attributable to financing activities	70,473	(5,686)	17,477,811	76,159	
Surplus / (deficiency) before general rates	9,049,741	8,123,451	(33,692,041)	926,289	
Rate Revenue	34,871,366	35,866,971	36,556,916	(995,605)	(2.9%)
Net current assets at end of the period - surplus/(deficit)	43,921,107	43,990,422	2,864,875	(69,316)	(0.2%)

CITY OF KALAMUNDA
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE TWO MONTHS ENDED 31 AUGUST 2018

NET CURRENT FUNDING POSITION

Positive=Surplus (Negative=Deficit)

	31/08/2018	31/08/2017
	\$	\$
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Unrestricted)	30,253,941	30,006,260
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Reserves (Restricted)	18,077,211	18,623,070
Receivables - Rates	19,105,185	18,797,469
Receivables - Sundry	385,071	76,788
Receivables -Other	6,670,492	6,626,659
Inventories	110,243	129,706
(* exclude loan receivable)	74,602,143	74,259,951
Less: Current Liabilities		
Payables	(12,603,825)	(12,109,870)
Provisions	(3,128,010)	(3,254,425)
(* exclude loan payable)	(15,731,835)	(15,364,295)
Net Current Asset Position	58,870,309	58,895,656
Add:		
Provision for Long Service Leave	1,612,588	1,540,429
Provision for Annual Leave	1,515,422	1,713,996
Less:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Reserves (Restricted)	(18,077,211)	(18,623,070)
Net Current Funding Position	43,921,107	43,527,011

Pro-forma

Terms of Reference

1. Name

The name of the Committee shall be ????.

2. Purpose

To advise and make recommendations to Council on a range of strategic issues which ?????.

3. Objectives

To consider and advise Council with regard to ???.

4. Council's Strategic Alignment

Kalamunda Advancing - Strategic Community Plan to 2027

???

5. Membership

5.1 Qualification to be a Member

???

5.2 No of Members

A total membership of up to ??? full members comprising:-

(i) ???

5.3 Deputy Members

All members shall have an appointed Deputy who is to attend meetings in the absence of a member.

5.4 Term of Appointment

Appointment is for up to two years and members are eligible for re-appointment following the Council Ordinary Election.

5.5 Resignation or Termination of Membership

- (i) Membership will be reviewed should a member miss three consecutive meetings without approved leave of absence.
- (ii) A committee member may resign from membership of the committee by giving the CEO or the committee's presiding member written notice of the resignation.

6. Election of Presiding Member and Deputy Presiding Member

The election of the Presiding Member and Deputy presiding Member will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

7. Meetings**7.1 Conduct of Meetings**

All meetings will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1995* and the City's Standing Orders Local Law

7.2 Scheduling of Ordinary Meetings

The Committee shall meet **????** and has the ability to increase the frequency of meetings if required. Meetings should be held on a regular date and time to be determined by the committee.

7.3 Special or Extra Meetings

A Special or extra meeting can be called by:-

- (i) A majority decision of the Committee
- (ii) The presiding member of the Committee
- (iii) By at least 1/3rd of the members of the committee

7.4 Quorum

A quorum shall consist of at least one half of the appointed members.

7.5 Disclosure of Interests

All Committee Members are required to disclose any financial, proximity or impartiality interests that they may have in any matter to be discussed at the meeting.

7.6 Voting

Each appointed member present shall have one (1) vote. In the event of a tied vote, the Presiding Member is to cast a second vote.

7.7 Agendas and Minutes

- (i) Agendas and Minutes will be administered by the Chief Executive Officer or their delegate.
- (ii) A City of Kalamunda staff member will provide assistance with preparation of the agenda and minutes.
- (iii) An agenda and notice of meeting will be distributed electronically by the City's administration at least 3 days prior to each meeting.
- (iv) Agenda items along with any supporting papers are to be sent to the City's administration no later than 5 days prior to meeting. This allows time for members to consider the item and make an informed decision.
- (v) Late agenda/business items may be accepted for consideration by the Committee.
- (vi) If there are no agenda items the City's administration in consultation with the Presiding Member, will advise all members that the scheduled meeting is cancelled.
- (vii) The City's administration shall prepare minutes for all meetings within 5 business days. A copy of the minutes shall be forwarded to members within ?? days of each meeting.
- (viii) All recommendations made by ??? committee will be reported to Council for consideration.
- (ix) All minutes will be tabled at the next Ordinary Council Meeting.

C-CPR01 Event Sponsorship and Donations Policy

Management Procedure	Relevant Delegation

1. Purpose

- 1.1 This policy is to be used as a tool for the Council to assess event sponsorship applications and donation requests made to the Council of the City of Kalamunda. The Council will consider sponsorship of organisations and individuals to hold events in the City that match the Kalamunda Events Strategy: Making Kalamunda a Destination of Choice 2014-2018, and adhere to specific eligibility criteria.
- 1.2 This policy aims to ensure the Council can fairly assess applications for sponsorship, donations and in-kind support, against criteria that ensures mutually beneficial, pre-determined community outcomes.
- 1.3 This policy applies to the Council's approved sponsorship and donation toward events to be held in the City of Kalamunda only.

2. Policy Statement

- 2.2 The City of Kalamunda Council is an active supporter of community events. It aims to provide our people with enjoyment and actively engage in innovative ways. Supporting a wide range of events will enhance liveability and the City's reputation as a destination of choice.
- 2.3 Event sponsorships and donations should be considered with the aim of building capacity for community groups to achieve a position of longer-term self-sufficiency.
- 2.4 Under this policy, support can range from in-kind, to seed funding, up to substantial support for event delivery. Applications for financial support can only be made once a year. Applications with requests for a donation or waiving of fees must be received at least three months prior to the event. Sponsorship requests can be made at any time during the year, but will only be considered in relation to the annual budget cycle. Applications for Sponsorship must be submitted each year by March 30 for the following financial year. Specific donation amounts and sponsorship packages available are predetermined. Sponsorship differs from a Partnership.
- 2.5 **Partnerships** are specific agreements made under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with a longer-term commitment, and a broader range of significant outcomes to achieve, in collaboration with an external stakeholder. Partnerships are not governed by this policy.
- 2.6 **Sponsorship** specifically relates to covering some of the costs associated with an event program in exchange for a level of recognition.

2.7 All sponsorship activity should:

- a) meet the Kalamunda Events Strategy objectives;
- b) provide positive exposure for the City's brand image locally and regionally;
- c) meet mutually beneficial, reciprocal business benefits outlined in the application criteria, to provide adequate return on investment for the City;
- d) show potential toward sustainability with the development of viable long-term relationships and community outcomes; and
- e) enhance a strong sense of community to benefit residents and attract visitors.

2.8 The event must:

- a) be accessible, free or low-cost;
- b) demonstrate benefit to the wider community or a specifically targeted community group;
- c) align with the City's values and objectives as set out in the Kalamunda Events Strategy: Making Kalamunda a Destination of Choice 2014-2018; and
- d) provide promotional opportunities for the City relative to the level of sponsorship package.

2.9 Examples of events that may be supported include, but are not limited to:

- a) cultural or community events;
- b) sporting or recreation events;
- c) carnivals, festivals or fairs held within the Shire; and
- d) community development and welfare events or programs for specific target groups, for example Seniors, Youth, Disability Groups.

3. Categories

Event applicants are eligible to apply for one category of monetary support each financial year at the following levels. The Event Sponsorship and Donations budget only allows for approval of applications to a maximum monetary value.

Donation or Waiving of fees

Up to \$250
Up to \$500
Up to \$1000

Sponsorship

Bronze (up to \$5000)
Silver (up to \$10,000)
Gold (up to \$15,000)
Platinum (\$20,000)

4. Eligibility

4.1 Focus areas in which the City may enter into an event sponsorship agreement include, but are not limited to the following.

- a) Education
- b) Art and culture

- d) Economic development
- e) Land development
- f) Tourism and transport
- g) Technology
- h) Employment
- i) Community and social development
- j) Health, fitness and wellbeing

5. Exclusions

5.1 The areas in which the City will not give donations or enter into a sponsorship agreement include, but are not limited to the following.

- a) Illegal activities;
- b) Tobacco;
- c) Alcohol focused events ie: Beer Festivals*;
- d) Political organisations or activities;
- e) Racist organisations;
- f) Adult-related industries;
- g) Fast food;
- h) An event that directly benefits an individual person;
- i) Religious organisations or activities in whole or in part, for the purpose of furthering religious doctrine;
- j) Organisations/projects seeking City approvals or endorsements (for example: forthcoming land development application);
- k) Organisations/projects which conflict with the City's values;
- l) Organisations/projects which harm the environment; and
- m) An organisation or individual that has previously shown unsatisfactory management of donations or sponsorship received or has presented unsatisfactory or incomplete reporting.

*Events where alcohol is served responsibly as part of your event e.g. wine tasting, stakeholder cocktail party, are permitted and will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Low strength alcohol and non-alcoholic choices must also be available where alcohol is available at the event. Activities or promotions that encourage rapid consumption of alcohol (e.g. discounted drink prices, happy hours, drinking competitions) will not be supported.

5.2 Organisations are also **ineligible** for donations and event sponsorship if the application is for:

- a) an organisation that has previously submitted, and been successful, with an application for sponsorship, contribution or donation within the same financial year;
- b) an event that has already occurred or will occur during the application assessment timeframe;
- c) the total cost of the event;
- d) general business operating expenses;
- e) costs already being covered by another sponsor or government body. Evidence of other sponsorships e.g. Healthway, Lotterywest or private companies, are to be stated within your application. The City will assess the risk of any co-sponsorship arrangement(s) which may undermine City objectives; and

Related Local Law			
Related Policies	Community Engagement Strategy Community Funding Policy		
Related Budget Schedule			
Legislation			
Conditions			
Authority			
Adopted		Next Review Date	July 2020
NOTE	This policy replaces the following: ART3 Festivals and Other High Profile Community Events COMR14 Private Sponsorship of Council Events COMR19 Event Sponsorship Policy		

CM-CPR01 Event Sponsorship and Donations Policy Management Procedure

Relevant Council Policy	Relevant City Policy

Purpose

For the City of Kalamunda to assess event applications with additional requests for financial assistance under two main categories.

1. Event Sponsorships
2. Community Event Donations

Definitions

For the purpose of this policy and procedure the following definitions apply.

Community Event Donation:	Financial support for local organisations and community groups in the running of an event that has a direct benefit to the local community or visitors to the City.
Event Sponsorship:	Significant financial support for organisations and community groups in the running of an event that has a direct benefit to the local community or visitors to the City <u>and in return</u> , offers positive promotion of the City's brand to its target markets.
Partnership:	A specific agreements made under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the City and an organisation with set objectives and outcomes.

Details

Event Sponsorship

Each event sponsorship request will be assessed on its own individual merit. The Event Sponsorship program is a competitive process with a capped amount available to be awarded across all categories each year. Applicants are therefore encouraged to provide as much information as possible on the Event and the expected benefits to the City to enable proper assessment.

