



SHIRE OF
HARVEY



Ordinary Council Meeting **Attachments**

**Harvey Council Chamber
Tuesday, 26 May 2026
4PM**

Ordinary Council Agenda - May 2026 Attachments

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City Status Investigation

Attachment 1
Shire of Harvey City Status Investigation Report



May 2026



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1.0 Background

At its November 2025 Ordinary Council Meeting, Council resolved the following:

That Council:

1. Requests the Chief Executive Officer to investigate potential reclassification of the Shire of Harvey to City status, recognising the Shire of Harvey's population growth, urban development, and regional significance.
2. Requests the Chief Executive Officer undertakes public consultation to seek community views on the proposed change of status from Shire to City and gauge community views on naming of the City if the Shire of Harvey acquired City status. Information available at the public consultation is to include
 - a. An assessment of the Shire of Harvey, against criteria to become recognised as a City
 - b. An outline of the transition process
 - c. Potential costs of the transition
 - d. Potential benefits of acquiring City status.
3. Requests the Chief Executive Officer prepares a report for Council's consideration which includes:
 - a. The results of the community consultation, including whether there is broad community support or opposition and the preferred name for the City
 - b. A recommendation to Council on whether the transition to City status should occur.
4. Authorises an expenditure allocation of \$15,000 in the External Strategic Communications budget account 42126 to fund marketing and other expenditure incurred in investigating an application for redesignation to City status.
5. Deals with the reallocation of funds for account 42126 as part of the 2025–2026 budget review.



2.0 Investigation process

The investigation included the following:

- Review of the Local Government Act 1995 to determine the statutory requirements for reclassification.
- Review of the Local Government Act 1995 to determine the statutory requirements for a change in name.
- Enquiries with the Local Government Inspector and Local Government Advisory Board Executive Officer with respect to the process to be followed if Council proceeded with an application for reclassification and designation as a City
- Enquiries with the Local Government Inspector and Local Government Advisory Board Executive Officer with respect to the process to be followed if Council proceeded with an application for a name change.
- Review of publicly available information regarding reclassification and proposed reclassification to City status that has been proposed or undertaken by other local governments since 2000.
- Consultation with current and former Chief Executive Officers from the City of Busselton

The investigation concluded that the Shire of Harvey meets the criteria to be reclassified as a "City".



3.0 Community consultation process – city status and potential name change

Community consultation was undertaken over an 8-week period during February and March 2026 and included:

- 11,785 letters were sent to households in the Shire advising on the proposed reclassification and seeking public comment, with details on where to find information and how to make submissions. Of these letters, 132 letters were returned to the Shire due to mailing address issues
- The Shire invited residents and ratepayers to participate in a survey requesting that participants respond to questions regarding their support or opposition to reclassification as a city, and if supported, on a potential name for the new city
- Information was published on the Shire's Facebook page and Shire website advising of the consultation and process.
- Public information sessions held in centres throughout the Shire
- Radio interviews advising of the proposed reclassification and providing information
- Newspaper articles that were run by local newspapers.

Information that was provided to the public was based primarily on the results of the initial investigation into City status, and was placed on the Shire of Harvey website in two parts:

- Information initially provided on the Shire website included information on the statutory requirements, process for reclassification, potential advantages and disadvantages, costs and implications for the Shire and residents in the form of Frequently Asked Questions
- Additional information was provided on the website in response to questions received from community members that were received during the consultation period.



4.0 Statutory requirements

The differences between a city, a town and a shire

Local governments can be designated as a city, a town or a shire. These terms group local governments by factors like:

- Population size and density
- Whether the area is urban or rural.

City

- Large population (20,000+ people in regional areas or 30,000+ people in the metropolitan area)
- More than half of the population lives in an urban area
- Head of the Council is called a Mayor

Town

- Small to moderate population (less than is required to be classified a City)
- Most of the population live in urban areas
- Head of the Council is called a Mayor

Shire

- Relatively small population (less than is required to be classified a City)
- Most of the population live outside of urban areas
- Head of the Council is called a Shire President
- If a local government is not classified as a City or Town, it is automatically classified as a Shire.



5.0 Requirements for reclassification to city status

S 2.4 of the Local Government Act 1995 (the Act) establishes the requirements for a local government to be designated as a City.

For a regional local government to be designated as a City, the local government must meet the following two criteria:

- It must have a population of at least 20,000 people (based on Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) figures.
- more than half of whom live in an urban area (as defined by the ABS)

The Shire of Harvey meets these criteria and is eligible for designation as a City.

Population criteria

Section 2.4(6) states that the number of inhabitants of a district at a particular time is to be taken as that established by the Government Statistician appointed under the Statistics Act 1907 according to the information then available to that person.

The Schedule of this Act provides that the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) will perform this role. As such, ABS data must inform whether the threshold is met.

There are several sources of population figures for the Shire of Harvey, all of which demonstrate that the Shire of Harvey exceeds the population criteria threshold. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) recorded that in 2024, the Shire of Harvey had an estimated population of 31,495, exceeding the threshold for designation as a City by 11,495 persons or 157%.

The population growth rate from 2023-2024 was recorded at 2.2 per cent, with more than 690 new residents moving to the shire during that year.

The Shire of Harvey Community Profile (prepared for the Shire by idcommunity. [\(Home | Shire of Harvey | Community profile\)](#)) reported that the Shire of Harvey estimated resident population was 32,208 in 2025.

Housing approval figures provided by idcommunity indicate that the number of new houses approved for construction in the 2025-26 financial year would be similar to the number constructed in the 2023-24 financial year, suggesting that the rate of population growth has remained similar to population growth experienced in 2023-24.



Based on the population figures and the growth rate reported for 2023-24, the Shire's population is likely to be slightly under 33,000 people in 2026.

Percentage living in an urban area criteria

The Shire of Harvey meets the criteria in respect of the percentage of people living in an urban area.

According to the ABS data, the Australind – Leschenault Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) had a population of 21,238 people in 2024 (67.4% of the Shire's population), with a population density of 315.5 people per hectare, meeting the criteria to be considered an "urban" area, and meeting the criteria for reclassification to City status.

[Data by region | Australian Bureau of Statistics](#)

Note: Areas that do not meet the criteria to be considered "urban" are considered as "rural" areas.



6.0 Requirements for change of name

The process to change the name of a local government is set out in s2.1. and s2.2., and Schedule 2.1. and Schedule 2.2. of the Local Government Act 1995 (the Act). A name change is independent of the proposal to change designation from a Shire to a City. The process outlined in the Act to change the name to anything other than the City of Harvey is as follows:

The proposed name must be submitted to the Local Government Advisory Board (LGAB).

The LGAB will assess the application for a new name, and will consider things like:

- Community interests
- Physical and topographic features
- Demographic trends
- Economic factors
- History of the area
- Transport and communication
- The viability of local government
- The effective delivery of government services
- Other relevant matters

After making their enquiries, the LGAB will provide a report to the Minister with a recommendation. This may be one of the following:

- Accept the proposal
- Reject the proposal
- A different recommendation

Note: The Act includes provisions for community consultation regarding potential name changes, and as a result, the LGAB may require that Local Governments making application for a name change demonstrate community support for the name change.

Schedule 2.1. Clause 10A of the Act states that

In making its recommendations under subclause (1) the Advisory Board —

- a) may consult with the public and interested parties to such extent as it considers appropriate; and
- b) is to take into account the matters referred to in clause 8(c) to (g) of Schedule 2.2 so far as they are applicable.

Schedule 2.2 clauses (c) to (g) of the Act list the following matters to be taken into account:

- c) community of interests; and



- d) physical and topographic features; and
- e) demographic trends; and
- f) economic factors; and
- g) the ratio of councillors to electors in the various wards.

If the Advisory Board recommends that the name change be approved, the Minister for Local Government can either accept or reject the proposal. If accepted, the Minister then makes a recommendation to the Governor of Western Australia that the proposed name change be formalized.



7.0 Enquiries through the Department for Local Government

The Local Government Inspector and Local Government Advisory Board Executive Officer were contacted for advice regarding the correct process to follow regarding potential reclassification and / or a name change for the Shire of Harvey.

Based on initial enquiries, the Shire has received the following advice from Department of Local Government, Industry and Safety (DLGIS) in relation to potential change in designation to City status:

(Please note that this is verbatim advice provided by the department to the Shire of Harvey, with permission to use in the Council report)

Change in designation

As discussed, if it is a change of designation, we are comfortable this will not require consideration by the Advisory Board as schedule 2.4 of the Local Government Act 1995 does not mention a recommendation from the Board to the Minister. In this case you would write to the Minister who will refer the application to the Department to assess.

Looking at past examples, local governments have been asked to provide:

- Community consultation on any proposed change of designation (Advisory Board proposals tend to ask for 6 weeks, so something similar may be reasonable); and*
- The cost of implementing a change of designation.*

Local governments are also required to meet the legislatively prescribed population requirement to change their designation. Population figures must be endorsed by the Government Statistician.

Change in local government name

Schedule 2.2 of the Local Government Act 1995 (the Act) is the main reference point for a change in name. In this situation if it was a change in name only, I would suggest writing to the Advisory Board. If it was a change in designation and name, I would suggest writing to the Minister to consider the change in designation and request she refer the name change to the Board for consideration.

For name changes, it appears similar to the change in designation.

- The Shire would be requested to undertake public consultation including a six-week public submission period to comply with Schedule 2.2, clause 7 of*



the Act. This would include circulation of an information paper to the community as part of the consultation.

- *Information on the cost of implementing a change of designation.*
- *A summary report would need to be provided to the Board to support the Shire's proposal.*
- *As it is not a ward and boundary review, they were not required to consider the principles outlined in the Act.*



8.0 Information obtained from other Local Governments

8.1 City of Busselton

Council Agenda Report

A report presented to the Shire of Busselton Council on the 27 July 2011 noted that Council should give further consideration to the opportunities that may be lost by remaining a Shire and equally to the valued character that may be jeopardised by becoming a City.

Two surveys were undertaken:

1. One specifically relating to potential City status, which received 919 responses, and
2. The other a broader Community Survey that included questions relating to City / Shire status, which received 1157 responses relating to the City / Shire questions.

The report included the following graph of survey results, which the report stated showed moderate support for City status. The graph and attached text boxes show the results from the two surveys – specific survey in the main box, community survey results in the attached text boxes.

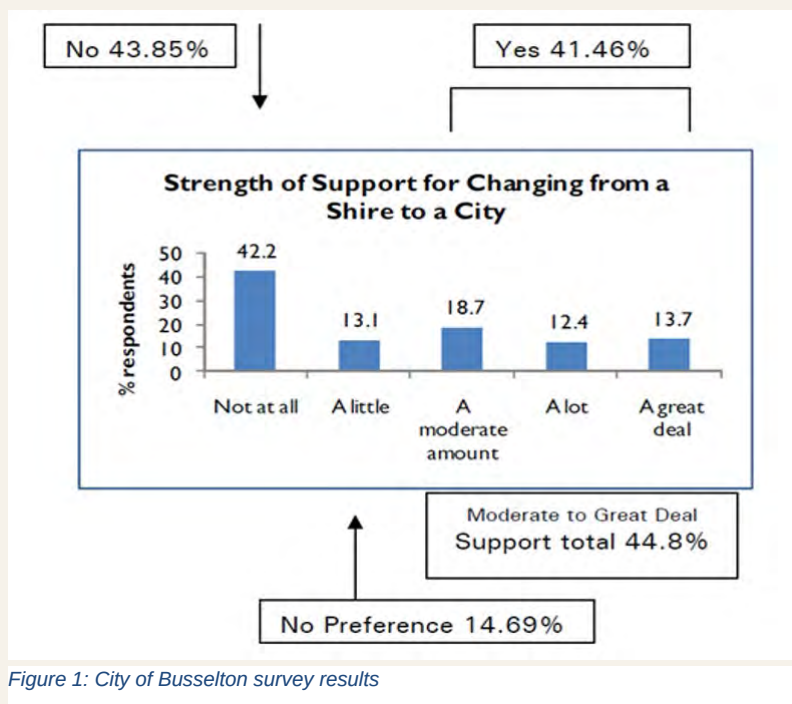


Figure 1: City of Busselton survey results



In the financial section the report noted that costs for the last branding exercise undertaken by the Shire of Busselton had been in the order of \$60,000; however, stated that the actual cost of rebranding for City status would depend on whether any new brand was implemented immediately or was phased in over a period of time.

The report stated that there was a general view in the industry and anecdotal evidence that Cities receive more recognition from other levels of local government and attract more regional investment opportunities. It also noted a genuine focus on regional cities at State Government level (sic. that was prevalent at the time that the report was written). However, the report stated that the main driver for becoming a city was to position the local government area for the future.

The report concluded that in the absence of any definitive answers to the desire to change to a City from the consultative process, it was up to the Council to lead the debate.

The report noted that there were deferring views on whether the new City should be called the City of Busselton or City of Busselton–Dunsborough and recommended that Council consult further with the community on the preferred name.

After receiving this report, Council resolved to proceed with the review process to become a City and authorised the CEO to invite submissions on the proposal to become the City of Busselton.

Additional Information provided by the Shire of Busselton CEO who authorised the report

Note: The former Chief Executive Officer (CEO) from whom the information was obtained was the Busselton CEO prior to, during and for several years after the reclassification from the Shire of Busselton to the City of Busselton.

Reasons for considering reclassification to City Status

The Shire of Busselton felt that it lacked influence with both State and Commonwealth Governments.

Councillors and the CEO believed that the City of Bunbury was purporting to represent the South-West and was holding discussions on their behalf. However, their focus was on the City of Bunbury area only. Smaller Shire's interests were being overlooked or ignored.



The Shire of Busselton wanted a “seat at the table” so that their concerns were heard, and so that they could make their own submissions on behalf of their community.

Benefits resulting from City status

The City of Busselton has received significantly higher recognition from Government, particularly noticeable when meeting with representatives from the Commonwealth Government.

Since reclassification, the City of Busselton is seen to speak with its own voice, and is now seen as the second regional city in the South-West, rivalling the City of Bunbury in importance.

The City of Busselton has benefited from the ability to meet directly with both Commonwealth and State decision makers, providing additional opportunities to lobby for additional funding for key projects such as the Busselton Jetty precinct and Busselton Margaret River Airport, and additional services such as upgrades to the Busselton Hospital and additional interstate air services.

Soon after reclassification as a City, the City of Busselton joined the newly formed Regional Cities Association – a grouping of larger regional local governments from across Australia. The former CEO believed that joining this group had been a positive step for the City of Busselton.

Shire of Harvey Officers Comment

While the report provides an argument regarding the benefits of becoming a City, the disadvantages listed related only to objections raised that the desirability of Busselton and Dunsborough as a tourism destination might be lessened. There was little or no recognition to potential for loss of identity or rural character that might be expressed by the general community.

It was also noted that the scale used to rate community support or opposition to the proposed change was heavily biased in favour of supporting City status, with four of the five ratings that people were asked to tick to demonstrate their strength or support for changing from a Shire to a City stating that they were supportive of the change; the ratings being:

- Not at all
- A little
- A moderate amount
- A lot
- A great deal



The officer who prepared the report stated that results listing "a little support" indicated "no preference".

A more normal scale would have used similar categories to those used by the Shire of Harvey.

8.2 City of Kalamunda

Unfortunately, Council reports were not available from the City of Kalamunda, other than the Minutes of the Special Electors Meeting held on 18 January 2017 during which one motion was passed by the majority of the electors present.

The business of the meeting was listed as the following:

*"To consider the prayer of the petition received by the Shire:
That Council withdraw its request to the Minister for Local Government and
Communities to issue an order under Schedule 2.2 and Section 2.4 of the
Local Government Act 1995 – to change the designation of the Shire to a
City."*

Attendance at the meeting was recorded as 207 electors, 11 Councillors and 2 members of the public.

The motion passed by electors present stated the following:

*"That the Shire of Kalamunda Council immediately makes formal contact with
the Minister for Local Government and informs him that it wishes to withdraw
its application for a change of status of the Shire to a City".*

Officers at the City of Kalamunda were unable to locate any other agendas or minutes of Council meetings.

The primary source of information received from the Shire of Kalamunda is from a letter sent by Ms Rhonda Hardy, Chief Executive Officer, Shire of Kalamunda to Ms Carmen Chia, Department of Local Government and Communities dated 8 March 2017 in response to a request for additional information regarding the Shire of Kalamunda request for reclassification to City status.

As this letter refers to the Special Electors Meeting, it can be assumed that the request for additional information related (at least in part) to the resolution that had been passed by electors on the 18 January 2017.

Selected statements from a letter:



"In March 2014 the Shire lodged a submission with the Local Government Advisory Board (LGAB) requesting the Shire be designated a City in response to the boundary adjustment proposal by the Minister for Local Government and the City of Belmont."

.....

"In May 2015 Council set a direction to future proof the Shire and establish it as a sustainable and independent local government authority. In order to do this it wanted to rebrand itself and change its status to be a city."

.....

"As an outcome of the discussion held during the Strategic Community Planning process in November 2016 the Council resolved to change its status so it could progress its strategic direction and become a sustainable, and financially independent, City – as well as a significant local government within the metropolitan area."

.....

"In response to Council's November 2016 resolution the SKSAG (sic. Save Kalamunda Shire Action Group) reformed, once again, and gathered a petition of 100 signatures calling the Council to a Special Electors Meeting. The Shire President called the meeting for 18 January 2017...."

Ms Hardy noted in the letter that the motion was debated and passed by a significant majority of those who attended. Matters raised during the debate related to:

- How the decision (to proceed with an application for city status) was originally made
- The need for a more consultative approach on a decision such as this
- The benefits that city status would bring
- The cost to ratepayers to facilitate a change in status
- Concerns that Councillors and staff would be paid more
- The benefit under city status for attracting more investment – with statements made that the Shire did not need to have city status to improve its revenue attractions initiatives.

Ms Hardy also noted that during the debate, Councillors put the position that the Shire of Kalamunda's grant and subsidies position had consistently been lower in comparison to the Cities neighbouring the Shire.

Ms Hardy's letter continued, including the following points in relation to the matters raised:



"In conclusion, the Special Electors Meeting did not produce any new information, or substantiated evidence, to demonstrate moving to city status would cause any significant detriment...it was recommended that Council pursue the city status."

It is noted in the letter that this recommendation was presented to the Shire of Kalamunda Council, Ms Hardy providing the following commentary regarding the meeting.

"Council presided over a report in relation to the recommendations made at the special electors meeting. At this meeting representatives from SKSAK made a deputation against the officer's recommendation and three deputations were made supporting the recommendations. Furthermore a support group had formed and lodged a petition calling for Council to resolve to become a City. The meeting of the 27 February 2017 showed a community that held diverse views."

.....
"In conclusion, the Special Electors Meeting did not produce any new information, or substantiated evidence, to demonstrate moving to city status would cause any significant detriment...it was recommended that Council pursue the city status."

.....
"With regard to the estimated costs it is confirmed that a change in status would be introduced gradually as items reach their natural end of life/use. This would be factored into budgets over time through normal budgetary processes and would not be an additional burden on ratepayers. "

.....
"The Shire is a prudent financial manager and there is no reason to expend any additional funds on changing its status as all costs can be accommodated through the annual operating budget. This is a standard approach to changeover to limit any drain on financial resources The cost of changing from Shire to City can be negligible if a prudent approach is taken and changes are made over time."

.....
"The Shire acted in strict accordance with the Local Government Act Section 2.4 which does not stipulate any requirement to undertake community consultation or to outline costs associated with any change. Notwithstanding, the requirements stated under Section 2.4 the Shire has undertaken a long and extensive community consultation process. This process has shown that communities struggle with decisions of this nature, they don't understand the need to change whilst many others do understand the arguments and support the change."



Shire of Harvey Officers comment

While the City of Kalamunda was unable to provide copies of the original Council reports, the letter clearly outlines the reasons for the Shire of Kalamunda seeking reclassification to City status.

It is also clear from the letter that a small and vocal group formed to oppose the change in classification, with another group forming to support the change latter in the process. The letter appears to be in response to a request for information arising from an approach by the former group to the Minister seeking the Minister's support to oppose the change.

The Shire of Kalamunda Council resolved to proceed with the reclassification, with title City of Kalamunda being formally conferred on the 1 July 2017.

8.3 Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale

Council Agenda Report

This information is based on a report prepared for the Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale (SOSJ) entitled "Feasibility Review: Becoming a City" (the report) that was considered by the SOSJ Council at its ordinary Council meeting on the 21 June 2021.

The report noted that the SOSJ did not meet the threshold to be considered for City status at the time that the report was presented, as it did not meet the criteria for more than half of the population living in an urban area, However, stated that due to rapid growth of its urban population, it would be likely to do so when the next census data was collected.

The report noted several concerns regarding potential city status, including inferences or statements that:

1. Other local governments who had changed designation had experienced a decrease in the proportion of their revenue received from grants, stating that in the years following change to city-status. The report stating:

"The rationale for a change in status is frequently cited as being in the form of economic benefits for both the organisation and the community. For the local government, one of the benefits is said to materialise in the form of additional grants. The data from local governments in respect to operating grants appears to show the opposite. In fact, the experience of local



governments that have transitioned to cities is that their operating grants have declined post change"

2. The report also noted that while there are many reasons why a drop in operating grand funding can occur; however, stated that the SOSJ research did not find evidence that the change in designation results in grant funding. *There would likely be no change in Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grants, stating "Becoming a city will not positively result in an increase in financial assistance grants and appears unlikely to result in a decrease as the 'cost adjustors' used by the LGCC (sic. Local Government Grants Commission) relate to matters unrelated to the symbolic or status aspects of a city."*

3. While there may be opportunities for the SOSJ to receive additional capital grants funding through becoming a city, there was no certainty that city status would confer any additional funding, stating:

"Unlike operating grants, there may be a correlation between the receipt of capital grants and City status, although this would be difficult to establish"

Also stating that while the SOSJ had not been a significant beneficiary of funding for capital works, it attributed this potentially to the shires:

"...unique status of the Shire being simultaneously regional for the purposes of the Regional Development Commissions Act 1993 and metropolitan for the purposes of the Local Government Act 1995."

4. Potential concerns might be held by the community relating to the loss of rural character and identify of the shire as a predominately rural area.
5. While City status may attract investors into some sectors; however, that investment might become less attractive in sectors associated with rural industries.
6. The report noted that in Kalamunda *"as of 2021, two of the eight Councillors who voted for the motion (sic. to become a City) are still on Council, (25 per cent), compared to 75 per cent of Councillors who voted against"*.

And that in Karratha *"Of the seven Councillors who voted for the shift (sic. to become a City), 3 were subsequently re-elected. Only one of the three Councillors that voted against were subsequently re-elected"*.



The report concluded that City-Status is about identify, brand and reputation. It is about how the community that lives and works in the district wants to be perceived and that the mention of city status can be interpreted by the community as a retreat from rural values with consequential risks to the environment and heritage. It also concluded that while local governments who had undergone the transition had not received significant increases in grants and had their operating grants decline, it was impossible to say whether there was a causation or even correlation between their financial fortunes and city status.

The Council agenda report noted that if the SOSJ Council wished to proceed with further investigations, financial implications were likely to exceed \$250,000. However, no information was provided in the report to indicate how this figure was determined.

After considering the report, the Shire Council resolved to canvas the views of the SOSJ community during the next major review of the Shire's Strategic Community Plan.

Shire of Harvey officer comment

It is noted that some of the information provided to the SOSJ Council in this report and in the Council Agenda report appear to be quite subjective.

1. While there was inference made in the Council Agenda report and attached "Feasibility Review: Becoming a City" that shires that had transitioned had experienced adverse impacts because of the transition, the report noted that any positive impacts experienced by the same local governments could not be attributed to their new city status.
2. Financial information included in the report showed that operational grant funding had varied significantly from year to year for all local governments for which data was provided.
3. Financial information provided for the Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale indicated that it had experienced a reduction in operational grants noting that:

"As shown in the table in respect to the Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale, operating grants as a percentage of total operating revenue have fluctuated but declined in the last three years since 2016-17."

4. The Council Agenda report suggested that where local governments that had transitioned to city status had experienced a similar decline, the report



inferred that this had resulted from their new city status and that these local governments had raised rates as a result.

"In respect to the impacts on local government finances, the report found that other local governments that had changed designation experienced a decrease in the proportion of their revenue received from grants. This means that in the years following a change to city-status, other local governments increased their rates to meet a shortfall in funding".

That the Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale had also experienced a decrease in the proportion of their revenue received from grants, and that the Shire had also raised rates during the same period was not mentioned in the Council agenda report.

Enquiries with the Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale have confirmed that the planned canvassing of the community has not occurred and there is no record of any further reports being received by the Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale Council to progress reclassification at the time of writing this report. The current Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale CEO did not provide an explanation as to why Council has not proceeded.

8.4 Town of Victoria Park

The Town of Victoria Park resolved on 8th May 2012 to consult with its community regarding changing designation from a Shire to a City.

Council received a further report on the 11 September 2012 with the results of the consultation and recommending that Council support the change in designation. Consultation

The report dated 11 September noted that the following consultation had been undertaken:

1. A notice was published in the Southern Gazette community newspaper on 29 May 2012 outlining the advantages and disadvantages of changing the designation from a Town to a City.
2. The notice invited comment for a 30-day period.
3. Other notices were placed on the Town website and in other public notice boards.
4. Five submissions had been received, four of which were opposed to the change in designation, and one which thought that it was premature in light of a proposed government review.



The report also noted that there was no prescribed format for the submission, that this could be prepared at the discretion of the local government, and that a submission could be prepared by the Chief Executive Officer using in-house resources and expertise.

Financial implications listed in Council reports

The report dated 11 September provided a table of costs associated with the change in designation totalling \$175,890; however, estimated the cost would be around \$250,000.

Costs listed included:

- Revision of the corporate logo and update of branding guidelines
- Stationary
- Fleet logo change
- Staff uniforms
- Street furniture
- Corporate signage, including entry statements, parking signage, road signs and event banners
- External templates
- Library logo update

The report noted that these costs could be spread across three fiscal years.

Advantages and disadvantages listed in the report

Advantages were listed as:

- *"Increases in the profile of the area.*
- *We will have the same designation as the other councils in the region*
- *Major media opportunities associated with other projects in the Town*
- *Recognises the reality of the area as a major player in the Perth region and*
- *Positive psychological impact on other local government stakeholders in the region that they have another city in their midst."*

Disadvantages were listed as:

- *"Gives the psychological impression of an impersonal place; that is cities are perceived as less connected with their people than Towns and*
- *Cost of changing signs, stationary, etc."*

The report listed several other "unknowns" that the Council would need to consider:

- *"That people might perceive that they will not get the service levels form a City that they would get from a Town and*



- *We do not know if there are any financial advantages."*

The report noted the following:

"Notwithstanding the above, the designation "City" whilst having no superiority to "Town" in terms of the roles and responsibilities of the local government authority, infers and equal status in the perceptions of the community – putting Victoria Park in the same category as the City of Subiaco and City of Nedlands...It also puts the Town on the same status as the City of Vincent."

The Town of Victoria Park Council subsequently passed a resolution to support the designation from Town to City and make a submission to the Minister for Local Government for this to occur.

Shire of Harvey Officers Comment

Costs listed for the Town of Victoria Park are based on total replacement of signs, logos and other branding over a three-year period. This differs from the approach adopted by the City of Busselton and City of Kalamunda, who spread the cost of the rebranding over a much longer period, changing branding when vehicles, signs etc were due for replacement.

Despite this motion being passed by Council, the Town of Victoria Park has not progressed reclassification to become a City.

The timing of the resolution is notable, the then Minister for Local Government releasing of the Local Government Advisory Board report on metropolitan local government reform in October 2014 that proposed the amalgamation of the City of South Perth and Town of Victoria Park to form a new City of South Park. It is therefore likely that the Town of Victoria Park became aware of potential reforms shortly after the resolution to progress reclassification was passed by Council.



9.0 How does the Shire of Harvey population compare with other Shires and Cities?

The Shire of Harvey has the largest population of any regional Shire, based on ABS 2024 population figures:

- Shire of Harvey – 31,945
- Shire of Capel – 19,700
- Shire of Dardanup – 15,930
- Shire of Augusta Margaret River – 19,410
- Shire of Collie – 9,408
- Shire of Murray – 20,563
- Shire of Waroona – 4,537

The Shire of Mundaring (population 42,327) and Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale (population 38,631), have populations greater than the Shire of Harvey. This is due to Perth's urban areas spilling out into their Shires. Both shires are metropolitan local governments. Both shires may consider city status in the future.

Regional cities include the:

- City of Bunbury – 35,174
- City of Busselton - 45,003
- City of Albany - 40,949
- City of Kalgoorlie Boulder - 30,775
- City of Karratha - 24,237

The Shire of Harvey's population is rapidly approaching that of the City of Bunbury. The City of Bunbury had a population of 35,174 in 2024 - a difference of 3,679 people.

In 2024, the Shire of Harvey's growth rate (2.2%) was twice as high as that of the City of Bunbury (1.1%) and higher than that of the Shire of Capel (1.9%) and Shire of Dardanup (1.5%) but slightly lower than that of the City of Busselton (2.3%). (Figures for growth rates are between 2023 and 2025 based on ABS 2025 data).



10.0 Summarised Consultation Results

The latest Australian Electoral Commission statistics indicate that there were 22,274 electors registered on the electoral roll in the Shire of Harvey on 4th April 2026.

(source: [Enrolment Statistics Report as at 8 April 2026.pdf](#))

10.1 Letters and Information Sessions

- 11,785 letters were sent to residents and ratepayers in the Shire. Of these, 132 were returned to the Shire and were not received by residents.
- Seven drop-in community information sessions were held across the Shire.
- Several radio interviews were conducted with the Harvey Community Radio.

10.2 Participation

The Shire collected:

- 1461 completed survey forms completed online or in paper form
- 13 business and community organisation submissions
- 21 written submissions.

The Shire of Harvey had an estimated population of 31,495 in 2024, with a growth rate of around 2.2%. There were also 22,274 electors registered on the electoral roll in the Shire of Harvey on 4th April 2026.

Based on the number of registered electors, the participation rate of potential respondents was just under 6.6% for the city status question.

10.3 City Status Survey Response

Of the survey submissions received regarding City status, approximately:

- 69.5% of respondents, or 4.6% of people registered on the electoral roll strongly disagreed or disagreed with the Shire seeking reclassification. The majority of whom strongly disagreed.
- 21% of respondents, or 1.4% of people registered on the electoral roll strongly agreed or agreed with the Shire seeking reclassification. With roughly equal numbers strongly agreeing or agreeing.
- 8.5% of respondents were undecided.
- 0.5% of respondents did not answer this question



Note, these figures add up to 99.5% of respondents. The missing 0.5% is due to rounding of the percentage figures.

10.4 Naming Responses

The majority of respondents who participated in the survey were not in favour of a name change, with:

- 71% of respondents opposed to a change in name,
- 26% of respondents supportive of a change in name, and
- 3% of respondents that did not respond to the question

431 people responded to the survey questions regarding potential change of name with suggested names, with a number of names suggested, the most popular being:

- City of Australind,
- City of Harvey,
- City of Leschenault,
- A First Nation name, such as the City of Korijekup, or
- A hyphenated name, such as the City of Australind-Harvey

10.5 Comments and Questions received during the consultation process

During the consultation process, Shire officers also received a significant number of questions and several submissions resulting in additional information being added to the Shire website during the consultation process.

Additional information was provided in response to respondents questioning whether the information already provided was correct, questioning the data already provided, or expressing concerns that City status would adversely affect Shire residents in areas that were unrelated to potential City status or where there would be little or no impact.

It was noted that a relatively high number of respondents raising these concerns appeared to have used an Artificial Intelligence (AI) tool to formulate their questions, and that the AI tool itself had sometimes generated the incorrect information.

All of the community questions and responses provided during the process are available in *Attachment 3 Community Engagement Report – Appendix, Appendix D.*



A detailed description of the consultation results, including questions and responses, and submissions received from the community is included in Attachment 2 City Status Engagement Report.



City Status Investigation

Attachment 2
Community Engagement Report



May 2026



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1.0 Executive summary

Shire of Harvey Councillors passed a motion at the November 2025 Ordinary Council Meeting to investigate potential reclassification of the Shire of Harvey to City status, recognising the Shire of Harvey’s population growth, urban development, and regional significance.

The consultation objective was to seek community views on the proposed change of status from Shire to City, and gauge community views on naming of the city if the Shire of Harvey acquired City status.

A community consultation was undertaken from February to April 2026. Opportunities for engagement included seven community drop-in sessions, a community survey, community questions and written submissions.

This report will provide a detailed summary and analysis of the results of the community engagement process. It is structured as follows:

[2.0 Overview of community sentiment](#) - A visual overview of the results of the community survey, overall and by postcode

[3.0 Community engagement undertaken](#) – brief overview of engagement activities

[4.0 Engagement Outcomes](#) - Summary of results for each part of the community survey

[5.0 Engagement Outcomes Submissions](#) - Summary of community submissions

A full list of survey results, submissions, engagement material, media coverage and consultation costs can be found in a separate attachment.

1,461 Community survey responses	21 Community submissions	250+ Attended community drop-in sessions	13 Business and community organisation submissions	69.5% Disagree or strongly disagree with city status

2.0 Overview of community sentiment

This section shows a snapshot of the survey results. 2.1 shows overall results for all surveys. 2.2 – 2.29 show results for each postcode represented in the surveys.

Figure 1 below provides a guide to reading the overall results infographic in 2.1.

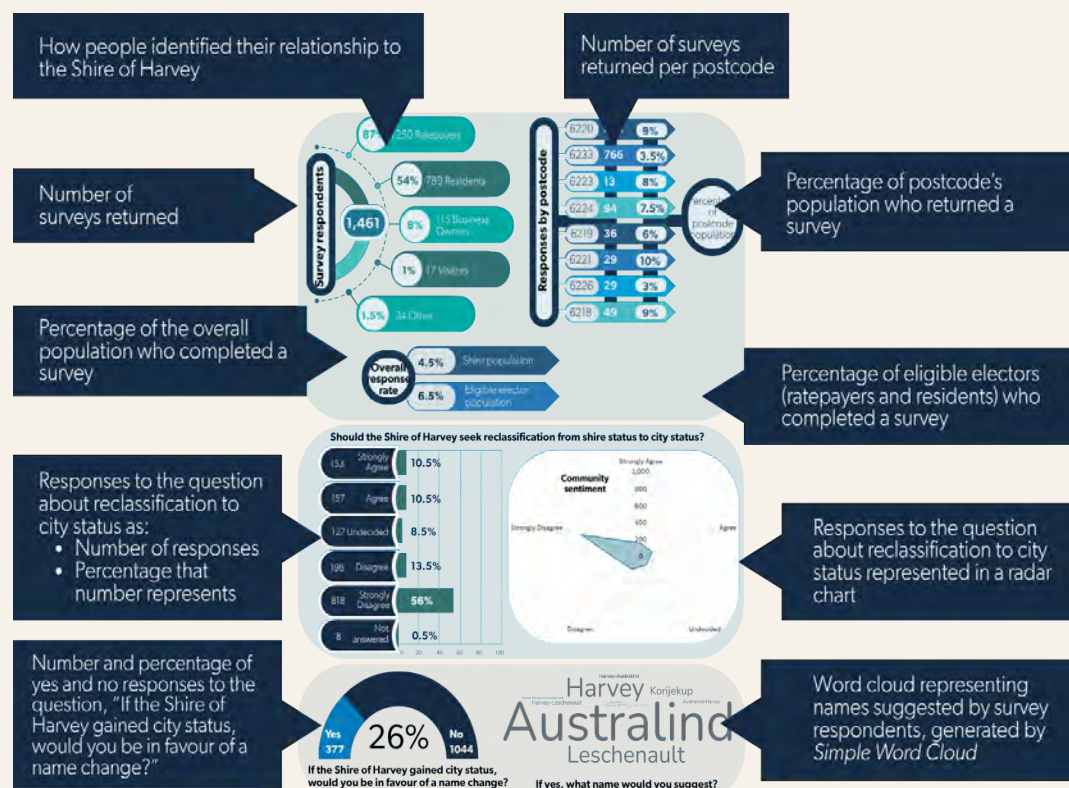


Figure 1: How to read the overall results infographic.

This section is intended to give survey results "at a glance." Results from each survey question will be explored in more detail throughout the report.