Applicants seeking sponsorship from the City should note the following:

- The City will primarily support organisations and activities run by local event organisers as a priority.
- Event applications (received as hard copy or online) with sponsorship requests are to be submitted for assessment by the City.
- The City requires an application be made in each instance of sponsorship being sought. Groups previously sponsored must reapply annually for future sponsorship.
- Sponsored programs and events must comply with access and inclusion requirements in accordance with the City's Disability Action and Inclusion Plan.
- Breaches to sponsorship agreements and event conditions risk resulting in the City recouping costs and/or ineligibility to reapply for future donations or event sponsorship.

Applicants must:

- must have a minimum of \$10,000,000 Public Liability Insurance
- must be incorporated for event funding above \$1000.

There are four categories of Event Sponsorship. Applicants are only eligible to apply for one sponsorship category each financial year. The benefit or return on investment to the City, increases with each category and applicants are required to provide evidence of planned promotional activity as part of their sponsorship request.

- **Bronze (up to \$5000)** - sponsorships must demonstrate a good level of promotion for their event, which positively promotes and acknowledges the role of the City.
- **Silver (up to \$10,000)** - sponsorships must demonstrate a high level of promotion for the event to the local community and provide a range of opportunities for positive promotion of the City .
- **Gold (up to \$15,000)** - sponsorships must demonstrate an excellent level of promotion for the event to the local and wider community and provide a wide-range of opportunities for positive promotion of the City.
- **Platinum (up to \$20,000)** - sponsorship is strictly limited and must demonstrate an outstanding level of organisation and promotion for the event to the local community and provide a wide-range of opportunities for positive promotion of the City.

Event organisers seeking financial support above the platinum sponsorship level, should approach the City directly to discuss partnership opportunities.

Application and Evaluation for Gold and Platinum Sponsorships

To gain approval for financial assistance at the Gold and Platinum levels, event application forms must be accompanied by a detailed Event Proposal outlining the objectives of the event, the program of activities, and whether the event or program is ongoing or a one-off. The City can provide a City of Kalamunda Event Proposal template if required.

Applicants must also provide an Evaluation Report two months (8 weeks) after their event is held. The final 10% of sponsorship fees will only be released upon submission of a satisfactory Evaluation Report. Applicants must complete all sections on the City of Kalamunda Event Sponsorship Evaluation Report template.

Selection Criteria

Event Proposals attached to an application must include the following.

1. Background

Details of previous experience with the event or program, historical information (e.g., photographs, media coverage etc.) or the success of similar previous initiatives. You can include evaluation reports, references and endorsements.

2. Objectives

Outline specific and measurable objectives for the event, including relevant areas such as participation rate, promotional coverage.

3. Target group/s

Detail the target groups for the event or program, including both the participants in the event and the audience who will attend. Estimate the expected or actual number of visitors and participants.

4. Benefits

Demonstration of how the proposed event will provide a tangible benefit to the City, ratepayers and the community, clearly listing all benefits.

5. Time frame and location

Statement of when and where the event will be run. Please note applicants should allow a minimum of three months lead time (from the date of application submission) before an event takes place.

6. Other sponsorship funding

Details of previous support received from the City (if applicable) and list other sponsors already committed to or applied to, for the event.

7. Management experience

Detail any previous experience in running the proposed event or similar events or programs. Where possible, include profiles of staff involved with the event and relevant experience and resources which will be committed to the successful management of the proposed event.

8. Budget breakdown

Include a breakdown of how City and other funds will be used. Identify the costs of any special materials and resources (ie: venue, equipment, staffing) or any in-kind support the City may be asked to provide. Include a payment timetable detailing when the funding would be required.

9. Marketing & Promotion

Clearly identify your advertising and promotional tools and schedule, providing examples of your material such as advertisements, flyers, banners, other signage, social media schedule.

10. Evaluation

State the proposed evaluation tools and how these will be implemented. Provide a timetable for reporting back to the City on the progress of the event and success toward meeting your objectives.

Following successful awarding of sponsorship, applicants will receive a copy of the City of Kalamunda Branding Guidelines, which set out the correct use and positioning of the City logo on your materials. Applicants will also receive copies of the City logo in various formats.

All use of the City logo and promotion of the City is to be verified and approved prior to printing or promotion.

Any un-approved or improper use of the City logo resulting in poor promotion or negative perception of the City will result in sponsorship being withdrawn or cancelled.

The City will endeavour to respond within two business days to approve materials. Please allow time for this approval process as part of your marketing planning.

Community Event Donations

Donation requests will be received with event application forms to support a wide range of organisations and initiatives and will be assessed on a case by case basis. Successful applicants must acknowledge the contribution made by the City where possible. Eligible groups must be:

- not-for-profit organisations
- charitable organisations
- community organisations.

The key areas in which the City may enter into an event donation agreement include, but are not limited to, the following.

- Community welfare
- Community Arts and Cultural Development
- Sporting and Recreation
- Emergency Relief Services
- Youth and Children's services

There are three categories of Community Event Donations. Event applicants are only eligible to apply for one category of monetary support each financial year.

- Up to **\$250** – The event will provide a benefit to either a specific group or the wider community. The event must be located in the City and provide some benefit to the local City community.
- Up to **\$500** - The event will provide a direct benefit to a specific group, the local community or visitors to the City. The event or program must be located within the City of Kalamunda.
- Up to **\$1000** – The event will provide a direct benefit to a specific local group, the local community or visitors to the City. The event or program must be located within the City of Kalamunda. Additionally your application must demonstrate how you plan to promote the event to increase awareness and participation, and work toward the long-term sustainability of the event.

Each application will be assessed on its own individual merit, and must be received three months prior to the event. The Event Donations budget only allows for approval of three applications in each of the above categories, and is a competitive process,

therefore applicants are encouraged to provide as much information as possible on the event the donation is sought for to enable proper assessment.

Event Donations can take the form of financial support (within the set categories above), in-kind support or a combination of both. In-kind support can take the form of:

- provision of venues
- staff assistance
- promotion through the City's communication channels or other non-monetary resources.

If preferable, event applicants can also apply for a **'Waiver of Fees and Charges'**. The specific fee or charge is to be noted on the application form and cannot be applied for separately or retrospectively. Reimbursement for utility charges or recurrent annual or seasonal fees e.g. sporting club / reserve or facilities hire will not be considered.

Event applicants requesting a donation via this channel will not be able to also request a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) donation or waiving of fees. CEO donations are discretionary and aim to support key City strategic business objectives.

Related Budget Schedule			
Authority			
Adopted	September 2017	Next Review Date	

Visual Identity (Branding) Steering Committee

Terms of Reference

(LAST UPDATE 25/9/2017)

1. Name

The name of the Committee shall be the Visual Identity (Branding) Steering Committee.

2. Purpose

To advise and make recommendations to Council on the Visual Identity (Branding) of the City of Kalamunda.

3. Objectives

To consider and advise Council about initiatives:

- 3.1 To develop and promote the City of Kalamunda
- 3.2 To ensure any City development and activities considers the City of Kalamunda Brand.
- 3.3 To monitor trends, issues and developments occurring at the local, state and national levels.
- 3.4 To ensure the visual identity of the City of Kalamunda is aligned with the vision of the City and the associated brand sentiment.
- 3.5 To undertake research and analysis to ensure the City is at the forefront of any opportunities that may emerge.

4. Council's Strategic Alignment

Priority 1: Kalamunda Cares and Interacts

Objective 1.3 - To support the active participation of local communities.

Strategy 1.3.1 - Support local communities to connect, grow and shape the future of Kalamunda.

Strategy 1.3.2 - Encourage and promote the active participation in social and cultural events.

Priority 4: Kalamunda Leads

Objective 4.2 - To proactively engage and partner for the benefit of community.

Strategy 4.2.1 - Actively engage with the community in innovative ways.

Strategy 4.2.2 - Increase advocacy activities and develop partnerships to support growth and reputation.

5. Membership

5.1 Qualification to be a Member

Nil

5.2 No of Members

A total membership of up to 10 full members comprising.

- (i) The Mayor.
- (ii) Three Councillors.
- (iii) Up to two members from Kalamunda Arts Advisory Committee
- (iv) Four community members
- (v) In addition, two City of Kalamunda employees, being the Chief Executive Officer and the Manager of Customer and PR will be Ex-Officio members to the committee.

5.3 Deputy Members

All members shall have an appointed Deputy who is to attend meetings in the absence of a member.

5.4 Term of Appointment

Appointment is for up to one year

5.5 Resignation or Termination of Membership

- (i) Membership will be reviewed should a member miss three consecutive meetings without approved leave of absence.

6. Election of Presiding Member and Deputy Presiding Member

The election of the Presiding Member and Deputy presiding Member will conducted in accordance with the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

7. Meetings

7.1 Conduct of Meetings

All meetings will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 1995 and the City's Standing Orders Local Law.

7.2 Scheduling of Ordinary Meetings

The Committee shall meet bi-monthly and have the ability to increase the frequency of meetings if required. Meetings should be held on a regular date and time to be determined by the group.

7.3 Special or Extra Meetings

A Special or extra meeting can be called by:-

- (i) A majority decision of the Committee
- (ii) The presiding member of the Committee
- (iii) By at least 1/3rd of the members of the committee

7.4 Quorum

A quorum shall consist of at least one half of the appointment members.

7.5 Disclosure of Interests

All Committee Members are required to disclose any financial, proximity or impartiality interests that they may have in any matter to be discussed at the meeting.

7.6 Voting

Each appointed member present shall have one (1) vote. In the event of a tied vote, the Presiding Member is to cast a second vote.

7.7 Agenda and Minutes

- (i) Agendas and Minutes will be administered by the Chief Executive Officer or their delegate.

- (ii) An Agenda and notice of meeting will be distributed electronically by the Secretary at least 3 days prior to each meeting.
- (iii) It is important that Agenda Items along with any supporting papers are sent to the Secretary no later than 5 days prior to meeting. This allows time for members to consider the item and make an informed decision.
- (iv) If there are no Agenda Items the Secretary in consultation with the Presiding Member, will advise all members that the scheduled meeting is cancelled.
- (v) Late agenda/business items may be accepted for consideration by the Committee.
- (vi) A City of Kalamunda staff member will act as a Secretary for the Committee.
- (vii) The Secretary shall keep minutes of all business transacted at all meetings and a copy shall be forwarded to members within 7 days of each meeting.
- (viii) All recommendations made by VIBSC will be reported to Council through Ordinary Council Meeting



City of Kalamunda

**Strategic review of materials,
agency appraisal and response.**



creativeadm.

City of Kalamunda**Strategic review of materials, appraisal and response****24 January 2018**

OVERVIEW

It is evident from the documents supplied that there is a real appetite within the City for change, for improvement.

There seems to be good understanding of the audience in terms of who they are, what their feelings and attitudes are, and what they want from their council.

And there seems to be well thought out plans, with developing tactical implementations, to address customer needs.