2.1 Overall survey results

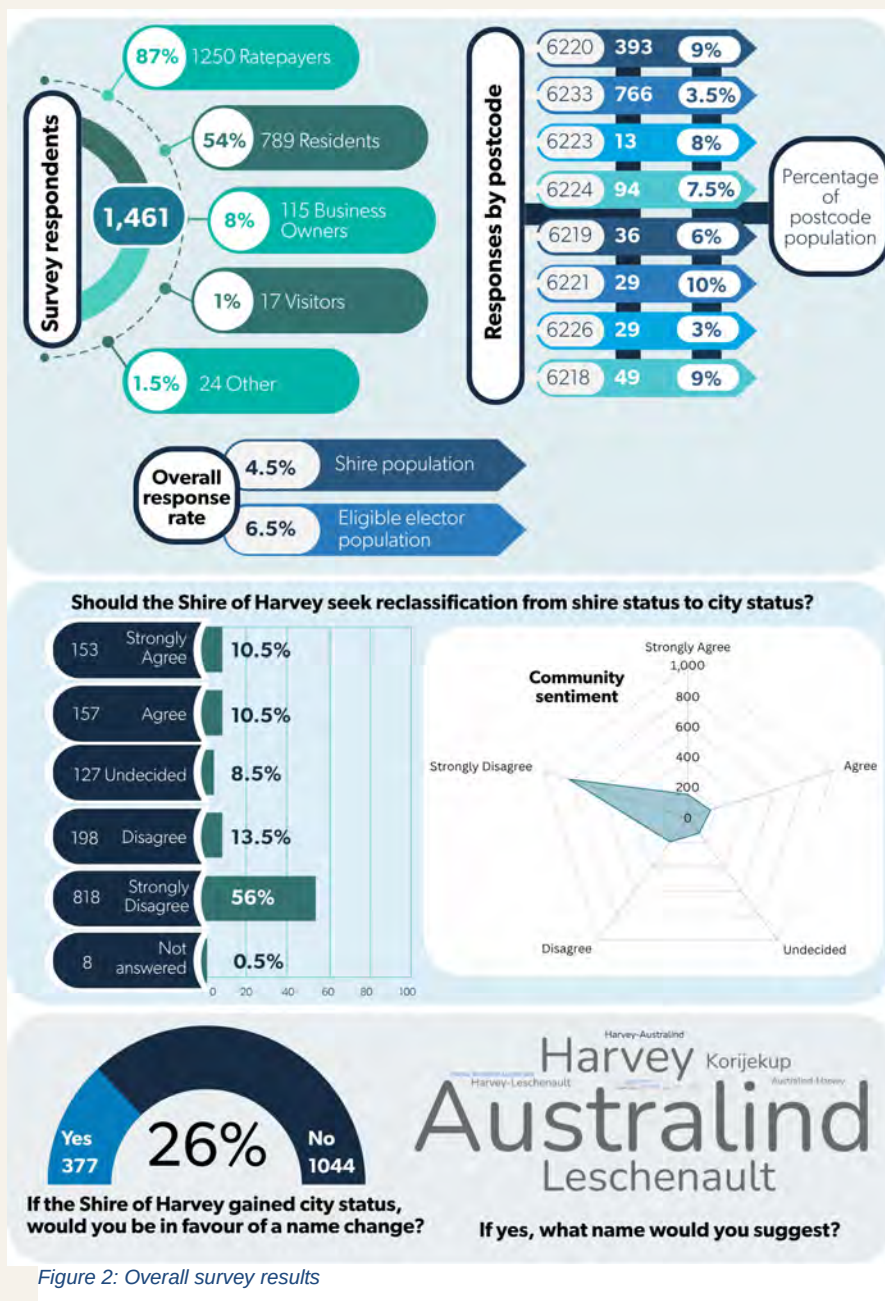


Figure 2: Overall survey results



The following sections (2.2-2.9) show an overview of results by postcode. Figure 3 below provides a guide to reading the postcode infographics.

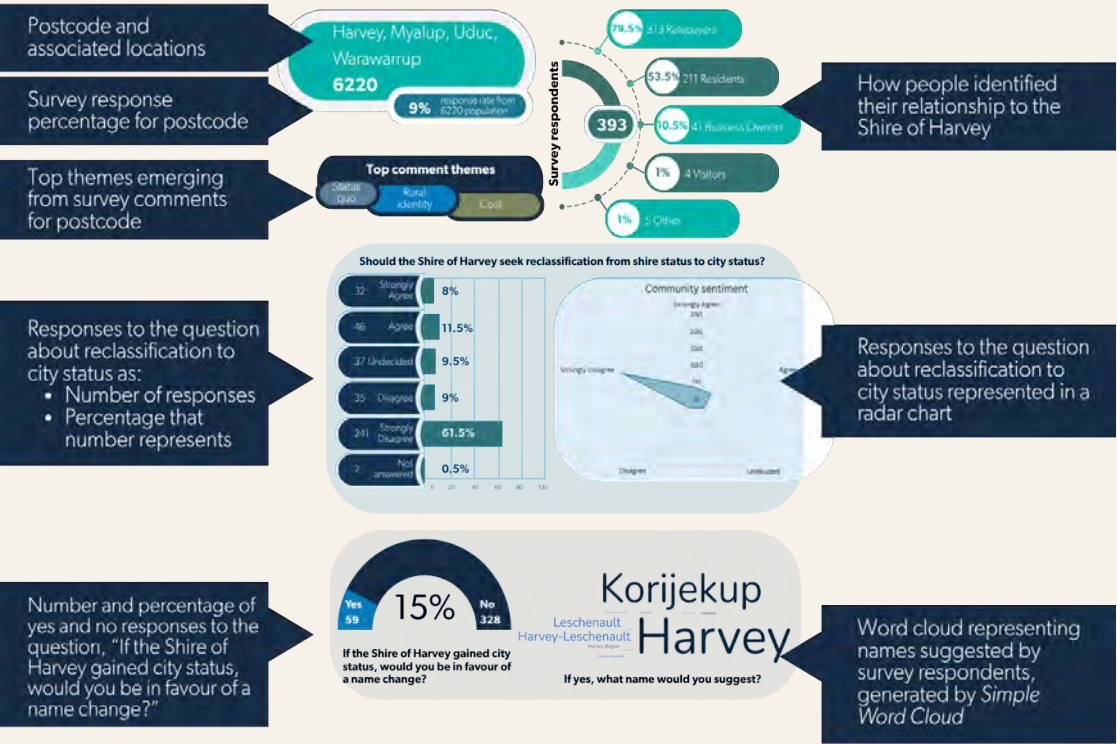


Figure 3: How to read the postcode infographics.



2.2 6220 survey results

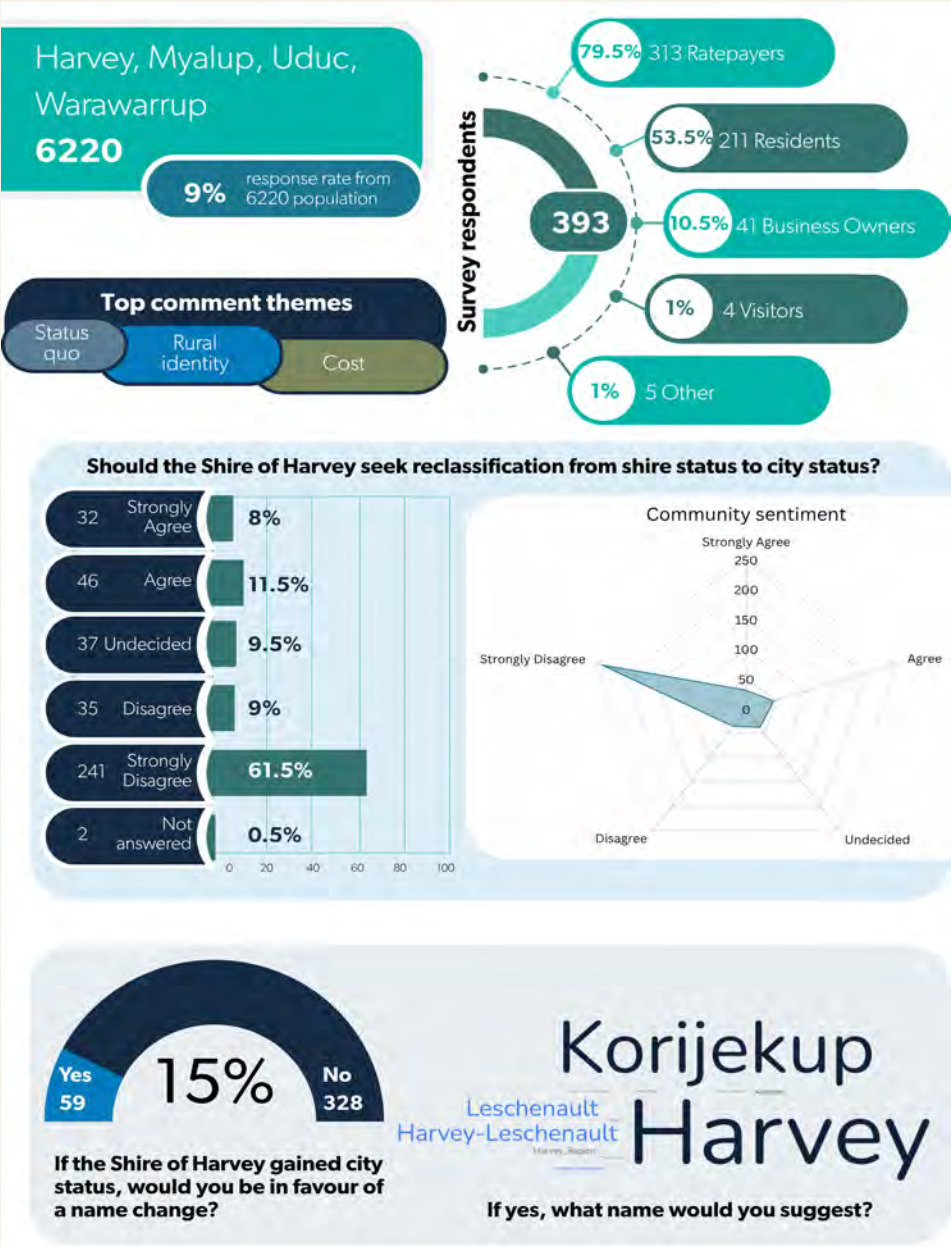


Figure 4: 6220 survey results



2.3 6233 survey results

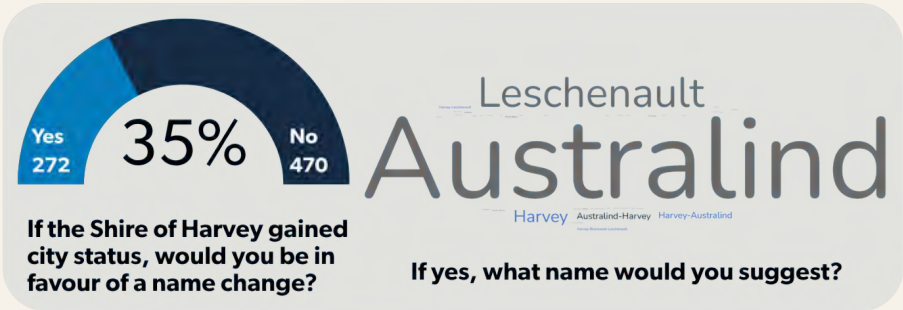
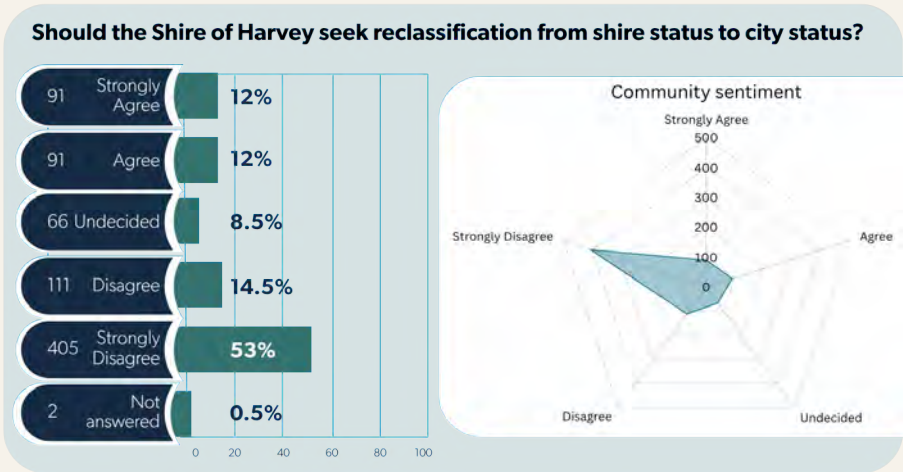
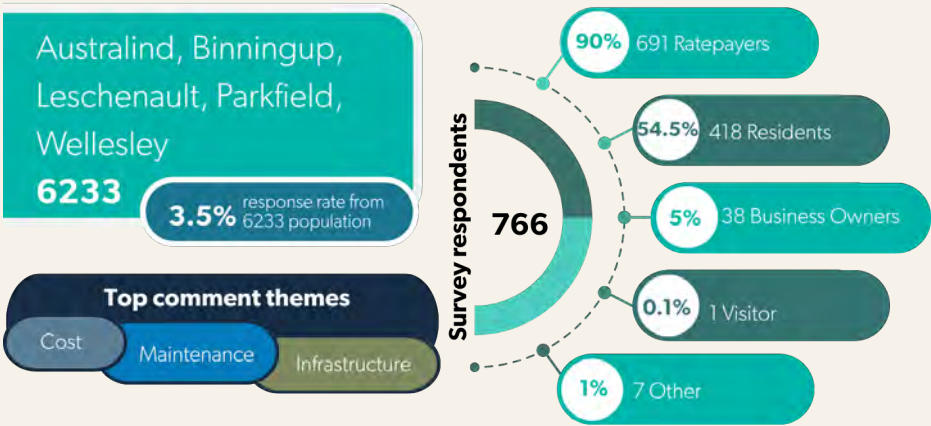


Figure 5: 6233 survey results



2.4 6223 survey results

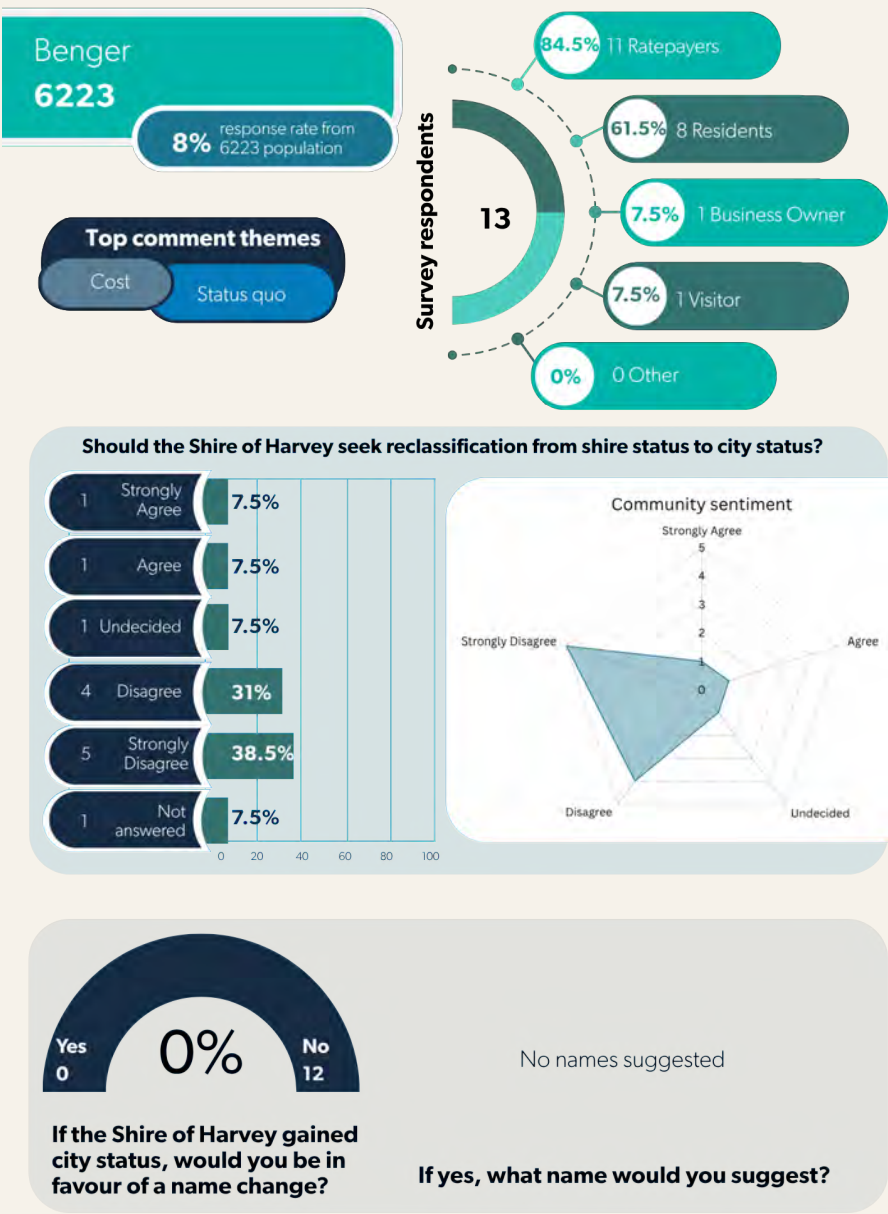


Figure 6: 6233 survey results



2.5 6224 survey results

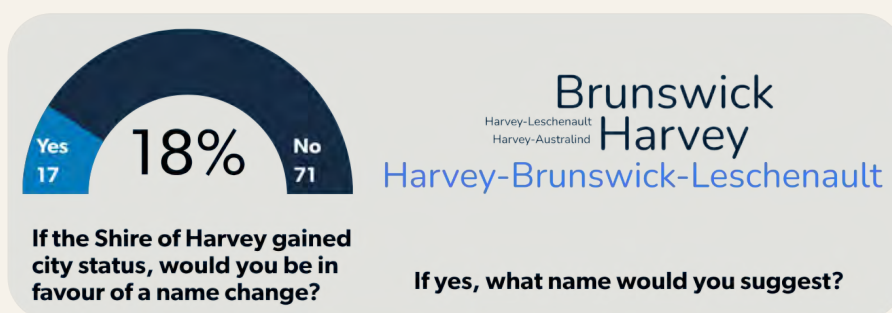
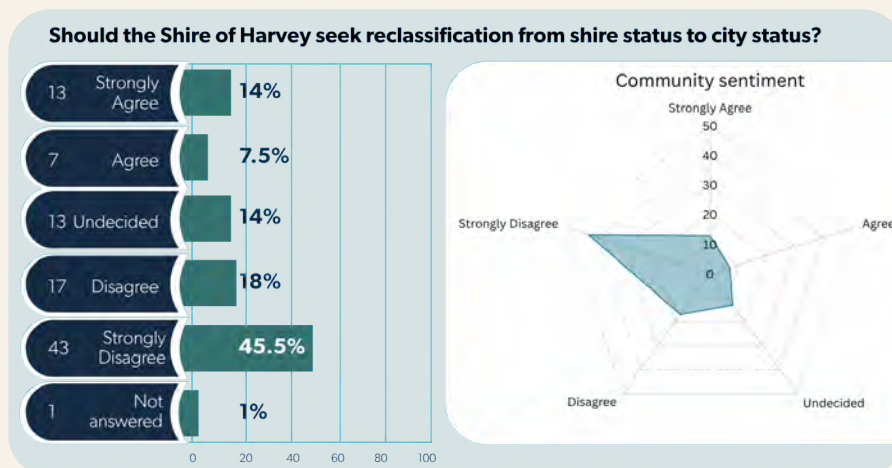
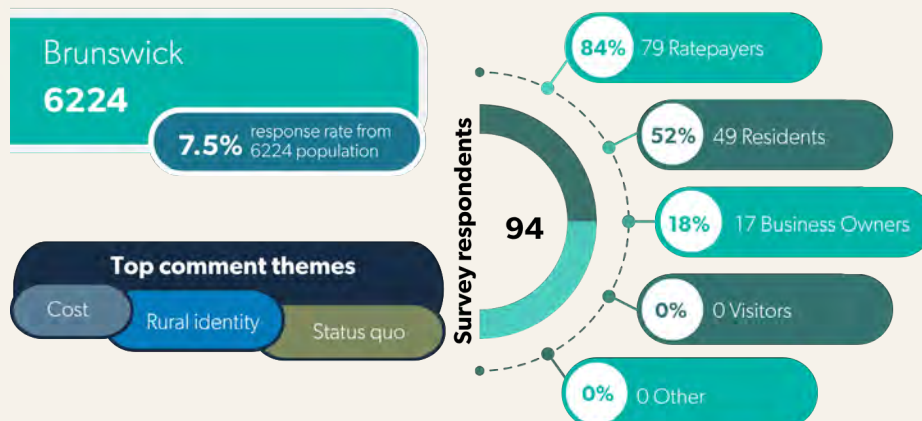


Figure 7: 6224 survey results



2.6 6219 survey results

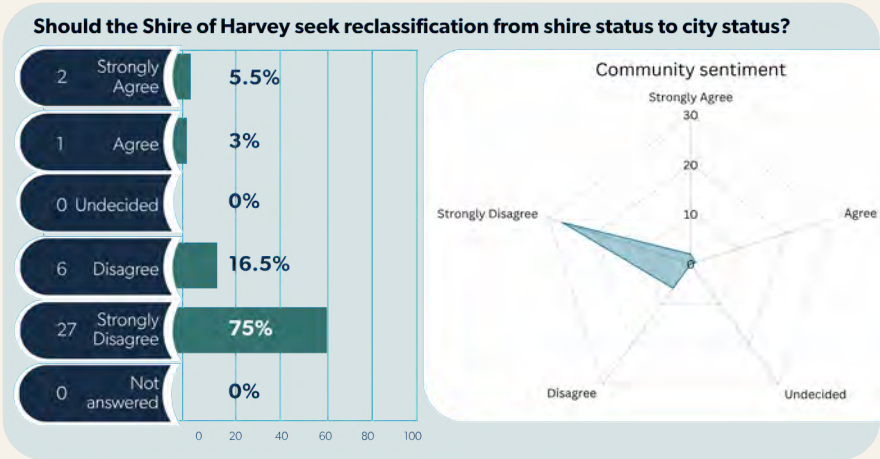
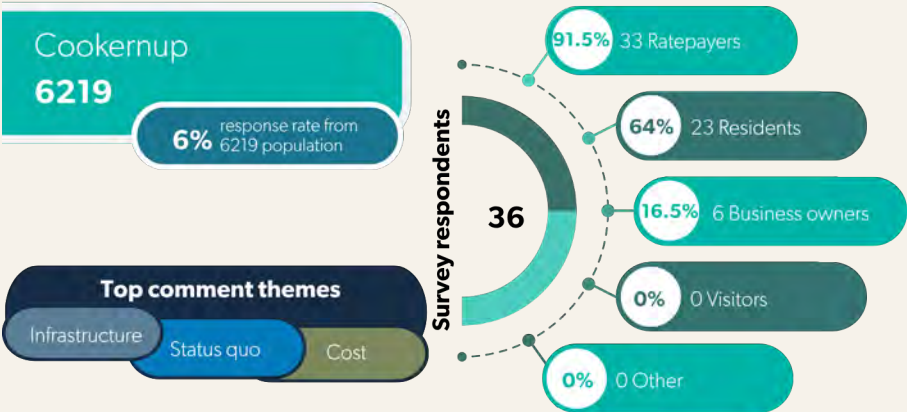


Figure 8: 6219 survey results



2.7 6226 survey results

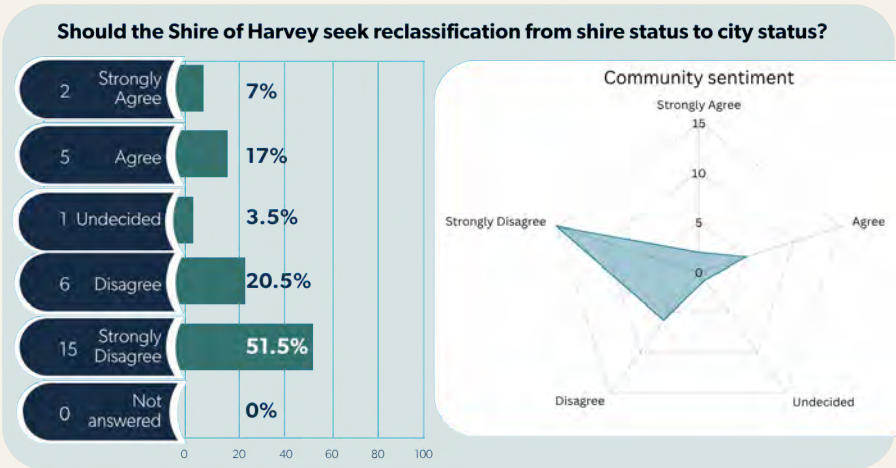
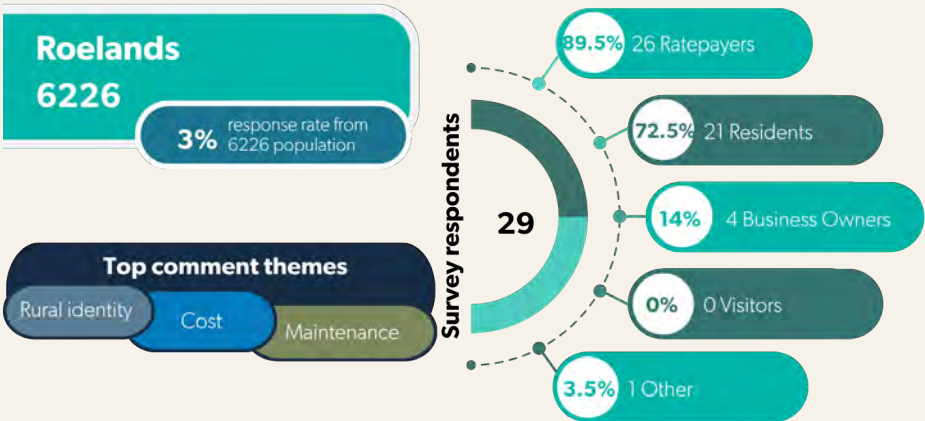


Figure 9: 6226 survey results



2.8 6218 survey results

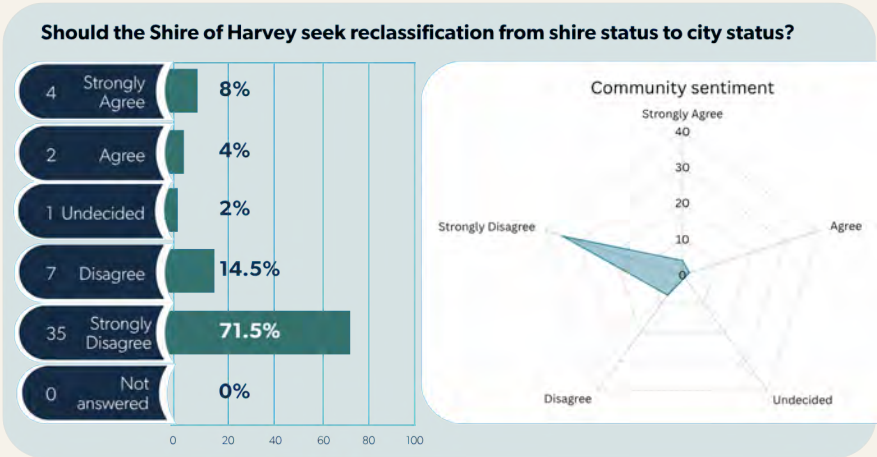
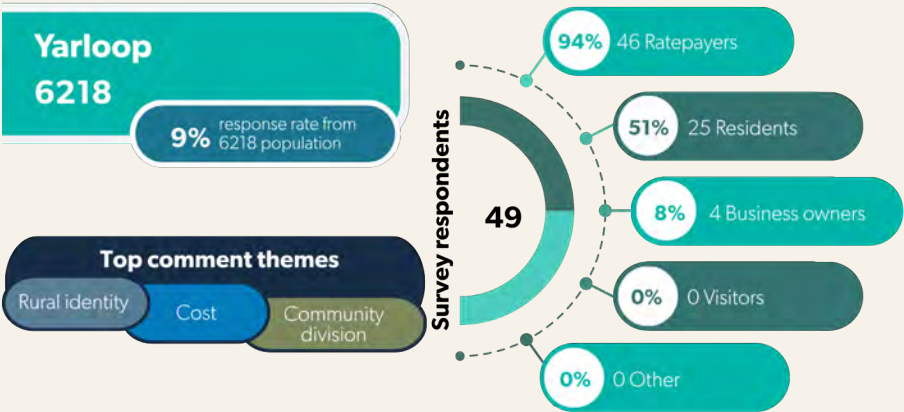
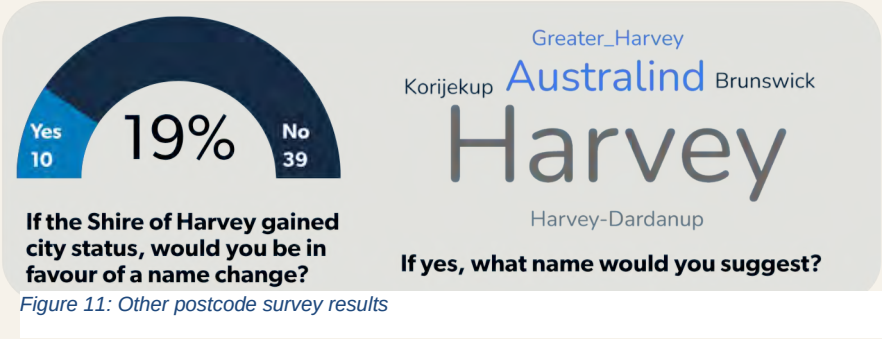
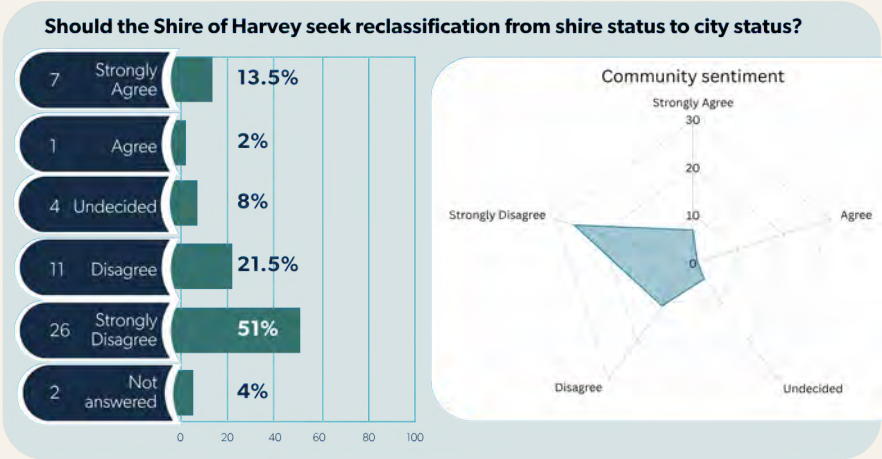


Figure 10: 6218 survey results



2.9 Other postcode survey results





3.0 Community engagement undertaken

The overall city status community engagement had six components:

- Ratepayer mail out
- Community survey
- Community drop-in sessions
- Community questions
- Community submissions
- Community group and business submissions

The consultation was advertised via our standard online and physical channels, and further publicised through various news outlets. Screenshots of consultation materials and news articles are included in Appendix D and E. This section will give a brief overview of engagement activities.

Ratepayer mail out

A ratepayer mail out was undertaken in early February 2026 with the purpose of informing ratepayers of the consultation, and providing information about the community drop-in sessions, the survey, and where to find more information. 11,785 letters were sent in total. 132 letters were returned.

Community Survey

A community survey was designated as the primary tool for collecting feedback. The survey asked the questions specified in the council item, as well as collecting demographic information to enable an understanding of sentiment across different geographical communities. Surveys were available online, and in paper form at shire premises and some local businesses. 1,119 surveys were completed online. 342 paper surveys were completed.

Community drop-in sessions

Seven community drop-in sessions were held across the Shire, in the following locations:

- Harvey War Memorial Library
- Leschenault Leisure Centre
- Australind Public Library
- Brunswick Town Hall
- Harvey Town Hall
- Yarloop CRC
- Binningup Country Club

Figure 12: The paper version of the community survey.



The sessions aimed to provide more information about the city status investigation via a display of frequently asked questions, an opportunity to complete the survey, and to speak directly with Councillors and Shire staff. More than 250 people attended, and 114 surveys were returned during the sessions.

Community questions

Due to the volume of questions received about this investigation from the community, a decision was made to create a dedicated website page to answer those questions in a way that made the information available to everyone. The questions were grouped into the following themes:

- Costs, rates and financial considerations
- Benefits and Drawbacks
- Governance
- Process and community engagement
- Urban and rural
- Other

As many of the questions were similar, questions on the page were generalised to encompass the scope of information people were seeking. 64 community questions were received. These questions can be found in Appendix B – Community Questions. Responses provided can be found in Appendix D – Engagement Materials.

Community submissions

We received 21 submissions on the topic from the community via email, letter, feedback form, and question on notice. All submissions received can be found in Appendix C – Community submissions.

Community group and business submissions

13 further submissions were received on behalf of businesses, community and sporting organisations during a targeted engagement effort in April 2026. Further details about these submissions can be found in Section 5.2 and 5.3 of this report.



4.0 Engagement Outcomes – Community Survey

This section outlines the results of each question in the community survey. This includes:

- Demographic questions
- Quantitative engagement questions
- Qualitative engagement questions

4.1 Demographic questions

4.1.1. Your name

Anonymous responses are the usual practice for community surveys. The community survey was initially created with an optional name field at the bottom for people who wished to subscribe to the Shire newsletter.

The same day the survey was launched, community members expressed concerns about the integrity of an anonymous survey, asking whether it left the consultation open to exploitation by people submitting multiple responses.

To address this concern, the name field was brought to the top of the survey and made mandatory in the online version.

1,414 people filled out their names on the paper survey, out of 1,461 surveys returned. All surveys returned were counted.

As identifying information, names of survey respondents have not been considered as a factor in the analysis of survey results or included in this report.

4.1.2 Relationship to the Shire of Harvey

The question *Please select the option/s that best describe your relationship to the Shire of Harvey* had two purposes:

- Ensuring the survey is reaching the target audience
- Understanding the community demographic that is responding to the survey

Survey respondents identified as shown in Figure 13:

- 1250 Ratepayers
- 789 residents
- 115 business owners
- 17 visitors
- 24 other

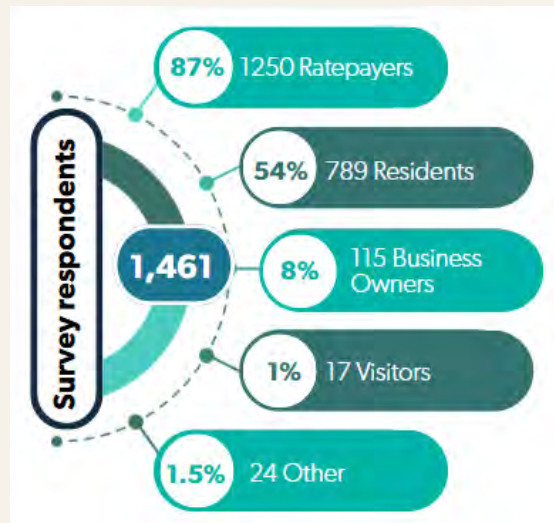


Figure 13: Responses to "What is your relationship to the Shire of Harvey?"

Many respondents selected multiple fields for this question. For example:

- 604 respondents indicated they were a ratepayer and a resident
- 86 were ratepayers, residents and business owners.

Answers in the "other" field included:

- People who had family in the area
- People who worked in the area
- Previous residents
- Carers
- Farmers



4.1.3 Postcode

The question “what is your postcode” assisted with:

- Ensuring survey responses had been received from all communities
- Building an understanding of community sentiment across different locations within the Shire.

The following table shows:

- Postcodes given by survey respondents
- How many surveys were returned per postcode
- The population percentage of surveys for that postcode

A breakdown of survey results per postcode can be viewed in Section 2.0 Overview of community sentiment.

Table 1: Number of surveys per postcode

Postcode	Areas represented	Population*	No. of surveys	Percentage of population**
6220	Harvey, Myalup, Uduc, Warawarrup	4346	393	9%
6233	Australind, Binningup, Leschenault, Parkfield, Wellesley	20,432	766	3.5%
6223	Benger	159	13	8%
6224	Brunswick	1254	94	7.5%
6219	Cookernup	604	36	6%
6221	Mornington, Wokalup	291	29	10%
6226	Roelands	938	29	3%
6218	Yarloop	541	49	9%
Other				
6230	Bunbury	n/a	6	n/a
6153	Applecross		1	
6232	Eaton		4	
6271	Capel		1	
6211	Dawesville		1	
6256	Yornup		1	
6022	Hamersley		1	
6228	Waterloo		1	
6236	Dardanup		1	
6149	Bull Creek		1	
6112	Armadaale		1	
6208	Pinjarra		2	
6401	Northam		1	
3806	Berwick, Vic		1	
6333	Denmark		2	



6244	Boyup Brook	2
6062	Morley	1
6237	Boyanup	1
2633	Corrowong, NSW	1
6280	Busselton	1
6210	Mandurah	1
6060	Tuart Hill	1
6209	Barragup	1
6030	Clarkson	1
6111	Kelmscott	1
6234	Postcodes not valid	2
6533		1
6133		1
6212		1
Blank	-	10
Total surveys for other postcodes		51

*Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, filtered by postcode

**Rounded to nearest 0.5 decimal place

4.2 Quantitative engagement questions

There were two questions in the survey that gathered quantitative, or measurable, data, through likert or single response options. They were:

- Should the Shire of Harvey seek reclassification from shire status to city status?
- If the Shire of Harvey gained city status, would you be in favour of a name change?

This section will outline the responses to those questions.



4.2.1 Responses to city status

The question “Should the Shire of Harvey seek reclassification from shire status to city status?” was included to meet the first requirement of the council item:

- Undertake public consultation to seek community views on the proposed change of status from Shire to City

The question offered a likert scale of five responses. Figure 14 shows the number of people who responded to each option.



Figure 14: Responses to the question “Should the Shire of Harvey seek reclassification from shire status to city status?”