The answers and commentary provided in the questionnaire give what is potentially a very accurate barometer as to customer attitudes and opinions. That is that there are those who have a stereotypical perception of council as being slow or non-responsive, and a feeling that they have no choice in dealing with the City (ie “we’re ratepayers, not customers”).

Then there are those who can see signs of change and recognise the desire by the City to improve but who may be sceptical of follow through.

And finally there are those who are more fully supportive, who have experienced elements of this change first hand and who are excited about the future.

This may well be a reflection of when the last time those individuals actually had dealings with Council. Despite the evidence of the research in the immediately available documents being somewhat limited, the overall feeling is that the feedback gained is indeed indicative of progressive change.

THE VISION AND THE BRAND

In recent times council has seen a status change from a 'Shire' to a 'City'. For some in the community this has really challenged their perceptions about why they love where they live. The mere nature of the word 'city' challenges the broad appeal of the local government area as the community orientated place it is, set within a natural environment.

With over 60,000 residents, the Act says that Kalamunda should well and truly be a City. And with a view simply to economic sustainability, Kalamunda has to develop to be an attractive place to live, do business in and with, and invest in.

Based on the views and priorities of the City's customers it is obviously vital that regardless of any growth, the core attributes of 'community and nature' be retained and nurtured.

The City has developed what seems to be a very clear and relevant Vision. That is

Connected communities, valuing nature and creating our future together.

The key question from a branding perspective is – does the existing brand outwardly and inwardly support and reflect that Vision?

While we know that the brand is about a lot more than simply the visual identity/logo, we think that the logo, in this case, is reflective of the broader brand and clearly it only supports and 'speaks of' one of the elements of the Vision – nature.

While design, colour palettes and fonts are subjective aspects, it is difficult to see that any combination of the existing elements and aspects may reflect the progressive nature of the Vision appropriately.

As mentioned, the Vision is clear and relevant but of course a Vision statement like this is not something that generally can or should be used in an organisations marketing communications. It is more a strategic guide for an organisation than a brand promise to its audiences. It may well be then that what is required within this project is the development of a clear, compelling, authentic and marketable brand sentiment or promise that will complement and support any graphical representations of the brand.

More specifically, let's address the noted consideration points as outlined in the RFQ.

> **Is the brand aligned with the City's values, communication and engagement strategies?**

As has already been pointed out, the current brand really only addresses the 'nature' aspect, not the progressive nature of the City's plans for the future.

> **What are the key touch points the community has with the brand?**

These include on and offline communications, such as:

Signage – built form to vehicles to street signage

Council bulletins, newsletters and emails

Advertising

Website

Social media platforms

Rates notices and other council stationery

And of course face to face interactions with both elected members and officers

> **Is the brand associated with something that is no longer meaningful?**

On the contrary, this association with the natural environment is key to the broad appeal of the City. It just needs to better reflect the broader aspects of the Vision and the progressive nature of future plans

> **What are the brands aspirations for the future?**

To reflect the priorities, aspirations and expectations of the community it serves over the next decade or so, and underpin the strategies that will deliver on them

> **Looking forward, where will the current visual brand take us in 5 to 10 years?**

Simply put – not far enough. Council needs to show very clearly the appetite for change and improvement, the leadership and the vision and bring both the community and council along for the ride.

> Do we need to change or correct perceptions?

Community feedback would indicate that while they like what you are promising, they don't believe you are there yet.

> What is the current brand equity?

Given the information made available, you would have to say that it may be quite strong on 'valuing nature' but not much else. This however actually sells short the real equity that does genuinely exist – that is the strength and cohesion of this hills/foothills based 'community'.

> What problem are we attempting to solve?

The problem is one of perception. Of overcoming stereotypical views. Of reflecting the appetite for change, and the strategies council is putting in place to meet the aspirations and expectations of its communities. Of supporting and reflecting accurately the Vision. Of changing a safe, conservative and increasingly irrelevant brand into an aspirational one.

> Has the marketplace evolved?

It has of course – as has every other marketplace the world over. Specifically to Kalamunda it is the change from a 'Shire' to a 'City' that is the significant change. The challenge is simply to try and maintain the values that the community appreciated as a 'Shire' as you develop your City status.

> Where is new competition coming from?

Council has a number of infrastructure assets – libraries, rec centres and the like. The viability of these assets and the services delivered through them are all facing competition from the private sector - health and fitness studios and open air practitioners, online bookstores..

Social services such as aged care and disability services are facing stiff competition from a growing aggressive market due to changes in the funding models.

Neighbouring councils too may be vying for customers from within the City's local government area.

> Which strategies in the market are currently working, which are not?

The City seems to be not only strong on community consultation but effective in its purpose and implementation, with the effect that it genuinely seems to have brought the community along for the ride. This has been a real asset and it should remain a key focus.

It's difficult to suggest any strategies that are not working at this point in our relationship but as this project is about branding, it is obvious that the work now being undertaken on the development of the brand is justified.

> Is the brand attracting or losing opportunities? Why? How? To whom?

The change from a 'Shire' to a 'City' has the potential to boost opportunities.

One would have to say that at present, the brand is still far more representative of the Shire than the City. Because of this, it may be appealing to the 'already converted' but is likely to have limited appeal beyond that and so is likely to be losing opportunities across the residential, business and investment sectors. There seems to have been a significant push in the area of tourism, however little if any brand equity is being built for the City due to only minor links to the City's overarching brand.

> Has the customers profile and needs changed?

There has been an increase in both the number of seniors and children putting pressure on services and needs for those demographics. There has been an increase in demand for housing options close to transport and employment hubs.

People are more savvy about the sector and are demanding greater transparency, accountability and engagement from councils.

> What should the brand convey and to whom?

While we will explore this more fully, in short you would say that it should reflect the Vision, leadership and appetite of the City to as many audiences as possible – residents, businesses, investors, visitors and to governments at all levels.

> Are stakeholders needs being met?

From a branding perspective, the answer would have to be no. Or rather, not well enough. It has already been established that there is a lot that current stakeholders like about the City – but they are mostly things they liked about it being a Shire.

It is now the right time to show outwardly the evolution of the City, through its brand, to increase pride, engagement, enthusiasm and opportunity across all stakeholder groups.

> Does the brand require an evolutionary or revolutionary approach?

While we think some significant work is required, we can, like the City's transition from a 'Shire', take an evolutionary approach. While there are new opportunities to leverage, there is simply too much that existing community groups seem to like so we should be aware of that and treat them with suitable respect and due consideration to existing assets and elements whilst bringing them into the 21st century.



Local Government Update

Proposed recording and live streaming of local government council and committee meetings

By Denis McLeod, Partner, McLeods

The issue: proposed recording of council meetings

In Western Australia there has been a long running debate on the question of whether Council meetings should be streamed live online, with the recordings being made available to electors by uploading to the local government's website as soon as practical, and maintained online as an archive.

After more than 40 years as a lawyer acting for and against local governments, I have formed the firm view that any recording of Council and committee meetings should be used for the purpose of confirming the correctness of the Minutes of meetings, but should not be otherwise published. The Minutes should then remain available as the public record of the meetings.

The article that follows provides an explanation of that view. As a starting point, my view is premised on acceptance of the proposition that local government is a worthwhile institution that should be preserved and encouraged, and not presented with obstacles calculated to discourage the participation of well intentioned men and women of good sense. Perhaps not all Council members are in that category, but my proposition is that the significant majority who are, should not be discouraged from participating.

The Westminster System of Government

Discussion of the meeting recording and live streaming issue should start with recognition of the basic principles of the Westminster System of government, which apply to the WA State Government, and which focus principally on the three distinct branches of government, being:

- 1 **Parliament:** which makes laws to facilitate government. Under s.2(2) of the *Constitution Act 1889 (WA)* (**Constitution Act**), the Parliament in WA consists of the Monarchy, Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council.
- 2 **Executive:** which administers the government in accordance with the laws. (The Cabinet is the effective part of the Executive, which is subject to the strict conventions of Cabinet confidentiality and solidarity).
- 3 **The Courts and Tribunals:** which interpret the laws and apply them to resolve disputes. (S.54 of the Constitution Act ensures the independence of Supreme Court judges, which generalises to all the States' judicial persons and tribunals).

Not only are those three branches of government intended in principle to function separately, but they are in fact administered separately.

There has been a long running debate on the question of whether Council meetings should be streamed live online, with the recordings being made available to electors

Local Government within the Westminster System

Although Local Government operates within the Westminster System, there are critical features and differences, including the following, that go some way to explain why Council meetings should not be streamed live online, etc, as some critics propose:

- 1 The Council of a local government may perform in any given meeting the role of all three branches of government:
 - (a) Legislative function of Council:

Council makes and amends the local government's laws including:

 - local laws; and
 - planning schemes.
 - (b) Executive functions of Council:

Council performs the same function for its district as State Cabinet performs for the State.
 - (c) Judicial functions of Council:

Council makes quasi-judicial decisions, such as determining applications for planning approval. In doing that a Council is expected to act like a Court or tribunal by complying as far as possible with principles of judicial fairness. A difference here is that unlike Courts and tribunals, a Council's deliberations are required to be in public, and determined by majority vote, which requirements impose special rigors on Council members who are:

 - part-time in their Council role;
 - essentially untrained in legal and judicial process and principles; and
 - subject to popular election and re-election (unlike judges and tribunal members).
- 2 Council acting as the Executive branch of local government makes decisions on policies and strategies of government and on contract and financial issues like the Cabinet in the State Government, but in stark contrast its deliberations are required to be in public, and Councils do not have the protection of Cabinet confidentiality and solidarity.
- 3 So far as Councils' quasi-judicial functions are concerned, Council members are expected to explain, discuss and debate their opinions as they evolve, in public meetings, and their decisions are made by majority vote in open ballot. This is in stark contrast to the privacy and confidentiality of judicial and tribunal members' deliberations towards reaching a decision.
- 4 Unlike all members of the judiciary in Australia, Council members are popularly elected, and must be prepared to defend their public decisions to their electors at the four-yearly Council elections. A decision properly made consistent with planning and legal principle may nevertheless be very unpopular with the electors. Council members who act properly, but contrary to the wishes of the electors, have a burden of explanation to electors going beyond the requirement of judges and Tribunal members to give reasons for their decisions, and they don't have to be concerned about electoral consequences of their decisions.



- 5 Council members are subject to very strict laws on financial interest, and impartiality interest, which by comparison are only very loosely and weakly applied to members of Parliament. State political parties can receive very substantial and regular donations from lobby and pressure groups which would result in serious penalties in the case of local government Council members.
- 6 Council members do not enjoy the protection of absolute privilege from actions for defamation for what is said in their meetings, in stark contrast with the protection of absolute privilege enjoyed by members of Parliament for what is said in their sessions.

The above comments demonstrate that the fundamental features of the local government system necessarily expose it already to a high level of public scrutiny that makes it a very difficult process to participate in, and to function effectively.

Comparison of Council Executive functions with State Government Executive functions

The Council in its role as the Executive must discuss matters critical to good government, in open Council, where similar issues dealt with by the State Government Executive would be discussed and decided strictly behind closed doors, and the proceedings would be protected by the conventions of Cabinet confidentiality and solidarity. For a Council to have those essentially confidential discussions streamed online, etc as the critics propose, would make the process all the more onerous and complex for the Council. Consider what the reaction of the Premier and Cabinet Ministers would be if the public insisted Cabinet meetings be open to the public, much less streamed online.

The professional politicians in State Government are not required to cope with that. Yet the current debate would expose the part-time, non-professional, essentially unpaid Council members, to that rigour. That doesn't seem reasonable or fair.

Comparison of Council quasi-judicial functions with Courts and tribunals

The unreasonableness and unfairness is even clearer when it comes to Council's quasi-judicial functions, which apply whenever the Council is deciding on planning and building applications, and applications for a wide range of other licences, permits and approvals. Council members are expected then to perform their functions in a judicially correct way. Yet unlike all Courts and tribunals, Council members are required to discuss their thinking in public, which goes a long way beyond the normal requirement that judges give reasons for their decisions. Of course Councils must give reasons for their decisions, as judges must, but consider what the reaction of judges and tribunal members would be if the public insisted that judges and tribunals conduct in public their deliberations and the steps in their consideration of a case, much less produce a transcript of their confidential deliberations.

The highly trained lawyers and other professionals who serve as judges and tribunal members are not required to cope with that. Yet the current debate would expose the part-time, non-professional, essentially unpaid Council members to that rigour. That doesn't seem reasonable or fair.

Council's legislative function

There may presently be some argument for a Council's legislative function to be held in public, and perhaps, unlike Parliament, streamed online, etc. The fact that Council members are not protected from defamation action by absolute privilege is probably a strong enough argument against that, and it is certainly an adequate argument against streaming of debate online, etc.



Consider then the contrast with the position of members of Parliament. Many of them do not speak on any issue in Parliament from month to month. And when they do wish to speak on legislation, they generally have much time to prepare their speeches, and they generally have research assistants available, and can prepare speeches for weeks in advance. By comparison, Council members attend ordinary Council meetings once or twice each month, and also special meetings and committee meetings, and from time to time electors and public meetings. At any of those meetings many issues could arise calling for discussion and debate by the Council members. At an ordinary Council meeting, there may be dozens of matters before the Council which call for debate and a vote by Council members.

Is it reasonable to suggest then to the Council members that every word they utter in the process of deliberations will be recorded and streamed online, and recordings made available to any member of the public who might decide to put their every word under microscopic scrutiny. Not even well prepared professionals or legal experts could reasonably be expected to withstand that kind of scrutiny, without the potential for regular embarrassment, and criticism and perhaps recrimination and Court action.

Likely consequences of recording or live streaming of Council meetings

A possible effect of introducing that kind of scrutiny would be that the detailed thinking and reasoning of Council members would go underground. Rather than giving the benefit of their deliberations to the members of the public who care to attend a meeting, they may make their decisions for their own private reasons, and not attempt to explain or discuss those reasons in the public forum. That would be dramatically bad for the system of open local government. Another consequence would be to force Councils to do all their effective work, and to carry on their real debate, in non-formal Council briefing sessions or the like, which are not required to be open to the public. That could also be quite adverse for the system of open local government. More significantly, exposure to that level of scrutiny and risk is likely to function as a significant disincentive to persons interested in election to the office of councillor, which would undermine community participation in local government.

Other considerations

There are other considerations worthy of brief mention including:

- Members of the public, at Council meetings are able to speak in question time and on deputations or representations on issues arising at Council meetings. The Council has no control over their comments, but the recording and live streaming of the proceedings could result in the local government being liable in defamation for the republication of defamatory remarks, or being otherwise responsible for insulting or malicious comments.
- On listening to a recording of a Council meeting, it is often difficult to identify the person responsible for a particular comment. That is likely to lead to confusion and complications, with the local government being required to identify speakers in order to deal with complaints.
- To expect a local government to edit the recordings of meetings to guard against defamatory or otherwise hurtful comments, and to identify speakers, would place an unreasonable burden on the local government administration. There would be a further burden of work and expense in obtaining legal advice on possible defamation.
- A Council acts as a collegiate body. The views of individual Council members are for practical purposes irrelevant. The only view that counts is that expressed in a resolution of the Council. To record and stream live



the comments of individual Council members during debate has the potential to deflect attention away from the most important statement on the topic, which is the resolution passed by the Council and any reasons it identifies for its decision.

- Even newspapers would not contemplate allowing its reporters to present their views on a topic in a direct recording of their thinking processes, without the opportunity for careful independent editing and the possibility of scrutiny by the newspaper's lawyers. That applies no matter how well the reporter may have researched the topic.
- The threat of Court action for defamation can be a very disturbing prospect for a Council member whose personal and family assets may be at risk. A wealthy/powerful or vexatious complainant may press even a bad action through lengthy and expensive litigation processes, and the fact that the action may ultimately fail is little consolation to a Council member whose life for months or years may be dominated by the presence and risks of the action.
- Any member of the public interested in an issue to be considered at a Council meeting can and generally will attend the meeting. Many of those who press for recording and live streaming of the proceedings online may be more interested in targeting Council members whose views they wish to criticise, than to inform themselves on the issues.
- Those concerned about the standard of debate at Council meetings are presumably intelligent and sensitive persons. They are the very people who should offer themselves for election to that important public service. That should improve the standard of debate far more effectively than recording and live streaming of meeting proceedings, and will be of more benefit to the public.

Conclusion

Those are some of the reasons for my view that Council meetings should not be streamed live online, with recordings made available to electors by uploading to the local government's website as soon as practical and maintained online as an archive. For the reasons I have discussed above, in my opinion the minutes of Council meetings should remain as the basic public record of meetings, without the additional processes of exposure and scrutiny which are being proposed by the local government critics.

I know that some local governments do record their meetings and then make the recordings available to the public on their website. That is a decision any Council can legitimately make, but it is another matter for Councils to have that regime imposed on them.

For further information in regard to the above, contact Denis McLeod on 9424 6201 or dmcleod@mcleods.com.au. The information contained in this update should not be relied upon without obtaining further detailed legal advice in the circumstances of each case.





MINUTES

KALAMUNDA ARTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE **5:45pm Thursday 19 July 2018** **Zig Zag Cultural Centre, Seminar Room**

1.0 OPENING OF MEETING

1.1 Meeting opened at 6:05pm, following Kalamunda Library Tour

2.0 ATTENDANCE AND APOLOGIES

2.1 Attendance

Committee

Andy Farrant	Presiding Committee Member
Johannes Pannekoek	Committee Member
Steven Castledine	Committee Member
Claire Eden	Committee Member
Amberley Bradley	Committee Member
Ronan Lane	Committee Member

City of Kalamunda Staff

Gary Ticehurst	Director of Corporate Services
Mandy Skeates	Coordinator of Economic & Tourism Development

Apologies

Cr Tracy Destree	Councillor Representative
Gordon Mitchell	Committee Member
Briony Bray	Committee Member
Carol Innes	Committee Member
Tammi Lal	Committee Member
Cr Brooke O'Donnell	Councillor Representative

3.0 DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

3.1 Disclosure of Financial and Proximity Interests:

a) Members must disclose the nature of their interest in matters to be discussed at the meeting. (Section 5.65 of the Local Government Act 1995)

b) Employees must disclose the nature of their interest in reports or advice when giving the report or advice to the meeting. (Section 5.7 of the Local Government Act 1995)

Nil.

3.2 Disclosure of Interest Affecting Impartiality

a) Members and staff must disclose their interests in matters to be discussed at the meeting in respect of which the member or employee has given or will give advice.

Nil.

4.0 ADOPTION OF MINUTES FROM THE PREVIOUS MEETING

The previous meeting did not have a quorum – notes were taken and circulated.

It was noted that at the previous meeting the minutes had not been tabled, to be via email for circular resolution.

5.0 MATTERS ARISING FROM MINUTES

Coordinator of Events to forward previous City of Kalamunda Arts Strategy to the committee.

6.0 2019 BUDGET UPDATE

At a recent meeting Council approved:

\$20 000 budget for Arts Strategy and Policy

\$40 000 budget for the Perth Hills Visitor Centre, incorporating the Zig Zag Gallery and the Kalamunda Performing Arts Centre.

City of Kalamunda staff in conjunction with members of the committee to work up brief to release to consultants.

7.0 PROPOSED TIMETABLE OF EVENTS

Dates moved slightly.

- August 2018 input into draft consultants brief for the Review of the Zig Zag Cultural Centre and the Kalamunda Performing Arts Centre.
- October 2018 hold an arts community event.

- October 2018 provide a briefing for Council on the impact, value and opportunity art offers City of Kalamunda residents.
- November 2018 provide overview of consultant bids for the review of the two facilities.
- February 2019 prospective date for review of facilities complete.

8.0 UPDATE FROM FORRESTFIELD LIBRARY WORKSHOP

Committee felt the library was not an attractive place to welcome community members, but it was poorly lit at night time and felt unsafe. The Exhibition Room, where the Committee met, requires a significant upgrade. Poor acoustics, lighting and general amenity does not make this an attractive place to be. The outside courtyard is also not a usable or attractive area. It contains several air conditioning outlets making it hot and unusable in summer. It was cold and damp on this winter evening. The two librarians gave a valuable overview of the library and its users.

There are many examples across Perth where libraries have successfully been upgraded and where visitor numbers have greatly increased and services diversified. There is an opportunity here to engage with the Forrestfield community to uncover what services they would welcome and what changes they would like to see.

Kalamunda Arts Advisory Committee has requested to see the library report that Eileen Moore is currently working on, once it is ready to go to Council.

9.0 UPDATE ON CITY BRANDING OPTIONS

The Committee was presented with new design draft undertaken by the external design team who had been briefed by the City to undertake a partial re-branding. This was the second review which had been undertaken as the first draft disappointed the Committee. To consider the reworked draft the Committee provided feedback on font, colour design elements and applications and a small working party of the Committee worked with City staff who in turn worked with the designers until the elements presented better suited a cleaner design, a relevant by-line and some description of the design shape presented.

The Committee agreed that this work was a significant improvement and that the draft designs then be presented to Councillors for comment.

Motion: "That the Kalamunda Arts Advisory Committee endorse the amended draft City of Kalamunda partial rebranding".

Moved: Steve Castledine

Seconded: Johannes Pannekoek

CARRIED

10.0 UPDATE ON ARTS STRATEGY AND POLICY WORKING PARTY

Johannes Pannekoek, Carol Ines, Gordon Mitchell, Marilyn Keys and Ronan Lane will meet once more to start drafting the policy.

For the next meeting – draft overarching strategy with five key strategies underneath.

11.0 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

11.1 Future briefing on the City's Community Funding, its structure, processes and the outcomes for the 2018 financial year.