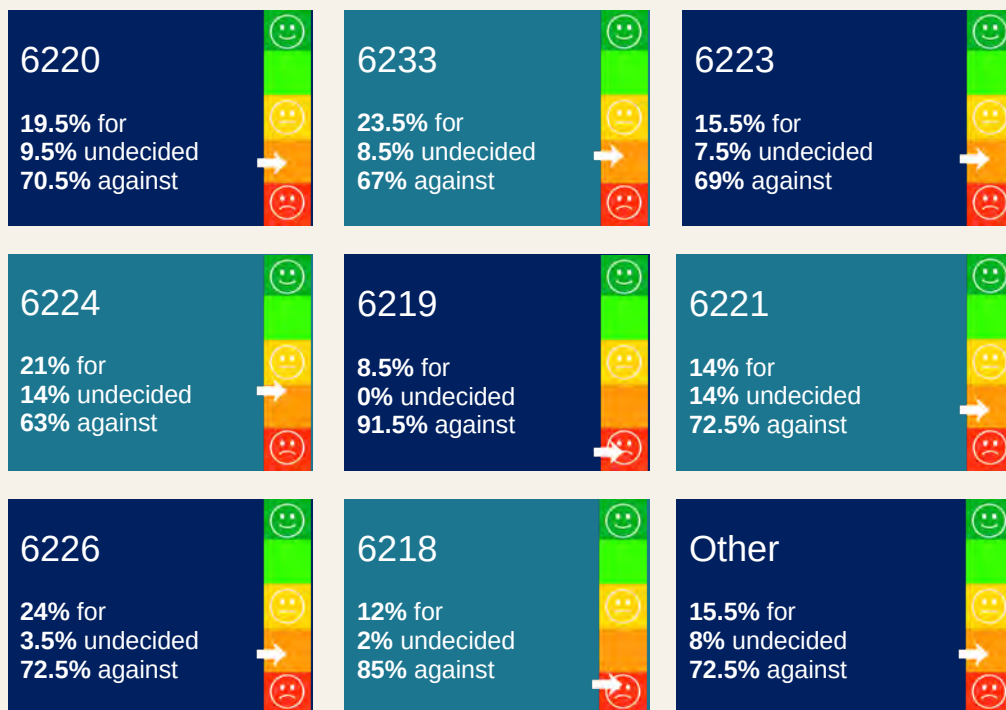


When filtered by postcode, responses to this question showed minor variations across different communities within the shire.

Table 2 shows these responses by postcode, where people who agreed or strongly agreed make up the percentage for, and people who disagreed or strongly disagreed make up the percentage against.

While all communities disagreed with the proposal, variation ranged from Brunswick with 63% against, to Cookernup with 91.5% against. The urban area of Australind and surrounds had 67% against.

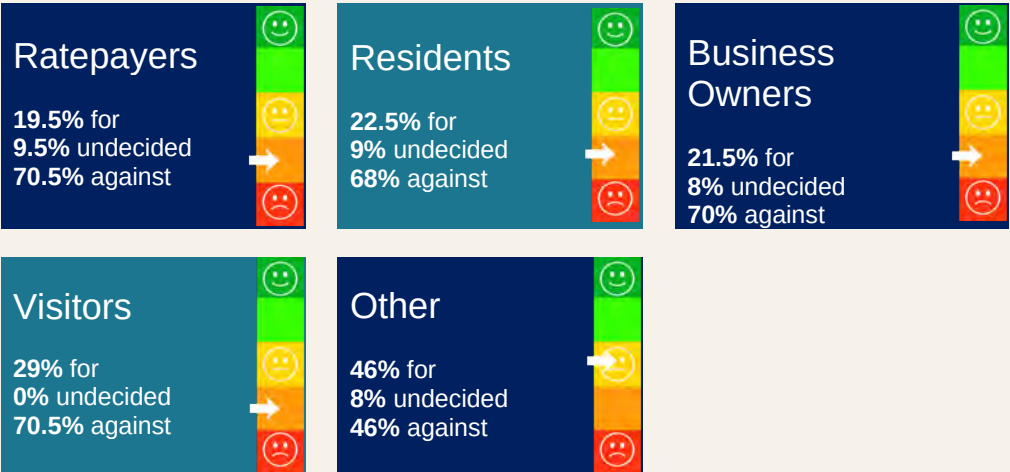
Table 2: Responses by postcode



The overall sentiment of survey respondents who identified as ratepayers and/or residents sat consistently at around 70% against, with the exception of the group who ticked "other." This demographic was evenly split between for and against. These results are shown in Table 3 below.



Table 3: Responses by relationship to the Shire



Overall community sentiment when shown on a radar chart can be seen in Figure 15 as pointing clearly to strongly disagreeing with reclassification from shire status to city status.

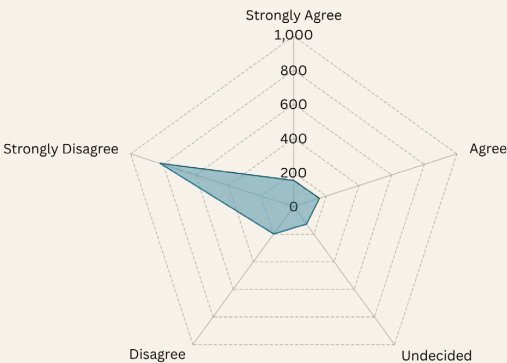


Figure 15: Overall community sentiment about moving to city status

Conclusion: This section has reviewed how different demographics of this representative sample of the community responded to the proposal to move to city status. The results for each demographic were reasonably consistent, with an average rate of 70.5% responding against, calculated across 14 demographics comprised of postcodes and relationship to the Shire.



4.2.2 Responses to a name change

The question "If the Shire of Harvey gained city status, would you be in favour of a name change?" was included in the survey to meet the second requirement of the council item:

- Gauge community views on naming of the city if the Shire of Harvey acquired City status.

The question provided a simple yes or no response option.

The overall response to this question was:

- Yes – 377 (26%)
- No – 1044 (71.5%)
- Not answered – 45 (3%)

When filtered by postcode, community sentiment varied across different communities within the shire. This is shown in Table 4 below. Responses ranged from 100% "no" in Benger to 61.5% "no" in Australind.

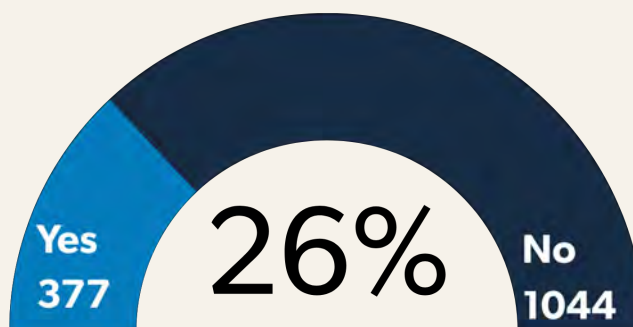
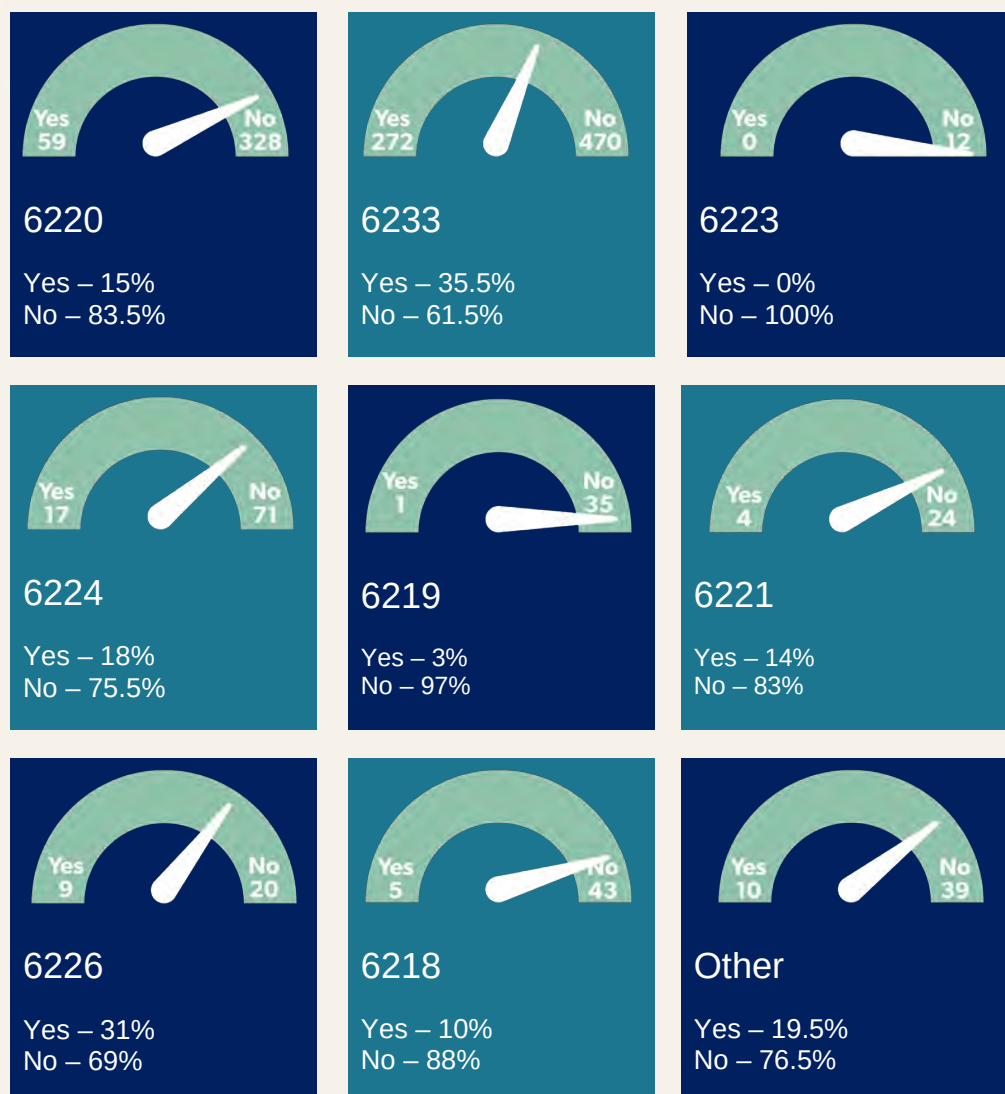


Figure 16: Yes and no responses to the question, "if the Shire of Harvey gained city status, would you be in favour of a name change?"

All postcodes came out with majority negative responses to a potential name change.



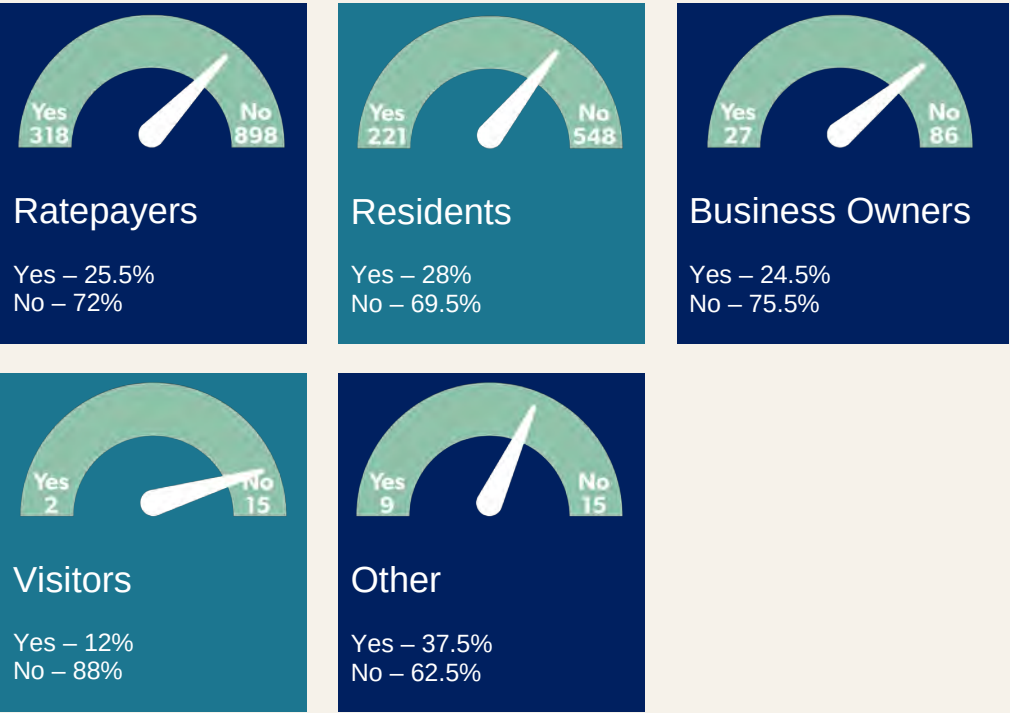
Table 4: how each postcode responded to the question about name change.





People who identified in the survey as ratepayers, residents and business owners responded with a consistent 69.5-75.5% “no” to the name change. Visitors responded with a higher 88% no, while people who marked “other” responded with a lower 62.5% no.

Table 5: Responses to the name change by relationship to Shire



.Summary: This section has reviewed how different demographics of this representative sample of the community responded to a potential name change. While there was some variation across communities, all demographics responded with a majority no. An average response rate of 78.5% “no” was calculated across the 14 demographics of postcodes and relationship to the Shire.



4.3 Qualitative engagement questions

There were two questions in the survey that gathered qualitative, or open-ended data. They were:

- If yes, what name would you suggest?
- Do you have any further comments?

This section will outline the responses to those questions.

4.3.1 Suggested names

This question was included to give respondents an opportunity to suggest potential suitable names should there be a move towards city status. The Shire appreciates the input and creativity of everyone who responded to this question.

There were 431 responses. Names suggested, and the number of mentions for each one, are shown in Table 6. A full list of comments relating to name suggestions can be found in Appendix A.

Table 6: Suggested names

Name	Mentions	Name	Mentions
Australind	135	Greater Australind	1
Harvey	66	Djilba	1
Leschenault	59	Kaartdijin	1
Korijekup	29	Keip	1
Australind-Harvey / Harvey-Australind	26	Derpal Elaap	1
Harvey-Leschenault	16	Geographe	1
Harvey-Brunswick-Leschenault	8	Coast and Valley	1
Harvey Region	5	Cookernup	1
Brunswick	5	Gibbston	1
Bindjareb/South Bindjareb	4	Kingston	1
Greater Harvey	4	Estuary Bay City	1
Clifton	3	Treendale	1
Harvey Coast / Harvey Coast and Hinterland	2	Australind Shores	1
Greater Leschenault	2	Wellington	1
Leschenaultia	1	Coast Haven City	1
Harvey-Dardanup	1	Australarvey	1



Australind

137 survey responses suggested "City of Australind" or a variation as a potential new name. This does not include hyphenated suggestions. Further variations on the name included Australind Shores and Greater Australind.

Commenters felt that any potential name should reflect where the bulk of the population lived to be representative of the whole area.

"Adopting "Australind" as the city name would provide a clearer and more representative identity, align with population distribution, and better reflect the area's urban character and future growth."

Survey response

Harvey

76 survey responses suggested "City of Harvey" or a variation as a potential new name. This does not include hyphenated suggestions. Variations on the name included Harvey Region, Greater Harvey, Harvey Coast, and Harvey Coast and Hinterland.

Commenters felt that any potential name should reflect the history, heritage and identity of the area.

"If and only if the shire becomes a city the name should reflect the history of the region and remain Harvey."

Survey response

Leschenault

62 survey responses suggested "City of Leschenault" or a variation as a potential new name. This does not include hyphenated suggestions. Variations on the name included Greater Leschenault and Leschenaultia.



Commenters felt that the name was a more inclusive alternative to Australind or Harvey in representing the whole Shire whilst recognising the centre of the population distribution.

"There is a reality check that the population growth is in the southwest of the shire. So, City of Leschenault might work."

Survey response

Korijekup and First Nations names

34 survey responses suggested First Nations names. 29 responses suggested Korijekup, while other names included Kaartdijin, Keip, Djilba, Derpal Elaap, Bindjareb and South Bindjareb.

Commenters valued names that showed respect for Country. Some commenters mentioned that while they were not First Nations people themselves, they wanted to live in a place that showed that respect.

A further six comments that did not suggest a name called for engagement with local Elders to find an appropriate name that was representative of the whole area.

"Our local, Indigenous names are what makes the place where we live different, unique and, one day, will be the point of difference to make it a great destination and home."

Survey Response

Hyphenated names

51 survey responses suggested hyphenated names, including Australind-Harvey, Harvey-Australind, Harvey-Leschenault, Harvey-Brunswick-Leschenault and Harvey-Dardanup.

Commenters felt that the inclusion of both rural and urban areas in the name would be more representative of the whole area, whilst also acknowledging the history and identity.



Two comments urged the avoidance of hyphenated names that might be reduced to acronyms.

"The name should reflect the historical name but represent the more populated area of the shire if we become a city."

Survey response

Other

19 survey responses suggested other names including Clifton, Brunswick, Geographe, Coast and Valley, Cookernup, Gibbston, Kingston, Estuary Bay City, Treendale, Wellington, and Coast Haven City.

This combination of suggestions signals people's deep loyalties to their localities, such as Brunswick and Cookernup – as well as efforts to find a name that describes the diversity of the whole Shire, with suggestions here including Australarvey and Coast and Valley. Two comments suggested recognition of author May Gibbs in the name.

There were a further 10 suggestions of a more humorous nature, including Shire McShireface, City McCityface, Slinkytown and Bum. Thank you to those commenters, your suggestions have been passed on to our marketing team.

"City of Coast & Valley' reflects the region's defining contrast: pristine coastline and rolling inland hills."

Survey response

Summary: This section has reviewed suggested names should a decision be made to seek city status and explore a name change. Commenters sought to represent identity, recognise the urban areas, be inclusive of the whole shire, and consideration of a First Nations name.



4.3.2 Further comments

The question "Do you have any further comments?" was included to provide a space for survey respondents to express any other relevant thoughts, insights or information. There were 719 responses overall.

Nine main themes emerged from the comments provided. These were:

- Cost
- Rural identity
- Maintenance
- Status quo
- Funding
- Community division
- Centre
- Amalgamation
- Support

Please note:

- Some responses had more than one theme, and are considered in all relevant themes in the breakdown below.
- Some responses were not assigned a theme. This is usually because they did not offer a concrete point for consideration, were a question answered elsewhere, simply stated a position such as "unsure," or were abusive in nature. 637 comments were assigned a theme in total.

The following section summarises the discussion under each theme. These summaries reflect what participants expressed. They should not be interpreted as verified facts or formal information.

Full comments can be found in Appendix A. All identifying/personal information has been removed from comments. Comments that are defamatory or abusive in nature have not been included.

Cost

"As a rate payer all I am interested in is that my cost of living does not increase."

Survey response



There were 167 comments in the survey relating to cost.

Comments strongly opposed city status, calling it a waste of money and staff time. Many were concerned about potential cost blowouts or hidden costs such as legal fees, and that this would be passed on to ratepayers. They considered that the benefits did not outweigh the costs.

Commenters also pointed out that it was the wrong time to spend money on a status change, given difficult economic circumstances - both for the Shire in delivering services, and for families struggling with rising living costs. There were further concerns that city status could lead to rising living costs, with no tangible benefits for ratepayers.

Comments speaking about costs suggested that Council acknowledge the need to support the community as a whole.

Divide

There were 59 comments in the survey relating to community division. These comments referenced:

- Division between the community and the shire
- A north/south division between Harvey and Australind or rural and urban communities.

Comments about this theme suggested that divisions should be addressed before a change to city status was considered.

Community and shire

Commenters stated that the city status investigation was a cause of conflict and division. They perceived the move as a political one that would benefit the Shire but not ratepayers and residents, rather than an initiative that would bring tangible benefits to the community.

Commenters also expressed distrust arising from a lack of transparency. They were further critical of how the behaviour of specific councillors reflected on the investigation itself, with some responses referencing tokenism, grandstanding, and lack of respect demonstrated for certain parts of the community.

The Shire's capacity to undertake management of a city was also called into question, in terms of service delivery and resourcing.



Commenters suggested Council acknowledge the need to refocus their efforts to projects that would reflect the best interests of the community as a whole.

North and South

"I have seen and heard many residents clearly state "them and us" which divides us, particularly between our growing coastal suburb of Australind and the established rural areas."

Survey Response

Comments referenced an ongoing north-south division, in which urban and rural areas each perceived the other as receiving more resources.

Some comments stated that Australind and Treendale would receive more services as they grew, but rural communities would be left behind. Other comments called for more attention and resources to be directed to Australind in recognition of the growing population as the main ratepayer base.

There were also concerns that city status would result in further alienation between the urban and rural communities.

There was a general perception amongst commenters that the Shire's rural and farming communities were not interested in the proposal and considered that if Australind and surrounds wanted to be a city, they should "branch off and do it alone." The notion of splitting the Shire in two was discussed across survey responses, with "secession" suggested as the solution for the distribution of resources.

Commenters suggested Council acknowledge the need to undertake projects that would bring tangible benefits to all parts of the Shire, as part of a building a fully cohesive identity across the local government area.



Maintenance

"Focus on things that matter"

Survey Response

There were 77 comments about ongoing maintenance needs across the Shire. Commenters called for money and resources to be used for service delivery and ongoing maintenance needs across communities, rather than rebranding and other costs associated with moving to city status. Comments referenced:

- Community projects and maintenance
- Binningup stormwater infrastructure
- Sealing roads in Yarloop
- Tip passes
- Weekly waste pickup
- FOGO bins
- LLC café
- 24-hour Caravan stop
- A second exit in Kingston
- Health and safety improvements at LLC pool
- Upgrades at LLC
- Lighting at the skatepark
- Ridley Park foreshore development
- Allow caravans to camp overnight at Christina Reserve to promote tourism in the shire.
- Verges in Clifton Park
- Dr Peter Topham Memorial Pool.
- Accessing accommodation for the homeless
- Fire prevention
- Old Coast Road Lisa Rd. north is a potholed goat track
- Aged care facilities
- Firebreak at Burcham Drive
- Solar panels, heating and cooling to Shire assets
- Better parks in Brunswick.



Status quo

"Keeping the status quo is about how we are perceived and how we want to be marketed as a destination. As a rural area with abundant natural beauty, I believe we should remain as a shire."

Survey response

There were 94 comments calling for the status quo to be maintained.

Many of these comments specifically referenced the town of Harvey, asking for it to be kept the same. Other comments simply reinforced a "strongly disagree" preference, stating outright opposition to a move to city status.

Commenters said they liked living in a Shire and did not see any need or benefit in changing. Some also referenced having lived in cities and said they had chosen to move to the Shire of Harvey to get away from those cities.



Rural

"The shire identity reflects the rural character, heritage and strong community spirit of our region."

Survey response

There were 98 comments about the Shire of Harvey's rural identity. People valued the sense of community they found in small towns, as well as the connection to agriculture. Many referenced having moved to the area specifically for the rural lifestyle, and the value that this brought to them. The town of Harvey specifically was referenced by commenters in terms of its rich rural heritage, charm and identity not being consistent with a city.

The general theme of these comments was that a city classification did not align with the rural nature, lifestyle and identity of much of the Shire. The concept of a city was further viewed as a "stigma" that would erode the rural perception of the area.

There were also concerns about the impact a city classification would have on rural land around zoning and rates in the future, including whether there would be pressure to rezone farming land for residential purposes.

Discussions of rural identity reiterated the expectation that a city classification would see planning and resources focused on urban areas to the detriment of rural communities.

Commenters further discussed the conundrum of how a city classification would fit the urban portions of the Shire, but not the rural. Further geographic factors included:

- A widely spread-out population base outside of the urban areas of Australind and surrounds
- The distribution of farmland between outlying communities
- No unifying identity amongst those scattered regional communities

These were considered to be contrary to the centralised nature of a city classification.



Commenters suggested that Council acknowledge the need to focus on service reliability across the Shire, and enhancing the area's rural identity and reputation for "good clean food" and agriculture.



Funding

There were 10 comments about funding.

Some comments recognised the intent for city status to increase Council's influence when seeking funding, and the potential benefits this would bring. Commenters referenced the need for increased funding in the following areas:

- Regional hub for education, health and sport.
- Public transport
- Better infrastructure
- More housing and apartment blocks
- More facilities

Other comments were more sceptical on the topic, and sought further evidence and details around what funding could be attracted, as well what impact city status might have on existing rural/regional funding.

"I hope the change to city status pushes us towards more funding in public transport, better infrastructure and more housing and apartment blocks. Many of us are struggling to afford housing, as well as have trouble getting around without constant access to vehicles."

Survey response



Amalgamation

There were 35 comments about amalgamation. Of these comments, 29 favoured amalgamation, and six did not.

Commenters in favour of amalgamation suggested this would be more cost-efficient than city status. They variously called for mergers with the Shire of Dardanup, City of Bunbury and Eaton.

Noting that Eaton is located within the Shire of Dardanup, comments in favour of amalgamation with the Shire of Dardanup or Eaton argued that such a move would give both areas greater political influence, whilst reducing duplication of infrastructure and services.

The Shire of Dardanup was further viewed by some as similar in nature to the Shire of Harvey, in terms of its rural/urban nature. Australind and Eaton in particular were singled out as similar urban areas that were geographically co-located, that would fit the definition of a city.

Other commenters called for a north/south split where the Shire of Harvey's rural areas would go to Waroona, and the urban areas to Dardanup.

Some comments in favour of amalgamation with Bunbury favoured a unified greater Bunbury area. This would cover all of the satellite suburbs such as Australind, Treendale, Eaton and Dalyellup, separated from the rural areas.

Finally, some comments called for a merger of all three local government areas in order to lobby for major upgrades and investment from state and federal governments.

Commenters who were not in favour of amalgamation sought security against boundary changes, and agreed that city status could provide this.

"A single regional body would have the scale to fund major projects that our individual councils currently cannot afford. We should be focused on regional efficiency and shared prosperity, not the prestige of a new title that offers no tangible benefit to local ratepayers or our local industries."

Survey comment



Centre

There were 26 comments about where the centre of a proposed city should be.

The comments placed emphasis on Australind and surrounds as the most populated areas of the Shire. They called for recognition of Australind as the "centre" of any city.

There was some discussion about where offices should be located. Some commenters calling for all infrastructure to be in Australind, and others for both offices to remain open regardless.

Comments further called for more focus and development to be placed in Australind.

"The confusion for residents of Harvey township, in my view, is that intrinsically we think that the Harvey Shire is centred in Harvey town... that we have a proprietorial sway over the whole shire. Historically, I understand that we were the leading township, before the explosion of the suburban coastal strip. But now, we are only 10% of the shire, population-wise. I think it's time we threw the focus over to where most of the people are, and realised what extra sway our shire can have if we were a city, and that most of that is due to the coastal explosion."

Survey response



Infrastructure

"Don't waste the money on this. Spend it on infrastructure."

Survey response

There were 56 comments about infrastructure.

Commenters sought clarity on city-level infrastructure, asking would city status qualify the Shire for city-level services, and conversely what infrastructure did the Shire already possess that justified a city classification.

Specific infrastructure referenced included:

- Cafes and development on the Australind foreshore
- Housing, including land for housing along the coast, homeless accommodation,
- Protecting the environment
- Dealing with antisocial behaviour
- Big parks and more barbecue areas
- Shops and food courts
- Health
- Business
- Tourism infrastructure
- Investment
- Upgrades to the road network, including Eastwell/Rothesay
- Community attractions
- Facility upgrades, including Leschenault Leisure Centre
- Accessible public transport
- Harvey Library
- Bulk rubbish collection
- Childcare
- Cycling paths
- Water supply to Treendale and surrounds
- Hospital and Medicare urgent clinic
- Binningup Highway entrance
- Shade covers and more playgrounds in Kingston



- Ridley Place development
- Upgrades to improve water pressure
- Police funding

Comments also called for infrastructure to be in place before a city classification was considered.



Support

There were 12 comments in support of city status.

Commenters saw the move as a benefit to the Shire, both in terms of increasing influence and in reflecting the growth and development of the Shire in recent years.

Commenters supported city status if it meant increased grant funding to meet the needs of the growing population, and to maintain a distinct community identity outside of that of a greater Bunbury.

"In my view, moving to city status is a natural and positive progression that recognises these changes and helps position the area for future growth."

Survey response

Summary: This section has summarised community feedback found across the "any other comments" section. While commenters put forward a range of views for and against city status, key takeaways from this section include:

- Significant concerns around cost, and whether money would be better spent on maintenance and infrastructure
- Building a more unified wider community before city status was considered
- The rural nature and lifestyle of the Shire is deeply valued by many members of the community
- Amalgamation is viewed by some as a better use of resources
- Consideration of the population distribution in terms of any "city centre".



5.0 Engagement Outcomes – Submissions

34 submissions were received during the engagement period. These included:

- Community submissions received via email, letter and deputation
- Submissions from community and sporting organisations
- Submissions from businesses.

5.1 Community submissions

21 community submissions were received during the engagement period via email, letter, feedback form and deputation.

Of these submissions:

- 16 opposed the proposal to reclassify to city status
- Three posed questions without stating a position
- One appeared undecided
- One submission supported the proposal

Submissions explored consistent themes with those outlined in Section 4.3.2 Further Comments. This included:

- Requests for clarification on costs, consultation process and governance
- Calls for maintenance and infrastructure to take priority over any reclassification
- Concerns about how city status would impact existing branding, and whether city branding would “fit” the rural nature of the area
- Concerns about the urban/rural divide, in terms of representation across the area, and distribution of services
- Concerns about the impact of city status on planning and development of land
- Concerns about loss of rural identity and land use
- Comments for and against amalgamation

Full submissions are available in Appendix C.

5.2 Community and sporting organisation submissions

Seven community and sporting organisations completed submissions on city status. This included five community groups and two sporting organisations. Of these:

- Five strongly disagreed with a shift to city status
- One disagreed with a shift to city status
- One was undecided



All of the groups answered no to a potential name change, and no names were suggested.

Comments from these groups included:

- A desire to maintain the existing "Harvey" identity and history
- Concerns about the cost
- Concerns that the survey was tokenistic and the decision has already been made
- Advice to prioritise spending on existing infrastructure and maintenance

Full comments can be found in Appendix C.

5.3 Business submissions

Six businesses completed submissions on city status. All of these businesses identified as small businesses. Of these:

- Four strongly disagreed with a shift to city status
- One disagreed with a shift to city status
- One was undecided

All of the businesses answered no to a potential name change, and no names were suggested.

Comments from the group included:

- Concerns about negative impacts on agricultural production
- Concerns about rate rises
- Prioritising existing infrastructure and maintenance
- Concerns about impacts on existing tourism branding, and long-standing "Harvey" identity businesses

Full comments can be found in Appendix C.



City Status Investigation

Attachment 3
Community Engagement Report - Appendix

May 2026



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Appendix A – Comments by survey respondents

Responses to the question "If yes, what name would you suggest?"

Note: Identical name suggestions are only included once. Defamatory or offensive comments have been removed.

1.	City of Australind
2.	City of Harvey
3.	City of Bindjareb
4.	City of Australind and Harvey
5.	City of Australind / Leschenault
6.	City of Leschenault
7.	I think community consultation and engaging with local Aboriginal groups would be the best course of action for a rename
8.	Shire of Harvey
9.	If the city status does go through and there was a vote of a name change, I would choose: "The City of Harvey / Leschenault."
10.	If the name change happens, I would like the name Harvey included in it somewhere.
11.	Harvey Leschenault
12.	City of Korijekup
13.	Slinkytown
14.	City of Harvey-Leschenault City of Harvey Region
15.	I think the City of Harvey sounds Fantastic
16.	Leave name as is. HARVEY
17.	Needs to remain Harvey as it was always Harvey
18.	City of Greater Leschenault
19.	City of Australind (Or City of Harvey-Australind)
20.	Bum
21.	I ticked both, cause do not have great fervour, either way. And name change will cost ratepayers money. However Aboriginal names like Korijekup, black tailed cockatoo or Djilba which is Aboriginal name for the waterways estuary and a season. me of red tail black cockatoo) or Bindjaree. Name change will be controversial. If an Aboriginal name is chosen, it should be provided by Aboriginal representatives, I suppose. However, I love to live in City of Korijekup (city of the red-tailed cockatoo). Name change is not a deal breaker for City Status. And whatever name chosen, please let it be easy to say and spell.
22.	Historical with a modern flare. Not a First Nations name
23.	City of Bunbury
24.	Don't do it
25.	City of Lord Forrest
26.	City McCityface



27.	The City of Wasting Everyone's Time and Money :-P
28.	City of Australind-Harvey
29.	Ask the local Noongar population
30.	Geographe? Or a Nyoongar word for the area encompassed by the current Shire
31.	For clarity, The City of Harvey is my preferred name.
32.	Anything but the city of Harvey
33.	Homestead
34.	Not sure, but I suggest having a competition for ratepayers plus what the shire suggests.
35.	City of Harvey-Australind
36.	Shire McShire Face
37.	City of Harvey Leschenault
38.	The shire covers too many small towns to be named after one of them.
39.	Harvey
40.	City of Australind HBL city will also suffice
41.	Gibbston
42.	May Gibbs City Binningup becomes Snuggle-pot & Myalup becomes Cuddle Pie, etc etc
43.	Too costly name change Keep existing name.
44.	If a name change is proposed Harvey would lose its historic identity by doing this. We should be proud of our name and keep it.
45.	Australind city
46.	Australind city gateway to the south
47.	I think if we are to shift from shire to city we honour the legacy and history of Harvey and simply change to city of Harvey.
48.	City of Greater Australind
49.	Australind After the Estuary
50.	City of Greater Harvey
51.	Estuary Bay City, Australind Shores, Coast Haven City
52.	Don't mind
53.	But should a name change be approved something that incorporates Harvey and Australind
54.	No Change
55.	City of Australind The majority of the Shire of Harvey's population resides in the Australind, Kingston and Treendale communities. These areas now represent the primary population and growth centres within the local government area. If Council decides to pursue city status, the name used should reflect where most people live and identify with. Harvey itself is a relatively small community when compared to Australind and the surrounding urban areas. Using "Harvey" as the city name would not accurately represent the demographic reality of the shire and may be misleading to the broader community, visitors and external stakeholders. Adopting "Australind" as the city name would



	provide a clearer and more representative identity, align with population distribution, and better reflect the area's urban character and future growth.
56.	Australind Shire
57.	City of Harvey Everyone refers to the area as Harvey, whether it is Shire of Harvey or City of Harvey and it would be a shame to lose that. Please don't do a combination dash name.
58.	City of Harvey Please do not do a hyphenated name (City of Australind-Harvey), it is unnecessarily long, every single person will just shorten it e.g. AMR, SJ. I know people living in those councils and regret the long names. Only name that makes sense.
59.	NA
60.	Harvey Regional City, City of Harvey Region, City of Harvey Coast
61.	If this proposal is approved I would like to see a name that incorporates the whole area
62.	I have not included a name suggestion as I believe it would give the false impression I support the change.
63.	Harvey AUSTRALIND I would love to keep our name as this is heart decision for me
64.	Leschenaultia I really don't want the name of city of Harvey



65.	City of Leschenault There is a reality check that the population growth is in the south west of the shire. So, City of Leschenault might work. Port of Leschenault was an original name for Bunbury, so is that a good thing or a problem? A Noongar name for the city, might also work but may not neatly fit. It should at least be considered. If I want to go to British named towns / cities, I will go to the UK where the names have history, stories and association to the land there. For a new city, this is an opportunity to "reset" and think about the history and stories which will make us stand out for ourselves and our visitors in the centuries to come. We already have a bias to naming the towns and regions with the original Noongar names. This makes us 'not British', "not American" etc. The USA and UK actually use names that describe the location and history, very often indigenous names. But I am not sure why we copy them. Leschenault is obviously French. As a minimum, this is the source of yet another story which the new city can "claim" in the ongoing promotion. I lived in the Netherlands and told them all about Leeuwin ... it is a source of connection. Leschenault could build connections with French speaking countries? But, what about the people of Harvey? Get rid of Harvey. Revert Harvey back to its original name ... Korijekup. (If we stayed with the City of Harvey, it would still be good to revert the town to the original name.) That way, one of the towns in the shire is not being favoured in the city name. The city will be made up of mostly Indigenous location names. We already have them. I won't list them, but they are obvious. "Harvey" stands out for not being related to anything other than someone who was known to Stirling back in the 1830's. It is not even related to Harvey, businessman colleague of Hayward. This would be a perfect opportunity to revert back to the original name. Brunswick Junction has a function, so I get the name. But it could also be Beela. Yarloop is either Yard Loop or Yallup ... probably leave as is and carry on the debate. Australind has some real history behind it and was the city which was never built. There will be some opportunity to build this story. I have spoken to many people who have no idea what Australind means. It is a fantastic story of hope and survival. But who here has read Louisa Clifton's diaries? I am not actually pushing a Noongar "barrow" here. When living in the Netherlands, a colleague lived in urbanised, industrialised Rotterdam ... but his village had retained its 1000+ year old name and people were proud of and knew its history. Our local, Indigenous names are what makes the place where we live different, unique and, one day, will be the point of difference to make it a great destination and home. Anyway, enough. There is a LOT of opportunity here. Change some names and bring the people along by sharing snippets of the actual history. As much as I think not many know what Australind stands for, I don't think there is a person alive who has any knowledge of why someone called the town Harvey, Harvey. Time to get rid of it.
66.	A name that would unite all the residents.
67.	City of Coast & Valley' Reflects the region's defining contrast: pristine coastline + rolling inland hills.
68.	Cookernup
69.	Should Remain as "City of Harvey" if changed
70.	Not sure
71.	City of HBL (Harvey Brunswick Leschenault)
72.	City of Kaartdijin - knowledge, learn from the past, today, tomorrow and the future
73.	Never really thought about it
74.	Whatever the majority agrees on



75.	City of Harvey Regions or City of Harvey Leschenault
76.	Australarvey
77.	Harvey-Australind The name should reflect the historical name but represent the more populated area of the shire if we become a city.
78.	City of Australind While the Shire of Harvey has held the name for over a century, it no longer represents a significant portion of the population of the shire. Currently Australind accounts for over 50% of the population of the shire, with nearly 5x the population of Harvey itself.
79.	Should keep the name as Harvey
80.	An Aboriginal name in consultation with Elders which reflects the base where majority of people live.
81.	Not necessarily but if the majority is in favour of a name change, I would support Harvey-Australind favour of a name change, I would suggest
82.	Leschenault / Australind / Derpal Elaap
83.	I need more thought on that
84.	City of Australind or Treendale
85.	Will need more consultation
86.	City of Brunswick
87.	Harvey / Australind It's a difficult one cause Harvey by itself doesn't represent the urban areas but withdrawing the name Harvey wouldn't be acceptable. Maybe Leschenault as an alternative to Australind.
88.	City of Australind or City of Leschenault
89.	Shire of Harvey/Best Town for Everything!
90.	City of Harvey Brunswick Leschenault
91.	City of Harvey Coast & Hinterland
92.	Australind city, since everything is about Australind anyway
93.	City of Australind and surrounds
94.	Korijekup
95.	City of Australind-Harvey (to acknowledge the city area and the historical shire; OR City of Leschenault (to acknowledge the region)
96.	Harvey If and only if the shire becomes a city the name should reflect the history of the region and remain Harvey
97.	Something that relates to the towns we live in. Harvey feels so far away and disconnected from Australind.
98.	City of Australind Most of the population is centred in and around Australind so this seems to be what the name should reflect. If there are concerns about the rural areas not being recognised, then my second choice would be City of Australind/Harvey
99.	Depends where city offices are situated
100.	Unsure on a new name



101.	City of Greater Harvey
102.	In consultation with Indigenous leaders
103.	City of Leschenault Name chosen because of Leschenault Catchment.
104.	Whatever name incurs the least amount of unnecessary cost to the rate payer.
105.	City of Australind City name should reflect its main population base
106.	City of Greater Leschenault or something not naming either Harvey or Australind etc.
107.	City Of Greater Bunbury
108.	City of Harvey Precinct
109.	Leschenault or Clifton I prefer the name change in order to avoid confusion associated with having a town of Harvey (it will still be thought of and called that for many years to come) within the City of Harvey.
110.	City of Leschenault The name should reflect where the majority of people are located.
111.	City of Australind or Leschenault
112.	City of Australind If city status changed, name should represent the majority of the population not reflect a small town (Harvey)
113.	City of Australind Most of the residents live in Australind. Without it, you wouldn't even be having this discussion. Its the central metropolis of the shire. Common sense dictate that City of Australind should be the name.
114.	It's irrelevant as I'm not supportive of a city but it needs to be inclusive of ALL parts of the shire not just Harvey
115.	Leschenault The new city cannot be named Harvey
116.	City of Koriyekup (The place of the red-tailed black cockatoo) If the community agrees to seek reclassification, I would like to see a short list of suggested names and then have the opportunity to vote on the name of the city.
117.	City of Leschenault or City of Australind If the shire gains city status I think a name change is necessary. City of Harvey wouldn't adequately reflect the population location, density, or commercial and retail hubs.
118.	Something new to represent all communities that makes up the city.
119.	Shire of Keip
120.	City of Australind and shire of Harvey, segregation makes more sense
121.	Australind or Leschenault
122.	A name that represents all the Shire, not just specific parts/towns. A whole name would be appropriate.
123.	Harvey Leschenault Locality
124.	Pls do not change name, historical reasons, inconvenience to residents, loss of identity



125.	City of Australind Or City of Leschenault Avoid any first nations name to make all cultures feel welcome to the area. Fantastic idea very long overdue!
126.	City of Australind or something that reflects the whole area.
127.	Not sure - need more info
128.	Clifton
129.	City of Harvey-Dardanup
130.	Name to represent all towns in Shire
131.	Harvey-Australind City Considering the amount of rates from Australind, they need a mention.
132.	Leave as "Harvey"
133.	Something with Aboriginal significance
134.	Undecided
135.	Undecided, but if not Harvey, keep the Town of Harvey
136.	City of Australind in the Shire of Harvey
137.	City of Leschenault or City of Australind
138.	Name of Harvey is part of the history, don't lose it.
139.	We need to keep the Harvey identity.
140.	Harvey!!
141.	Something unique and Australian. EG Korijekup, Bindjareb. I am not Aboriginal but believe we should have names that respect our Country.
142.	Not really
143.	Leave as is, Harvey!
144.	Please do not change name - historical reasons/inconvenience to change address/loss of identity
145.	City of Kingston
146.	Don't change name unless 75% of all ratepayers agree.
147.	City of Leschenault City of Wellington City of South Binjareb City of Clifton
148.	Should continue the history and heritage of Harvey
149.	Harvey, leave it as it is
150.	No change
151.	The name should not change. We should be proud of where we live not changing names to City of Harvey.
152.	I've lived in Australind for 25 years. I've seen our suburbs grow. Suburb of Harvey. The name should be City of Harvey.
153.	Haven't given it thought yet by calling it City of Harvey would create the impression that Harvey town is a larger node. It definitely is not.