Currently this references sport, recreation, community and youth, there is no mention of Arts. Hold for now.

11.2 Tourism – opportunities for arts and culture

To be an item on the running Agenda.

11.3 Slackfast - a computer program

Great tool for allocating tasks and keeping people up to date. Ronan Lane will set up for the committee he is on.

11.4 Arts & Tourism Meeting

Harry Pannekoek and Steve Castledine met with Peter Kenyon, Cr John Giardina and Francesca Flynn. Peter Kenyon will write an email to Steve and Harry suggesting an asset map to include not just places, but also people.

11.5 Facilities Tour

Coordinator of Economic & Tourism Development to provide a list of possible venues for committee members to visit, suggested date of 18 August 2018 – 9.30am start – tour of three or four venues. Coordinator of Economic & Tourism Development to provide two dates. Committee members to provide their availability to December 2018.

12.0 CLOSURE

Presiding Committee Member closed the meeting at 8:20pm

I confirm these Minutes to be a true and accurate record of the proceedings of this meeting.

Signed: Presiding Member

Dated this Day of2018



MINUTES

Kalamunda Community Centre Community Reference Group

5:00pm, 18 July 2018

City of Kalamunda, Function Room, 2 Railway Road, Kalamunda

1.0 OPENING OF MEETING

- 1.1 Meeting opened at 5:02pm by Councillor Michael Fernie.

2.0 ATTENDANCE AND APOLOGIES

Reference Group Members

Cameron Watts

Carol Buckley

Glynn Tomazin

Ian Tarling

Deputy Presiding Member

June Butcher

Cr Margaret Thomas

Cr Michael Fernie

Presiding Member

Ray Thompson

Rosemary Offer

Russell Thom

Dennis Blair

Director Asset Services

Darren Jones

Manager Community Development

Other Attendees

Mayor John Giardina

Chris Thompson

Manager Asset & Waste Operations

Rob Korenhof

Manager Asset Delivery Services

Apologies

Kristine Nunn

Jim Sharpe

David Storer

3.0 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES FROM PREVIOUS MEETING

- 3.1 The Members of the Community Reference Group Meeting held on 9 May 2018, as published and circulated, are confirmed as a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

Moved: Cr Margaret Thomas

Seconded: Russell Thom

4.0 DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

- 4.1 Disclosure of Financial and Proximity Interests:

a) Members must disclose the nature of their interest in matters to be discussed at the meeting. (Section 5.65 of the *Local Government Act 1995*)

- b) Employees must disclose the nature of their interest in reports or advice when giving the report or advice to the meeting. (Section 5.7 of the *Local Government Act 1995*)

Nil.

4.2 Disclosure of Interest Affecting Impartiality:

- a) Members and staff must disclose their interests in matters to be discussed at the meeting in respect of which the member or employee has given or will give advice.

Nil.

5.0 ITEMS FOR COMMUNITY REFERENCE GROUP CONSIDERATION

5.1 Matters Arising from Previous Meeting

a) Relocation of Jorgensen Cottage (Cost, Condition and Significance)

The historical significance of Jorgensen Cottage cannot be specifically determined from the documentation tabled at the meeting and further research is required.

Required works to the cottage include:

- Roof and ceilings – removal
- Asbestos panelling – encapsulate for relocation
- Services – decommission and reinstatement
- Compliance – bring to Building Code of Australia (BCA) standards
- Earthworks – extent subject to requirements of new site
- Verandah – new stumps and floor framing
- Disability access ramps

Approximate cost of works is \$90,000 - \$120,000 subject to transport costs.

Ian Tarling confirmed the longstanding members of Jorgensen Cottage have formed an attachment to the cottage and do not believe the cottage should be demolished. However, new members do not have this same attachment.

Confirmed there would be a strong move to contribute to relocation costs if necessary. However, the value cannot be confirmed at this time.

Glynn Tomazin committed to liaising with members of the Kalamunda Historical Society to confirm any further historical significance of the cottage.

Dennis Blair confirmed that the final design will determine whether this cottage needs to be relocated, however it is necessary to gather as much information as possible to help inform the decision making process.

b) Recommendations to Council

The recommendations from the Kalamunda Community Centre Community Reference Group meeting held on 6 December 2017 were endorsed by Council on 26 June 2018.

Motion: Add item 5.2 *Consideration of Alternative Location* to agenda.

Moved: Cr Margaret Thomas

Seconded: Rosemary Offer

Carried.

5.2 Consideration of Alternative Location

The City recently received a request from a community member to consider constructing the Community Centre at an alternative location in the Town Centre. The community member suggested the site because of its proximity to public transport, pedestrian access, potential for cost savings and proximity to the many facilities in the Town Centre.

All other details relating to the site (suitability, feasibility, cost, etc.) cannot be confirmed at this stage and more information required by the Reference Group.

As the project is required to meet the delivery timeframes detailed in the funding agreements; delays could place the funding at risk.

Resolution: The KCCCRG agrees to hold a meeting on Wednesday, 25 July 2018 at 5:00pm at the City's Administration Centre, subject to the proponent of an alternative site for the Community Centre attending the meeting to provide a presentation and address questions.

Moved: Carol Buckley

Seconded: Glynn Tomazin

Carried.

5.3 Funding of the Project

a) Federal Government

\$1 million of funding from the Department of Industry and Regional Development was secured on 13 October 2017. The funding was committed subject to a Deed of Agreement. The draft deed is currently being prepared. The draft includes proposed activities for completion and final payments by February 2020.

b) Lotterywest

Up to \$2.5 million of funding was committed by Lotterywest on 10 April 2018. The funding was committed subject to the development of a grant funding strategy and on the grounds that all project funding is secured. Development of the strategy is underway.

Initial drawdowns are to take place on or before 4 January 2019. Second and subsequent drawdowns no more than six (6) months apart. All drawdowns on actual expenses.

c) Kalamunda Learning Centre

Approximately \$150,000 is available for the project. There are no conditions in place.

d) State Government

\$3 million of funding as part of the election pledge has been approved, however the City has not been formally advised and funding conditions are unknown.

5.4 Project Timelines

- July 2018 – Prepare Architectural design tender
- August/September 2018 – Advertise/Tender award
- October/November 2018 – Commence concept design
- November 2018 – Council endorsement
- December 2018 – Detailed design comment
- February 2019 – Detailed design finalised
- March 2019 – Advertise Construction
- April 2019 – Special Council Meeting endorsement/Tender award
- April/May 2019 – Commence Construction
- April/May 2020 – Works completion
- May/June 2020 – Acquit grants

5.5 Risks

- Meeting funding timelines
- Clearing permits
- Service authorities (processes and timeframes)
- Staff resourcing
- Legislative approvals
- Aboriginal heritage and consultation

5.6 Temporary Relocation of Kalamunda Learning Centre Operations

- Meeting held on 25 June with KCLC programming sub-committee.
- Programming preparation required to minimise disruption of activities during transition.
- Draft completed by City.
- Program was workshops with KCLC members on 28 June 2018.
- Final proposed program of activities will be made available.

5.7 Provision of Architectural Consultancy Services for Design, Documentation and Contract Administration for the Kalamunda Community Centre

- Refer to attachment

It was stressed that it is a good opportunity for the Reference Group Members to provide comments/suggestions regarding the draft brief directly to Asset Services.

6.0 GENERAL BUSINESS

Cameron Watts advised he may be an apology for the meeting on 25 July 2018.

Glynn Tomazin confirmed Friends of Jorgensen Park are aware that vegetation removal is required to facilitate the works and hope this can be minimised wherever possible.

Dennis Blair noted that assistance may be required from group members with relevant expertise for the clearing permit application process.

7.0 DATE OF NEXT MEETING

5:00pm on Wednesday, 25 July 2018.

8.0 CLOSURE

Meeting closed at 6:25pm.

I confirm these Minutes to be a true and accurate record of the proceedings of this meeting.

Signed: Presiding Member
Dated this Day of 2018



MINUTES

Kalamunda Community Centre Community Reference Group

5:00pm, 25 July 2018

City of Kalamunda, Function Room, 2 Railway Road, Kalamunda

1.0 OPENING OF MEETING

- 1.1 Meeting opened at 5:04pm by Councillor Michael Fernie.

2.0 ATTENDANCE AND APOLOGIES

Reference Group Members

Carol Buckley

Glynn Tomazin

Ian Tarling

Deputy Presiding Member

June Butcher

Cr Margaret Thomas

Cr Michael Fernie

Presiding Member

Ray Thompson

Rosemary Offer

Dennis Blair

Director Asset Services

Darren Jones

Manager Community Development

Other Attendees

Guest Architect

Mayor John Giardina

Rob Korenhof

Manager Asset Delivery Services

Gary Ticehurst

Director Corporate and Community Services

Apologies

Cameron Watts

Russell Thom

Kristine Nunn

Jim Sharpe

David Storer

3.0 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES FROM PREVIOUS MEETING

- 3.1 The Members of the Community Reference Group Meeting held on 18 July 2018, as published and circulated, are confirmed as a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

Moved: Carol Buckley

Seconded: Ray Thompson

4.0 DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS**4.1 Disclosure of Financial and Proximity Interests:**

- a) Members must disclose the nature of their interest in matters to be discussed at the meeting. (Section 5.65 of the *Local Government Act 1995*)
- b) Employees must disclose the nature of their interest in reports or advice when giving the report or advice to the meeting. (Section 5.7 of the *Local Government Act 1995*)

Nil.

4.2 Disclosure of Interest Affecting Impartiality:

- a) Members and staff must disclose their interests in matters to be discussed at the meeting in respect of which the member or employee has given or will give advice.

Nil.

5.0 ITEMS FOR COMMUNITY REFERENCE GROUP CONSIDERATION**5.1 Presentation on Alternative Site**

A resident of the City of Kalamunda and qualified architect provided a verbal presentation to the Group on his thoughts about an alternative site for the Community Centre in the Kalamunda Town Centre. He explained that as an architect, he understands that some local governments and organisations have requirements around the delivery of community centres, with proximity to the Town Centre and public transport being two of these.

As part of his presentation, he outlined what works would be required to the proposed building and site and his thoughts on the advantages and disadvantages of this site and Jorgensen Park.

Concept plans were not presented to the Group and initial costings were outlined, recognising that they were his costings and not those of a Quantity Surveyor.

General discussion was held by the Group and questions addressed by the presenter. Cr Michael Fernie thanked the presenter for his time and the professional manner in which he presented his ideas to the Group. On his departure, the meeting then moved to the next item on the Agenda.