154.	Leschenault City
155.	City of Brunswick
156.	Australind Early settlers and their history must be acknowledged
157.	Australind Renaming features and infrastructure keep Aboriginal names to a minimum too confusing to have two names for the same thing.
158.	I am ambivalent to name change, Harvey or something different, both ok.
159.	As long as incorporates both names
160.	Harvey is the name
161.	City of Harvey Region I could not be in favour for City of Australind name change
162.	City of Harvey Region
163.	Harvey-Leschenault I'd prefer no change, however if have to, then above.
164.	City of Harvey sounds good!

Responses to the question "Do you have any further comments?"

Please note: Statements that were defamatory or derogatory in nature have not been included in this summary. All identifying information has been removed.

Do you have any further comments?		Themes
1.	Harvey is predominantly a rural area built from the endeavours of the farming community	Rural identity
2.	I don't see how this can benefit the ratepayers of the Harvey Shire. Regardless of whether we are city or shire status, the funding still comes from the ratepayer/taxpayers. Instead of wasting money to change to city status, how about leaving it as is.	cost
3.	I want to see more money spent in the actual TOWN of Harvey	maintenance
4.	Please leave Harvey as it is	status quo
5.	Our City Status should be used to attract funds to create our city as a regional hub for education, health and sport.	funding
6.	This proposal is frankly absurd. I have lived in Harvey for the past 21 years and grown up here my entire life. Changing the name is not only unnecessary, but also a waste of valuable time and taxpayer money that could be far better spent addressing real issues in our community, such as attracting more doctors to the hospital, improving our roads, and investing in schools for future generations. Harvey has a long-standing identity built on foundations like Harvey Fresh and Harvey Beef. These names are part of the town's history and reputation, and changing the name risks undermining the very heritage that helped put Harvey on the map. In the 21 years I've lived here, this is the first survey I have ever felt compelled to complete. I sincerely hope it will be the last of its kind. I am incredibly	cost



	disappointed that taxpayer funds are being used to pursue something like this when there are far more pressing priorities for our community.	
7.	Don't cause conflict and divide for no reason	divide
8.	I believe the Harvey town itself will not benefit but Australind / Treendale will	divide
9.	Focus on things that matter	maintenance
10.	Please keep the 100+ year old the same	status quo
11.	Would like Harvey to stay as Harvey is.	status quo
12.	Harvey is known for its rural character and produces milk, beef, vegetables, has a large abattoir and two milk processing plants. The above does not align with a city status. It needs to remain as "The Harvey Shire".	rural identity
13.	The name is modern and punchy - easy to remember. Better than city of Harvey/City of Treendale etc which are clumsy. Even Treendale City would be an acceptable name, but a second choice. Disappointing that there is no preliminary business plan - a prerequisite for any project management of an undertaking as important as this. Of particular interest is the pros and cons financially, and resources. The Shire is already struggling to keep or hire the right staff and upgrading to city status would require far more staff than are currently employed. As an involved resident, I will be watching this process closely as there are too many questions unresolved. Kindly keep me informed moving forward	cost
14.	Keeping name keeps the history of the Shire but allows the growth. No name change should be quicker, easier and require less direct change costs.	cost
15.	No	
16.	I disagree on many points. One is the likelihood of increased rates to this area of the shire for those who do not earn a high amount to subsidise the grants used in other areas. Also, the misrepresentation of this area versus other areas in the council currently may only get worse as a city with their allocation of funds.	cost divide
17.	I'm undecided as to whether to change to city status I know there are benefits for us to get more funding. I'm undecided because I definitely don't want to change our name!!	funding
18.	The TOWN of Harvey doesn't even have a set of traffic lights let alone a decent supermarket. The city of Australind is just a northern suburb of Bunbury and should not be part of Harvey.	rural identity
19.	No	
20.	I believe the money spent reclassifying could be better spent on community projects and maintenance	maintenance
21.	This should not happen, the costs to achieve this will be passed onto ratepayers or there will be a reduction in services	cost
22.	I strongly disagree with this idea. Another wonderful way to waste taxpayer money instead of putting it back into the community. We are NOT a city we are a regional farming community. How does this change affect farmers that own rural land later down the track regarding rezoning, shire rates etc?	rural identity



23.	The majority of revenue and growth for Harvey is from Australind this includes growth from population, businesses, rates. City status should recognise Australind as the key component of the overall shire make up	centre
24.	It seems unnecessary, I can't see any advantages in being a city.	status quo
25.	You want to be a city yet in Binningup stormwater infrastructure appears insufficient or poorly maintained. During periods of moderate to heavy rainfall, surface water accumulates on roads and properties indicating that the existing stormwater system is either undersized, incomplete, or not properly maintained. Additionally, properties in this area remain without access to mains sewerage infrastructure. This forces residents to rely on septic systems or other onsite waste disposal methods. Accordingly, the Shire should provide a clear plan and timeline for improving stormwater management and facilitating connection to mains sewerage in this area, and all suburbs of the shire before thinking about becoming a city. Just because you have one area of the shire that's experiencing growth doesn't mean you forget the rest and believe you're something that your actually not.	maintenance
26.	Australind should join with Leschenault as they are the largest populated and have one main city building in this area similar to the Kalgoorlie Boulder City	centre
27.	Amalgamate with Shire of Dardanup to create a northern coastal City, reduce duplication and allow for stronger leverage and political influence.	amalgamation
28.	This is a major waste of money - let alone time	cost
29.	Please concentrate on more important things in our town.	priority
30.	As long as my rates are not increased to fund this change.	cost
31.	It is not totally evident that further funds can be brought in with City status. Perhaps revisit in 5 years.	funding
32.	If we do not get city status, my preference would be to join the city of Bunbury over the shire of Dardanup	amalgamation
33.	You do not have city services and until you do it is ridiculous to consider city status.	rural identity
34.	No	
35.	this gives no benefits to ratepayers only the shire	divide
36.	Keep as Shire of Harvey	status quo
37.	Whether or not this goes ahead, Harvey is purely symbolic when it comes to this regional location and with less than 5% of the population living in Harvey, a move to relocate all Shire business to Australind is well and truly long overdue. Sure, we have a local office, but it is high time local government's starting being available 9am to 5pm. Further, all Council meetings should be not only open to the public but be held in Australind. The time has long past that the ratepayers of Australind/Treendale/Leschenault should be held accountable for the majority of revenue raising with no real returns for this other than the very basic of standard services. Time to move into the 21st Century!	centre
38.	Waste of ratepayers' money to change the name. Wastage would occur on signage, stationery, uniforms, name badges. We are not a city. We are spread out across a "county". Shire explains our locality far better than "City".	cost



39.	I absolute disagree to the whole situation and would hope that it does not go through	status quo
40.	No to city	status quo
41.	Unfortunately, the current shire representatives have yet to exhibit capable and financially sound decision-making. This proposal does nothing to manage current issues within the shire, nor show any intent of doing so. I believe this status change is being driven by a small group of individuals who seek to financially gain from this decision. Until the shire demonstrates financially stable decision making that results in community, social and environmental benefits, the concept of status change should cease. If as much time, energy and resources that have been spent on this idea, had been allocated to current issues, some of these issues may have been resolved.	maintenance
42.	Two thirds of the population live in Australind, Leschenault and would qualify for city status. Harvey will never be able to qualify. Shire should consider carefully how best to address this conundrum	rural identity
43.	Fix Yarloop and everything	maintenance
44.	1. Move to city Status if it means we get more funding. 2. I have lived and worked in the rural, farming areas of the shire for the last 40 years. The rural communities have a passion for their areas and a lot of community and volunteer involvement. This is very important and they need to be supported. 3. I have also lived in Australind for 20 plus years. My opinion is there seems to be less community involvement and higher needs for the larger population in the Australind area and presumption the shire should provide all infrastructure at no extra cost for Australind residents. Especially with the cost of living as it is now. Both rural and the residential areas are great places to live, and the shire does its best to keep our shire looking great. 4. If we are to join up as a city we need to come together and stop the Harvey versus Australind scenarios. Come together as one community and achieve the best we can to continue making our Shire or City the best place in WA to live. 5. We need to remember the connection to our history and how we have achieved this by the hard work of our Pioneers and Immigrants and First Nation people to make our shire what it is today. 6. I am undecided on a name change but have added a couple of suggestions if it goes ahead. Keeping Harvey as part of the name as reminder to our heritage. 8. No merger with other local shires	funding rural identity maintenance divide
45.	Recently researching into other Western Australian shires that have converted to cities has done little to convince me of enough significant benefits to the change. However, it appears there were above expected rate increases for those shires in spite of little benefit. I also believe the cost involved in the change would be more substantial than the current information you have provided suggests.	Cost
46.	Having listened to the pros and cons, I feel there is no true worth to having City status bestowed upon the area of Harvey. Yes, the Shire qualifies for the application due to the size of population, however there is no central area that one might identify as a city, neither is there the range of amenities one might expect to	Centre



	access in a city. Perhaps this would be misleading for visitors to the area and the time spent on the application and any further consultations might be more wisely allocated to improving the existing attractions of the area. In the absence of City status, I am sure there are grants available to help support the overall appeal of living and visiting our beautiful Shire.	
47.	Still keep both offices, Harvey and Australind to service people's needs, it is a very big shire.	Centre
48.	The Shire of Harvey does not have the professionalism to provide professional responses to ratepayers in today's climate. I don't believe they have the capacity to undertake the responsibility of becoming a city.	Divide
49.	Support the change as I believe the area has experienced significant growth and this is a reflection of that growth. Also support a name change to align better with the main population centre being in Australind.	Centre
50.	Fix Yarloop.	
51.	Think it will cost a lot of money that probably doesn't need to be spent at the moment.	Cost
52.	Do not want Harvey to be classified as a city.	status quo
53.	We are of the understanding that rates will rise, and we can't afford to have any more increases as business owners and rate payers What benefits will they get if it changes ????	cost
54.	Keeping the status quo is about how we are perceived and how we want to be marketed as a destination. As a rural area with abundant natural beauty, I believe we should remain as a shire.	status quo
55.	I am unsure as to why the shire is considering city status. Will the entire Shire then qualify for city-like amenities and services? What benefit will the residents and ratepayers receive from this change? I have read the community questions and still have so many unanswered questions. In fact, it appears that the Shire has not really answered the questions presented and just talks around them! At this stage, I do not feel we should pursue city status.	infrastructure
56.	I appreciate the opportunity to provide feedback. Personally, I value the identity of the Shire of Harvey as it is and would prefer it remain a shire rather than be reclassified as a city. One of my main concerns is that smaller communities such as Yarloop, Brunswick Junction, Bengier, Cookernup and other surrounding towns could be overlooked if planning and resources become more focused on larger population centres. These smaller towns are an important part of the region's identity and community life. I am also unsure how a change to city status may affect local services such as Community Resource Centres, libraries and other small town facilities, which play an important role in supporting residents, particularly in smaller communities. As someone involved in a small local service trade business, I also value the strong relationships and community connections that exist across the shire. Many small businesses rely on the close-knit nature of these communities and the balance between rural towns and service centres. I would hope that any change in status would not shift the focus away from supporting small local businesses that service the whole region. The shire identity	Rural identity



	reflects the rural character, heritage and strong community spirit of our region. Many people choose to live here because of the small town feel, connection to agriculture and the sense of community that comes with it. I would also be concerned about the potential for increased development pressure, which could impact farmland, rural landscapes and the heritage character of our towns. There may also be financial implications, such as the cost of rebranding signage, documentation and systems associated with changing to city status. These funds could potentially be better invested back into community facilities, infrastructure and services. Overall, I believe remaining the Shire of Harvey better reflects the identity, values and lifestyle of the region, and helps ensure all communities, large and small, continue to be supported. Thank you for considering my feedback.	
57.	Do I get a new rubbish bin?	
58.	Consider what the people living in the Shire need, this appears to be costly exercise with little advantage for the ratepayers.	Cost
59.	Happy with how things are and cannot see any benefits in becoming a city.	status quo
60.	Concerns over how surrounding areas have more services over the years as they grow, though Harvey town is not.	Divide
61.	There is no evidence to support the view that city status improves the ability of a council to lobby. There is evidence to suggest city status drives costs up in line with the local government's ambitions	cost
62.	Keep Harvey rural. Why change a good thing for all to enjoy.	rural identity
63.	I completed one of these forms at the Australind Library community meeting but at that time had not given any thought to a suggested name change, hence this addition.	
64.	A change of name always involves cost, and I could not justify a change of name for a shire as it would involve changes in signage, paperwork etc not to mention the amount of time taken by staff to make the changes.	Cost
65.	How will a name change benefit ratepayers in Brunswick? As it stands the Shire of Harvey has not done any significant improvement to Brunswick in years, we get our bins emptied, only 4 tip run passes for the whole year, Shire, up your game for your residents, pathetic.	maintenance
66.	I see no benefit in this proposal, only costs.	Cost
67.	Regardless of survey, the little people don't get to choose. The priority needs to be what people need in the shire now. Water upgrades due to more houses being built, bin facilities every week- not just each fortnight, stricter fines during school hours for people parking on private property and parking on roads and pathways etc. Money spent on this would make community a more positive place.	maintenance
68.	Hopefully a city status will enable the Council to lobby for improved services and funding for disadvantaged local residents and restore the old Agricultural school near Stirling's Cottage into emergency accommodation.	infrastructure
69.	I am strongly opposed to the change in status at this time as I see no benefits and many pointless costs to ratepayers. Maybe in the future, but the current push seems like a vanity project for particular Councillor(s).	Cost
70.	What is the true benefit and would it cost us in higher rates.	Cost



71.	Stop jacking up the rates.	Cost
72.	Yes.	
73.	Waste of money. The money would be better spent on infrastructure.	maintenance
74.	Why are you wasting taxpayers' money with this?	Cost
75.	Transitioning to city status has no benefit to residents and rate payers. It will only increase the amount we all have to pay in rates. Families are struggling as it is and can't afford a big increase in their yearly rates. Shire of Harvey is NOT a city.	Cost
76.	Australind is NOT a city, and neither is Harvey. I don't think either town is big enough to be considered a city. The cost to rate payers for the shire to change to city status would be substantial and, in this day, and age with the cost of living constantly increasing, affording the rates now is a struggle without them substantially going up due to the cost of changing everything to city status. It is unnecessary.	cost
77.	It's a fanciful idea that shouldn't have gotten support at the Council meeting. In many ways it's against Council's own strategic planning in the Shire of Harvey Council Plan 2025 - 2035 adopted only six months ago. The lack of any tangible benefits the Shire can promote on its website demonstrate to me it's a meaningless exercise. If the Shire of Harvey Council feels like it doesn't have the standing and influence it wants at state and federal levels then it should work within its means to better develop those attributes like other shires have. I also believe the costs already spent and any additional costs are wasteful, and it would be detrimental to the different identities people associate with their hometowns.	cost
78.	What are the financial benefits of a name change and are the ratepayers going to be encumbered with associated costs of becoming a city and for name change.	cost
79.	At this time, the issue is neither necessary nor relevant to explore, and rather than fostering unity, this proposal for the Shire has become a polarising exercise. A genuine groundswell of community support should have existed before the matter was investigated to this extent.	Divide
80.	Too much red tape and costs to change.	Cost
81.	I understand if Australind sees themselves as being a city. However, for me Harvey will always be a location within the Harvey local Government area. Harvey continues to be identified as a rural community with a rich heritage and to me should be left this way atm. I am not interested in living in the city of Australind, nor the city of Harvey, nor a suburb of Australind.	Rural identity
82.	Name needs to change to reflect the area where greatest population resides and where the greater population density will exist in the future. Although I understand this may not be popular within Harvey, but it does not make sense to have a city named after one of the lesser populated areas.	centre
83.	If the Harvey Shire council go ahead with this, they are certainly not representing the wants of the majority of residents, to which they were voted in to do.	Divide
84.	Please don't let us become shire of Dardanup. My preference would be city of Bunbury.	amalgamation



85.	It's hard to see any clear, definite benefits of a city status. However, it is likely that our population will continue to grow and if we do attract more funding and attention etc because of the change all well and good. If not, we haven't lost much.	funding
86.	No.	
87.	I still think this will cost ratepayers.	cost
88.	How are they going to keep living cost associated with the change on status under control and not pass it onto the residents.	cost
89.	To me this seems to smack of tokenism and grandstanding from certain councillor(s) to raise their importance. The same one(s) that don't appear to respect cultural diversity particularly among First Nations people.	Divide
90.	I see this as a huge benefit to the Shire should it come to fruition.	support
91.	While it is inevitable that the shire becomes a city now is not the right time The shire needs to do things that make it a city before it becomes comes a city and to fix the north /south divide.	divide
92.	Don't waste ratepayers' money on this nonsense!!!!	cost
93.	Seems a wise move in order to keep ahead of State Government changes in favour of city councils.	support
94.	I strongly oppose any name change. Further, the strong identity of the Harvey name is evident in many aspects of our community and successful businesses. I feel part of the culture of the shire of Harvey is its natural rural connection and although growing, still balancing the delicate nature of still feeling country (as captured in our identity statement of a breath of fresh air). I feel upgrading to a city would be a positive step forward, but I would not be supportive of any change of name. I'll admit my first thoughts of becoming a city were less supportive, however I can see the benefit that would bring. The name change on the other hand was very hidden in this process and I had to re-read the initial letter I received to find that hidden in a single sentence on the second page. This concerns me greatly if that was a hidden agenda?	Rural identity
95.	I hope the change to city status pushes us towards more funding in public transport, better infrastructure and more housing and apartment blocks. Many of us are struggling to afford housing, as well as have trouble getting around without constant access to vehicles.	funding
96.	The only thing that should change about Harvey is more facilities, and more infrastructure like lighting at the skatepark for people that work later and still want to use the facilities after work, Harvey as a town seems to get left behind in favour of Australind even though it is Harvey Shire.	maintenance
97.	I'm for the name change provided that it does not add any costs to our rates.	cost
98.	Our population is too spread out to be a city, considering the Australind/Treendale/Leschenault areas are not actually near Harvey. This seems like a terrible idea. Treendale is too busy already.	Rural identity
99.	Please don't just focus on Australind and forget about the town of Harvey.	Divide



100	I feel that as a shire, our major centres within the shire are far too far apart to be considered a "conglomerate" to become a city with far too much farm/ primary producing land between these communities. I cannot see any great financial benefits from becoming a city , in fact I would suspect the major population centres would have a notable increase in expenditure towards them at the expense of the lesser populated areas similar to state government scenario whereby the city has disproportionate amount of money spent on providing facilities based purely on population rather than catering for a similar level of service to the rural and regional areas. I know this has been mooted before and was declined but I feel that it would be better if Australind and Eaton areas joined to become a city and remainder of Harvey and Dardanup shires joined to become one large shire entity- but I do wholly understand the parochialism that goes with this idea such that I suspect this will never happen.	Rural identity Amalgamation
101	From all the information/FAQ's there is not one tangible reason for this change. Does it really matter if you are called a shire/city if there is no impact on funding? Surely the time/effort/money/level of community consultation could be better used for other projects in the Shire. Would rather see the money allocated to the aquatic facilities at the LLC which are a disgrace and have been for the 15 years I've lived in the Shire.	maintenance
102	I can see no real benefit in changing, other than those who think City Status gives them more power with other authorities. I moved to the country for all its advantages, not to end up living in just another city.	rural identity
103	Sadly, even though I believe (hope) there will be an initial overwhelmingly negative response to this idea, that this will make no difference and we will inexorably move towards city status and away from the regional/rural lifestyle that attracted me here in the first place.	rural identity
104	No.	
105	Something to consider...new Doctor's would no longer be able to do their 'rural' placement within the shire if it becomes a city!	rural identity
106	This is a waste of ratepayers' money.	cost
107	You will get crucified if the rates increase because of the change.	cost
108	The Shire of Harvey has too many functional problems already. City status will only make Shire service provision worse - as in some of the Departments are not equipped to handle such a big change. City status will also further alienate and ostracize the smaller, rural communities. This is not a decision that is made to improve to lives of the residents.	maintenance divide
109	No.	
110	Stop wasting money.	cost
111	Harvey is a small country town there is nothing in Harvey to warrant becoming a city	rural identity
112	Cost of living is already expensive enough. Having homeowner rates and mortgages to go up due to wanting to change the identity from a nice country town to an increased overpopulation density city.	cost
113	There's already too much development and too many people here.	rural identity
114	No.	



115	What is the benefit of changing - all the community question answered state BAU so what's the point of changing?	status quo
116	The cost of the name change is too great. Changing logos, stationery, clothing/ embroidery, signage and so on. If there is such a surplus budget, then drop the rates! We are struggling and seeing nothing for it.	cost
117	City status would come at a cost to ratepayers.	cost
118	No.	
119	No.	
120	Don't waste our hard-earned tax paying money. How about you fix up the Leschenault Leisure Centre, build more courts, better change-rooms and toilets, open a healthy profitable cafe, fix the pool, redo the old outdoor courts with hoops and lights. Please upgrade the facilities like Bunbury! Our children are the ones missing out. I played my sport there when I was a child growing up and nothing has changed in 25 years. Some indoor blue courts closed down a cafe and closed down outdoor courts. Do better Harvey Shire if you want to be a city! Spend the money where it deserves to be spent! The amount of money that local basketball and netball clubs pay you every year in court hire fees is ridiculous! We have travelled all over the state for sports and the LLC is an embarrassment! Little remote country towns are doing it better than us! Spend the money where it should be spent, not on a name change where we can't live up to the expectations. How about being the biggest, growing sport hub in the Region. Promoting healthy lifestyles, community spirit and trying to keep our children engaged in team sports past the age of 14! Help our next generation of athletes succeed and be the regional hub that can help bridge the gap with our city competitors. We have so much vacant land around the LLC to fill up and utilise. Let's do better for Australind!	maintenance
121	Every town I've lived in that has changed to a city has gone downhill.	status quo
122	Absolutely ridiculous! Think about your people.	
123	Waste of ratepayers' money all of this cost is going to be passed onto us. Why now spend the money upgrading LLC pools or relaying the Forrest highway near old coast road to lower the noise for residents. Spend the money on something that actually needs to be done and benefits the community.	cost
124	It is a bloody stupid idea.	
125	How about spending the money on more important things.	priority
126	We are a rural community and should not become a city – what's all the rush about? Or is it all about getting paid more due to the city status? We should be proud of our current Shire and not looking to compete with Bunbury or Mandurah! How about working on improving the township of Harvey - you cannot even get a decent cup of coffee or meal. The pub is a disgrace - Bragan shows what can be done. Until you fix the basics how can we even think of becoming a city?	maintenance
127	Amalgamate with the shire of Dardanup.	Amalgamation
128	Absolutely ridiculous.	
129	I believe our money is better spent elsewhere.	maintenance
130	No.	



131	There are many issues that need addressing in the local area instead of wasting it on a name change. The Australind foreshore should have cafes to sit by the water and enjoy the beautiful view. We need more.	Maintenance Infrastructure
132	We already pay a lot for taxes we don't want to pay more for city status.	cost
133	Maybe you should learn to run the shire properly before you seek a pay rise and waste our money.	cost
134	Uhm I wish that Harvey becomes a city!!!	support
135	This is not something the Shire should be considering (a thought bubble of one Councillor). A complete waste of ratepayers' money. The cost of rebranding if the proposal went ahead would be horrendous. Money should be spent on upgrades/improvements to the Leschenault Recreation Centre and swimming pool.	maintenance
136	Why do you not ask WHY we are against it? We are a rural shire, and we should be proud of this. To be a city and have rural locales means the rural locations, upon which this shire was founded and is proud of, are a far second. We don't WANT another city this is why we live here!!!!!! Do. Or change it for greed or the big evil word "growth". Let us be in peace. If you want a city move to Bunbury or Perth. End. Of. Story.	rural identity
137	Just work toward improving services now, e.g. Ridley Park foreshore development, new public toilets. Improving the REC centre, for starters.	maintenance
138	No.	
139	We need real action proved to gain the better place to live.	
140	A name change to city status increases our rates and that is not an option. There is no benefit to any residents in any way shape or form with a change to city status.	cost
141	Money could be better spent upgrading our facilities, especially LLC. This money could have been spent to save the canteen which has been a huge loss to all that use the facilities.	maintenance
142	After hearing that a local club secured and received confirmation for a booking to have a carnival, yet the Shire has gone back on their decision with the booking and instead chosen to help support a club from outside the area, who don't play or even train in this shire! It's frustrating and unfair to local volunteers, families and players who put so much into our community. Local clubs should come first. Decisions like this make it hard to continue supporting the Harvey Shire!	Divide
143	Would like to see costs v benefit. And ongoing costs.	cost
144	Most of the shire in the Bunbury area just over the Collie bridge so use Bunbury facilities.	
145	Money would be better spent elsewhere, i.e. on health and safety improvements at LLC pool.	maintenance
146	Too expensive to change for no real benefit.	cost
147	I would like Harvey to keep its independence and history / heritage, not get lost as a suburb of Australind.	rural identity



148	Why not focus spending funds gained from your ratepayers on projects that actually matter to ALL (not just those residing in the Australind area) and being better Shire office holders, again representing ALL of us. Responding to calls and questions and full transparency would be a great place to start.	divide
149	Don't waste money on unimportant things. Important things to change is things like 2nd exit in Kingston. This is for people's safety.	maintenance
150	We are a Shire; we have a country community feel and should retain our heritage and agricultural feel by remaining a Shire. We have a large rural outlook as well as industry, and in my view, changing to a city will lose that identity. As well, a change of name, we have an identity, keep it as Harvey. It is our history, do not remove that.	rural identity
151	No, I think it is a stupid idea, and our rates will still go up regardless of the status.	cost
152	You are lobbying for a reclassification to a city which will come with an exorbitant price tag yet cannot guarantee we will receive the services you would expect from a city as the shire has indicated these services are controlled at a state level. The cost of a reclassification is a waste of rate payers money. Each year our rates increase this year has seen a dramatic increase and although it has been advised that rate payers will not see much of a change to this in the first two years after reclassification as funding/spending is already allocated. What happens beyond those two years? Ratepayers' money could be better spent on improving the facilities in the shire as well as development of our estuary/foreshore. I strongly disagree with the reclassification and feel this is an unnecessary change and cost to the shire.	cost maintenance infrastructure
153	No.	
154	The Shire does not have the characteristics for a city. It is a rural locality. Will being a city impact the rural benefits received for example, additional funding for schools as rural schools? The Shire of Harvey as a business has a bad reputation already for managing the needs of the populace. Maybe focus in that before trying to become a city.	rural identity
155	Harvey is a rural town; it should stay like that and put more emphasis on farmers and what they have achieved for Harvey. If you want city status, move back to Perth. Just look at what happened to Bunbury and its city status, everyone bypasses Bunbury and heads south away from the city feeling Bunbury is showing. Be proud of Harvey and leave it alone, that's why my life and my family are living here, WE LOVE THE COUNTRY FEEL OF HARVEY LEAVE IT ALONE.	rural identity
156	Just don't join Bunbury City Council, please.	amalgamations
157	No.	
158	Seems odd to have such a regional area classed as a city.	rural identity
159	Yes, by becoming a city, how does it benefit people living here? Is it going to be financially detrimental to us, and if so, how are you going to mitigate this? We all are feeling that the government is wasting money, I really hope you look after the people who live in this wonderful place, calling it home.	cost
160	There should be more serious review of amalgamation options with other LGAs e.g. Dardanup. There appear to be very limited benefits from a change to City, and no reason to change name.	amalgamations



161	There's nothing here for families in Australind, we need big parks like one in Donnybrook with more barbecue area's etc or even a high mini-putt wouldn't that be ideal, there's plenty of land, why not?? Come on, you have families! Surely you all can see the future! PLEASE.	infrastructure
162	More flexible approach for development. Less... red tape. Too many conditions that are not of practical use in the present climate, and very costly. Housing shortage could be speeded up shorter waiting times for paperwork and approvals to go ahead.	infrastructure
163	Better financial management would be a good start.	maintenance
164	I think this suggestion/process is unnecessary - a waste of time and money. I think that the Shire should concentrate on providing high quality services and infrastructure to local businesses and residents in a timely manner at minimal cost. My family moved to Australind over 50 years ago and there has been so much change. I would like to see more focus and effort on protecting the environment - especially what is left of the bushland - as well as antisocial behaviour.	infrastructure
165	The Shire needs to have its main offices based in Australind.	centre
166	No.	
167	If the Shire move forward with this then it will just prove they do not care about what the community wants or our feedback, I have not heard of seen a single person want this or agree with this we all want to stay as is, the Shire of Harvey.	divide
168	No.	
169	Needs to be more avenues to help the people.	
170	It would make more sense for the city centre to be here in Australind.	centre
171	How come it seems that Australind gets a lot of money spent and there's very little in Yarloop our road need sealing as there is more houses on it now we can't open our windows due to the dust from more traffic.	divide maintenance
172	No.	
173	No.	
174	The residents of Harvey Shire that I have spoken to are all against this motion. No-one can tell us what we, as ratepayers will gain and what it will cost us.	status quo
175	No thank you.	
176	None.	
177	None.	
178	Harvey shire should stay Harvey shire. The head office should be moved from Australind back to Harvey. If Australind are seeking a city stamp maybe they should either be part of Bunbury shire or become their own.	Divide



179	I strongly support the proposal to reclassify the Shire of Harvey to city status, as I believe it reflects how much the area has grown and developed over recent years. The region is no longer just a rural shire; it has expanded significantly with more housing, improved infrastructure, and a growing population. In my view, moving to city status is a natural and positive progression that recognises these changes and helps position the area for future growth. From what I can see, the population in the Shire of Harvey has been steadily increasing, and more people are choosing to live here because of the lifestyle, job opportunities, and proximity to other key locations. With this growth comes a greater need for services, facilities, and better planning. I believe that becoming a city would help ensure that the area receives the attention, funding, and long-term planning it needs to support the community properly. I also think that the level of development in the area already reflects many characteristics of a city. There are expanding residential estates, local businesses, and improved road networks, all of which show that the region is becoming more urban. In my opinion, city status would not only acknowledge this but also encourage further investment and development, which would benefit both current residents and future generations. Looking at other places in Australia, there are several similar examples where regions have moved from shire to city status due to growth. For instance, Busselton in Western Australia transitioned from a shire to a city after experiencing significant population growth and becoming a popular residential and tourism destination. Similarly, Karratha was reclassified as a city to reflect its importance and development, particularly due to its strong economic contribution. In Victoria, Melton also made this transition as it rapidly grew into a major urban area. These examples show that reclassification is a common and practical step when an area develops beyond its original rural identity. I feel that changing to city status would also improve the overall image and recognition of the area. The term "city" can attract more businesses, tourists, and investors, which can lead to job creation and economic growth. It also gives residents a sense of pride in where they live, as it reflects progress and development. Regarding the possibility of a name change, I am open to it if it better represents the identity and future direction of the area. However, I think it is important to also respect the history and heritage of the region. Any change should carefully balance both the past and the future, and it should reflect what the community wants. Overall, I believe that reclassifying the Shire of Harvey to city status is a positive and forward-thinking decision. It aligns with the growth the area has already experienced and will help support its continued development. Based on similar changes in other parts of Australia, I am confident that this transition would bring long-term benefits to the community.	Support



180	Shire of Harvey should use their resources in a more proactive way, should not think about a city status. There is more important issues confronting the shire being: Remove the FOGO bin program, as usual by the shire not a thing has happened. Develop the Ridley Place area. Allow caravans to camp overnight at Christina Reserve to promote tourism in the shire. Caravanners always spend money in the area they stop. Have council meetings in the Australind area. There will be increase in rates when and if became a city that is a given. Strong disagree with becoming a city. Need to reopen the cafe s LLC immediately. Hope this survey and community meetings are done, and shire will disregard the information that a city is not warranted, but as usual council will continue with city promotion, as stated before the city is not warranted now or in the future.	Maintenance
181	I can't see any reason to change what we already have and think the cost to change everything could be spent better elsewhere.	maintenance
182	What an absolute waste of time, money and resources. It's insulting. Keep country towns country!	cost
183	As a city, we need more shops and food court where community can afford to have simple lunch in public but doesn't cost arm and leg. Price range per portion \$15-\$20. The point is by having affordable activities outside can fix mental health issues for some resident especially when they have no family or friends around them.	infrastructure
184	Ridiculous.	status quo
185	Appears to be already a large waste of time and resources.	cost
186	Money and time would be better spent on pressing issues and fixing current concerns rather than becoming a city.	maintenance
187	Definitive need for this hasn't been explained. Seems ego driven, rather than a community need.	
188	I am only happy for the shire of Harvey to apply as a "city" if there is no financial impact on homeowners in the annual rates. If there is a financial impact on ratepayers, then I firmly disagree.	cost
189	Harvey doesn't need City Status.	Status quo
190	I am hoping whatever decision is made, won't increase the price of the rates.	cost
191	No.	
192	I can't see how a regional area such as where we live can be deemed a city when we are spread apart the way we are.	rural identity
193	Waste our money.	cost
194	Strongly oppose.	oppose
195	No.	
196	Many people visit due to the 'country' feel and culture of the Shire. Changing to city status would be off putting and misleading.	rural identity
197	I disagree with the seeking to become a city, what about dealing with the FOGO bins, also closing the LLC cafe, closing the 24-hour Caravan stop, Australind is the hub of Harvey Shire.	maintenance