5.2 Discussion and Questions

a) Questions

- Carol Buckley: Who is interested in using the facility other than the Kalamunda Learning Centre?
- Darren Jones: During preparation of the original concept, there was a level of interest from various groups such as toy library groups, child care groups, etc. It is also perceivable that bike clubs, dog walkers and Aboriginal groups would be interested. It is expected that these groups would be consulted further during the detailed design phase.
- Gary Ticehurst: There are a number of local community groups that are experiencing space constraints and their facilities are reaching the end of their useful end life. We believe the new Centre will be of interest to these groups too.
- Cr Margaret Thomas: Would the building at Jorgensen Park still require upgrade should the Community Centre be relocated to the proposed site?
- Dennis Blair: It is likely that considerable investment would be required to make the building serviceable and compliant.
- Glynn Tomazin: Noticed surveyors on Crescent Road this week. Is land acquisition required and have the owners been informed?
- Rob Korenhof: Land acquisition is not required. However, a full survey of the project footprint and surrounding buffer is essential as this provides a holistic view and assists with detailed design of the building, road widening, pathway and intersection upgrade.
- Cr Margaret Thomas: Is the Kalamunda Learning Centre aware that they may be impacted for a period during construction and are they OK with this?
- Darren Jones: The City has been working with a sub-group on a strategy for the interim phase. A solution has been drafted for relocation of activities in conjunction with Ian Tarling and Learning Centre representatives. A presentation has been made to the group and they are on board with the options. The strategy will be refined in due course.
- Ray Thompson: Will the Kalamunda Learning Centre be the primary users of the facility?

- Darren Jones: The Kalamunda Learning Centre initiated the funding idea in 2012 and assisted with much of the ground work. In order to attract funding, the facility needed to be designed as a multi-purpose facility and be adaptable to the needs of the wider community. This has formed the basis of the conceptual design. The Centre will be a City asset and it is expected the Learning centre will be a predominant user and tenant.
- Carol Buckley: What are those that have funded the project expecting to be delivered?
- Dennis Blair: All features of the plan such as the rooms, kitchens, crèche, external playgrounds and more have been specifically designed for community use. This is a key requirement of the funding for the building; to be a multi-purpose facility. The design will be developed with the funding requirements in mind.

Note: Cr Margaret Thomas departed the meeting at 6:15pm and did not vote on resolutions.

b) Discussion

Ray Thompson commented that there were some positive items to consider with the relocation, however the project is subject to the time frames in the funding agreements.

Dennis Blair confirmed that the Federal Government funding is required to be recouped by February 2020. Works to be completed by this time include the, design and documentation, demolition of the existing Learning Centre building, installation of sewer rising main, upgrade of electrical headworks, upgrade of Crescent Road, footpath and car park lighting.

Dennis Blair confirmed that the funding has been approved as follows:

1. Federal Government - Kalamunda Community Learning Centre Upgrade (approved by Minister on 13 October 2017)
2. Lotterywest - Towards construction and associated building costs for the Kalamunda Community Learning Centre (approved 4 April 2017)

Recommendation:

1. The KCCCRG, REITERATES its support for the Council OCM decision on 26 June 2018 to construct the new Kalamunda Community Centre on the site of the existing Kalamunda Learning Centre at Jorgensen Park.
2. NOTES that the KCCCRG met on 25 July 2018 to receive a presentation on an alternative location within the Kalamunda Town Centre.

Moved: Ray Thompson

Seconded: Rosemary Offer

Carried: 7/0

Motion:

The KCCCRG will no longer consider any further sites for the relocation of the Kalamunda Community Centre.

Moved: Rosemary Offer

Seconded: June Butcher

Carried: 6/1

6.0 GENERAL BUSINESS

Glynn Tomazin: How many people use the crèche?

Ian Tarling: It depends, it can vary day to day. Some days there are approximately 12 and on others there could be from zero to six.

Carol Buckley: Will the toilets on the far side of the cottage be incorporated into the design?

Rob Korenhof: There will be toilets in the new building but there is no consideration for the removal of the existing toilets at this stage. This can be considered further as part of the design process and will be included on the Agenda for the next meeting of the Group for discussion.

Rosemary Offer: Thank you to the staff who have provide rapid input on the matter. Good luck to Dennis on his new adventure.

Ian Tarling: Thank you to City staff, in particular Dennis Blair and Darren Jones. Best wishes to Dennis for the future.

Cr Michael Fernie: Thank you to Dennis for his time and efforts during his time with the City.

7.0 DATE OF NEXT MEETING

Time of next meeting - 5:00pm, date to be confirmed.

8.0 CLOSURE

Meeting closed at 6:45pm.

I confirm these Minutes to be a true and accurate record of the proceedings of this meeting.

Signed:..... Presiding Member

Dated this Day of 2018



1.0	OPENING OF MEETING – Presiding Member The Presiding Member opened the meeting at 6:07pm
2.0	ATTENDANCE AND APOLOGIES - Presiding Member Attendance <u>Committee Members</u> Kevin Goss Presiding Member Mark Schilling Deputy Presiding Member Councillor Cameron Blair Councillor Delegate Councillor Sara Lohmeyer Councillor Delegate Peter Forrest Community Representative Rupert Duckworth Community Representative Staff Raymond Dong Manager Strategic Planning Joanne Smith Manager Parks & Environmental Services Brett Byfield KEAC Support Officer Apologies Councillor Brooke O'Donnell Councillor Delegate Alison McGilvray Community Representative
4.0	DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS
4.1	Disclosure of Financial and Proximity Interests: a) Members must disclose the nature of their interest in matters to be discussed at the meeting. (Section 5.65 of the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i>) b) Employees must disclose the nature of their interest in reports or advice when giving the report or advice to the meeting. (Section 5.7 of the <i>Local Government Act 1995</i>)

	<p>Mark Schilling declared a Proximity Interest for Item 6.4 as he is an Employee of Perth Airport</p> <p>Mark Schilling declared a Proximity Interest for Item 7.1 as he is an Employee of Perth Airport, and their land adjoins the boundary to 584 Kalamunda Road.</p>
4.2	<p>Disclosure of Interest Affecting Impartiality</p> <p>a) Members and staff must disclose their interests in matters to be discussed at the meeting in respect of which the member or employee has given or will give advice.</p>
5.0	<p>CORRESPONDENCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil
6.0	<p>ITEMS FOR COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION – Presiding Member</p>
6.1	<p>LOCAL ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY</p> <p><u>Details</u></p> <p>Officers to provide a presentation of the draft Local Environment Strategy, which has been redrafted in conjunction with the KEAC Working Group. The draft Local Environment Strategy is submitted for the approval of KEAC, to then be referred to Council.</p> <p><u>Member Comment</u></p> <p>A draft presentation was provided to KEAC by the Manager Parks & Environment on the Local Environment Strategy, and what the document is and is not. A similar presentation will be provided to Council.</p> <p>The Committee thanked the KEAC Working Group consisting of Victoria Laurie, Alison McGilvray, Cr Sara Lohmeyer and Cameron Blair, with staff Joanne Smith and Dallas Lynch, on the work completed on the Local Environment Strategy</p> <p><u>Resolution</u></p> <p>That KEAC endorses the Local Environment Strategy in principle to be submitted to the October Council meeting, subject to individual comment by the 10th September 2018. The Working Group will be consulted on the look of the document.</p> <p>Moved: Rupert Duckworth Seconded: Cr Sara Lohmeyer Vote: Unanimous</p>
6.2	<p>Cambridge Reserve Enhancement: Concept Design</p> <p><u>Background</u></p>

	<p>The City has undertaken an investigation into suitable locations for aged care and over 55's accommodation and identified Cambridge Street Reserve, Forrestfield as suitable. The land has also been identified in Local Planning Scheme 3 and the recently adopted POS Strategy, for residential or urban development. The land is currently zoned as Local Open space vested in the City of Kalamunda for the purposes of drainage and public recreation.</p> <p>In May 2012, consultants <i>Strategen</i> delivered a Preliminary Opportunities and Constraints report which included a level 2 flora and fauna assessment. The main constraints to the development of the site were listed as;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location of the existing sump and uncertainty regarding the maximum extent in times of heavy rainfall. • Key areas of high quality vegetation-fauna habitat. • Areas of remnant vegetation in reasonable condition. • Potential foraging habitat for the EPBC Act listed Carnaby's and Forest Red Tailed black cockatoo. <p>In 2017 the City of Kalamunda engaged <i>Urbis</i> to develop a concept plan that investigated the potential reuse and improvement of the Cambridge Road Reserve. The City identified the site as having potential to improve the community asset and to provide additional housing opportunities for the local area, including an aged care/assisted living facility.</p> <p>In early 2018, the City of Kalamunda undertook community consultation to gain feedback and vision to inform a subdivision and reserve landscaping concept. The draft concept plan was approved by Council for public comment from 3 July to 14 August 2018.</p> <p><u>Details</u></p> <p>On the 31 July the draft concept plan was presented to internal stakeholders of the City's administration, seeking comment to be included in the final concept for adoption by Council. Views and comments are also sought from KEAC.</p> <p>Officers will provide a presentation at the meeting. Members of KEAC are invited to provide comment for inclusion in the minutes.</p> <p><u>Member Comment</u></p> <p>Raymond Dong, the Manager Strategic Planning, provided a presentation on the draft concept plan for Cambridge Reserve. The Reserve is zoned Urban under MRS and therefore requires no land use change through WAPC, and in Local Planning Scheme No 3 it is zoned Local Open Space. The concept plan seeks to improve Cambridge Reserve, which is degraded in certain areas and to partially rezone it for aged care and residential development.</p> <p>The proposed concept plan is for a third of Cambridge Reserve to be developed, with the funds raised to be used to significantly improve the parkland.</p> <p>The benefits of the proposal include providing badly needed Aged Care, improved parkland, and improved security through passive surveillance of the park.</p>
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	<p>The Committee had concerns that Zone 5 with some good quality vegetation would be lost to development. The suggestion to adjust the area, to reduce significantly the size of the sump and develop the area saved, and to move some of the development from Zone 5 was accepted.</p> <p>Members noted the opportunity for aged people to use the surrounding parklands, interacting with other users; and that the paths must cater for walking frames, prams, etc. A Member stressed the importance of also providing resources for maintenance of the upgraded park.</p> <p><u>Resolution</u></p> <p>Note the potential change to prevent the removal of bushland marked excellent to good, which will require reducing the size of the sump and relocating the independent living units.</p> <p>THAT KEAC recommends to Council</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That this is an opportunity for the City of Kalamunda to satisfy priority needs for environmental management and aged care without them being in conflict. 2. That the modified concept plan with its close attention to protecting and managing environmental values should proceed. <p>Moved: Victoria Laurie Seconded: Cr Cameron Blair Voted: Unanimous</p>
6.3	<p>Vegetation Protection Discussion Paper</p> <p><u>Background</u></p> <p>A Working Group was formed at the meeting of the 3rd May 2018, with the members being Rupert Duckworth, Cr Sara Lohmeyer and Victoria Laurie.</p> <p>At the meeting of the 7 June 2018, a briefing was to be given, however due to time constraints a full discussion was unable to take place.</p> <p><u>Member Comment</u></p> <p>The vegetation protection discussion paper will be presented at the next meeting.</p> <p><u>Resolution</u></p> <p>To be considered at the meeting of the 4th October 2018</p>
6.4	<p>PERTH AIRPORT NEW RUNWAY AND FORRESTFIELD NORTH</p> <p><u>Background</u></p>