198	What is this going to cost the ratepayer? Who is going to gain the most from this? Australind or Harvey? What has happened to the grant we got from the state government to upgrade LLC? I don't see much work being done to upgrade it.	maintenance
199	I think there are more pressing issues within the shire that could be better addressed and dealt with. Looking at Treendale, Australind and where most of the rate payers are living and how to improve the areas within those spaces.	infrastructure
200	Hope this doesn't affect the rate price. Very high as it is!	cost
201	We do not need a city the only people who benefit from it are the councillors and CEOs.	divide
202	Now isn't the right time to be chasing city status. Many ratepayers are already under financial pressure, and this proposal doesn't have clear costs attached to it. Council should be focused on the basics delivering good services, maintaining roads and facilities, and keeping rate rises as low as possible. Becoming a city might sound nice, but it shouldn't come ahead of looking after residents and managing money responsibly. Right now, the priority should be supporting the community, not spending money on a title change.	cost
203	Harvey is a rural shire; it's not a city. We moved here to escape the city. Please don't go ahead with this change. The shire would lose its charm and identity.	rural identity
204	Should shire of Harvey focus on upgrading the facilities first? At this moment, the facilities (i.e. Library, sport centre and playgrounds) are not suitable for 'city'. Maybe instead of focusing on upgrading status, councillors should think of how to utilise ratepayers' money correctly.	maintenance
205	Harvey may have the population but it's not high density and made up of satellite towns. If the shire is chasing the opportunity to change it needs to be very transparent in what it will do for the community, instead of just stating there will be many benefits. How will infrastructure and services change like health? What will you do for businesses, tourism and investors? What does Harvey really want by changing its status that is out of reach as a town?	infrastructure
206	Definitely NO change to a shire of Harvey.	Status quo
207	Is larger centre with majority population.	centre
208	No city!!	
209	Obtaining City status will stop REGIONAL residents and businesses accessing REGIONAL govt assistance. Harvey is a REGIONAL area, not a city full of high-density, highly-strung city people!!	rural identity
210	Shire Council needs to refocus its efforts to reflect the people's best interests and stop with pushing its councillor's own agenda.	divide
211	How about looking after other areas of the shire other than Australind.	divide



212	I am undecided on this matter as the Shire of Harvey has an identity strongly associated with rural activity e.g. dairy, citrus. Understanding however the population occurring on the coast. In my opinion a name change would be essential if City status is being considered. The term City of Harvey is incongruous to the culture, rural nature, and heart of the actual town of Harvey. The new name "City of" would need to reflect the urban / greater population of the current Shire. I also remain undecided, as I have not read anything that convinces me of the real benefit of the change. Shire President to Mayor - neither here nor there. A "seat at the table" I think should be influenced by the efficiency and presence of the representatives for this area - whether local, state or federal. However, I recognise this is a high population growth area.	rural identity
213	This is definitely a pay rise push for councillors. Will make the rates more expensive for ratepayers.	cost
214	If we become classed as a city our daily living expenses will rise and will no longer be sustainable living for most people, I like out quiet little country town and want it to remain as a country town not a shitty city.	cost
215	I'm unsure whether changing to city status would actually benefit residents.	status quo
216	Majority of residents are in Australind and that pays the ridiculous rate levels.	centre
217	If you do this change you need to upgrade the road network currently poor condition and build more community attractions within Harvey and expand the town, don't just focus on Australind you need to improve your place of origin, demand is large for additional housing.	infrastructure
218	If Australind wants to be a city they can. But all the small towns along the southwest highway are not interested. Yarloop, Cookernup, Harvey, Brunswick, Bengel and Myalup are primarily farming communities. We should stay as the shire of Harvey. If Australind want to become a city that can branch off and do it alone.	divide
219	There is absolutely no reason to change to a city other than financial for Harvey Shire councillors etc. No real benefits to the community whatsoever.	cost
220	I don't see the need or benefit of changing something that doesn't need to be changed.	status quo
221	Leave it as it is.	status quo
222	No.	
223	I can't see any benefit to the residents. It seems the shire want this a political gain and to feather their own nests not the residents.	divide
224	Why would we move from a Shire to a City? The only benefits I can foresee is that the rates will increase, the shire / city will spend millions of dollars of ratepayers' taxes on rebranding, money which would be better used towards the upgrading of facilities and infrastructure within the community. It is a definable no from me.	cost
225	Will changing from a shire to a city increase our rates?	cost
226	This process is not transparent. I have asked 2 questions that have not been answered satisfactorily. I believe the Shire has already decided to go ahead and community consultation is an annoying formality.	divide



227	The Shire of Harvey covers a broad regional area. I do not see any benefit in changing status from the existing shire status. If the change goes through, it must be funded from existing reserves and not through a rate increase.	cost
228	Keep each area known by its name. Town of Yarloop, Town of Harvey. That will keep the confused happy.	
229	Harvey Shire have stuffed us rate payers up enough without spending a shit load of money to become a city, prime example the mining camp allowed to be built in suburbia council needs to be held accountable for such a terrible waste of taxpayers' money and considering they're supposed to look after they're electorate. I call bullshit.	maintenance
230	It would be a waste of ratepayers' money. Deal with the problems we have in our community first! That's why we pay rates!	cost
231	Yes. If this means getting more grants and the criteria is to be called a city, then it would be negligent not to claim city status.	support
232	What are benefits to the ratepayers/residents, does changing to city status do?	
233	I think there needs to be more reasons why we should change.	
234	Would rather see a merger with Eaton.	amalgamation
235	It's only going to cost people money they don't have.	cost
236	I'm struggling already with rates to add will destroy locals but reward investors basically.	cost
237	This has already cost too much money and will cost more money if the change happens, and will achieve very little for the larger part of the population.	Cost
238	This appears to be a beat up by one individual. The infrastructure is simply not there, our rates will increase and the cost of living is high enough without increasing costs due to "development". All I see are financial benefits for certain individuals.	cost infrastructure
239	This is driven by one individual looking at promotion of his business interests without regard to other ratepayers and ignoring the costs incurred which will be paid by rate payers. Harvey lacks the infrastructure to even consider this move.	cost infrastructure
240	The criteria for becoming a city recognises change in a regional area that demonstrates a clearly urbanised character, and this is not the case. Harvey has a strong agricultural history, and the "city" label doesn't reflect the area's unique rural character. If city status is pursued it may be seen as being driven by Australind's growth with smaller localities (Harvey town, Yarloop, Cookernup) being sidelined. From my research I can see no benefit in becoming a city; Grants and funding formulas under WA law do not automatically increase, powers remain governed by the same legislation, the title alone doesn't create growth.	rural identity
241	You can't afford to repair damaged roads or infrastructure. How are you going to afford with city status? Better off making better shire than pussy footing around trying to be a city.	maintenance
242	Harvey's future tourism and economic growth is significantly associated with its rural activities and natural landscape - a name change to City would not reflect these aspects.	rural identity
243	Get things right in the shire first then consider change. This seems like it's all about one person getting what he wants.	divide



244	I'm concerned if the shire rates would increase.	cost
245	No, a name change would deflect from our wonderful heritage. I do not support Harvey taking on a city status at this stage due to the vast spread-out communities that populate the shire.	rural identity
246	Harvey isn't a city, naming it Harvey City seems silly. Can we do something better at the estuary like other cities do - have shops on the water like in Perth with the boardwalks - fish and crabs might like it, like Busselton jetty. What will a city here look like? Can we have units on the shopping centre in Treendale? Like Eaton does they are great.	infrastructure
247	Need to know why we are changing - need more information. More planning should have been done before now. These surveys are not enough to approve such a change and spend money and time to change for no reason. Where is the city centre going to be? I would vote yes to amalgamate with Eaton - that would make a city.	centre amalgamation
248	How much money have we spent on this survey for something that wasn't mentioned during council elections? How much will we spend on the change if this goes ahead? I feel that there is more that we could do than this that would be better for the Shire.	cost
249	Instead of trying to find ways to spend the rate money and increasing the rates every year. The shire should look at ways to save money and try reducing the rates.	cost
250	Waste of money to change to a city. It could be spent on improving our communities' facilities for all.	maintenance
251	Preservation of Rural Identity: The heart of Harvey's appeal is its identity as a rural community. The title "Shire" is not just a label; it is a reflection of our agricultural roots and our lifestyle. I believe that adopting the title of "City" is at odds with the current feel of the region and risks diluting the heritage that makes our community unique. Lifestyle Preference: I explicitly choose to live in a rural area rather than an urbanized regional hub. I am concerned that rebranding as a "City" signals a shift in focus toward rapid urbanization, which may lead to the loss of the "country town" atmosphere that many residents value. Prioritization of Agriculture: As a Shire, there is a clear mandate to support our primary producers and rural landholders. I worry that "City" status will naturally pivot the Council's long-term planning and resources toward the urbanized areas, potentially neglecting the needs of the rural townships. Cost vs. Benefit: The administrative cost is estimated at \$56,000, I believe this is an unnecessary expenditure for a change that offers no tangible improvement to services or infrastructure for everyday residents.	rural identity
252	The cost to change outweighs the benefits.	cost
253	No.	
254	I think it would be better for Australind to join Eaton as a city.	amalgamation
255	Good that you are doing a thorough investigation and strong community involvement.	support



256	I believe that the majority of the Harvey Shire area is rural and semi-rural and trying to become a city would deflect the way of life that current residents enjoy at present whether they be farming or residing in our townships.	rural identity
257	How about the Shire spend money on some road works around Eastwell/Rothesay where they've increased traffic without upgrading roads.	infrastructure
258	What is Australind going to gain by this change? The Harvey shire if it moved to a city isn't going to have all required facilities of a city and i don't believe that Australind which has the greatest population will get any better benefit for being a city.	infrastructure
259	I do not see the benefit to changing to a city.	status quo
260	No.	
261	Table the data that led to a motion for City status. Justification must be provided for the unplanned expense this City status investigation is costing.	divide
262	Would really love to have more infrastructure services in the Shire, especially for public transport services accessible for all residents.	infrastructure
263	It is my belief that the shire boundaries should be changed. The Leschenault Urban Area would be better served by amalgamating with the Shire of Dardanup with better synergies and service provision. The northern part of the shire would have more in common with the Shire of Waroona. This is an expensive waste of time and money and should not be contemplated seriously. False information regarding surveys and votes has confused the public. A vote indicates they have control and an active participation. A survey is public information gathering and nothing more. A shire councillor and Deputy President paying for adverts to promote voting for the city status is surely a conflict that the shire should deal with effectively and immediately. That alone skews the results of the survey and reduces public confidence in the process.	amalgamation divide
264	All information seems it's in our best interest to get city status as we all want things for our towns.	support
265	The verges of Clifton Park get neglected by homeowners. Can things like this be looked at before reclassifying Harvey. There are two houses within the area that has hoarders or are falling down and not liveable.	maintenance
266	It seems like a completely pointless exercise.	status quo
267	What a stupid idea, if it ain't broke don't try to fix it.	status quo
268	Not really, please keep the community informed of the current support or not.	
269	No.	



270	I believe you have not revealed the true likely cost of this change for reasons that are not clear to the public, and that it will cost ratepayers dearly. You have given no compelling reasons for the change - only that things MIGHT or COULD happen. The vague hope that, for example, you might get a bit more time with ministers, does nothing to convince me that it is worth spending what could be "well in excess of \$500,000" - Shire officers' estimated cost of a name change in 2021. What percentage of employed residents of the Shire work in the Shire? Australind and Leschenault, the biggest centres of population, are likely dormitory suburbs for people who work elsewhere. The Shire does not have many of the facilities associated with a city e.g. banks, cinemas, theatres. We don't need another city so close to Bunbury.	Cost Infrastructure
271	Waste of money.	Cost
272	I think that the council has far more important things to consider at this point in time than seeking 'City' status. We need facility upgrades and infrastructure improvements. This is a waste of ratepayers' money at a time when most families are struggling just to pay the rates, and then watch it spent unwisely.	infrastructure
273	1. Would a change mean we would be electing a Mayor? 2. The concept of City may dilute the fact that the Harvey Shire is an agricultural and water precinct. What study or work has been done on this? 3. What infrastructure does Harvey Shire have that 'others' would conclude this is a city? 4. Concerned about pressure to rezone prime agricultural land to residential land, for houses, and what this will do to food security of this region. 5. What are the shortcomings of being a city?	rural identity infrastructure
274	No.	
275	You quote that rates barely cover shire staff etc. It's about time you looked at the top heavy "manager" titles of various functions and accountability. Stop the supply a shire vehicle and ratepayers paying the fuel costs so these "managers" pay their own fuel to and from work and unless they are on call, they can drive to a shire depot from their home and pick their allocated vehicle in time to start work. Just imagine the cost savings to us ratepayers!	cost
276	It is important to unite the community to create synergy and put an end to the divisive actions and dialogue.	divide
277	No.	
278	Just because we have the numbers to become a city doesn't mean that we should. Don't believe we have the infrastructure to become a city. Compare Harvey to Bunbury, no comparison with what is on offer. We are a lovely country town that in reality has little to offer visitors compared to other Cities in our state.	infrastructure
279	Harvey is a wonderful unique place. Old fashioned values with the benefit of city tech. Please leave it that way. To see the cluster of rooftops in Australind, Kingston, Eaton is horrible! Houses packed like sardines! If changes must be made, please leave Harvey as Harvey! BUT rename the more densely populated areas above. Have your "city" and name change. Is it unfair to suggest that a split in the present	rural identity



	shire area would result in considerable rate revenue loss? That this factor would not affect council's decisions? Of course it is unfair?	
280	No thanks.	status quo
281	We are a country community with very different needs to city dwellers. Surely funding should be accessible from government without the need to become a city? The Shire needs to use the current funds wisely rather than wasting money as they seem want to do! Build a new Harvey library now!	maintenance infrastructure
282	If Harvey receives city status it would be a lot harder for city of Bunbury to take over control in the long term.	amalgamation
283	I understand about increasing the opportunities that would be available by moving to city status but am yet to be convinced that these opportunities will be realised and become reality. For the cost involved in changing over, I don't feel it is currently worth it. Potentially in the future, though.	cost
284	Will becoming a city open up more land for housing along the coast?	infrastructure
285	We live in a rural area; it needs to stay rural.	rural identity
286	Leave Harvey as it is!!	status quo
287	I am a pensioner and cannot afford the rate increases.	cost
288	Amalgamation with Eaton. Harvey is trying to service way too many small towns to be effective.	amalgamation
289	Have a lovely day.	
290	Significantly more residents and growth in Australind then Harvey and would be good to see more attention and acknowledgement given to this side of the shire.	divide
291	I'm embracing the joys of living in a small community who take pride in looking after each other whilst contributing in any way, I'm able to the wellbeing of the whole community. I don't need traffic lights, 24hr shopping, high rise office blocks, KFC n all the others, traffic jams, car chases, etc.	rural identity
292	In my opinion, the costs of any change of status have been significantly underestimated, and the benefits overstated. I believe that the simple change of word from shire to city is a stigma that will automatically erode the rural character and perceptions of the region that have been built over the past 100 years. I hope you have included in your research, the Shire of Serpentine Jarrahdale decision to retain shire status despite having population levels greater than the Shire of Harvey.	rural identity
293	Keep City of Harvey. That way the change will feel more like a win for those who are against it.	divide
294	Would like to see more information benefits and costs.	
295	Amalgamate Dardanup and Harvey shires.	Amalgamation
296	The change would have to have significant gain rather than minimal change.	
297	NA.	
298	Rather than seek city status reclassification would be better - separate shire of Harvey and create shire of Australind.	divide
299	Don't lose your heads, you have done well so far, keep it up.	
300	X	



301	Do not do this at all as I believe many in the town will band together to A: stop it B: Take class action to prevent it thus wasting both council and ratepayers' funds.	divide
302	No.	
303	Changing to a city is extremely costly. We as rate payers don't need any more rises in our rates and services to cover this. Name changes are ridiculous. A costly waste of time. All the names that have been changed and used recently like the new highway are awful. No one uses them. We are fed up with it.	cost
304	A waste of shire money and resources.	cost
305	In order for our shire to advance and provide for our growing population, this city status would provide the gateway for increased state and federal funding.	support
306	The Shire is lacking efficiency as it is. This is just a distraction, waste of resources and a waste of everyone's time.	maintenance
307	I think that if the Shire of Harvey would like to become a city they need to start acting like they have the whole Shires interests and not just particular areas. I moved here July 2021, and they were fantastic I thought now 2026 not so much.	divide
308	Yet another ego-driven waste of ratepayers' money...just forget the self-interest.	cost
309	Will this make our rates go up.	cost
310	The shire should amalgamate with Bunbury.	amalgamation
311	Stop wasting rate payer's money!!	cost
312	There has been no simplified documentation that I see that a rate payer can look at and see benefits to residents, investors or the council. Short or long term.	
313	Waste of time and money.	cost
314	At a time when people are struggling to put food on the table, this is the focus?	cost
315	Thank you for your attention and hard work.	
316	There will be no benefit to Harvey, but to the more populated areas such as Treendale, Australind and Kingston which isn't representative of the whole shire. It feels like this is an inevitable outcome which is possibly why there's such a poor response to the survey. You can still "have a seat at the table" as a shire.	status quo
317	A full break down of the benefits of becoming a city. If it is due to funding show how much more the city would be entitled to.	funding
318	No.	



319	Additionally, one concern raised was that remaining as a shire could result in amalgamation, either with Dardanup or even Bunbury. Currently Australind and its population is often counted as a part of the Bunbury urban centre, along with Eaton - if becoming a city was partially driven by the desire to not amalgamate, then using the largest population centre as a grounding point could help to reduce amalgamation risks. The above does raise another point that I have heard, which is that using Australind's population as a means of raising Harvey to the City of Harvey feels opportunistic and I've heard people say it makes them feel like they're being taken advantage of. I've also seen people be less interested in voting in local government elections because they're "for Harvey", if the change to a city does happen, taking the Australind name may make voting in "City of Australind" elections feel more relevant for the bulk of the population of the LGA. Personally, I don't mind what happens, but I feel it's a decision between "stay Shire of Harvey" or "Become City of Australind" or another name. I don't think becoming the "City of Harvey" makes any sense given the population distribution. One name alternative could be "City of Leschenault", given the even larger portion of the population that are just a stone's throw from the Leschenault Estuary. People in Roelands and Brunswick Junction are closer to the shore of the estuary than the distance from the north end of the estuary to the mouth of the Collie River. People in Brunswick Junction are also ~8km closer to the shore of the estuary than they are to Harvey itself.	Amalgamation Divide
320	I think it would only be beneficial to the community if it didn't add any additional costs to rate payers. A lot of people currently struggle with cost of living and if this was impacted, I think the community would be very unhappy.	cost
321	I would like to see actual costings/charges of changing to a city. I see that you can apply for further/extra funding - but how much. Is it worth the cost to change to a city just to get extra funding??	cost
322	There have been suggestions it may be better for Australind/Eaton to merge and Harvey/rural towns to merge with Waroona shire, so the rural and urban identities remain.	amalgamation
323	Thank you for the opportunity to attend the community forum (Australind Library).	
324	Having recently moved to Harvey, not sure if my input is of value. When we moved, we wanted peace and quiet, that we have in a lovely community. When people think of Harvey, they think of Harvey Beef, orchids, cows in paddocks, holidays at the dams, places of worth to visit. You think of the produce and industry that creates Harvey. Harvey has history and its heritage should never be forgotten. A name change can't be reversed. To lose any part of the name Harvey would be in my eyes sad. When Bunbury became a city, naturally there wasn't a name change. This is different. The Shire of Harvey becomes a city is hard one to convert to the City of Harvey as it is not a City. The shire of Harvey incorporates surrounding areas like Australind etc which is probably a place I wouldn't want to live. Harvey will lose its significance.	rural identity



325	I don't feel now is the time for a status change, we could set up with advertising/tourist campaigns in conjunction of change in future to being further revenue to the region and its business'. We are, generally speaking, farming and fishing people and not 'city folk' I don't feel we currently have the identity as a community for city status.	rural identity
326	I think the shire should put all their time and effort into making the shire a better place and improving it before even becoming a city. Focus on the people and places that are currently struggling instead of making it worse.	maintenance
327	Yes! Will taking on city increase our rates more than being the shire.	cost
328	What's in it for the shire? Will we get a bus service that serves all the surrounding communities and or is this change just going to benefit for Harvey town as per? How can we make an informed decision on something that has no information? Sounds like another we are just paying lip service to and ticking the boxes before the shire just go ahead anyway.	infrastructure
329	Harvey should remain Harvey and Australind or Treendale be renamed as a city as that is where the population base and growth is.	centre
330	The main residential area needs to be the base of the city.	centre
331	Only if it attracts more funding and facilities for our region.	funding
332	Provision of quality service to residents is more vital than distractions.	maintenance
333	There are bigger issues in the world at present. Rates will rise again as they continue to do, even though you say they won't, they most certainly will. You are spending \$18,000 to get a no and it comes from our pockets not the councillors that have come up with this harebrained idea.	cost
334	It is not necessary and a waste of money. Compare City of Bunbury as a regional example. 5 min down road. Not comparable.	cost
335	Shire has a lot more important issues to deal with, e.g. tourism infrastructure, lifestyle etc, city status might be an issue to revisit in 5 to 10 years.	infrastructure
336	There seems to be a major conflict of interest with the Councillor who put this motion forward and his affiliation with a sporting club. Is Council spending all of this money on investigating city status just so one sporting club out of the whole shire can access more funding? Seems like improper allocation of resources.	divide
337	What a crack pot idea, wouldn't it be better to spend time and resources on things that matter in our shire than this. We promote our area as rural with fresh air now we want to be known as a city which in my mind are highly populated with pollution and high-density housing. If the shire president wants to have the title of Mayor, maybe he needs to relocate to Bunbury or Mandurah.	rural identity
338	It is unnecessary and will cost the rate payers even more money at rate time. Shire of Harvey already do not do even near enough to help maintain the shire with parks/public strips of land on corners etc. we pay more than other shires and get screwed around the most. I work in Busselton three days a week. If I have any extra cardboard I need to throw out to the tip, I will drive down to Busselton to get rid of it for free. The last time I went to the tip at Stanley Road (about 6 months ago - I'm sure it has gone up) I got charged \$40 for a few boxes. It is already too expensive to	maintenance cost



	live here, and if we change to city status, we will be paying a lot extra for absolutely nothing.	
339	Why don't you amalgamate with Dardanup Shire? It would give all of us more power. Especially the little towns.	amalgamations
340	Thinking about cities all over the world Harvey shire is still country not city. Only getting the numbers because of Australind.	rural identity
341	Unless you consider merging with Eaton, the city of Harvey isn't an option. It's too small, not enough people, not enough infrastructure, no health care, no entertainment areas like Bunbury, the traffic is already a nightmare during school drop off and pick up times complete congestion how will being a city help this? All our money is being sent to Brunswick and Harvey for upgrades there and not enough money spent here in Australind where the BIGGEST population is! Kingston playground is over 25 yrs old and still the same, no upgrades in Kingston being done. Leschenault Leisure Centre is completely run down the swimming is filthy if you attended yourself, you would see how yuck it is! There is no consideration for those with disabilities in planning.	amalgamation infrastructure centre
342	There is no real reason why we should become a city. The Shire needs to focus on making the Shire of Harvey better, than you waste money on investigating this. With the closure of Albermarle, they need to support our ratepayers/residents.	cost
343	I think the cost of changing everything over to a city status will be astronomical and take many years to recover, the shire will have to pass those costs onto us the rate payers and why should we agree to that. It's way too early to be even considering city status. Surely, we do not have enough people nor are we in a very good financial situation, I don't believe the costs outweigh the city status benefits.	cost
344	Given the increase in population, becoming a city would attract more financial support to address the needs of the shire residents, the visitors and give it the status it warrant's.	support
345	Not at this stage!	status quo
346	No.	
347	No.	
348	What increase will ratepayers be up for in addition to administrative changes and will there be changes to local government.	cost
349	I believe that there must be advantages and disadvantages to this decision, and that the Shire has made some availability for residents and rate payers to attend information sessions, there is a high level of distrust around transparency amongst the community. To have clear consensus on what the rate payers want more preliminary work needs to be done to educate the community on how any change will affect them, both in the present and future.	divide
350	How can Australind be compared to any of our great cities around the world? How embarrassing for everyone who lives here.	rural identity



351	Australind is no more a city than Bunbury is. There is nothing in Australind worthy of city status and the cost that would go with it. The title city suggests there would be things to see and do if a tour visited and of course there is nothing. Invest in Australind first, build and add to it to give people something worth seeing then maybe reconsider again. We need to be worthy of this title and we are definitely not.	infrastructure
352	I think this is a waste of time. Local government boundary changes/amalgamations would be a much more sensible and cost-efficient outcome.	amalgamation
353	The application for city status should include a name change - it is possible to do this at the same time and will save additional cost and confusion inherent in two step application.	
354	Please leave things as they are as some people have nothing better to do. Look at more important things in our town that need to be done.	status quo
355	The confusion for residents of Harvey township, in my view, is that intrinsically we think that the Harvey Shire is centred in Harvey town... that we have a proprietorial sway over the whole shire. Historically, I understand that we were the leading township, before the explosion of the suburban coastal strip. But now, we are only 10% of the shire, population-wise. I think it's time we threw the focus over to where most of the people are and realised what extra sway our shire can have if we were a city, and that most of that is due to the coastal explosion. I think it's a benefit for us to "secede" (almost), take the focus away from Harvey town... let us stay as the charming little country town that we are... let the coastal area be what it is... not much better than living in Perth... but it can take the lead for the whole shire. We can't expect the focus to be on us, and, as above, I don't think we want it to be. I don't believe that changing to a city and calling it Australind will have ANY negative impact on the infrastructure and services improvements that will come our way in Harvey town. It won't change anything from what we get now. It won't "citify" our town. I hope that all makes sense.	Centre
356	The Shire of Harvey has strong local community spirit across 6233, but it does not yet reflect a fully cohesive identity consistent with a city status. I have seen and heard many residents clearly state "them and us" which divides us, particularly between our growing coastal suburb of Australind and the established rural areas. With different lifestyles, priorities and growth pressures it means the shire currently functions as several connected communities rather than one unified whole. I don't believe we're ready for this status change!!	divide
357	No.	
358	I'd like the Shire to investigate amalgamation with other nearby shires.	amalgamation
359	If the city status can potentially get better funding for the community than it's a no brainer.	funding
360	We were taught if you can't say something nice don't say anything at all.	
361	Harvey is really well established now with some great branded products. I think a name change would be detrimental.	status quo
362	The Harvey Town site doesn't have the population it's a small country town surrounded by farmlands.	rural identity



363	This process seems like a waste of ratepayers' money in an attempt for councillors to get a pay raise. I am very disappointed.	cost
364	It seems there are no tangible benefits from the proposed change, only costs which have not even been fully explored, so it appears that changing to a city serves primarily to stroke certain councillor's egos.	cost
365	Harvey won't benefit one bit.	status quo
366	I do not believe Harvey will benefit from a city status!	status quo
367	We live in the Shire of Harvey because we like the country and country feel. Change us to a city will be the start of losing our heritage.	rural identity
368	I would be opposed to increases in rates resulting from city status.	cost
369	The reasons written here don't actually explain the benefits by example.	
370	Paid a lot of money to be able to live in and be part of the Town Harvey. Do not change that.	rural identity
371	I am concerned that with the city name the area would lose its rural identity and the good clean food producing reputation that has been built up over a long period of time.	rural identity
372	Concerned about cost blow outs and Harvey losing its rural identity.	cost rural identity
373	Harvey is not the most populated area, so it would not make sense for it to be the city of Harvey if we did become a city	centre
374	Silly idea. Towns are kilometres apart and identify as local areas. No infrastructure i.e. No regular bus service to outlying areas. Does Telstra work in Binningup? Oh, sorry we do have numerous shire offices! Amalgamation of Eaton and Australind makes slightly more sense. Then all the rural areas could become a big rural shire.	infrastructure amalgamation
375	I have not seen any guaranteed advantages put forward to support the change and what would be the accurate financial cost? Not an estimated amount.	cost
376	Keep the town the way it is, the appeal of living here with the country feel.	rural identity
377	I am concerned that rates will eventually go up - with inflation and rising bills this is not a good idea for many of us ratepayers/residents in the shire. I am yet to decide whether or not this would be good as I have limited understanding of what it means to BE a CITY.	cost
378	I feel the Shire of Harvey is a rural area and should stay that way. Many of the landowners in Australind have larger, rural properties also. The people located on the eastern side of Forrest highway will see no benefit to city status. If I was living in a city, I would expect that I would have ample access to public transportation and that is something that I doubt will be forthcoming from Harvey to surrounding areas. The shire of Harvey may have exceeded numbers to reclassify as a city, but these numbers are widespread across a rural area. With no real benefit to a reclassification, it just seems like a waste of money and time at present.	rural identity
379	While keeping Harvey as the name maintains a heritage link, the reality is that the inevitable growth is in the greater Australind region.	centre
380	Love our little RURAL town of Harvey.	rural identity



381	Harvey, Yarloop, Brunswick are rural. Australind is urban, they already get most of the money spent on their sports, and other upgrades. Harvey shire neglects us smaller rural parts. There is no guarantee that more money will be given to Harvey Shire even if approved as a city. Harvey is a well-known name Australia wide, and the town has been there for over 100 years, heritage status.	rural identity divide
382	I strongly oppose the reclassification of the Shire of Harvey to a city. This move is a distraction from the real opportunity: the creation of a unified Greater Bunbury authority. By merging with Bunbury, Capel, and Dardanup, we can drastically reduce administrative overheads and create a stronger, unified voice for the South West. A single regional body would have the scale to fund major projects that our individual councils currently cannot afford. We should be focused on regional efficiency and shared prosperity, not the prestige of a new title that offers no tangible benefit to local ratepayers or our local industries.	amalgamation
383	I have reconsidered my position on this matter and retract my earlier survey response.	
384	Harvey is beautiful and quiet. Why change. It's not like we would be better off. So NO.	status quo
385	Changing the status would increase rates. We already pay enough and not getting much in return. Especially Treendale and how it looks worse than Carey Park near the bridge. And how it's a dumping site for the shire/developers. We pay top dollar for it to be poured into Harvey instead.	cost
386	Spend the money we save by not doing this on the Dr Peter Topham Memorial Pool.	maintenance
387	We moved from suburbia to live in a country town. Not a city. I do believe this is an expense the Shire of Harvey do not need.	cost
388	No to city status.	status quo
389	You should look at being able to provide services adequately as a Shire before running into managing something bigger like a city.	maintenance
390	1. If the Shire were to become a city, I fear that the costs involved for the administration - staff, amenities, general infrastructure - would increase as expectations of living in a city would be higher for these things. The money for these higher costs would, I assume, come from the ratepayers and we already have significant rate increases most years. 2. The shire has a cross-section of semi-rural, rural and urban communities and there is strong community identity across these sections of the population e.g. support for the Brunswick Show and cultural events in Harvey. I don't support the city status because this appears to give preference for just one section of the community - the urban community. Loss of the cross-community identity would be a negative thing. 3. The information provided seems to imply that State and/or Federal funding is easier to get if city status is achieved but most of the funding is granted on the size of the population or the needs of the community.	infrastructure rural identity



391	I don't understand why the shire would want to change to a city status other than to seek titles and the other benefits that go with this for the staff. For the towns surrounding Australind it doesn't mean much other than our rates will go up even further, and everything else that ties in with this. Our towns are communities, we work together! Some of them are small, Yarloop for example doesn't get much at all in the way of upgrades as it is and yet Australind seems to be looked after very well. If Australind is seeking this status maybe Australind should join the Bunbury shire and keep Harvey out of it. We are a rural town not city suburb.	divide cost amalgamation
392	My feeling about becoming a city is summed up by saying "no" and I provide the following in support of that position. 1. There is no definitive argument given why this would benefit ratepayers and is based, I believe, on limited rhetoric from a few who have an invested interest in the outcome. 2. No financial modelling or social impacts have been undertaken and the whole argument is that "bigger is better". This is a perception not grounded in fact. 3. I note that if this were to proceed the executive and senior and staffing overall will grow and remunerations increase. Ratepayers will be required to pay higher rates. 4. Such a move will change our environment from a rural to urban environment with additional need for amenity duplication. More costs. 5. We have heard that city status will led to more funding to the shire. This is not proven and as such is misleading. As such a huge element of risk, including financial and social, is contained in such a statement. 6. The shire does not promote an urban lifestyle, we should focus on being a better rural shire with service reliability and enhanced rural identity rather than pretend to be a city. 7. The material presented to ratepayers, upon which we are asked to make informed feedback is in lacking liking in evidence to support the proposition. 8. Asking ratepayers to provide support to the notion of city status is a lame alternative to being provided with a properly made request which is supported by facts and figure from appropriately analysts and professions. As, I believe, individual councillors do not have such capability they should, in my opinion, reject the motion. In summary, insufficient information has been provided upon which an informed response can be given. The city status feedback form is a very basic document which does not allow ratepayers to provide anything but an elementary response. These two questions could be more realistic; to each I would say "no". 1. Do you support the Shire of Harvey pursuing reclassification to a city? 2. If reclassification to City status results in increased rates, fees, or charges to meet higher governance, administrative, or service delivery costs, would you support Council proceeding with reclassification? On balance, maintaining our current shire rural status represents a more equitable community-aligned approach as no evidence to the contrary has been proven/published. I ask that councillors dismiss this proposal.	Costs rural identity
393	All the very best and good luck.	