	<p>At the meeting of the 2 August 2018, the Perth Airport runway was discussed, specifically as to the loss of bushland, the potential for environmental offsets, and for those offsets to be in Forrestfield North. A submission was required from KEAC to the City of Kalamunda by the 24 August 2018. The resolution from KEAC was:</p> <p><u>Resolution</u></p> <p><i>That KEAC:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Concerns for the impact of the New Runway Project on the local environment, and for the prospect that the offsets will be outside of the region will, be articulated to the City and assistance offered for a suitable outcome.</i> • <i>Members K Goss and V Laurie will prepare an advice for officers for inclusion in the City's submission to be considered at the OCM of 28 August 2018.</i> <p><u>Details</u></p> <p>The working group met with officers and offered assistance with developing and implementing an advocacy plan and providing a submission from KEAC to be included in the City's submission on the new runway proposal.</p> <p>The working group will provide an update at the meeting.</p> <p><u>Meeting Comment</u></p> <p>Mark Schilling declared a proximity interest, and took no part in the discussion.</p> <p>It was noted that the submission to the Perth Airport was endorsed by Council.</p> <p>There was a query regarding what role KEAC will have with advocacy for the offsets required by Perth Airport to be placed in Forrestfield North. The Working Group will continue to work with the CEO regarding advocacy.</p> <p><u>Resolution</u></p> <p>For noting</p>
<p>6.5</p>	<p>LOCAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY</p> <p><u>Background</u></p> <p><i>Clarification was sought on the relationship between the City's informing documents, with particular regard to environmental protection and management. The Committee requested further information and a diagram showing these key documents and the current status of them:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Local Environment Strategy</i> • <i>Local Planning Strategy</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Public Open Space Strategy</i> ○ <i>Environmental Land Use Planning Strategy</i> • <i>Local Biodiversity Strategy</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bushfire Risk Management Plan</i> • <i>Reserve management planning for 2018-2019</i> • <i>Street Tree Master Plan</i> • <i>Green Links Master Plan</i> <p><i>KEAC noted progress relating to the Local Biodiversity Strategy.</i></p> <p><u>Details</u></p> <p><u>Member Comment</u></p> <p>The Manager Parks and Environmental Services noted that they are 60% through the review. There are 400 reserves in total, 200 bushland reserves, and 160 reserves considered to be in good condition. The identified environmental values, fire protection requirements, will all be in the Assetic MyData database.</p> <p>A member requested information on how many reserves are identified as Bush Forever sites. The Manager Parks & Environmental Services will provide an answer to all members via email.</p> <p><u>Resolution</u></p> <p>For noting</p>
6.6	<p>City of Kalamunda Environmental and Land Use Planning Strategy</p> <p><u>Background</u></p> <p>This strategy is an informing document to the City's Local Planning Strategy.</p> <p><u>Details</u></p> <p>The draft document is being considered by Council at the 25 September OCM for release for public comment.</p> <p>Officers will present the ELUPS to the KEAC meeting of 4 October. Comments provided at that meeting will inform amendments to the final document for adoption by Council.</p> <p><u>Resolution</u></p> <p>Noted for consideration at the meeting of Thursday 4 October 2018.</p>
6.7	<p>Fox Trapping Review</p> <p><u>Background</u></p> <p>At the request of the City of Kalamunda's CEO, the 7 June 2018 KEAC meeting discussed the issue of fox trapping.</p> <p>At that meeting KEAC resolved:</p> <p><i>THAT KEAC request Council to:</i></p> <p><i>1. NOTE that the Fox Trapping has been paused for two weeks and is scheduled to resume on 29th June 2018 for two weeks.</i></p>

	<p><i>2. RECEIVES KEAC's advice that the control of foxes is vital for the protection of native and domestic animals. The control program is two years old, and is a part of a far longer history of fox control in the metropolitan area, and that fox control needs to continue.</i></p> <p><i>3. REQUEST the CEO to form a working group comprising KEAC members and City Officers to undertake research to determine a best practice approach to fox management that balances effectiveness of control method with humaneness, including minimising the risk to other animals, and to prepare a report for council that clarifies the future direction for the program.</i></p> <p><i>4. ISSUE information to the community advising as to why the fox control program needs to progress during the month of July 2018.</i></p> <p><u>Details</u></p> <p>Subsequent to the KEAC meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The motion before Council to suspend fox trapping and conduct a review lapsed; • The fox trapping program resumed as planned and went its full course; • KEAC's request to form a review working group with City Officers still stands; and • KEAC has agreed that Mark Schilling and Kevin Goss join this working group. <p>With the fox trapping program completed for 2018, there is time to do this review before decisions and planning for 2019.</p> <p>In the interim there have been two actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the joint KEAC-Mundaring Environment Advisory Committee discussion on 24 June, it was agreed that KEAC would at least share its gathered information with MEAC, and that the two committees consider a cooperative program in the vicinity of the shared border of the two Councils; and • Mark Schilling gained relevant information from attending an EMRC Feral Animal Control Workshop on 18 August, with Eddie Juras, an experienced feral animal control contractor, as the speaker. <p><u>Member Comment</u></p> <p>KEAC's Working Group, Mark Schilling and Kevin Goss, will be working with officers to plan this review in time for the 2019 trapping season.</p> <p><u>Resolution</u> To be considered at the KEAC meeting of November 2018</p>
7.0	URGENT BUSINESS WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDING MEMBER
7.1	584 Kalamunda Road (Cnr Kalamunda Rd and Stirling Crescent)

Background

The development of 584 Kalamunda was approved by the State Administrative Tribunal, overturning the decision of Council. One of the requirements of the development was the submission of a Wetland Management Plan. This was submitted in April 2018. Under 4.2 of the plan, relating to Construction Management and Fencing, the WMP stated:

The Resource Enhancement Wetland (REW) boundary will be surveyed and pegged prior to any clearing or construction activities in the development area. A 30m buffer will be identified from the boundary of the REW.

A map of the area is below:



Details

Concerns have been raised regarding possible ingress of soil overburden onto the wetland at 584 Kalamunda Road.

Member Comment

Members noted the REW conditions imposed by the State Administrative Tribunal. From roadside inspections they were concerned that the ephemeral lake is being damaged by earthworks, and that the 30 metre buffer is not being respected. Staff have visited the site and are working to resolve issues. Compliance work is being done.

Resolution

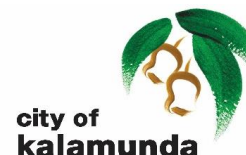
That KEAC expresses its concern regarding the protection of an ephemeral lake on the corner of Stirling and Kalamunda Road, and the remaining vegetation. We support the City in enforcing the conditions of the State Administrative Tribunal.

Moved: Victoria Laurie
Seconded: Mark Schilling

	Voted: Unanimous
7.2	<p>Schmitt Road</p> <p><u>Background</u></p> <p>Lots 23, 24 & 50 Schmitt are owned by the Department of Planning.</p> <p>The subject lots are zoned Urban under the Metropolitan Region Scheme and Residential R5 under the Shires Local Planning Scheme No.3.</p> <p>The history of the site is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 3 Lots at Schmitt Road were purchased for the then proposed Kalamunda Ring Road which was reserved in the MRS as an Important Regional Road. This was also known as the Kalamunda Bypass Road. • Lot 23 and 24 were purchased in 1970 with Lot 50 purchased in 1982 by the State Government. • The reservation was subsequently lifted, effective 24/5/1991. • The Shires District Planning Scheme was amended in July 1994 to rezone the lots to Residential R5. • Following the deletion of the reservation, the WAPC's landholdings for this purpose were subsequently sold. The subject lots are the only remaining landholdings owned by the WAPC. • The configuration of the curved crown reserve adjoining the lots may have led to the belief that the subject lots previously formed part of the railway reserve and that the railway did pass through the WAPC's land, however as the attached Reserve Report (Attachment 2) indicates, it was actually always a road reserve and matches the reservation for the proposed Kalamunda Ring Road. • It is the WAPC's belief that the Railway reservation passed to the west of the subject land where the aquatic complex and Shire offices are currently located. • In 1995 the Shire wrote to the WAPC expressing an interest in purchasing the properties for the possible future extension of the Shire complex. The Shire proposed a land exchange which was not accepted by the WAPC and this position has not changed. The Departments position is that any acquisition by the Shire or other party would be on a cash payment basis only. • In 2006, a company submitted an application to purchase the land off the Department of Land. At the time, the then Shire of Kalamunda had "first right of refusal" on the land. The Shire verbally advised the Department that they sought to acquire the land for recreational and public purposes. Any land transferred from the WAPC to the Shire of Kalamunda for recreational or public purposes would be on the condition that no part of the land would be sold off for any reason. • On the 16 January 2006 the Shire requested that the land be reserved for recreation purposes as this best reflects the current land use and will maintain the important link between the existing and proposed walk trails. • On the 24 June 2015, the CEO of the Shire of Kalamunda wrote a letter to the Minister for Regional Development, requesting that the land at 34 and 38 Schmitt Road not be sold, as it was important as part of the walk trail. The subject lots form land that was originally part of the rail reserve from Gooseberry Hill to Pickering Brook. The old rail land is reserved in its entirety

	<p>either under the Metropolitan Region Scheme or Local Planning Scheme No 3; the only exception being the subject lots.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Minister acknowledged the letter on the 20 August 2015 and referred the Shire to the WAPC as the sites had been marked for disposal.• The subdivision application occurred in 2017 and was approved in 2018. <p><u>Details</u></p> <p>The issue of Schmitt Road has now been raised due to Fire Break clearing and the possible disposal of State owned land for urban development.</p> <p><u>Member Comment</u></p> <p>Members were very concerned that mature Sheoaks had been removed and other vegetation damaged, and also that the well-used heritage walk trail would be cut off.</p> <p><u>Resolution</u></p> <p>THAT KEAC expresses its concern about the loss of vegetation, the loss of biodiversity, and the breaking of the walk trails caused by the sale of the land (Lots 23, 24 & 50, Schmitt Road). KEAC also notes the strong sense of ownership of the area by the community and requests an update from staff in a week via email. KEAC strongly supports Council in the preservation of the walk trail connection, and review of any options for its protection.</p> <p>Moved Councillor Sara Lohmeyer Seconded Councillor Cameron Blair Voted Unanimous</p>																
7.3	<p>Nature Based Tourism Workshop</p> <p>The City of Kalamunda is inviting KEAC to participate in the upcoming Tourism Strategy Workshops, and in particular the nature based tourism workshop.</p> <p>Workshops dates are as follows:</p> <p>September</p> <table><tr><th>Date</th><th>Time</th><th>Sub-theme</th><th>Venue</th></tr><tr><td>19 September 2018</td><td>6pm - 8pm</td><td>Agri-Tourism, Food & Wine, Accommodation and Retail</td><td>City of Kalamunda Function Room, 2 Railway Road, Kalamunda</td></tr><tr><td>25 September 2018</td><td>6pm - 8pm</td><td>Special Events</td><td>Zig Zag Cultural Centre, Seminar Room, 50 Railway Road, Kalamunda</td></tr><tr><td>26 September 2018</td><td>6pm - 8pm</td><td>Active Adventures, Cycling and Sport</td><td>City of Kalamunda Function Room, 2 Railway Road, Kalamunda</td></tr></table>	Date	Time	Sub-theme	Venue	19 September 2018	6pm - 8pm	Agri-Tourism, Food & Wine, Accommodation and Retail	City of Kalamunda Function Room, 2 Railway Road, Kalamunda	25 September 2018	6pm - 8pm	Special Events	Zig Zag Cultural Centre, Seminar Room, 50 Railway Road, Kalamunda	26 September 2018	6pm - 8pm	Active Adventures, Cycling and Sport	City of Kalamunda Function Room, 2 Railway Road, Kalamunda
Date	Time	Sub-theme	Venue														
19 September 2018	6pm - 8pm	Agri-Tourism, Food & Wine, Accommodation and Retail	City of Kalamunda Function Room, 2 Railway Road, Kalamunda														
25 September 2018	6pm - 8pm	Special Events	Zig Zag Cultural Centre, Seminar Room, 50 Railway Road, Kalamunda														
26 September 2018	6pm - 8pm	Active Adventures, Cycling and Sport	City of Kalamunda Function Room, 2 Railway Road, Kalamunda														

	27 September 2018	10am - 12pm	Heritage, Arts & Culture	Perth Observatory, 337 Walnut Rd, Bickley
	October			
	Date	Time	Sub theme	Venue
	2 October 2018	10am - 12pm	Indigenous	Perth Observatory, 337 Walnut Rd, Bickley
	17 October 2018	6pm - 8pm	Nature Based and Physical Attractions	City of Kalamunda Function Room, 2 Railway Road, Kalamunda
	24 October 2018	6pm - 8pm	Tourism Support Services, Infrastructure, Marketing and Planning	City of Kalamunda Function Room, 2 Railway Road, Kalamunda
	The link is https://engage.kalamunda.wa.gov.au/register-your-interest-tourism-advisory-groups			
	<u>Resolution</u>			
	That the following KEAC Members attend the Workshops, to represent KEAC.			
	Rupert Duckworth	Active Adventures Workshop		
	Victoria Laurie	Special Events Workshop		
	Councillor Sara Lohmeyer	Agri Tourism Workshop		
	Kevin Goss	Nature Based and Physical Attractions Workshop		
	Councillor Cameron Blair	Indigenous Workshop		
	Joanne Smith	Tourism Support Services, Infrastructure, Marketing, and Planning Workshop		
7.4	Special Meetings/Working Groups			
	The number of Special Meetings has been significant, and this has added a burden of time on members and staff. A review of the structure of Working Groups will occur, to feed more information to meetings, and reduce the need for special meetings.			
	Kevin Goss and Mark Schilling will review the structure of working groups reporting to meetings, and discuss possible methods for Working Groups to be formed and reporting.			
	The review will be submitted to the next meeting.			
8.0	DATE OF NEXT MEETING			
	4 October 2018 Meeting closed 8:27			
9.0	CLOSURE			



MINUTES

Ray Owen Management Committee Thursday 2 August 2018 Ray Owen Sports Centre

1.0 Official Opening

- 1.1 The Presiding Person opened the meeting at 7:02pm.

2.0 Attendance, Apologies and Leave of Absence Previously Approved

2.1 Attendance

Voting Members

Cr Michael Fernie	Councillor Delegate (Presiding Person)
Peter Hanson	Kalamunda and Districts Basketball Association (KDBA)
Nicole McKennay	Kalamunda and Districts Netball Association (KDNA)
Marian Rolfe	Kalamunda and Districts Basketball Association (KDBA)

Staff

Darren Jones	Manager Community Development (MCD)
Kevin O'Connor	Coordinator Strategic Facilities Planning (CSFP)
Erin Stinton	Coordinator Recreation Services (CRS)
Ruth Chodorowski	Club Development Officer (CDO)

Observers

Nil

2.2 Apologies:

Cr John Giardina	Councillor Deputy Delegate
Janet Rodwell	Kalamunda and Districts Netball Association (KDNA)
Michele Rogers	Manager Community Safety Services

2.3 Leave of Absence Previously Approved

Nil.

3.0 Confirmation of Minutes from Previous Meeting

- 3.1 That the minutes of the Ray Owen Management Committee held on 3 May 2018, as published and circulated, are confirmed as a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

Moved: **Peter Hanson**
Seconded: **Nicole McKennay**
Vote: **Carried (4/0)**

Statement by Presiding Member

"On the basis of the above Motion, I now sign the Minutes as a true and accurate record of the meeting of 3 May 2018."

4.0 Disclosure of Interest

4.1 Disclosure of Financial and Proximity Interests:

- a) Members must disclose the nature of their interest in matters to be discussed at the meeting. (Section 5.65 of the *Local Government Act 1995*)
- b) Employees must disclose the nature of their interest in reports or advice when giving the report or advice to the meeting. (Section 5.70 of the *Local Government Act 1995*)

Nil.

4.2 Disclosure of Interest Affecting Impartiality

- a) Members and staff must disclose their interests in matters to be discussed at the meeting in respect of which the member or employee has given or will give advice.

Nil.

5.0 Correspondence

Nil.

6.0 Items for Committee Consideration

6.1 Ray Owen Master Plan – Car Park Design and Water Investigations Update

Prior to the Ray Owen Management Committee meeting, a meeting was held at 5:30pm at the Ray Owen Sports Centre with all Ray Owen Reserve stakeholders to update on the Ray Owen Master Plan, specifically the car park design and water investigations, as detailed below:

a) Car Park Design

Manager Asset Delivery Services and Coordinator Project Design presented a further car park concept design for Ray Owen Reserve, Stages 1, 2A, 2B and 3 outlining where community feedback had been taken in to consideration.

Overall the ROMC was satisfied with the update but would like the following to be considered:

- angle parking on current entry and exit roads
- redesign of current carpark line marking
- building design alternatives for the entry and foyer of Ray Owen Sports Centre

b) **Water Investigation**

No additional underground water source has been found as part of investigations at Ray Owen Reserve. Investigations will continue and consideration is being given to using the Hartfield Park Water Aquifer. Detailed designs have been included within the current financial year budget.

Actions

- CDO to arrange for Asset Delivery to meet with Peter Hanson to discuss parking.
- ROMC to receive formal response for the redesign of the carpark line marking.
- Design alternatives for entry and foyer to be considered as part of the four court extension concept design phase.

6.2 **Running Action Register**

Updated from previous meeting:

- Installation of CCTV

ROMC were advised that Manager Community Safety Services will be in contact regarding the CCTV Strategy, including a first stage to install a "simple CCTV system which will be upgraded as the Strategy is fully implemented".

ROMC requested the first stage be implemented urgently due to ongoing and recent issues with vandalism and destruction of the City's asset.

- Installation of patio roof at Courts 5 and 6

ROMC were advised that the project would be implemented this financial year.

- Schedule of works for surrounds of Ray Owen Sports Centre

ROMC requested Parks and Environment to contact a member of the Management Committee for a site visit and to discuss program of maintenance works.

- Lighting on Courts 5 and 6

Cr Fernie enquired about the ongoing lighting works. Advised that Coordinator Building Maintenance is investigating and will continue to communicate updates to ROMC. The current induction lights are failing and they are no longer available for purchase. A trial is currently underway using new Sportmax fittings. Works timing is dependent on funding.

Actions

- CDO to arrange Manager Community Safety Services to meet with ROMC.
- CDO to arrange Parks and Environment Officer to meet with ROMC.

6.3 Budget Items

ROMC was provided with the following Budget updates:

- Carpark line marking renewal/upgrade - \$55,000 in Budget 2018/2019
- Toilet Refurbishment for Courts 2,3,5 and 6 - included in the LTFP for Year 2020/21
- New patio roof with lights at Courts 5 and 6 - \$3,500 in Budget 2018/2019

ROMC noted above.

No further action.

6.4 Ray Owen Sports Centre Court Redevelopment Review

MCD advised ROMC that a Report was recently presented to Council at July OCM whereby it was resolved to support the four additional indoor courts. The next stage will be to prepare concept designs and cost estimations.

Action: Item to remain on the Running Action Register with updates provided as and when available.

6.5 Court Resurfacing

Courts 5 and 6 are scheduled for resurfacing under programmed maintenance. City Officer's advised of competition finish dates.

ROMC noted above.

Action: Item to remain on the Running Action Register with updates provided as and when available.

6.6 Growth Area Perth and Peel (GAPP)

Prior to the Ray Owen Management Committee meeting, a meeting was held at 5:30pm at the Ray Owen Sports Centre with all Ray Owen Reserve stakeholders to update on the Ray Owen Master Plan, including the GAPP project.

The ROMC discussed the information provided at the earlier meeting and is in full support of providing an advocacy role.

MCD advised that best action initially for the groups is to:

1. Register support on the GAPP website
2. Contact Local Members of parliament

Actions

- Item to remain on the Agenda with updates provided as and when available.
- CDM and Cr Fernie to meet with CEO and PR to create a Marketing Plan.

7.0 Urgent Business with the Approval of the Presiding Member

Nil.

8.0 Date of Next Meeting

1 November 2018 at Ray Owen Sports Centre at 6:30pm

9.0 Closure

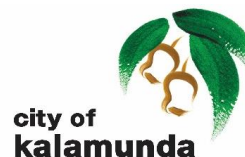
There being no further business, the Presiding Member declared the Meeting closed at 7:48pm.

I confirm these Minutes to be a true and accurate record of the proceedings of this Meeting.

Signed: _____

Presiding Member

Dated this _____ day of _____ 2018.

Ray Owen Running Action Register

Date of meeting	To be Actioned	Status	Responsible Officers	Comments
1/02/2018	Car-park Design – Ray Owen Master Plan	Ongoing	Project Delivery	Meeting held with stakeholders regarding design – 2 August
1/02/2018	Water studies	Ongoing	Project Delivery	Meeting held with stakeholders regarding design – 2 August
1/02/2018	New car-park line-marking to existing bays	Ongoing	Project Delivery	Meeting held with stakeholders regarding design – 2 August

Maintenance Items

Date of meeting	To be Actioned	Status	Responsible Officers	Comments
3/05/2018	CCTV locations and implementation	Ongoing	Manager Community Safety	Manager Community Safety Services to contact ROMC to coordinate the initial stage of installing a simple CCTV system
3/05/2018	New patio roof outside at Courts 5 and 6	Ongoing	Project Delivery	Approved in the 18/19 Budget
2/08/2018	Schedule of works for Parks surrounds	Ongoing	Parks and Environment	Parks and Environment to contact member of Management Committee to consider the schedule of works
2/08/2018	Court 5 and 6 lighting	Ongoing	Building Maintenance	Waiting further information from City Officer