394	Harvey Shire does not have the typical facilities of a city in the sense of professional services and major shopping centre. These tend to be Bunbury based.	infrastructure
395	This is an inadequate survey which is suggestive of a fore.g.one conclusion. It needs to be much more detailed, in that it needs to set out what exactly a change to city status would involve, especially the financial burden on the ratepayer and what council members stand to gain financially.	cost
396	What a waste of money even moving a motion to investigate this!	cost
397	No.	
398	I have witnessed the enormous cost associated with name changes and reclassification. At a time when so many people are struggling, this proposal shows lack of compassion for the community, and also the lack of consideration for residents who are already paying "beautification" levies over and above normal rates.	cost
399	How much is this going to cost ratepayers to set it up and ongoing.	cost
400	Sounds like a huge waste of money.	cost
401	Have concerns that arguments put forward by council isn't sufficient to influence state government minister to consider change. Also concerned that this will bring attention to possible change in our Shire boundaries. Believe state government preference is consolidation of local government bodies. Is Harvey shire confident we not putting our boundaries at risk. Is argument for possible additional funding sufficient. Would prefer stronger argument and reasoning for change.	amalgamation
402	The Shire of Harvey is a rural local authority and should remain as is.	rural identity
403	I don't understand what the point is. The shire should be more focused on the actual issues of the shire instead of wasting so much time and energy on this.	maintenance
404	Do not take this survey as a mandate but rather public opinion. Those elected and those doing the case study know the facts the best not the community. The same community that had less than 1/3rd turnout at the council elections.	
405	I feel that city status undermines the core values of the Shire and will be a net negative both now and for the long term.	rural identity
406	Harvey Shire was built on primary production and farming. It is a rural community and by becoming a city we would lose our rural identity. I strongly oppose this and I believe this would lead to an increase in costs to all rate payers. We do not need a mayor, instead we need shire councillors who have the best interests in heart of all the ratepayers including rural residents and not just Australind.	rural identity
407	Going to a city status is a poor idea from what I have seen it's driven by council greed with no intent to actually better the community i.e. improving healthcare and education law etc which are requirements for a city.	infrastructure
408	Let shire councils run shires (rural areas). Let city councils run urban areas. The 'suburbs' of Kingston, Treendale, Australind (and from Shire of Dardanup) Eaton and Millbridge (and from Capel) Dalyellup should all be part of the City of Bunbury. Following that, if appropriate, the rural areas remaining in the Shire of Harvey could, perhaps, be amalgamated with the remaining rural area of Dardanup. As and when Wanju is developed then a view can be taken on its governance, but my	amalgamation



	opinion at this point in time would be that this should come under City of Bunbury also. That will produce a unified, unfragmented city of Bunbury area (still of less than 100K people, which is by no means a large city by WA standards), whilst allowing the Shire councils (now covering mainly rural areas only) to get on with what they will do best.	
409	Although inevitable in the long run, I will be sorry to see Harvey become a 'city'. Many residents are here specifically to avoid city life.	rural identity
410	We may have the number of residents to claim city status but no infrastructure that comes close to being a city. With residents this number could climb and then again with industry here closing it may well drop dramatically in number residing here.	infrastructure
411	No change.	status quo
412	By upgrading to city status, you are inviting smart city programmes run by world entities such as UN, WEF. Sometimes bigger is not always better. Local sovereignty is so important.	status quo
413	If we become a city, can I get a sealed road? I'm so sick of the dust.	maintenance
414	I do not want the Shire to become a city.	status quo
415	The cost of city status is not something our shire can afford when we are currently battling so many other issues. I've been deeply disappointed in the Shire for the last 3 years for the lack of listening to residents. Community consultation only works if the shire listens.	cost divide
416	What benefits would residents be getting in ways of infrastructure around all small town sites and how much more will all residents have tabbed on top of shire rates and Stanley rubbish tip??? If this can be not allowed by becoming a "City" and help with the cost of living, then just leave it as it is.	cost
417	Keep Harvey as a country if it becomes a city goodbye to wildlife.	rural identity
418	Without seeing a cost analysis benefit study, I am opposed to this idea. I have done significant research and have not found any proof that a city has more access to funding than a shire. To me it seems to be an exercise in status seeking rather than anything that would benefit ratepayers.	cost
419	Not sure the advantages are such that we need to change the status quo.	status quo
420	Would be great to have a city shield designed that includes the highlights of all regions in the shire.	
421	How much extra is this going to cost rate payers as we have just had a 7% increase this year with no benefit. Other areas live in estate and pay \$1000 less in rates.	cost
422	No.	
423	Waste of time and money.	cost
424	Waste of ratepayers' money.	cost



425	From what I have read there is no benefit to becoming a city other than the status. As a rate payer all I am interested in is that my cost of living does not increase. I would rather funds be spent on providing bulk rubbish collections. There are a lot of people who do not have access to a vehicle that can tow a trailer even if they hired one. People would be able to clear up waste on their properties, instead of it spilling into their front yards. Some people do not have a choice. I already subscribe to the newsletter so the option to say you already do would be good. Thank you.	cost infrastructure
426	The rationale behind the decision is flawed and will not lead to the expected extra funding. Simply changing from shire to city does not address the reason the shire is not in the room where discussions are held. Shire of Harvey needs to be strategically valuable to the state. This is conveyed through the shire's plans, https://www.harvey.wa.gov.au/documents-and-forms/plans-and-strate.g.ies/2025/august/shire-of-Harvey-council-plan-2025-2035 , which fails to position our shire as unique and valuable. For example, it says nothing about strengthening our agricultural activities in which we have a long a storied past. It says nothing about or our industrial activities, though recent events at Albermarle show how fickle that can be, and Kwinana has attracted more industry. It talks about tourism and events, but we are easily overshadowed by what Busselton offers. So nothing unique for us, or Bunbury for that matter as they also struggle for relevance in tourism and CBD activation. Our prime working age population (20-45) has fewer than average people compared to WA and Australia, while 45-84 year olds are over-represented. It seems young people depart the shire for their prime working years. Fewer 85+ year olds suggests we don't have facilities to support the older population. see https://www.abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/LGA53990 All this age-related information suggests the shire is not favoured for working, how can we be a powerhouse demanding the state's attention when our own people leave for better opportunities elsewhere? Becoming a city will not change this population movement, if anything the people who came here to get out of the city will move away too. It sounds like I'm down on the shire, but that is not correct, I do enjoy living here. I just believe the rationale behind the decision is flawed and will not lead to the expected extra funding or access to members of parliament or department heads. The shire needs to move the needle on the value it offers to the state. Becoming a city suggests we have people who can contribute to the state's economy but in reality, the people are voting with their lives and moving away when they can contribute the most. The shire's history points to agriculture with some industry, we are in an ideal location to become a highly valuable food production area again given reductions in restrictions placed on businesses.	rural identity
427	At what cost to the rate payers - Not needed if you run as the Shire or City - we have only 31,000 and compared to the population it is absolutely nothing.	cost
428	The cynic in me sees it as a vanity project by councillors with absolutely no real or tangible benefit. It seems like a huge waste of money, which will inevitably flow on	maintenance



	as higher rates. Focus on providing better services to ratepayers with the resources that you have.	
429	This is going to cost a fortune and the only town that will benefit is Australind, Brunswick gets nothing now and will still not get anything. The rates will rise significantly.	cost
430	If I wanted to live in a city I would have stayed in Perth. I see no benefit to name change most people know where Harvey is but not Australind!	rural identity
431	The reasons advanced for city status are unconvincing. The rationale is that the urban population now exceeds 50% but as the supporting information indicates, that is disseminated amongst multiple centres, predominantly coastal. There is no single "city" of Harvey. There is still a broadly disseminated rural population and without redefinition of the boundaries though still have to be serviced by the "city". The notion that the title confers status is facile. As a supporting information makes clear, all of the financial matters relevant to the operation of the local government are determined by population, need, and finances. Those persist regardless of status. Would the city of Harvey become more important than the Shire of Peppermint Grove (or the "towns" of Claremont and Cottesloe) when it comes to government's consideration of issues pertaining to the local government area. If there were a single dominant urban area with a limited rural littoral this might make sense. That is not the case and will not be for a very long time. There might be a better case for shedding Australind and the coastline to Bunbury, so that city can focus on servicing urban populations, and focus Harvey on being a regional rural centre.	rural identity centre
432	City of Harvey very much misrepresents the area. The townsite of Harvey does not resemble a city but is in fact a small town. Only Australind has the population, variety of services etc that could warrant being called a city.	centre
433	As long as my rates don't go up.	cost
434	Would gaining city status affect community groups opportunities when applying for regional grants/funding.	rural identity
435	The money that is going to be spent on this could be put to a lot better use.	maintenance
436	Don't do it!	status quo
437	Maybe you could find something even more pointless to waste rate paying money on. maybe some singing toilets or something even more wasteful.	cost
438	Nil.	
439	Acknowledging historically Harvey was the centre of the shire with a transition it should acknowledge where the centre of population is and that is Australind, further focus and development should we become a city be placed on Australind.	centre
440	I dint think the Shire of Harvey can manage being a shire let alone a city.	



441	The only point the Shire of Harvey have put forward is "a seat at the table". The concept of a seat at the table typically referring to travel to Canberra to engage directly with the federal government to secure support, funding, and discuss local issues that intersect with federal policy. This role can be undertaken by either a City Mayor or a Shire President. In my view, the issue is not the concept itself, but how that representation for funding is presented and communicated. The current SoH Strategic Plan does not appear to support or align with the information being presented by Shire staff. There is a strong need for the Strategic Plan to be updated into a single, cohesive working document. Quarterly updates, as they currently stand, are difficult for the general public to follow and do not clearly link back to an overarching plan. There is a clear desire to see more detail on how the seat at the table funding requests are being pursued and where those requests are intended to be applied. Ultimately, it is the detail and how clearly that detail is. I do not believe the Shire of Harvey has demonstrated how this approach will deliver clear or measurable benefits to ratepayers and residents.	divide
442	The argument that the "city" status will get you a seat at the table, isn't argument enough to make the change, because if you were to present a thorough case, your local MP could argue the point for you. I was told that because Ben Small is in opposition, we wouldn't get the same support as if a Labor member presented it, but the shire should be unbiased, and a good case will win over rubbing shoulders in Canberra.	
443	It seems like a lot of time, effort and money for rather small pay off for the residents.	cost
444	Don't do it - I love living in the country. Cities suck arse!	rural identity
445	Can we see how many ratepayers live in each location e.g. Harvey Brunswick Australind Treendale Yarloop etc.	
446	The benefits of being a city don't outweigh the costs of change or exceed the benefits of the current structure.	status quo
447	City status for the Shire of Harvey represents a proactive and positive move. As Australind continues to grow, I am concerned that without this step we risk being absorbed in perception and planning as an outer suburb of Bunbury. Having previously been a Bunbury ratepayer, I value the importance of maintaining a distinct community identity and believe this change supports that.	support
448	You have provided zero evidence that your level of "recognition" with state and federal government will change. Please find other ways to gain respect from high levels of government, other than wasting our rate payments.	cost
449	Rates are high enough already. The new part of Treendale looks like a barren desert we need to spend money on parks and gardens not lawyers to have a town to city change.	maintenance
450	We should stay a small country town!!	status quo
451	The Shire of Harvey has become too big, too much focus is on the higher populated areas of Treendale, Australind. Let them become a city and Harvey remain the great country town it presently is. This grab for city status is purely fuelled by a money grab and Mayor status recognition.	divide



452	Think this is not practical with the population spread over so many different settlements. If it was all together it would be different.	rural identity
453	Rather than two cities close together, the region would be better served by amalgamating with neighbouring Bunbury/Dardanup/Capel to become the City of Greater @@@@. Rather than cannibalising from each other and duplicating major infrastructure investments as close neighbours we'd be better placed to lobby for major upgrades and investment from state and federal governments for the local area if the shires/city all came together as one.	amalgamation
454	Apart from a little 'puffery' there seems to be little benefit in becoming a city, and it belies the nature of the Shire at large.	rural identity
455	Does the status change come with any immediate guaranteed positive economic and financial benefits to the shire and its residents?	cost
456	Have a look at main street roads disgrace. Look at existing gravel roads within townsite of Harvey. Road verges are fire hazard. Spend more money in Harvey instead of Australind. Look at your management, this not Margaret River and some of the councillors who reside in Harvey need to have a good look at what this lovely town is turning into. Have local people consult on things that is local. Any further discussion do not hesitate to get in touch.	Maintenance
457	You must keep us truthfully informed and up to date regularly not after the event.	
458	I do not support the reclassification of the Shire to a city. To date, I have not seen clear evidence outlining the benefits this change would deliver for residents. A proposal of this scale should clearly demonstrate how it will improve outcomes for the community, enhance services, or provide meaningful advantages over the current structure. Without clearly identified and communicated benefits for residents, I cannot support the change.	status quo
459	I would like to see the expenses for this be better utilised in accessing accommodation for the homeless especially families and maintenance on current shire property. The only reason the Australind / Treendale are more populated than Harvey, Yarloop, Brunswick is because they are a suburb with residential housing and farming on acreage.	maintenance infrastructure
460	No.	
461	Costs would be astronomical.	cost
462	Do not think it's necessary and would save a lot of time and cost to leave as is.	status quo



463	Shire of Harvey is historically a rural area, and both long-term residents and recently acquired residents live and have moved here to get away from city living, and for the rural small-town community atmosphere. We have the luxury of being central to both Bunbury and Mandurah when necessary for shopping and/or amenities, but can enjoy the lifestyle of a rural area, which is absolutely why most people live and work here. How can a cluster of small towns (excluding Australind, which being at the southernmost end of the Shire contains our biggest population) be named a city? Numbers alone do not make a city. Amenities and type and scale of development, as well as population, makes a "city". It seems like a huge amount of cost and upheaval for something that nobody I have talked to (including myself) actually wants, and a huge waste of time and resources for the "possibility" of increased funding, but haven't heard of an actual plan for what that increased funding would be for? I will be going to one of the information sessions, and interested to hear the presentation, but in my opinion Shire of Harvey should stay as a regional lifestyle area.	rural identity
464	It probably doesn't matter we are country town and that what should stay but I don't think the Shire will listen they just do what they want.	rural identity
465	Considering the growth of the shire is focused to the adjacent areas of the city of Bunbury I would suggest Australind and Treendale amalgamate into the City of Bunbury and leave the remaining shire as a rural shire. Given the drop in infrastructure and required shire employees the remaining district will thrive given more focus and planning on the rural infrastructure and residents.	amalgamation
466	How much is this going to cost rate payers? Rates are already exorbitantly high for the services offered in Harvey Shire and my concern is that us ratepayers will foot the bill for this expensive exercise that will benefit nobody except the councillors pay checks. Families are already suffering with cost-of-living expenses and I fear this will just be another cost we are expected to bear.	cost
467	There are no real benefits in becoming a city it is all problematic as stated in councils' own question and answers. The costs involved in changing the name in signage and stationery, computer related graphics and vehicles signage and licence plate changes, has been significantly underestimated and the money could be used in better ways. Most people realised this is being pushed by a single individual on council for his own benefit. Most people in the shire live here to avoid the big cities, we are a group of small communities spread out under a single governance. Being called a city would be misleading to tourists also. Waste of time and money and the community does not wish it.	cost rural identity
468	I believe it will be the best outcome to become a city.	support
469	Just leave it the way it is. Getting sick of land rates constantly going up.	status quo
470	It would be ridiculous to be called City of Harvey when 95% of the population is in the Australind area. The Council will do what they want and not take any notice of ratepayers.	centre
471	Shire of Harvey is too big and that's partly why so many complaints about how things are managed. Shire of Harvey should be (Harvey, Brunswick, Binningup etc) Australind is huge alone and should be a city or joined with Eaton.	amalgamation



472	I am concerned that the rural identity of the shire would be lost and smaller communities like Brunswick will be even further disadvantaged than they have been already. I doubt much further funding or influence will flow to the area and the main winners will be the CEO on a higher salary and the shire president with the prestige of "mayor".	rural identity
473	I hope infrastructure would improve, shade cover at the Kingston Playground, more playgrounds in Kingston. Swimming pool much needed upgrades!	infrastructure
474	This would be the saddest city constructed, where are the shopping centres, events, skyscrapers. Put more effort into building the community before the city.	infrastructure
475	I would accept "The city of Australind " in the shire of Harvey not the city of Harvey as it has a shrinking population as well as a shrinking revenue. Ignoring the main population of the shire would only result in more apathy and general disconnect...IMHO.	centre divide
476	I think that there needs to be more access and engagement with the wider shire, everything seems Harvey centric. Be where the population is, where the money comes from!!!!	centre
477	I think this is just another way that the shire can charge us even more on our rates that are already ridiculous. Sick of paying some of the highest rates in the southwest and get nothing in return. We pay for landscaping what a joke. Replacing garden beds every other year but leaving the rest of the estate to rubbish. The end of the bridge is an absolute eyesore and the side roads just weed absolutely pathetic.	cost maintenance
478	This small survey is a nonsense in my opinion. What case studies for other towns have been reviewed? What are the economic drivers of this proposal? What is the economic impact if this is implemented compared to the current status? Over 5 years, 10 years, 20 years? Has any modelling been done if not what is this even on the agenda?	cost
479	Harvey requires a city status to receive government funding towards better road safety, and infrastructure to link Perth and Bunbury.	support infrastructure
480	I think Australind should secede from the Shire of Harvey and become its own entity.	divide
481	Changing our shire to a city diminishes what a city is. We are scattered regional communities without a unifying identify - we should stay a Shire.	rural identity
482	M	
483	Why are you bothering with this crap when there are SO many other issues you could be spending our money on?!	maintenance
484	I will not pay more money so you can get city status and then a pay rise yourself. They won't even change the hospital from rural to allow more staff so why would I agree to this.	cost
485	Focus on reducing rates, literally the only thing that matters in this economy. Stop discretionary spend. This is 100% not required.	cost



486	The town is a lovely country town; it needs to stay that way. If it is approved to city status a lot of us fear farmers land will be sub divided and turn into more of a city rather than a support local town and become built up, crammed and nothing but small packed in houses for development rather than being the open, farmland, fresh country town that it has always been.	rural identity
487	No.	
488	Sounds like a waste of money and cash grab, leave things as they are you can barely manage a shire!	cost
489	Leave it as is and use the money that it would cost to change it to fix up, replace or add to the playgrounds around the area. Or add a few more bike tracks and jumps for the kids to do.	maintenance
490	Leave the Shire as it is.	status quo
491	Costs listed don't include all current LGA buildings, street signage, le.g.al fees and other hidden costs. City status is likely to incur greater charges that the council will somehow find a way to push to ratepayers. Council would be better to focus energy on addressing existing community concerns such as fire prevention, rubbish collection and street beautification than adding another expense to an already underperforming budget.	cost maintenance
492	I think most of the community will agree that being "eligible for more government grants" is not a reason to warrant this change. We all know exactly where that money would end up being spent, and it sure isn't in the town of Harvey. Not to mention the cost to ratepayers despite the information suggesting otherwise. People escape the city to come here; therefore, I don't see how this change would be well received! Leave this alone and move on.	divide
493	What a waste of time for imaginary improvements.	
494	Harvey is a small town not a city. How can we waste money changing status when we can't even afford to replace a playground.	maintenance
495	Harvey and Australind separate not a city.	divide
496	This is a gross waste of money purely for the ingratiation of councillors and staff.	divide
497	No.	
498	Don't see any benefits and most likely will just increase rates.	cost
499	Stop wasting ratepayers' money. If staff and Councillors stopped wasting money on continually pampering themselves, then there would be plenty of money for projects.	cost maintenance
500	Ridiculous. We are a country town, something everyone loves. All Harvey town money, our money goes towards Australind.	divide
501	Waste of money and no benefit to the ratepayers.	cost
502	The area is soooooo far away from becoming a city. Our shire is already segregated and decided, why add this change in. Maybe try uniting our communities please before changing a status.	divide



503	Not convinced that this Shire is ready for such a change. A big part of the Shires identity has been its rural roots. Agriculture is an important part of the future and essential to preserve. Concerns that country/rural needs will get totally lost with move to a city. Minimal recognition now of the importance and value of rural land, especially our horticultural industries.	rural identity
504	If it's going to cost ratepayers more than what our rates already are, what benefit is that when people are struggling so much as it is. Love our country shire status.	Cost
505	I do not support changing the status of the Shire of Harvey to a city. This is a cosmetic change that will not improve roads, infrastructure, services, or financial sustainability. It risks diverting money into rebranding, administration, and marketing instead of directing funds toward core services that actually benefit ratepayers. Our region remains mixed rural and regional in character. A change in title does not alter that reality. I am also concerned about the structure of this survey. The inclusion of a conditional name change question risks pre-empting the outcome of the primary question. If the community does not support city status, discussion of a name change is unnecessary. Framing the survey this way creates confusion and may distort the true level of support. Council should prioritise substance over symbolism. Until there is clear, measurable benefit to ratepayers, this proposal is unnecessary and poorly prioritised.	cost
506	I do not feel the financial benefits are worth the cost to ratepayers both now and the future.	cost
507	Would this mean more funding for better roads and infrastructure?	infrastructure
508	The Shire's motivation for becoming a 'City' is unclear. Such a change appears to cost a fortune with no tangible benefits, as the actual operations would remain unchanged.	cost
509	Also quite concerned that the shire is willing to spend hundreds of thousands of ratepayer dollars on le.g.al fees for this change but needed community outrage to replace a \$20k gabled patio at settler's hall. Seems like OUR money is going towards entering a d!ck swinging competition with other municipalities rather than benefiting the residents paying it at an ever-increasing rate.	cost
510	None.	
511	Please keep the Harvey as a suburb, we don't want to make everything expensive. I love Harvey as it is.	status quo
512	This survey seems biased as questions 5 seems to assume that people would want a city.	
513	In this economic climate I feel the shire would be acting outside the bounds of what is in the best interest of the ratepayers and residents. This change would generate excessive costs, which would be passed onto ratepayers already doing it tough. Hard economic times the shire needs to lead with money saving examples for the people they serve. Prosperous times are when you can introduce non-essential spending. Now is NOT the time.	cost
514	Harvey is a town leave well enough alone!!	status quo



515	Rates should NOT increase, should be capped at the CPI. Seems like a way to get a larger salary and have an even bigger bureaucracy to go with a big ego. Try again in ten years. Imagine the cost! Letterheads, signage, who pays? The taxpayers, the ratepayers, to give more snouts in the trough. Surely the shire has better things to do, roads and rubbish for a start. Three bins all going to the same place, the Old Coast Road Lisa Rd. north is a potholed goat track.	cost maintenance
516	Rural and regional funding loss will mean millions of dollars of loss to our community. Businesses will close. Including vital service businesses.	rural identity
517	Would the rates be increased again What benefits does it have being a city.	cost
518	No.	
519	Listen to your voters.	divide
520	Let Australind join city of Bunbury, as we need to spend more \$\$\$ to upgrade parks and offer better facilities.	amalgamation
521	No.	
522	I strongly disagree with changing to "city status."	status quo
523	A merger with Eaton would make more sense.	amalgamation
524	No.	
525	We should not be seeking reclassification to city status.	status quo
526	I do not support this, industry, tourism, education etc is not at a city level and current infrastructure and services are already lacking in some areas. There does not appear to be significant reason for the change that would actually benefit the community the Shire is here to support.	infrastructure
527	I oppose this move. I don't think it's warranted given the le.g.al costs involved. The money could be better allocated towards other resources. Cycling pathways for example.	infrastructure
528	Shire needs to focus on other aspects before wanting more. E.g. getting the rubbish tip up to standard, upgrading the water supply to Treendale and surroundings, better roads.	infrastructure
529	None.	
530	We are in a rural area, I don't want a city status.	rural identity
531	My rates are high enough and I could not support this if rates were to rise because of it.	cost
532	Our rates can be better spent elsewhere in development (more quality childcare centres that don't have a 12+ month waitlist) or other infrastructure to support the growing population would be more meaningful than a name change.	infrastructure
533	I want to see what is best for the whole of the Shire, I hope that maybe the amount of time for this survey could be extended for older people to get hold of a physical copy of the survey and be able to return it in time.	
534	This is an absolute waste of time and shouldn't of even been considered in the council's agenda.	
535	If we become a city, will we get a major hospital? More fast-food outlets in Harvey? More opportunities for study and schooling? When you think City, you think big.	infrastructure
536	I'm not convinced that the costs would outweigh the benefits.	cost



537	Unnecessary move. The shire isn't a city. Extra costs that could be put into local infrastructure and supports for the current community. Risk for a rate rise, considering current cost of living crisis that puts more stress on many families across the Shire.	infrastructure cost
538	The Shire of Harvey should stay like it is there is no need for it to be a city.	status quo
539	We don't need any more cities. We need country towns that support farmland and farmers.	rural identity
540	Disagree wildly that it would only cost \$100k to rename the LGA. This would not cover the cost of a new logo development and deployment of changes across the LGA (i.e. building and vehicle signage, uniforms, street signs, website rebuild, stationary, and so on). This represents an enormous burden and risk to the shire budget and in turn its rate payers.	cost
541	When people are already financially struggling with the cost of living and rate increases, the huge amount of money and time that would have to be put into this project to change the shire to city should be spent on more important issues. Also people to drive into Harvey expecting it to be a "City", is laughable.	cost
542	I do not support reclassification of the Shire of Harvey to city status. From the information provided, this appears largely symbolic and does not demonstrate clear, tangible benefits for residents in terms of services, infrastructure, or cost-of-living outcomes. I value the Shire's existing rural and community identity, which many residents chose deliberately, and I am concerned that pursuing city status prioritises perception and branding over practical community needs. Given the lack of demonstrated necessity, potential costs involved, and uncertain benefits, I believe remaining a Shire is the more appropriate and sensible option at this time.	rural identity
543	Don't want to change to a city status. The money spent investigating this option is a waste and could be better spent within the shire making improvements including putting a swing in parks in Treendale!!! The cost the shire would incur having to change all stationery and branding on everything is massive.	infrastructure cost
544	Not in favour of city change, unnecessary cost, and doesn't really make much sense when majority of the shire population lives in Australind. Sectioning the shire would make more sense, into Australind, Harvey areas. I don't believe the change is necessary though.	divide cost
545	Council should provide to all ratepayers a detailed costings involved in the proposed city status. The shire is not forthcoming with how ratepayers' money is spent. Who agreed to fund the initial investigations ... not the ratepayers. Surely money spent needs to be accounted for. Or is this going to be another blind siding by the council. Look at the tip which rate payers were asked about the merger which has ratepayers slugged with increased fees, double clicks on passes. Fogo waste which rate payers pay for going to landfill. Plenty of other places ratepayers' money could be better spent. Even this survey won't be taken seriously. Yet we were given no say in it.	Cost
546	While you are struggling to maintain the standard and service currently required, now is not the time.	maintenance



547	This is not a priority and is redirecting significant resources that could better support the priorities collated in the last MARKYT community score card. City status is not a precursor for additional funding - population, growth rates, demographics and politics will always determine that.	maintenance
548	This is the most ridiculous survey to put to residents. There is no detail whatsoever and to expect people to make a decision is ludicrous! What a waste of money this has already been.	
549	We are a rural community, that is why we chose to live here and not in the city. The costs involved to change over could be used to help the homeless or other more urgent problems.	maintenance
550	Waste of money.	cost
551	I think shire fits in with being a country town.	rural identity
552	Given all the criteria and information contained in the FAQ, the change to a city status is a 'no brainer'.	support
553	Complete and utter waste of money. Get over yourselves and spend OUR money on things we NEED.	maintenance
554	The Shire of Harvey is a large area of mixed functions; by any formal geographic definition or description, it is a distinctive rural area that has a distinctly rural flavour. It is not a nucleated urban area and does not, therefore, fit the definition or description of a city. The Shire should not be wasting ratepayer money by proceeding with this exercise!	rural identity
555	Ridiculous.	
556	Protecting what makes Harvey special means ensuring our community's resources are managed responsibly, transparently and in the best interests of residents. Demonstrating this first will build genuine trust and create stronger foundations for any future change. I will elaborate in an email, separate to this survey, when I have compiled my thoughts a bit more.	maintenance
557	The price to make this change is absurd! Every little thing including signs throughout the whole shire and on vehicles, buildings and uniforms, letterheads, website and the rest will need to be changed at a huge expense which will likely be passed on to residents and ratepayers. Harvey is a small country town, nowhere near a city, nor is Australind. Just leave it as is and better invest the money elsewhere within the shire. There's many parks, local amenities and other things that could be attended too and improved instead to actually benefit the community. A name change won't do that.	cost maintenance
558	This is a waste of time and ratepayer money that could be better spent serving the community.	maintenance
559	There are more important actions that the shire should be focused on before this, such as aged care facilities, upgrading Leschenault Leisure Centre, bridge repairs etc.	maintenance



560	A change to city status should not have been considered until there is an appropriate hospital located in the main population base (Australind). This is then related to State Government which has split Australind in half under two different electorates. Maybe local government should start with petitioning the state government to correct these electoral borders first, then get a hospital where the majority of the population actually live.	infrastructure
561	No.	
562	I feel as if Australind gets most of the shire's attention and care, I'd like to see the Shire of Harvey treat the other localities with more respect and attention to detail before seeking a city title. Australind gets beautifully manicured spaces and Binningup has to fight just to get a look in. Our entrance on the highway is always in terrible condition; we only have 1 entry/exit and most of the community projects are started by community members not the shire. We struggle to get bus services for our students and upgrades come at the cost of waiting years and community uproar. If we were a city, we would have interconnecting bus services, more schooling options and less focus just of the locality of Australind.	divide infrastructure
563	I believe this is an unnecessary use of funds when there are more pressing needs within our shire.	maintenance
564	There appears to be no return on investment on the proposed change to status from Shire to City. It doesn't FEEL right. It certainly is not justifiable in the current climate when funds are urgently needed elsewhere. The Shire admits that it has limited resources in at least one of the answers to Community Questions. I think the resources being dedicated to this exercise would have been better spent on refurbishing/modernizing the Leschenault Recreation Centre. This is a prime example of the Shire not being able to manage what it already has. The idea of becoming a city seems frivolous. Harvey Shire is dotted with ageing public infrastructure in need of refurbishment/repair. Harvey has twice the population of the Shire of Dardanup. They have great facilities, new Shire offices etc. while the Shire of Harvey feels like it is crumbling away. Why?	maintenance
565	There has not been sufficient advantages identified to support a change to a city status. One very vague statement indicating that there will be increased recognition and greater influence with state and federal government, does not provide any real tangible advantages.	status quo
566	The change would be extremely costly. Money could be better spent on the elderly, hospitals or police. There are too many name changes and ridiculous names for new roads already.	cost
567	Please do not spend extra on getting it converted. Until and unless a strong proof is given to the community that getting a city status will allow us for extra funding.	cost
568	We need to stay rural. I moved specifically because of this. The losses of this status clearly outweighs the proposed changes let alone the huge cost involved in changing everything.	status quo
569	Would hate this to go ahead.	status quo
570	Concerned that Harvey will lose their identity.	rural identity



571	With rising living costs and ongoing projects already increasing rates I urge Council not to pursue additional initiatives such as city status, given past cost underestimations.	cost
572	Please stop wasting money on a fruitless effort to make the town of Harvey more relevant than the major population area of Australind.	cost
573	The shire is already overrun by an ever-expanding employee base pushing up rates. Some of these new positions are not required. There are more cars outside the Australind office than ever.	divide
574	Don't waste the money on this spend it on infrastructure.	infrastructure
575	Walk before you can run, project delays and cost blow outs have been become and everyday event for the shire!	maintenance
576	Spend more around the shire than what it would cost to rebrand to a city.	maintenance
577	Seems like a lot of money for no real benefit.	cost
578	While I understand the access to additional funding is an advantage this would also come with tremendous expansion of the areas involved thus putting our current Shire at risk of losing that country feel, I know some would believe this would not happen but how can it not, I moved to this area to enjoy its serenity after living in an area just up the highway for over 25 years and have watched the expansion happen before my eyes, while some aspects are great I ask whether it's truly worth it. My opinion of course.	rural identity
579	We need to become a city as soon as possible.	support
580	More federal and state grants. Rates down 50%.	
581	I want the security that would come with city status so that the Australind/Treendale/Kingston etc areas do not get claimed by City of Bunbury.	amalgamation
582	I do think this should be voted on!!	
583	Leave as "Shire of Harvey" do not become a city!	status quo
584	The Harvey townsite only has a population of 3,315 people according to REIWA 2026. So how can a small town of maybe 3,500 residents be called a city of Harvey? Bit embarrassing when the visitors go to visit the city!	rural identity
585	If the only advantage is a chance of more funding and on a status symbol, I say no. If you are applying for funding based on population of Shire etc it should not matter if we are a Shire or a city.	status quo
586	Don't do it!	status quo
587	Shire of Harvey - particularly Australind, instead - needs a better, more frequent bus service between Australind Bunbury to encourage its use, reduce reliance on cars.	infrastructure
588	Shire of Harvey is a mixed function rural area; it is NOT a city by any formal definition or description.	rural identity
589	Happy way Shire is.	status quo
590	Rate payers to get an independent group who receives and collects transparency with results other than the Shire collecting votes. Not interested in living in a prestigious city. Rates will definitely go up.	status quo
591	Very happy not to be living in a "city"!	status quo



592	Getting firebreak at Burcham Drive. Every other property has to have one. Why not the back of Burcham.	maintenance
593	Ask the Shire to consider disadvantages as well.	
594	Can the Shire sort out the rubbish system? General rubbish/FOGO/recycling.	maintenance
595	Council is doing a great job given the diversity of the region. There is however always room for change and progress.	
596	Money can be spent in better places, solar panels, heating and cooling to Shire assets - halls, town.	maintenance
597	Wise to see qualifications of workers at Australind and Harvey worker office, rangers, fire.	
598	I'm worried that the smaller towns in the Shire will be left further behind and lose their identity.	rural identity
599	I like living away from the city that's why I live in Brunswick.	rural identity
600	DON'T DO IT.	status quo
601	If it has to change, reduce the cost to just be "City of Harvey", one word vs many. The costing of rebranding is understated. Has anyone investigated if we lose the royalties for regions, PATS, NIDA and other regional or rural funding. If so where is this information?	funding cost
602	Everyone I have talked to strongly do not want city status. Waste of money! Rates WILL increase.	cost
603	I need more info to answer Q3. I have concerns that being a city and getting more funding will spoil the area like Busseton has got too big and busy.	rural identity
604	Would Harvey Town itself be looked after and NOT the bigger towns.	divide
605	Thieving mongrels.	
606	I would not like to see a huge change to this lovely country town. Perhaps a different change for those living on the West side of Forrest Highway an option of separation?	divide
607	I don't fully understanding of the implications of a status change hence unable to answer question 3.	
608	Feel very strongly against change of status quo.	status quo
609	Ulterior motives seem to be connected to this nonsense. Disgusting! No name change required.	
610	Maintain status quo.	status quo
611	Need to gather more info.	
612	Need more information.	
613	Concerned Harvey will die through lack of attention.	divide
614	Australind should become part of City of Bunbury.	amalgamation
615	If a change were to occur the township and surrounds of the Harvey town will be a significantly lower priority over the higher populated areas of Australind and surrounds.	divide
616	I moved here for the country town.	rural identity
617	We live on (illegible) country not city we want to stay that way.	rural identity



618	NO CITY.	status quo
619	A stupid idea.	status quo
620	Unsure.	
621	Convince me why a popularly elected Mayor will be a good thing. We need a solid leader who can chair meetings and be respectful and balanced. Not a populist.	
622	I am concerned that if we become a city, regional matters will be lost. I already cannot believe the number of unsealed roads in the Shire of Harvey.	rural identity maintenance
623	Harvey is the best country town could wish for. Many are here to escape the city.	status quo
624	We are a nice country town, friendly, peacefully, lets remain like that.	status quo
625	I think and suggest we should be left a nice country town.	status quo
626	We are a country and let's remain like that.	status quo
627	This should not happen as the smaller towns will be lost.	rural identity
628	Two thirds of the population and majority of growth in the Shire has been in the Australind and surrounding areas. Australind residents seek services in Bunbury/Eaton more regularly than the Harvey townsites. The inaccessibility of representation in Harvey to the Australind area needs to be addressed with this proposal.	centre
629	Ridley Place Development? LLC needs renovation.	infrastructure
630	Ridley Place development - urgent. Renovate the LLC swimming pool.	infrastructure
631	I would like to see a hospital and Medicare urgent clinic opening in Australind. I would like to see a redevelopment of the Ridley Place Foreshore. I would like to see a water park built in Australind, possibly as part of the Ridley Place Foreshore redevelopment project.	infrastructure
632	If we become a city, where will the city centre be?	centre
633	What are the benefits of city status?	
634	Concern about population growth and development impact on the already poor water pressure in Australind. When and will infrastructure to improve water pressure occur.	infrastructure
635	Live, Love, Country.	
636	Harvey Councillors put too much emphasis on Australind.	divide
637	Please leave things as they are.	status quo
638	The infrastructure isn't right for it to be called a city.	infrastructure
639	The Shire consists not only of Australind but a number of smaller towns and a large rural area and to be called a Shire remains more appropriate.	rural identity
640	Harvey will always be a country town - don't try and modernise it and include it as a city. We are not urban.	rural identity
641	Absolutely no.	status quo
642	Like most locals we chose to live in the Shire of Harvey for the rural area and country environment, as opposed to choosing to live in a city. This idea goes against the grain!	rural identity
643	We moved to the area to live in a rural area not a city.	rural identity



644	Recent developments came about due to the efforts of the Councillors and ratepayers and dedication of the Shire of Harvey.	
645	Do not need to be a city.	status quo
646	Harvey is perfect as is.	status quo
647	In such a conservative community any change is difficult to achieve.	
648	Leave as is we like Harvey.	status quo
649	Leave us as is. Harvey.	status quo
650	Country towns are the heart of our state.	status quo
651	Don't change something that isn't broken!	status quo
652	Leave Harvey as it is!	status quo
653	Keep Harvey as it is perfect!	status quo
654	The cost of this has not been properly done, rates will need to go up a lot of other projects will be stopped.	cost
655	We good the way we are.	status quo
656	Harvey shopping centre does not reflect "city status", also no public transport is very poor indeed.	infrastructure
657	This total of \$63,000 is just the beginning! Add on a mayor wage it becomes \$100,000. The Shire don't need smoke screens. They need smarter decision. Eg trees in town removal.	cost
658	We go into Bunbury like many others for a waterfront coffee as here we only have busy and loud shopping centres, vehicle fumes in roadside coffee shops. With the growing population in this area coffee shops will not lose business. We should have a waterfront coffee shop here as everywhere else does.	infrastructure
659	Historical link to Shire of Harvey and its history is significant and must not be lost to newer urban areas. With 61% of Shire population in urban areas, and that number growing, it is essential rural ratepayers are not overlooked and this will happen, especially if a name change will reflect the urban component.	rural identity
660	There are many diverse communities that would lose their identities. Why change the name? Harvey is perfectly and historically good enough. All that expense to change signs, letterheads, maps etc. What is the point?	cost
661	I do not see any benefit to ratepayers in this reclassification to city status. If council has already decided the outcome of this consultation which I suspect is the case what is the point of this exercise.	divide
662	My only suggestion would be to amalgamate Dardanup/Harvey Shires for more people power who think the same and a stronger seat at the table.	amalgamation
663	My view is that Australind would be better served by amalgamating with Bunbury in a greater Bunbury area. That would give more seats at the table. Harvey town is a rural node. It cannot have the word city attached to it.	amalgamation
664	If it becomes city status, does it mean that the Shire have more power e.g., make people with large block subdivide? As I don't see Harvey becoming another Byford.	rural identity
665	Will city status give authority to sell off reserve land for development, thereby losing its beautiful rural scene. I retired here to get away from the city life.	rural identity



666	I favour Australind being incorporated into a greater Bunbury city. Making Harvey a city sabotages this proposal. A greater Bunbury (incorporating Australind, Eaton, etc) would have a growing population of approximately 70,000 and this would give Australind residents a big "seat at the table."	amalgamation
667	Transparency with the numbers from Question 4 to be disclosed to the public is expected.	
668	Results from Question number 4 be made public.	
669	Rates are over top already we don't need an excuse for more.	cost
670	Leave it as it is and how about doing more around Yarloop.	maintenance
671	Shire of Harvey should focus more on the needs of Harvey and its communities rather than spend all its money and effort in Australind.	divide
672	Give more funding to Brunswick. Better parks in Brunswick.	maintenance
673	Need more information!	
674	Do not change something that's not broken!	status quo
675	There won't be any benefits for Brunswick.	
676	No thanks! Keep it as it is!	status quo
677	It would be good to know what the benefits will be and an assurance on paper that the rate will not go up.	cost
678	City status is a great idea if it means more projects for Harvey. Australind has enough now!	divide
679	If changing the Shire of Harvey to city status stops Harvey from being absorbed by other regions, cities or shires, then I strongly agree that Harvey becomes a city.	amalgamation
680	If Harvey was to become a city it needs public transport and a massive increase in police funding.	infrastructure
681	Give the community an estimated costs involved in becoming a city and will this cost be pushed onto the ratepayers!	cost
682	I hope the ratepayer do not get the rates to go up just because it might go to city status.	cost
683	Leave us as a country town. We are not and don't want to be a city.	status quo
684	I like country life I don't want to live in a city.	status quo
685	What advantage will the town of Harvey get from being a city?	
686	Only if the township of Harvey benefits.	
687	I feel that the infrastructure of the town of Harvey will be ruined.	maintenance
688	Perth is the city of Western Australia. Look what happened to Bunbury it is now a dog's dinner.	
689	Waste of ratepayers' money.	cost
690	Will any money be spent on the Harvey townsite - total waste of money.	maintenance
691	No to the city, no to the trees, and no to the name change.	status quo
692	Total waste of money. Money spent better on the resources we already have.	maintenance
693	Leave it as it is!	status quo
694	Waste of our ratepayers' money.	cost
695	Waste of ratepayers' money.	cost



696	There is too much history here to change the name and shire status.	status quo
697	A wonderful place to live.	
698	Not enough actual advantages to offset the costs involved in such a change.	cost
699	Café to reopen at Leschenault Aquarena.	infrastructure
700	Shire of Harvey has not treated Brunswick well in the past. There are a lot of examples of this. Also, Harvey has treated itself to a 50m swimming pool which averages about four swimmers per day whereas the 25m Leschenault Pool has standing room only. This is ridiculous!	infrastructure
701	That the town of Harvey be kept as a town.	status quo
702	The Shire of Harvey put our rates up 50% from 2024 to 2025. We do not want a city.	cost
703	I was born in Harvey, 1947, lived in Harvey Shire all my life - so I don't want change!	status quo
704	Harvey is well-known as a small country town and that it should remain. I've lived in a city before. (My reason for being in Harvey).	status quo
705	We are a country town, not a city, and don't need to be a city.	status quo
706	I disagree with Harvey being a city.	status quo
707	The Harvey Region brand is already established and resonates with multinational brands such as Harvey Beef and Harvey Fresh.	status quo
708	Leave Harvey as it is. People have nothing better to do.	status quo
709	I feel that the Shire of Harvey is much more appropriate for where I live.	status quo
710	Cost estimated would appear to be well understated. Harvey Shire is a blend of urban and rural, and I would like to keep that. While Australind has a greater portion of our population and brings in the greater rates amount it also has more shire money in the area.	Cost rural identity divide
711	Imagine how many more staff needed - more offices?	infrastructure
712	As Harvey's older areas are well-established, any rate increases for new infrastructure should only apply to those areas.	infrastructure
713	Bad idea.	Status quo
714	I like the fact it is a shire not a city.	Status quo
715	The ring road has refined all towns Brunswick Bunbury etc.	



Appendix B – Community questions

The following questions, comments and submissions were received from community throughout the engagement process, via a web form set up to capture community questions. Identifying information, offensive language and defamatory comments have been removed.

Question	Officer comment
1. If the Shire transitions to a city, when will the administration and council chambers be relocated to Australind, given it constitutes the urban majority and meets the population criteria for city status?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 6.1
2. Given that the Local Government Act 1995 does not require community consultation to be binding for reclassification from a shire to a city, can the Shire confirm whether reclassification would proceed if there was significant community opposition?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 4.6
3. What is the actual benefit of the change? What does a word from shire to city change?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 2.2
4. I would like a DETAILED explanation as to why a City Status is being considered.	Please see Appendix D Community questions page content
5. What are the actual, specific benefits to ALL communities within the Shire to becoming city status not just the benefit to Australind.	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 2.2
6. Thank you for the opportunity to ask a question. If the Shire of Harvey goes to the position of City. As City will we have (with state and government assistance): a hospital equipped to accept emergency 24/7 and staffed; A police station that has a 24/7 on duty police (other than recalls outside of rostered hours of duty) DFES career firefighters 24/7 SJA Paramedics 24/7	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 6.2
7. a) Will the shire be seeking to become a band 1 shire in the next 5-10 years? B) What legal costs are involved in transitioning to a city? C) What costs are involved to update any and all legal documents if we become a city?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions: a) 1.8 b) 1.10 c) 1.10
8. How can Shire of Harvey be a city when the largest populated area has no hospital or cultural centre (Australind).	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 6.2
9. In relation to the Shire's response to Q.2.2 - no specific or measurable benefits have been provided for the longer term (Shire response: However, in the longer term, the increased ability of a City Status could influence State	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 2.2 (note: 2.2 updated



	decisions, which is likely to afford residents and ratepayers increased benefits.). What increased benefits is the Shire suggesting in this response?	to address this question)
10	if the Shire of Harvey turns into a city will the council look at making the amenities and townships look like a city worth visiting as the amenities we have are old, outdated and not very appealing to the eye or attractive for people visiting to the area or living in it.	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 6.6
11	Based on what I've read, there's expenditure on the feasibility of obtaining a city status, but there are no clear benefits of obtaining city status except for possible lobbying but that can happen through effective Councillors. Besides above what other benefits would there be?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 2.2
12	Australind is closer to City of Bunbury (12km) Harvey is (33km), population of Australind is Approximately 18000, population of Harvey is approximately 3000 so if shire of Harvey would like to become a city, it should be named city of Australind	Thank you for your suggested name
13	As most of the rate payers live in Australind (including Treendale, Kingston Estate and Galway Green), will we get a say on the name of the city? Will we be able to choose between City of Australind or City of Harvey?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 6.4
14	What will our name change be? Will we be the City of Harvey?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 6.4
15	How will a new name for the city be decided?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 6.4
16	The population is higher in Australind. Why are we not making it City of Australind instead? It doesn't make sense to make it City of Harvey.	Thank you for your suggested name
17	What are the actual specific benefits? Increase in status is not a benefit unless you spell out what that gives to the community. I have several other questions, observations also not covered in your FAQ	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 2.2
18	What will the name of the city be? The city of Australind seems the obvious choice as this is where the population that makes city status possible. City of Harvey, with Harvey townsite having less than 4000 people seems misguided.	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 6.4
19	Please explain what changing the name means. Will the town of Harvey still be known as Harvey? Will Australind, Harvey and Treendale still be suburbs?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 6.5
20	The online survey questionnaire has changed since yesterday morning to now include your name. Will	Thank you for your question. The survey was modified to include



	surveys filled out before the change still be included in the survey total	a name field on Monday, 16 February in response to community concerns about statistical validity. All surveys completed on Monday 16 February on the old survey forms will be accepted and counted as valid surveys. The survey forms now have a mandatory field for people's names, to ensure we are hearing the message from genuine members of our community
21	Should the Harvey Shire proceed with making the change to a city will this mean that there will be fresh elections for the council. My reasons for asking are: - To ensure that current members of council are proceeding with the support of the majority of residents - To ensure that there is no benefit for any group or individuals, real or perceived, as the result of the change to a city - Due to the relieve recency of elections and the apparent lack of this issue being discussed prior to election so that the attitudes of candidates could be canvassed	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 3.4
22	Why was this not used as a campaign issue when you were seeking re-election?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 6.7
23	A lot of comment was made among community members about separating the Leschenault urban area from the Shire of Harvey and having a standalone city as it holds the population numbers. Have boundary changes and splitting the shire been investigated or proposed as an alternative to City of Harvey concept?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 6.13
24	Staff presented that as a Shire they do not have a seat at the table with other government levels. What evidence is there of that when Shire of Dardanup and Shire of Collie hosted state cabinet only a week earlier?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 2.4
25	Why was question 2 used in the survey regarding naming the new city if the community support the concept? Asking for the name is leading and could give the impression the concept is supported.	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 4.9



26	What are the immediate guaranteed positive financial and economic benefits the shire and its rate payers will see from the reclassification? Not talking about potential stronger political footprints or potentially stronger influence at a state level. The residents want to know what positive outcomes they will see for the money they are spending on it.	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 2.2
27	Would (Councillor's name removed) be willing to donate the potential \$56000 expense for his notion, considering almost all of the positive reasons to change are namesake basis and bring almost no positive economic impact to the shire?	No. The decision to investigate a change to City classification and to consult with the community was made by Council.
28	How can the shire justify to its rate payers, a potential cost of over \$50,000 for a classification change? What is the justification for this expense when in the shires own response, the change in classification "will result in very little, or no change". In the last 5 years: • Rates have nearly doubled • All discounts on early paid rates have been removed • The mismanagement of mosquito prevention programs have forced residents to sell and made the area at times unliveable • Underfunded bushfire prevention program and local area management nearly resulting in the loss of homes in the Leschenault area two years in a row • The mismanagement in response and follow up of the Stanley Rd. waste facility resulting in residential areas of the shire smelling like burning rubbish for months.	A change in classification will result in little or no change to the Shire structure and operations. However, it would improve Council's ability to advocate for additional and improved infrastructure and services for Shire residents. This may be through funding provided to the Shire of Harvey for delivery of its services, or through services delivered by State Government or Commonwealth Government agencies, including improved bushfire services, resources for improved mosquito control and other services. The Stanley Road Waste Facility is not run by the Shire of Harvey. It is managed and run by the Bunbury Harvey Regional Council, which is a separate regional



		council and is independent from the Shire of Harvey.
29	Would we get an airport, as cities around Australia all have airports?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 6.6
30	Compared to shires that became cities in the last 15 years (Mandurah, Busselton, Karratha), how will the largely rural Shire of Harvey manage the increased service delivery, infrastructure, and maintenance costs of city status, and what concrete, funded plans are in place to ensure services are maintained without disproportionate rate increases?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 1.11
31	The Shire of Harvey has historically faced challenges in maintaining and funding the upkeep of Shire and community-based assets. How will transitioning to City status improve or impact the Shire's capacity to maintain these assets, and what specific budgetary, staffing, or operational changes will be implemented to ensure service levels do not decline?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 1.12
32	Ongoing costs will be part of normal business: 1. How does the Shire define "normal business" in budgetary terms? 2. Which specific service areas or budget lines are expected to absorb these ongoing costs? 3. Over what timeframe will these costs be absorbed - 1 year, 5 years, or 10 years?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 1.13
33	Why would a shire that tolerates the questioning of the Reconciliation Action Plan (last council sitting) have the standing to seek city status given that "the RAP" and acknowledgement is part of a significant funding source and fundamental to the credibility to be a city.	Council did not question the RAP. It was deferred to allow additional consultation with local Elders.
34	If the Shire of Harvey is re-allocated to a City, will this potentially result in more funding for internal departments/ staff as previously advertised positions seem to under other nearby local governments? This has resulted in short staffing across multiple departments and increased wait times for services.	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 1.14
35	If the survey is meant to be anonymous, why is it mandatory to enter your name?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 4.7
36	Will you put the city status survey link on the website? Or is it only available through social media? Does Council have any intention of becoming a Band 1 Local Govt?	The link to the community survey was on the website for the period the survey was open.



		Please also see Appendix D Community Questions 1.8.
37	With feedback sessions from 16th February being informal drop in formats, how will feedback be captured for presentation to council? Will each staff member and councillor take notes and feedback, or will there be whiteboards or papers other than the surveys?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 4.5
38	Why was the survey not sent with the information letter?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 4.8
39	As per (Councillor's name removed) original motion "the district demonstrates...a cohesive community identity consistent with city status." Can you outline exactly how the Shire of Harvey displays a cohesive community identity consistent with city status?	This question is directed at a specific councillor comment. This is not something the Shire can respond to.
40	Under 5.2 the word "adequate" is used as opposed to equitable and "adequate". How does council plan to provide equitable distribution of services and funding, given the fact that transition, by its very nature, will advance requirements which have been proven to be 'urban' centred?	The statement implied in the question is untrue. Nothing has been "proven".
41	How will a new name for the city be decided?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 6.8
42	Employee costs have increased approximately 15% and 10% in the last two FY, what is the projected employee costs required to rewrite policies, regulations, and necessary legal documents?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 1.15
43	Can you please provide a detailed breakdown of these costs, as Horsham City Council rebranding (population approx 9000 less than ours) was in excess of \$700000.	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 1.1
44	Can you please provide the evidence supporting your research to substantiate these benefits?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 2.6
45	Will Leschenault be eligible for deep sewerage?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 6.6.
46	Michelle Campbell keeps mentioning it enables us "a seat at the table" implying that as a Shire they cannot go to Canberra. I have had a reply from Federal Government. "Yes, a Shire President (or Mayor) can and frequently does meet with federal politicians in Canberra. Local government representatives regularly travel to Parliament House in Canberra to advocate for their communities,	The statement by the Shire President was communicated truthfully. The comment was that the former CEO of the



	meet with Government Ministers, and discuss regional issues. Why are they not communicating this truthfully?	City of Busselton gave the City of Busselton a "seat at the table" and that their CEO and Mayor had found they were able to meet more easily with Ministers and Senior Bureaucrats and were listened to more, particularly in Canberra, was made by Dr Putland. Cr Campbell then stated that gaining a "seat at the table" through City status would benefit the Shire and provided an example of where the Shire CEO, President and Vice President were given very limited time to meet with a Minister after having to travel to Perth for the meeting. Please also see Appendix D Community Questions 2.4
47	(Councillors name removed) is stating in contradiction to what Salaries and Allowances Tribunal (SAT) states regarding salary banding. Are the Shire of Harvey intending to apply at a later stage? Yes, a Shire in Western Australia can apply to the SAT for a higher salary band, but only under specific, demonstrated circumstances. The Tribunal will only adjust a Band classification when a local government can demonstrate a substantial and sustained increase in the functions, roles, or scope of the organisation.	This is untrue. Please see Appendix D Community Questions 1.8
48	Will the general rubbish bins be picked up each week?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 6.9
49	Given that the Shire's total population exceeds 31,000 people — including children under 18, non-citizens and others who are not eligible to vote — and that only approximately 15,000 residents are enrolled to vote in	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 4.6



	local government elections, why is Council referencing the total population when assessing support for reclassification to City status? How will Council ensure that the views of the approximately 15,000 eligible voters are appropriately prioritised, and confirm that the Shire of Harvey is not effectively making this decision on behalf of non-voters who cannot formally voice their wishes through the ballot process?	
50	Re 2.4 Given that the Shire of Dardanup and Shire of Collie recently hosted both State Cabinet and Federal Government representatives, what evidence supports the assertion that our Shire does not have a 'seat at the table' with other levels of government? Could it instead be that the interest of senior bureaucrats and Ministers in our submissions has been limited due to how they were prepared, and if our submissions were more thoroughly developed, would we be more likely to secure high-level meetings?	The "seat at the table" comment relates to information obtained from the City of Busselton as part of the investigation into potential benefits of city status. The information was provided by a former CEO of the City of Busselton who stated that City classification gave the City of Busselton a "seat at the table" and that their CEO and Mayor had found they were able to meet more easily with Ministers and Senior Bureaucrats and were listened to more, particularly in Canberra. The suggestion that Shire officers do not properly prepare or develop reports is incorrect
51	In 2022, a motion proposed by (Councillor's name removed) for a potential amalgamation with the Shire of Dardanup was considered feasible but ultimately voted down. Why is it that a more recent motion by (Councillor's name removed) to investigate transitioning to a city is now being pursued? What factors have changed that make one option worthy of investigation while the other was previously rejected?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 6.10



52	Could you please clarify 4.6 According to the WA Electoral Commission, there were 22,063 registered electors in the Shire of Harvey as at August 2025. The Australian Bureau of Statistics estimates the Shire's total population at approximately 31,000-32,000, leaving a difference of around 9,000-10,000 people. This gap reflects residents who are under 18, non-citizens, enrolled elsewhere, itinerant, or not registered. Any agree/disagree measure should clearly state whether it is based on total population, registered electors, or survey respondents. For governance matters, the appropriate reference point is the number of eligible electors.	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 4.6
53	Can you please put a counter on the page as to how many surveys have been received and submitted.	Updates on numbers of surveys received were posted on social media during the survey period.
54	What evidence is the Shire using to justify their statement: "cohesive community identity consistent with city status" referenced in the original motion for investigation of city status considering it is documented in Council minutes and was evident at the drop in sessions there is a considerable division between the northern and southern ends of the shire?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 6.11
55	Could you please make the questions and answers printable. Currently if I open a question to view answer, then move to next question the previous answer closes.	A printable version of the community questions can be found in Appendix D.
56	19/01/2022 13.1 Notice by Bill Adams Change of name Estimated Cost in excess of 500k Amend Shire's Web pages 40k Design 30k Etc etc This was deemed too expensive to continue with. Question In 2022, a Shire name change was estimated at over \$500,000 and deemed too expensive. Now, the City Transition rewrite is quoted at under \$100,000, an 83% reduction during a period of rising costs across all Shire projects. What has changed? Which costs have been cut, deferred, or excluded? Does this estimate reflect the full cost of transition or only paperwork? The community deserves a clear, transparent explanation.	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 1.16
57	What guarantee will you provide that the shire of Harvey will not be amalgamated into the shires of Dardanup and Bunbury?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 6.12



58	How does the council justify spending potentially \$50,000 of rate payers money, on a change the council has said is mostly symbolic and has no measurable return on investment or positive economic changes (employment growth, direct funding or infrastructure).	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 2.2
59	What evidence is being used to justify the concept of a "cohesive community identity" when the Shire itself has acknowledged a divide between the northern and southern halves of the shire? (Please note this is the 3rd time I have asked this question and if it is not addressed here I will escalate to the council and CEO for clarification).	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 6.11
60	Will the total cost of the survey process be made public?	Please see Appendix F – Consultation Costs
61	Why was stage 2 of the survey to community groups not mentioned at the beginning of the process?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 4.10
62	How much staff time, in hours, has been used for the consultation and engagement for this motion?	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 4.11
63	Does the shire consider it a responsible use of rate payers money, to fund a mainly namesake change instead of directing funds towards its struggling services, when in response 6.11 it highlights the current limitations of the large shire growth and the limited resources available.	Please see Appendix D Community Questions 1.18



Appendix C – Submissions

The following submissions were received throughout the consultation period via email, letter and deputation. Identifying information, defamatory comments and offensive language have been removed.

Submission 1

I am writing on behalf of concerned ratepayers, various Facebook forums, regarding questions about the potential transition of the Shire of Harvey to city status.

Community members are requesting information about the process, costs, and governance implications of such a change.

There is a growing need for transparency, clarity, and honesty in all communications from the Shire to ensure that ratepayers are fully informed.

We request that the Shire provide clear, accessible information regarding:

- Estimated and actual costs associated with a transition to city status, including administrative, signage, branding, and public communication costs.
- Impact on governance and council operations, including any increase in council or staff responsibilities and costs.
- Project timeline and statutory requirements, including any state government approvals required.
- Public consultation and ratepayer involvement, noting that we understand the consultation process is about to happen. Ratepayers need assurance that the process will be transparent, meaningful, and that all questions and concerns raised during consultations are captured and addressed.
- Given that ratepayers do not vote directly, how will our feedback be presented to the Minister, and will there be a transparent summary of community views before the final decision?

We are aware that the Shire has feedback forums in various locations for ratepayer input. However, it is not clear how questions and concerns raised at these forums will be recorded, addressed, and fed back to the broader community. Ratepayers need assurance that:

- All questions submitted during forums are formally logged.
- Answers provided are accurate, clear, and publicly accessible.
- There is a mechanism to share Q&As from forums with the entire ratepayer community, such as via the Shire website FAQ page.

My Questions

1. Costs



- a. What is the total one-off cost to ratepayers of changing to City status, including signage, branding, and policy updates?
- b. What is the maximum ongoing annual cost from councillor pay, superannuation, and potential new staff roles?

2. Rates

- a. Can Council commit that City status alone will not be used to justify any future rate increases — yes or no?

3. Governance

- a. Which governance or staffing changes are legally required by becoming a city, and which are discretionary?
- b. Will Council change ward boundaries or councillor numbers, and how will rural representation be protected?

4. Services & Benefits

- a. What specific, measurable benefits will ratepayers see within the first two years that would not occur if we remain a Shire?

5. Rural Land & Economic Impacts

- a. How will rural landowners be protected from pressure for rezoning or rural-residential development after City status?
- b. What programs, grants, or economic initiatives will be introduced specifically to support rural businesses and farmers under City status?
- c. If those benefits are not delivered, what formal accountability or review process will be triggered?

6. Accessibility

Councils are legally and ethically required to consider accessibility and inclusivity. Due to my health, I may be unable to attend community feedback forums. How is the Council planning to ensure that people in similar situations can provide feedback, and how will this feedback be included in the decision-making process?

Officer Comment

1. Costs

- 1a) - Please see Appendix F for full consultation costs
- 1b) - Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 1.1 for ongoing costs

2. Rates

- 2a) - Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 1.4

3. Governance

- 3a) - Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 3.2
- 3b) - Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 3.3

4. Services & Benefits



- 4a) - Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 2.2

5. Rural Land & Economic Impacts

- 4a) – Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 5.1
- 4b) – Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 1.6
- 4c) – Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 1.6.

6. Accessibility

- Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 4.4

Submission 2

I cannot imagine any part of Australia, where a city has no restaurants.

It is an embarrassment to take friends to Harvey Township, and have to eat a cut lunch, to provide for their hunger.

Civic planning is nothing, if provision for social gathering over a meal is ignored.

Officer Response

Thanks for your feedback on the city status investigation. Your comment will be considered as part of the engagement.

Submission 3

The following questions are looking for answers, which I am sure will have been investigated(?).

The following has been sent to the site that you mentioned - but for your records and others that this has been sent to, the following is looking for answers, hope you or others can help?

Thanks in advance

1. Governance & Representation

- a. How will rural communities be protected from being out-voted by urban population centres once city status is adopted?
- b. Will ward boundaries or councillor representation change as a result of becoming a city — and if so, how?
- c. What mechanisms will ensure rural voices remain influential in council decisions over the next 10–20 years?
- d. Has council modelled how demographic change will affect electoral balance in future elections?

2. Rates, Costs & Financial Risk



- a. What are the one-off and ongoing costs of transitioning to city status (branding, signage, administration, governance)?
- b. Can council commit that city status alone will not lead to increased rates, fees, or charges — and if not, why?
- c. Will service expectations increase as a result of being a city, and how will those costs be funded?
- d. Has council prepared a long-term financial model comparing “shire” vs “city” scenarios?

3. Service Balance: Urban vs Rural

- a. How will council ensure rural roads, drainage, and infrastructure are not deprioritised as urban areas grow?
- b. Will council publish transparent reporting on capital and operational spending by urban vs rural areas?
- c. Are there protected minimum service levels or budgets for rural communities?
- d. What happens if urban service demands begin to dominate council budgets?

4. Planning, Development & Agricultural Protection

- a. How will council protect productive agricultural land from incremental urban encroachment?
- b. Will buffer zones between farming and residential development be strengthened or weakened?
- c. How will city status affect planning decisions related to subdivision, density, and land-use conflict?
- d. Can council guarantee farming operations will not face increased complaints or restrictions as urban areas expand?

5. Identity, Community & Culture

- a. How does council define “rural identity,” and how will it be actively protected under a city model?
- b. What steps will be taken to ensure long-standing rural communities are not marginalised culturally or politically?
- c. How will council measure community satisfaction across both urban and rural areas after the transition?

6. Benefits: Evidence, Not Assumptions

- a. What specific, evidence-based benefits have similar WA regions actually received after becoming cities?
- b. Which benefits are reputational only, and which have produced measurable outcomes?
- c. Can council provide examples where city status directly led to funding or infrastructure that would not otherwise have occurred?

7. Risk Management & Accountability

- a. What are the biggest identified risks of becoming a city, and how will council manage them?



- b. What safeguards will be put in place to prevent unintended consequences over time?
- c. Will council commit to a formal review 5 and 10 years after city status is adopted?
- d. If outcomes do not meet expectations, what corrective mechanisms will exist?

8. Process & Community Consent

- a. How will council ensure the decision reflects broad community support, not just urban growth areas?
- b. Will rural communities have a distinct voice or weighting in the decision-making process?
- c. What happens if significant sections of the community oppose the change?
- d. Is there a clear "no" option — and what would that mean for future planning?

Officer response

1. Governance & Representation

- 1a-1d) – Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 3.3

2. Rates, Costs & Financial Risk

- 2a) - Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 1.1
- 2b-2d) - Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 1.4

3. Service Balance: Urban vs Rural

- 3a-3d) - Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 5.2

4. Planning, Development & Agricultural Protection

- 4a-4b) - Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 5.1
- 4c) - Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 5.3
- 4d) - Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 5.1

5. Identity, Community & Culture

- 5a-5b) - Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 5.4
- 5c) - Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 2.3

6. Benefits: Evidence, Not Assumptions

- 6a-6b) - Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 2.2
- 6c) - Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 2.6

7. Risk Management & Accountability

- 7a) Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 2.1
- 7b-7d) - Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 2.3

8. Process & Community Consent

- 8a-8b) - Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 4.2
- 8c-8d) - Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 4.6



Submission 4

On receipt of a letter entitled "Shire of Harvey reclassification to city status community consultation" I have a number of questions & points for clarification.

1. Once again, the Shire holds drop ins in Harvey during working hours. Why don't the Shire hold a working hours and an evening session just as it does for Australind & others. It is limiting the Harvey community specifically from attending a local session.
2. Did the Shire give any consideration to branding and other costs a renaming or change will have on local, state, national and even international businesses. Consideration needs to be given to impacts on local business, on tourism. Harvey Shire needs to look beyond just their own impacts & consider the wider context including branding costs to our local community & businesses, reputational and recognition. Who will cover community & business costs?
3. What are the exact band 1 salaries which would be achieved by the CEO, staff, council on moving from band 2 as a result of any change.
4. Many of the answers to FAQ on the site are lacking and/or misleading and more information required for transparency. The disadvantages stated are incomplete and certainly not minor. There are no clearly defined advantages/benefits.
5. I was only able to ask 1 question on the site which then refers to a "survey". My question is just that, it is not a survey.

Officer response

1. The Shire has attempted to organise the drop-in events to make them as accessible to as many community members as possible.

Harvey residents who cannot attend either of the two daytime sessions in Harvey are welcome to attend the evening drop-in session in Brunswick, or one of the other drop in sessions that are being organised in other centres.
Brunswick residents, or people from other areas of the Shire who cannot attend one of the evening sessions, are welcome to attend either of the two daytime drop-in sessions in Harvey.

2. Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 1.7
3. Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 1.9
4. Thank you for your feedback.
5. Thank you for your feedback.

Submission 5

NO (please excuse me for yelling),

I moved from Sydney 13 years ago expressly to escape a "city". I do not want to be called any other name than the Shire of Harvey and not associated with Australind who appear to get the lion's share of resources these days, I vehemently oppose shire operations to be



moved either. I do not drive and find the convenience of being able to walk to our shire offices for general business.

Surely you could have an outreach at Australind but leave our shire offices where they are. The money wastage of "converting" us to a city is not justifiable in terms of offsets. Maybe do something useful like using those funds to install a ramp for mobility challenged people into the local pool so I could actually use it instead of the cattle hoist arrangement they have now. It would be beneficial to many Harvey residents, as it is the only way I can get in a pool these days is to travel with the senior cits to Waroona.

Exactly what are the benefits of such a move. What is it likely to cost?

Officer Comment

The questions related to the location of Shire services and the pool hoist are not related to a potential change to City status.

However, in answer to the questions:

Council Offices: Council intends to continue operating offices from Harvey and from Australind. The intention is to expand the Australind offices to accommodate new Council chambers and the additional shire staff that are required to service the Shire's rapidly growing population. However, the offices in Harvey will be retained to service ratepayers and residents in the northern parts of the Shire.

Pool Hoist: Thank you for your request for a pool hoist to be installed at the Harvey Pool. Your request will be forwarded to the Shire's Community Development Team. In response to your question regarding benefits - these are the increased ability of the Council to lobby for additional services and funding for residents, and less likelihood of being forcibly amalgamated into an expanded City of Bunbury.

- Please also see Appendix D – Community Questions 1.1 and 2.0.

Submission 6

Having recently moved out of the city, a few key points, the main one is surveillance I enjoy my privacy.

- changing from a shire to a city classification will put us in the Smart city classification
- Surveillance cameras on the roads
- To going through your rubbish
- Data collection of your sewage
- Surveillance of parking lots, parking fines i.e. the new streetlights monitoring technology
- Internet of things connecting up to your cars and phones.

See attached the government official website outlining these smart city technologies



https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/House/Former_Committees/ITC/DevelopmentofCities/Report/section?id=committees%2Freportrep%2F024151%2F25693

A lot older and wiser I enjoy the freedoms and privacy we used to take for granted and going forward I think the Shire of Harvey should remain as such a country vibe not a city.

Well maybe not until we amass around the 100,000 population mark.

Officer Comment

Thank you for your submission.

Submission 7

I have just been online to complete the survey on becoming a city. Absolute garbage. Makes out it is forgone conclusion with complete bias questions. If this is going to be classed a community consultation, then shame on the council. A more comprehensive questionnaire needs to be compiled and sent out to all rate payers in the shire fully detailing the changes and if the rate payer agree to each point. For example: The CEO and her cohorts are to receive a substantial salary increase, are the rate payers agree to fund this extra cost? Yes / No

Officer comment

Thank you for your submission.

Submission 8

The survey information letter received this week was an expensive non-exercise. Costing that at 11873 dwellings (last census data) by \$1,60/dwelling (taking into account staff time, in house printing & reduced mailing charges for bulk mail) that letter cost over \$18000. The letter was to tell community that a survey was happening, but that we need to do it online or go to an office to get a copy. What a waste! Why wasn't the survey with the letter?

Officer comment

- Please see Appendix D – Community Questions 4.8 and Appendix F – Consultation costs.

Submission 9

Attention: CEO, President & All Councillors.

Good afternoon,

I attended the meeting this morning at the Australind Library with regards to the proposal for the Shire of Harvey to look at transitioning to a city and have completed the online survey.

Firstly, thank you for holding this meeting so that myself and other community members could attend. As a relatively new resident to the Shire of Harvey I must say I was taken



aback by some of the attitudes of the community and at times irrelevance of some questions that were being asked and what I class as verbal aggression towards those hosting the meeting, extremely disappointed to hear such division between an Us and Them attitude for the Australind and Harvey community. At the end of the day, one just goes round and round in circles.

I did try to ask a few questions but sadly that did not happen, thus I decided to send this email to get some clarification. The following is just a few of the thoughts I have had since the meeting.

At direct face value I am not overly a fan of the Shire becoming a city however I am also very uneducated on the matter and that's why I felt it important to attend the meeting and I will certainly try to attend a few more where I can grasp a better understanding of the process and outcomes.

I am relatively a new resident of SOH after living in the City of Rockingham for some 28 years and being employed by the City of Mandurah for over 5 years as a front-line customer service officer (I have witnessed quite a bit in that role). I have watched the changes in both these regions over a number of years and wonder how and if we the SOH would be affected if we became a city. Whilst I love to visit these areas, I certainly have no desire to return there to live, yes they have beautiful tourist offerings etc. etc. but with that comes huge growth of infrastructure, housing, road traffic and so on. I moved to Australind to enjoy a much more laid-back lifestyle, one that I had lived in the City of Rockingham (Golden Bay) for many years before things changed and I guess my point is will this be the same if SOH was to become a City? (I completely understand the growth is already happening slowly in the SOH).

1. How did the talks of becoming a city evolve? I would think it would have had to have been more than one representative to make such an impact?
2. How will becoming a City affect my peaceful lifestyle in Australind if at all? Will we eventually look like a City of Busselton, Mandurah or Rockingham where every day is a hive of activity, like I said previously I love to visit these places but I certainly wouldn't want to live there, my own personal view obviously.
3. Do we really want airports, waterfront precincts on our doorsteps like City of Busselton as mentioned at the meeting today?
4. From the government body approving this submission what would they expect in return from the SOH going forward in response to approving SOH to become a city? Being a realist one never gets something for nothing.
5. Does the SOH have an idea of the financial gain to become a City?
6. Will becoming a city cause our GRV on our rates to increase thus increasing our rates which we were told would not increase other than the normal yearly increments?



7. How much input from the community will be taken into consideration in making a decision going forward, as mentioned a few times today and reading between the lines it was worded as though the decision had been already made? Please correct me if my interpretation is incorrect.

It's quite obvious you our representatives will never please everyone sadly, however we must trust that you have our best interests at play here. I saw a lot of passionate people with their views this morning and some seem to stem from times before I was a resident for which I have no idea about. I just hope one day that the Us and Them thing can be resolved.

Many thanks for reading my email.

Officer comment

1. Council considered and supported a notice of motion that, while put by an individual Councillor, became a Council resolution.
2. Reclassification from Shire to City would not affect your lifestyle. However, the strong, ongoing population growth that the Shire is currently experiencing, if continued, may change the character of some localities where growth occurs.
3. There would be no airports or waterfront precincts proposed for Shire of Harvey as a result of any change in classification to City status
4. The Minister would not require anything from Council or residents
5. No. As previously stated, the main benefit is likely to be enhanced lobbying power, leading to increased potential for Council to lobby successfully for additional or increased services to residents, either through additional funding to Council or through expanded services provided directly by the State Government.
6. No.
7. The decision has not been made. Councillors will need to consider the submissions and results of the surveys and determine if the results provide sufficient indication of community sentiment - which may be positive or negative - when Council meets to formally consider the investigation and consultation report. These results will also be forwarded to the Minister for Local Government if Council elects to proceed with reclassification.

Submission 10

We wish to provide our comment on the proposal that the Shire of Harvey be changed to City status.

In response to the request for public comment and submissions, we wish to provide a clear, defensible argument against reclassification from Shire to City, framed explicitly as a



cost–benefit analysis, focusing on financial and social shortfalls.

A Cost–Benefit Analysis of Financial and Social Impacts Required

While achieving city status may offer perceived reputational benefits, a cost–benefit analysis indicates that reclassification from a Shire to a City presents significant financial and social risks that may outweigh the intangible advantages.

Financial Shortfalls and Cost Escalation

1.1 Increased Operating and Administrative Costs

City status brings higher community and government expectations around governance, service levels, and administrative capability. This typically results in:

- Expansion of executive and senior management structures
- Increased staffing costs across planning, compliance, community development, and governance functions
- Greater reporting, consultation, and regulatory obligations

These costs are ongoing and structural, not one-off, placing long-term pressure on operating budgets without a guaranteed increase in revenue.

1.2 Infrastructure and Service Level Inflation

City classification raises expectations for:

- Urban-standard infrastructure
- Enhanced public amenities
- Higher maintenance standards for roads, parks, and civic assets

For a geographically large local government with dispersed communities, these expectations can drive capital and maintenance costs well beyond population-based funding allocations, leading to:

- Asset renewal backlogs
- Increased reliance on debt or rate rises
- Reprioritisation away from essential but less visible services

1.3 No Guaranteed Increase in External Funding

A critical assumption underpinning reclassification is that city status leads to increased State or Commonwealth funding. However:

- Most grant programs are population- or needs-based, not title-based
- Competitive funding is driven by project quality, strategic alignment, and co-contribution capacity—not classification
- Any marginal improvement in influence is uncertain and indirect

As a result, financial returns are speculative, while outgoing costs are certain and immediate.



1.4 Ratepayer Impact and Equity Risk

To absorb higher costs, councils often face pressure to:

- Increase rates
- Introduce new or higher fees and charges

This disproportionately impacts:

- Fixed-income households
- Rural and semi-rural residents who may see limited benefit from “city-style” services
- Communities already experiencing cost-of-living stress

The result is a regressive financial outcome, where some residents subsidise services that they may never use or value.

2. Social and Community Shortfalls

2.1 Loss of Shire Identity and Community Cohesion

Shire status often reflects:

- Strong local identity
- Close community–council relationships
- Governance that values rural, agricultural, and small-town perspectives

City reclassification risks:

- Diluting this identity
- Shifting governance focus toward urban growth areas
- Reducing perceived accessibility and responsiveness of council leadership, particularly pertinent given the recent reduction in elected representation and the reduction from 13 to 9 elected councillors.

This can erode trust and weaken community cohesion, particularly in smaller townships.

2.2 Misalignment with Community Needs

Population size alone does not equate to urban character. A mixed urban–rural community may find that:

- City branding does not reflect lived experience
- Policy priorities shift toward growth management rather than service reliability
- Rural and industrial needs become secondary to urban planning agendas

This creates a social mismatch, where classification drives decisions rather than community need.

2.3 Heightened Expectations Without Capacity to Deliver



City status raises community expectations for:

- Faster approvals
- Broader cultural and recreational services
- Improved public transport and urban infrastructure

If these expectations cannot be met due to funding or workforce constraints, the outcome is:

- Increased dissatisfaction
- Reputational damage
- Declining confidence in council decision-making

In this sense, city status amplifies risk rather than reducing it.

3. Benefit–Cost Imbalance

3.1 Intangible Benefits vs Tangible Costs

The primary benefit of city status—enhanced reputation and perceived influence—is:

- Difficult to measure
- Not contractually linked to funding outcomes
- Dependent on external political factors beyond council control

In contrast, the financial and social costs are:

- Quantifiable
- Immediate
- Borne directly by ratepayers and the community

This creates a clear imbalance where the risks are concrete and the benefits aspirational.

4. Conclusion

From a cost–benefit perspective, reclassification to city status presents high financial certainty of increased costs with low certainty of proportional benefit. The transition risks:

- Long-term budget pressure
- Higher rates and fees
- Loss of local identity
- Reduced equity for rural and lower-income residents

Unless clear, evidence-based funding advantages and service improvements can be demonstrated, maintaining Shire status offers a more financially prudent, socially aligned, and community-focused governance model.

5. Recommendations



It is recommended that Council not pursue reclassification to city status at this time and instead retain Shire status unless clear, evidence-based financial, service delivery, and community benefits can be demonstrated to outweigh the identified costs and risks.

5.1.1 Suspend Further Reclassification Activity

Formally pause all further actions, expenditure, or external engagement relating to reclassification to city status unless and until Council resolves that clear, evidence-based net benefits have been demonstrated, consistent with Council's role in prudent governance and financial stewardship under the Local Government Act 1995

5.1.2 Establish Clear Evidence Thresholds

Endorse a set of minimum evidentiary criteria that must be satisfied before any future reconsideration of city status, including:

- An independently verified fiscal impact assessment
- Demonstrated service delivery improvements that cannot be achieved under Shire classification
- Evidence of broad and informed community support

This ensures future decisions are based on objective analysis rather than population thresholds alone.

5.1.3 Prioritise Core Service Delivery and Financial Sustainability

Direct the Chief Executive Officer to prioritise affordability, asset renewal, and service reliability within existing Shire governance arrangements, reinforcing Council's statutory responsibility for sustainable economic management and effective service delivery.

5.1.4 Undertake Structured Community Engagement (Non-Binding)

If Council elects to revisit the issue in the future, require that structured community engagement be undertaken in accordance with the Act's public notice and consultation provisions, ensuring residents understand:

- The potential financial impacts
- Equity implications across urban and rural communities
- The absence of guaranteed funding benefits from reclassification

5.1.5 Defer Any Binding Decision to a Future Electoral Mandate

Resolve that any future proposal to pursue reclassification to city status be subject to a clear electoral mandate, such as a plebiscite conducted in conjunction with an ordinary local government election, consistent with democratic principles and elector participation frameworks under the Act.

5.1.6 Review Classification Periodically Rather Than Progressively



Adopt a policy position that Council will periodically review district classification as part of its strategic planning cycle, rather than progressing incremental steps toward reclassification without a defined community mandate or demonstrated net benefit.

Closing Governance Statement

These supporting actions reinforce Council's obligations under the Local Government Act 1995 to act in the best interests of the district, ensure financial sustainability, and make decisions that reflect informed community consent rather than aspirational status outcomes.

5.2 Recommendation (alternative)

Before any steps are taken towards adopting the proposal to pursue reclassification to city status, a referendum or plebiscite be conducted at the next council elections. The two questions should contain the following.

Proposed Plebiscite Questions

(Two or more questions to ensure informed consent rather than a single binary response)

Question 1 – Elector Support (Primary Question)

Do you support the Shire of Harvey pursuing reclassification of the district to a city under the

Local Government Act 1995?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Question 2 – Financial Impact Acceptance (Supporting Question)

If reclassification to City status results in increased rates, fees, or charges to meet higher governance, administrative, or service delivery costs, do you support Council proceeding with reclassification?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Optional Question 3 – Community Priority (Governance Focus)

Which option do you consider should be Council's priority over the next 10 years?

☐ Retaining Shire status with a focus on affordability, local identity, and equitable service delivery

☐ Pursuing City status to enhance profile and perceived influence

☐ No preference

Optional Question 4 – Equity Consideration



Should Council proceed with city reclassification if the benefits are not evenly experienced across all communities within the district, including rural and semi-rural areas?

☐ Yes

☐ No

In conclusion, we strongly believe the step of acquiring City status for the Shire of Harvey to be premature and not well-considered at this time. Repairs and maintenance for existing Shire infrastructure needs to be given priority before money is spent on prestige for the Council.

Officer comment

Thank you for your submission. Your opposition to the proposed reclassification is noted. Please see Appendix D Community Questions for more information on the matters you have raised.

Submission 11

Good afternoon

A couple of questions re city versus shire.

1. At what year did the shire reach a population of 20,000 people and why had it taken until the population reached 31,000 to raise this matter?
2. What is the current remuneration band of the shire?
3. What scope can this band grow should Harvey remains a shire?
4. What is the anticipated remuneration band should Harvey become a city?
5. At what scope can this band grow should Harvey be reclassified a city?
6. What is the cost in monetary terms to rebrand signage, IT, stationary, fixed assets and variable assets?
7. What is the cost in labour to rebrand signage, IT, stationary, fixed assets and variable assets?
8. To what extent has consideration been given to the history of the shire, with regard to its identity?
9. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this reclassification?
10. Who put forward this initial directive? Was it instigated by the ratepayers, the elected members, or staff and at what level? Alternatively, was it a directive from WALGA or the state government?
11. Should this go ahead, what are the financial implications to the ratepayers, both long term and short term?

Officer comment

1. The Shire of Harvey's population was recorded at 20,450 in 2006. City status additionally requires that more than half of the population live in an urban area.

2. The Shire is currently a Band 2 local government.



3-5.

Local government band classifications in Western Australia are determined by the Salaries and Allowances Tribunal (SAT) based on objective criteria such as population, operating revenue and organisational complexity. A local government cannot independently elect to “become” a higher band; classification is determined by the Tribunal. Any future change in banding would be assessed by the Tribunal based on growth metrics and statutory criteria.

6-7.

Please see Appendix D Community Questions 1.1

8. The Shire of Harvey is aware of the history of the Shire, including its beginnings as the Brunswick Road Board (1896), change of name and location of the Road Board offices when it became the Harvey Road Board (1909) and designation as the Shire of Harvey (1960).

9. Please see Appendix D Community Questions 2.0

10. A city status investigation was put forward as a notice of motion by Councillor Craig Carbone at the November 2025 Ordinary Council Meeting. The motion was carried 8-1.

11. Please see Appendix D Community Questions 1.2 and 1.3.

Submission 12

My wife and I attended the information session at the Australind Library on the 17th, led by yourself and Michelle.

As a 25+ year resident of Leschenault, my connection to the area is a long one, with my lineage traced back to early settlers in 1842.

The City of Bunbury have not tried to hide the fact they want to swallow up the shires of Harvey, Dardanup and Capel. To me, this would be a tragic mistake.

I certainly don't want Leschenault to be known as just “an outer suburb of Bunbury”, so I am very much in favour of doing whatever needs to be done to prevent this.

If turning the Shire of Harvey into a City is what's required, as far as I'm concerned, that's what we must do.

Really appreciate the time and effort you, Michelle and the councillors are putting into this project, and I certainly hope the entire shire's community gets behind you as well.

Officer comment

Thank you for your submission.

Submission 13



I attended one of the information sessions regarding the change to city status, and the change of name. I have also read the information provided on your website. I have a couple of queries please.

1. Item 1.1 in your information details some costs involved. Yet item 1.10 indicates that the legal costs are not known at this time. I would be interested to know what the Council sees as potential legal costs. Surely it will not be the cost of the petition to the Minister to change the status or the name. The CEO will be able to do such. I did it for the change of boundaries between Shires of Esperance and Dundas about 35 years ago.

2. Will the ratepayers have a say in this matter by way of referendum, or will it be simply a matter that the councillors decide? If councillors, how can we ratepayers ensure they are voting according to our wishes, and not their own interests/opinions? (As an old, retired Shire CEO, I have seen it happen).

3. Does the Council intend to apply to state or Federal Government for assistance with the costs involved in this matter?

Officer comment

Thank you for your submission.

1. There are no legal costs. The Shire is not considering a boundary adjustment.
2. Councillors will consider a report into potential City status and the results of the extensive consultation process at their May Ordinary Council meeting
3. No.

Submission 14

To: The Chief Executive Officer and Councillors, Shire of Harvey

I am writing to formally oppose the proposal for the Shire of Harvey to seek city status. While the Shire has experienced significant growth, reclassification is a superficial change that fails to address the more critical structural challenges facing our region.

Rather than pursuing an independent city status, I urge the Council to lead a strategic conversation regarding the voluntary amalgamation of the Greater Bunbury region, including the City of Bunbury and the Shires of Capel and Dardanup.

My opposition is based on the following:

- **Reduction of Operating Costs:** Combining administrations would eliminate the duplication of high-level roles, systems, and facilities, significantly reducing the overall cost to ratepayers.
- **Greater Financial Capacity:** A unified regional authority would create a larger pool of funds, providing the "financial clout" needed to secure major State and Federal infrastructure grants that individual shires struggle to attract.



- Holistic Regional Planning: Amalgamation ensures that residents who live in the Shires but use Bunbury's facilities contribute fairly to their upkeep, while ensuring that vital industries like agriculture and rural land use are protected under a single, cohesive strategy.

City status for Harvey serves a narrow interest and risks being seen as an "ego-driven" move rather than one focused on the genuine long-term benefit of residents and businesses. I believe our future lies in regional unity, not further isolation.

Officer comment

Thank you for your submission. Your comments are noted.

Submission 15

As ratepayers, my husband and I would like to put forward our views regarding the reclassification of the Shire of Harvey to city status.

We are against this change for the following reasons.
Considering cities across the world, we associate them with large shopping malls which contain multinational businesses, large performing arts centres that host major professional full-scale productions and a cathedral with an archbishop. We don't believe these would be of an advantage to the towns in the Shire of Harvey, which are currently appealing to residents and visitors due to their local businesses and unique characteristics.

Harvey and its towns would lose its "identity" as a country town and the associated atmosphere and appeal.

There would need to be a name change. E.g. to the City of Leschenault or similar, as the City of Harvey is misleading.

What is the real purpose of this proposal? Is it just a perceived status symbol or would there be some real benefits to residents and ratepayers?

Thanks for seeking the advice of ratepayers.

Officer comment

Thank you for your submission. Your comments are noted. Please see Appendix D Community Questions 2.0 for more information about benefits.

Submission 16

What are some examples from the past where the Shire has missed out on opportunities because it didn't have the increased standing and influence generated by city status?

Officer comment



Please see Appendix D Community Questions 2.5

Submission 17

Dear President / Members of Council,

I write as a ratepayer to place on formal record my concerns regarding the Council's current investigation into reclassification from Shire to City status, and specifically to challenge the internal consistency of the responses provided to Community Questions 5.1, 5.3 and 5.5.

The central contradiction

In response to Question 5.5 (Will becoming a city lead to more population growth?), Council states: "population growth is expected to continue in the next decade as new housing is constructed in planned development areas." The premise underpinning the entire case for City status — a population already exceeding 31,000 and continuing to grow at approximately 600 residents per year — therefore rests on the ongoing availability of land for housing development.

Yet in response to Question 5.1, Council asserts: "There is no link between land use planning, rezoning or any other form of land development and a potential change to City status."

These two positions cannot logically coexist. If continued population growth is both the justification for City status and dependent on the delivery of new housing — as the Shire's own answer to 5.5 acknowledges — then land availability and development planning are directly material to whether the population threshold that underpins the reclassification proposal can be sustained. To state there is "no link" between City status and land development is, at best, an oversimplification, and at worst, misleading to ratepayers asked to form a view on this matter.

Question 5.3 and State Planning constraints

The response to Question 5.3 acknowledges that planning decisions in Western Australia rest substantially with the State Government — the Western Australian Planning Commission and Minister for Planning — through instruments such as the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme. Council is therefore correct that it does not unilaterally control where urban development occurs.

However, this context makes the issue more pressing, not less. If the Shire has limited influence over planning decisions, and if the State Government's current trajectory for the Greater Bunbury Region does not deliver sufficient housing supply within the Shire of Harvey at the rate assumed in this consultation, then the population projections that form the foundation of this proposal may be unreliable. Ratepayers deserve an honest assessment of this risk, not reassurances that planning is simply "someone else's responsibility."

**Evidence of constrained land supply**

I note that in correspondence I received from the Shire on 29 January 2026 (Reference: F/40/27868 — Enquiry: Land Availability and Zoning for Triplex Development), I was expressly advised that there is no land available for sale within the Shire for the type of development I was enquiring about. I raise this not to conflate one planning enquiry with shire-wide land supply, but because it is illustrative of conditions on the ground that are relevant to the population growth assumptions embedded in this proposal.

If land supply constraints are already limiting development, the Council owes ratepayers a transparent account of how and when sufficient land will be brought to market to sustain the projected growth rate — and whether that growth rate would remain credible if those development timelines are delayed.

My request

I respectfully ask that the following be addressed formally in the Council's consultation report, and amendments made to the website: "City status | Community questions" to the effect of:

1. How does Council reconcile the assertion in 5.1 that there is "no link" between City status and land development, with the reliance in 5.5 on continued housing construction as the driver of population growth?
2. What is the Shire's assessment of the risk that land supply constraints could cause the projected population growth rate to slow materially — and what would that mean for the basis on which City status is being sought?
3. What specific planned development areas and indicative timelines does the Shire rely upon when projecting continued growth, and has this been assessed against current State Government planning commitments?

I would welcome the opportunity to raise these questions directly at the next Ordinary Meeting of Council. I ask that you advise me of the date, time and process for public participation at that meeting.

Officer comment**The central contradiction**

The interpretation outlined in the question does not fully reflect the intent of the information provided on the Shire's website. The material simply notes that the Shire of Harvey's population is growing and is expected to continue growing. This information is included to address whether the Shire meets the statutory population threshold required to apply for reclassification as a city.



Projected population growth in the Shire is influenced by broader regional development trends, housing availability, and demographic factors. Importantly, this growth is expected to occur regardless of whether the Shire is reclassified as a City or remains a Shire.

City status itself does not influence land use planning, rezoning, housing development, or population growth. These matters are governed by established planning frameworks, State planning policies and local planning schemes that operate independently of a local government's classification.

For this reason, the proposal to seek reclassification as a City is not dependent on future land development or planning decisions, nor does City status influence those processes.

Question 5.3 and State Planning constraints

The statement that responsibility for the zoning of land and the identification of new development areas in the Shire of Harvey rests primarily with the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) is correct. These matters are guided by State planning instruments, including the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme (GBRS), as well as associated regional strategies and structure planning processes.

Through these processes, the WAPC has already identified several areas within the Shire of Harvey to accommodate future population growth. These include East Treendale, South Treendale and an area south of Binningup, which are expected to support the Shire's projected growth through to at least the end of the decade.

Population trends and projections for the Shire of Harvey are publicly available through the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and other demographic sources. These figures reflect broader regional growth patterns and housing development that are occurring independently of the Shire's local government classification.

Importantly, whether the Shire is reclassified as a City or remains a Shire does not influence planning decisions relating to land supply, zoning, or development approvals. These matters are governed by the Planning and Development Act 2005 and the State planning framework.

Accordingly, population growth projections are not contingent on City status. The proposal to seek reclassification simply reflects that the Shire's current population already exceeds the threshold required to apply for City status under State guidelines.

Evidence of constrained land supply

As previously advised, responsibility for the zoning of land and the identification of new development areas in the Shire of Harvey rests primarily with the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC). This occurs through periodic reviews of the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme (GBRS) and associated regional planning processes.



Through these planning frameworks, the WAPC has already identified several areas within the Shire of Harvey for future population growth. These areas are intended to accommodate additional housing and development as demand arises.

Individual planning enquiries regarding specific development types or currently available land for sale may not necessarily reflect the overall long-term land supply identified for the Shire through regional planning instruments. The availability and timing of land being brought to market is largely determined by landowners, developers, and the broader development process, rather than the local government classification of the area.

Planning and development responsibilities in Western Australia are governed by the Planning and Development Act 2005. Matters relating to regional planning frameworks and zoning under the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme fall within the jurisdiction of the Western Australian Planning Commission and the Minister for Planning.

My request

1. The question appears to arise from a misunderstanding of the relationship between population growth, housing development, and local government classification in Western Australia.

Information published on the Shire's website noting that the Shire of Harvey's population is growing, and is expected to continue growing, is provided to address whether the Shire meets the population requirement to apply for reclassification as a city. The Shire's current population already exceeds this threshold, and demographic projections indicate continued growth in the coming years.

Population growth in the region is influenced by broader economic, demographic, and housing market factors, together with development occurring through established planning processes. These processes operate independently of whether a local government area is classified as a Shire or a City.

The reference in Question 5.5 to continued housing construction simply reflects the normal drivers of population growth in the region. This growth is expected to occur regardless of whether the Shire is reclassified as a city or remains a Shire.

For this reason, City status itself does not influence land development or population growth, and the two should not be considered directly linked.

2. The Shire of Harvey's population has already exceeded the population threshold required to apply for reclassification as a City by a significant margin, and demographic projections indicate that the population is expected to continue to grow in the future.

Importantly, this population growth will occur regardless of whether the Shire is reclassified as a City or remains a Shire, as it is driven by broader regional and demographic factors rather than local government classification.



As the Shire already meets the population requirement for City status, potential variations in the rate of population growth over the coming decade — whether growth slows or accelerates — do not affect the basis on which reclassification is being sought. The current population level alone satisfies the relevant eligibility criteria.

3. Responsibility for the zoning of land and the identification of new development areas in the Shire of Harvey primarily rests with the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC). This occurs through State planning frameworks, including the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme (GBRS), as well as associated regional strategies and structure planning processes.

Through these processes, the WAPC has identified several areas within the Shire of Harvey to accommodate future population growth. These include East Treendale, South Treendale and land south of Binningup. These areas are expected to support residential development and population growth in the Shire through to at least the end of the decade, subject to the normal planning, infrastructure and development processes.

Population projections referenced by the Shire are based on publicly available demographic data, including information published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and other recognised forecasting sources. These projections align with the broader regional planning framework and the development areas identified through State Government planning processes.

Land use planning and development in Western Australia are governed by the Planning and Development Act 2005, with strategic land supply and zoning decisions largely determined through State planning instruments such as the GBRS. Accordingly, the projected growth for the Shire reflects the broader planning commitments and development framework established by the State Government.

Submission 18

Thank you to Michelle Campbell (Shire President) and Annie Riordan (Chief Executive Officer) for the opportunity to have my say on the reclassification of the Shire of Harvey to city status.

I purchased my block at Yarloop before the fire went through. I looked at Yarloop and thought it would be a really nice place for myself to live at a future date. I loved the rural feel of the place set in beautiful country surroundings. And also noted the train line running through.

If by becoming a city Yarloop would also get the opportunity of Metronet running through or an improved passenger train service I am in favour of the Shire of Harvey being



reclassified to city status. This would open up travel for residents to a whole range of places without the use of a motor vehicle. However, this is not at all costs.

I am not in favour of blanket development and would be very unhappy to be swallowed up in the Perth environs. I did like the view of the future of Yarloop that we received after the fire went through.

When I first came to Perth in 1980 a lot of people kept chickens and grew vegies in their back yards. At that time, I was a window, blind and awning consultant and travelled all over Perth and surrounds quoting to people in their homes.

At that time, I observed that Spearwood in particular was an area that supplied Perth with a large amount of staple vegetables. Much has changed since then.

When I drive westward from Yarloop and Harvey, I notice that land in my view would be perfect for growing food. There happens to be an abundance of water underground.

As Perth expands and more people move to the area as I did areas west of Yarloop and Harvey, I feel should be retained for the future for food production. Areas like this are few and far between.

Whatever happens I feel that serious thought is needed because once it has gone it has gone.

When I drive down from Toodyay to cut my grass in Yarloop I always stand back at the gate when I finish and feel that I am always leaving part of myself there when I go.

Officer comment

Thank you for your submission. Your comments have been noted.

Submission 19

I would just like to voice my opinion on the above subject.

I don't think Harvey meets the criteria to become a city at this point in time.

My main reason for thinking is that Harvey lacks the infrastructure as far as public transport goes.

There is no way for people to travel to Bunbury or Mandurah unless you own a car and are able to drive yourself.

When the Australind train eventually resumes its service on the same timetable as previously it allows only approximately two hours in Bunbury for appointments and shopping.



There is no public transport to Mandurah at all for connection to the train service to Perth.

Fortunately, I am still in a position to be able to drive myself, but should that change in the future I would probably consider moving to a place where public transport is more accessible.

Harvey is a charming sleepy little country town but a far cry from obtaining city status in my opinion.

I am a ratepayer by the way.

Officer comment

Thank you for your submission. Your comments have been noted.

Submission 20

Dear Councillors,

Thank you for the opportunity to submit feedback.

Depending on the outcome of the proposed city status, my main concern and wish is not to change any of our residential area names, e.g. Australind.

The reasons for the above concern are as follows:

- Cost of re signage
- Loss of original historical identity
- Large inconvenience to residents in having to change address details.
- I am also concerned about ongoing rates hikes, example enclosed.

Separate to city status concerns are the potential costs of the reconciliation program.

- What are the benefits to rate payers/residents?
- Is it necessary to change or add to street signage?
- Will there be a large cost incurred that will be passed onto ratepayers?
- Would it be better if the Shire went back to basics, such as roads, rates and rubbish?

Attached 2020 & 2025 rates notice for comparison

Officer comment

Thank you for your enquiry

Information on the Shire City Status addressing your concerns can be found on the Shire of Harvey website at Shire of Harvey - City status community questions

To answer your concerns

Change to City status and / or changes to the name of the Shire of Harvey would not alter the names of any localities, towns or street names



The cost of reclassification, including the current consultation process, signage on major shire buildings, and branding is estimated at \$56,000. A more detailed breakdown of costs is included in Appendix D Community Questions 1.1.

The Shire will be able to stage any other signage changes to occur when vehicles, uniforms or other signs reach the end of their life and require replacement. This will minimise the cost to ratepayers

Unfortunately, rate increases are driven by the increased cost of delivering services to the community, and are not associated with, or influenced by any potential change to City status. Changing to City status will not result in additional rate increases.

In response to the query regarding going back to basics.
The role of Shire officers and Councillors would be much simpler if we could do so.

However, local governments are increasingly asked to deliver additional services on behalf of the State Government, or in response to demands from the community, which has necessitated an expansion of the Shire services.

A video showing the extent of services that the shire now offers and the extent of the community the Shire services can be found on the Shire of Harvey website at Shire of Harvey - About the Shire and Maps

I hope that this answers your concerns.

Submission 21

In January 2021, when Cr Bill Adams proposed initiating public consultation on changing the name of the Shire, officers estimated the cost to be "well in excess of \$500,000".

The current feedback survey asks the question "If the Shire of Harvey gained city status, would you be in favour of a name change?" but no information on the implications or estimated cost of this is given.

1. What is the estimated cost now of changing the name of the Shire/City and why wasn't this included in the information given to the public during this consultation period?
2. The only advantage of city status that is given in the FAQ sheet is that "we would have greater influence with state and federal government ..." What evidence is there to support this?

Officer comment

1. This information has been included in the information given to the public and is available on the Shire website in the City Status Community Questions page, with information included in the responses to the first two questions. Please see 1.1 which includes a detailed breakdown of costs, and 1.2 for a summary of the immediate costs that the Shire would include.



The total one-off cost, including consultation, branding and signage is estimated to be \$56,000 based on the most recent quotes that the Shire has received. The intent would be to follow the process adopted by the City of Busselton to minimise the costs, replacing logos on vehicles, uniforms, and signage when these items are due for replacement.

2. This information was provided by the City of Busselton and is included on the Shire website in the City Status Community Questions page, with information included under 2.4.

The former City of Busselton Chief Executive Officer who made the statement was the CEO of the Shire of Busselton during the transition to the City of Busselton. He stated that reclassification to City status had greatly increased the ability of their Mayor and CEO to meet with senior bureaucrats and politicians, and that this was particularly evident when they visited Canberra.

Community and sporting groups

The following comments were included in the community and sporting group submissions.

We prefer to keep the name Shire of Harvey, it keeps our identity. To register the name would cost more money.

We do not want to become a City.

At our meeting it was decided not to provide a submission as each individual had their own opinion and it would be unwise to contribute further as an organisation.

We're not opposed to change, but we are to erasing the rich history that makes Harvey and surrounds such a special place. After reading all of the FAQs I am still not completely sure that it is of such a great benefit to the residents of this shire. Townsfolk we have spoken with feel that it is a done deal and the survey is tokenistic.

Total waste of money. The funds are better spent on fixing the infrastructure in the shire

The money for this change should be better utilised for the community development. There are no benefits to a change it will only cost unnecessary expenditure and isolate the smaller communities.



Businesses

The following comments were included in business submissions.

As a local Dairy farmer, landowner and business owner I strongly oppose the change to City Status for Harvey. Further to (Councillor's name removed) social media posts about the City of Busselton's large farming community, we are aware that these farmers can no longer get water licences for their irrigation on their farms. The City of Busselton has also stated that they do not want any new Dairy Farmers in their Shire, nor do they want any new upgrades to existing dairies. When Shire of Pinjarra was asked to be included into the Metropolitan area, we understand their rates were expected to triple in cost. With the serious decline of Primary production in our state and the magnificent farming land we have in our Shire, we need to encourage any new primary industries, including Dairy, into this highly regarded food production Shire. The only benefit I see from the change to City status, would go to Australind & the Leschenault area, and would be paid for by the rest of the Shire including Harvey.

This proposal is change for change sake with no valid benefits other than some extra funding from what I can see. Having lived in Harvey for nearly 21 years and watching it evolve and grow as a local tourism business owner I am all for change but feel a name change is not only unnecessary, but also a waste of valuable time and taxpayer money, given we have spent a lot of money already in the tourism sector promoting the Harvey region as a destination. The money, time and effort being put into this proposal could be far better spent addressing real issues in our community, such as the homeless situation, attracting more doctors to the hospital, improving our roads, and investing in schools and infrastructure for future generations. Harvey has a long-standing identity built on foundations like Harvey Fresh and Harvey Beef. These names are part of the town's history and reputation and changing the name risks undermining the very heritage that helped put Harvey on the map. This survey is not taking all of our hard work and making improvements, it's removing our identity and as a tourism business in the region that makes me feel compelled to comment. I am incredibly disappointed that taxpayer funds are being used to pursue something like this when there are far more pressing priorities for our community.

I cannot believe the shire are even thinking this! Haven't you got other stuff to do! This is the most stupid thing I have ever heard. I am just in disbelief. Go and find something else to do and stop wasting time.

As a rural and agricultural based business in the Shire of Harvey it is not clear what benefits there would be to becoming a city. This Shire has large residential areas but is also home to many agricultural industries. We have concerns that city status would impact agriculture negatively. It is vitally important into the future that we preserve, protect and celebrate the agricultural land we have in the Shire, particularly those in food



production. It would seem more relevant for the Shire of Harvey to investigate further how it can partner with neighbouring shires further for resource sharing and administration. (Ultimately reducing costs along the way) The identity of the region is strongly linked to the name Harvey and there is much history with this. To change the name ignores all the history and people that have gone before. The Shire offers amazing diversity for people living and working here, protecting this is essential.



Appendix D – Engagement materials

Paper surveys were made available at the following locations:

- Harvey Shire office
- Harvey Library
- Harvey CRC
- Karlique for Hair
- Harvey Recreation and Cultural Centre (HRCC)
- Australind Shire Office
- Australind Library
- Leschenault Leisure Centre (LLC)
- Brunswick CRC
- Brunswick Family Pharmacy
- Yarloop CRC
- Yarloop Library
- Binningup Library

The survey was advertised as follows:

- Mail out to ratepayers
- Flyers on public noticeboards
- On Shire digital screens at the Shire's Harvey Administration Centre, HRCC and LLC.
- Shire of Harvey website (Front page, Have you say page, and community questions page)
- Shire of Harvey Facebook
- 4 O'clock report - Harvey Reporter
- Shire of Harvey Newsletter
- Shire Chat - Harvey Community Radio 96.5fm
- Interviews on Harvey Community Radio 96.5FM

The following information was supplied to the community via the Shire's communications channels.



Poster

A poster was created and displayed on Shire and community noticeboards, in businesses, and at Shire facilities.

Investigating City Status

Drop in and chat with us

The Shire of Harvey is growing into a major residential and economic hub in the South West region. Shire Council has recognised that this may be a defining moment in our evolving identity as a local government area and is asking, **should we seek reclassification to city status?**

This is an important question for our whole community to discuss. Shire of Harvey ratepayers, residents and businesses are invited to join Councillors and Shire staff at a drop-in session in your area. Come and chat one-on-one, learn more about some of our current initiatives, and share your thoughts.

We want to hear from our community!
Please drop in to one of the following sessions at any time for a cuppa and a chat - no RSVP needed.

Harvey Harvey Library Monday 16 February 9-10am Harvey Town Hall Saturday 21 February 9-11am	Brunswick Brunswick Town Hall Wednesday 18 February 5-7pm Yarloop/Cookernup Yarloop CRC Wednesday 25 February 5-7pm Binningup/Myalup Binningup Country Club Thursday 26 February 5-7pm
Australind LLC (Rutherford Room) Monday 16 February 5-7pm Australind Library Tuesday 17 February 11am-12pm	

Community Survey

A community survey will be open from **16 February-13 March** asking for your feedback about:

- Applying for city status
- Whether there is interest in a name change.

It will be available

- on our website
- at the drop-in sessions
- at your local Shire facilities or CRC

Scan the QR code or go to www.harvey.wa.gov.au for more information



Website

A “have your say” page was created on the Shire’s website to display information and FAQs about the consultation, and share a link to the survey. The page contained the following information.

City status | Community Consultation



The Shire of Harvey is experiencing strong growth and change. For this reason, Council has resolved to investigate whether the Shire should seek reclassification to city status.

Regional local governments are eligible for city status when their population reaches 20,000 and more than half of residents live in an urban area — and the Shire of Harvey now exceeds these thresholds.

Council have resolved to explore a change to city status in recognition of the Shire's growing regional significance. City classification confers greater recognition and status, improving a local government's ability to influence state and commonwealth government decisions and priorities.

This investigation is not a decision already made - it is a conversation with our community.

Council is seeking feedback from residents and ratepayers, via a community survey, on two questions:

- Should the Shire of Harvey seek reclassification to city status?
- If yes, should we consider a name change?

We recognise there is significant community interest in city status. You can find answers to community questions, and submit your own questions, on our community questions page at the link below.

Community Questions

Consultation so far



- Seven community drop-in sessions were held around the Shire between 9 and 20 February, attended by more than 250 people.
- A community survey was run from Monday 16 February to Friday 13 March. This survey is now closed.

A huge thank you to everyone who contributed by coming along to a drop-in session and/or completing a survey.

We have received 1,431 community surveys and counting. Our next step in the consultation process is to reach out to business, sporting and community groups to engage with local organisations from a business and community perspective.

If your community group, business or association has not received an email from us, please reach out to the shire on shire@harvey.wa.gov.au.

Following the close of consultation, results will be compiled into a report for Council's consideration.

Your feedback will help shape Council's decision on whether to proceed.

Next Steps

A consultation report will be compiled in April and May 2026. This will include:

- The results of the consultation, including community survey results, community, sporting and business submission results, and all general submissions received.
- Whether there is a broad support for, or opposition to, the reclassification
- Whether there is a broad support for, or opposition to, a name change
- Whether there is a preferred name
- A recommendation to Council on whether community is supportive, or not, of a transition to city status.

It is expected that this will be presented to Council in May 2026.

Please click on the drop down bars below to review information about requirements for city status, and why Council is conducting this investigation.

For more detailed information in response to community feedback, please head to our [community questions](#) page.



Brekky with Duncan

Have a listen to the Shire's Executive Advisor, Dale Putland, speaking with Harvey Community Radio presenter Duncan Booth about the investigation into reclassifying the Shire as a city.

Why is Council considering city status?

A population threshold of 20,000 people allows local governments to consider a change in classification from a Shire to a city. The Shire of Harvey is currently exploring the possibility of reclassifying as a city in response to ongoing population growth and increasing service demands.

Council has initiated engagement and detailed research before deciding whether to pursue city status. This includes public consultation to evaluate:

- The financial implications
- Community sentiment

Council is considering this for the following reasons:

1. Population Threshold

The Shire of Harvey has a rapidly growing population:

- Significant population growth in Australind, Treendale, and Binningup has transformed the Shire from a semi-rural district to a major residential and economic hub within the South West region.



- With continued expansion, particularly in the Australind–Treendale corridor, the Shire's population now exceeds 31,000.

2. Urban Character and Development

- The Shire now exhibits a predominantly urban character:
 - o Large, planned residential developments (e.g. Treendale, Kingston, Clifton Park and Binningup)
 - o Strong retail and commercial centres in Australind and Harvey townsites.
 - o Significant public amenities, including schools, health centres, sporting complexes, and industrial estates.
- The rural and agricultural areas, while important, no longer define the district's dominant identity — it has evolved into a diverse and modern urban community.

3. Regional Significance

- Harvey Shire serves as a key regional link between Bunbury and the greater South West.
- It supports major industries including:
 - o Agriculture and food production (Harvey Fresh, Brownes, Harvey Beef)
 - o A strong and growing employment sector in manufacturing, construction, and health and associated services
 - o Industrial and logistics growth in the Kemerton Strategic Industrial Area
- These features position Harvey as a significant regional centre, satisfying Regulation 7(1)(b) for regional significance.

4. Economic and Infrastructure Readiness

- Substantial investment in infrastructure:
 - o Upgrades to Forrest Highway, Harvey and Treendale town centres, and industrial estates.
 - o Strong partnerships with state and commonwealth departments.
- The district already provides city-level services, such as community facilities (leisure centres, skate parks, playgrounds), and emergency service support (Harvey SES, Bushfire Brigades).

5. Community Identity and Civic Pride



- Transitioning to city status reflects the community's pride in where they live, strong growth, diversity, and ambition.
- A city designation can:
 - o Strengthen civic identity and regional recognition.
 - o Attract investment, tourism, and new residents.
 - o Enhance grant eligibility and economic development opportunities.
- The name change would symbolise Harvey's progressive, connected, and future-focused character.

6. Alignment with Strategic Planning

The change aligns with:

- Shire of Harvey Council Plan 2025–2035 goals for sustainable growth.
- Greater Bunbury Regional Planning Strategy, identifying the Shire of Harvey as part of the region's urban expansion corridor.
- State government objectives to support decentralisation and regional development.

What is the difference between a city, a town and a shire?

Local governments can be designated as a city, a town or a shire. These terms group local governments by factors like:

- Population size and density
- Whether the area is urban or rural.

City

- Large population (20,000+ people in regional areas or 30,000+ people in the metropolitan area)
- More than half of the population lives in an urban area
- Head of the Council is called a Mayor

Town

- Small to moderate population (less than is required to be classified a city)
- Most of the population live in urban areas
- Head of the Council is called a Mayor

Shire



- Relatively small population (less than is required to be classified a city)
- Most of the population live outside of urban areas
- Head of the Council is called a Shire President.

If a local government is not classified as a city or town, it is automatically classified as a Shire.

What are the requirements for a local government to be designated a city?

The **Local Government Act 1995 section 2.4** sets out two main requirements for a regional local government to be recognised as a city. These are:

- A population of at least 20,000 people
- More than half of the population lives in an urban area

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

How is the population of a Local Government calculated?

Section 2.4(6) of the Act states that the number of inhabitants of a district at a particular time is to be taken as:

- That established by the Government Statistician appointed under the *Statistics Act 1907*; and
- According to the information then available to that person.

Under the Act, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) performs this role. As such, ABS data informs whether the population threshold is met.

What is meant by an Urban Area?

The ABS uses statistical population density data to determine if an area is urban or if it is rural.

Population density is determined based on different kinds of geographic areas, such as statistical area levels.

Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1s) are geographic areas with a population between 200-800 people that contain things like residential development, infrastructure, parks, vegetation corridors, facilities, and waterways. Urban SA1s generally contain more than 200 people per square kilometre. Rural SA1s generally contain less than 200 people per square kilometre.



Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2s) are built up from SA1s. Their purpose is to represent a community that interacts together socially and economically. They generally have a population between 3,000 and 25,000 people.

More information about Statistical Areas

Adjacent urban SA1s are combined to form **urban centres** if they meet the following requirements:

- The combined population of urban SA1s is 1,000 persons or more
- The combined urban SA1s have an urban identity, such as:
 - o shared urban facilities of some kind
 - o an identifiable name

Urban Centres and Localities | Australian Bureau of Statistics

According to ABS data, the Australind – Leschenault SA2:

- Has a population of 21,238 people as recorded in 2024
- A population density of 315.5 people per hectare

This meets the criteria to be considered an “urban” area.

Data by region | Australian Bureau of Statistics

Does the Shire of Harvey meet the requirements to become a city?

The **Local Government Act 1995 section 2.4** sets out two main requirements for a regional local government to be recognised as a city. These are:

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Data by region | Australian Bureau of Statistics



How does the Shire of Harvey population compare with other shires and cities in WA?

The Shire of Harvey has the largest population of any regional Shire, based on ABS 2024 population figures:

- Shire of Harvey – 31,495
- Shire of Capel – 19,700
- Shire of Dardanup – 15,930
- Shire of Augusta Margaret River – 19,410
- Shire of Collie – 9,408
- Shire of Murray – 20,563
- Shire of Waroona – 4,537

The Shire of Mundaring (population 42,327) and Shire of Serpentine-Jarrahdale (population 38,631), have populations greater than the Shire of Harvey. This is due to Perth's urban areas spilling out into their Shires. Both shires are designated as metropolitan and are not considered to be regional local governments. Both shires may consider city status in the future.

Regional cities include:

- City of Albany - 40,949
- City of Bunbury – 35,174
- City of Busselton - 45,003
- City of Kalgoorlie Boulder - 30,775
- City of Karratha - 24,237

The Shire of Harvey's population is rapidly approaching that of the City of Bunbury. The City of Bunbury had a population of 35,174 in 2024 - a difference of 3,679 people.

In 2024, the Shire of Harvey's growth rate (2.2%) was twice as high as that of the City of Bunbury (1.1%) and higher than that of the Shire of Capel (1.9%) and Shire of Dardanup (1.5%) but slightly lower than that of the City of Busselton (2.3%). (Figures for growth rates are between 2023 and 2025 based on ABS 2025 data).

[Regional population, 2023-24 financial year | Australian Bureau of Statistics](#)



Community Questions

The following content was shared on the Shire of Harvey Website, with ongoing updates as new questions came in.

City status | Community questions

A big thanks to our community for your interest in city status!

We've had a lot of questions come in about what city status might mean for our local government area - so we're answering them right here. Please click on the bars to see the answer to each question.

This page will be updated as needed to keep up with further questions as asked by community members.

Why is city status being considered?

Council is currently investigating a potential reclassification to city status in response to a motion of notice put forward by Cr Carbone at Council's Ordinary Council Meeting on the 25 November 2025, that was supported by Council. The reasons given by Cr Carbone for proposing the motion were:

- The Shire of Harvey now exceeds 30,000 residents and is experiencing rapid coastal urban growth centred around Australind, Binningup, and Myalup.
- The district demonstrates strong economic capacity, administrative maturity, and a cohesive community identity consistent with city status.

Transitioning to city status will:

- Better reflect the district's modern urban and regional character.
- Strengthen civic identity and external recognition.
- Provide a clearer platform for future planning and investment.
- Align the presiding member's title ("Mayor") with other comparable city councils in Western Australia.

1.0 Costs, rates and financial considerations

1.1 What are the estimated and actual costs, including administrative, signage, branding, and public communication?

Public communication (community consultation) costs



Council has allocated \$15,000 to allow for staff to investigate a potential change in designation for the shire to become a city. This includes information gathering and community consultation. This process is still underway, therefore some costs are known and some costs are still estimates.

- Mail out to ratepayers (sorting, printing, packing and coordination): (Actual) \$4493.72
- Postage cost: To be advised
- Design and printing of general communication materials, website updates, drop in session logistics, and development of information items for display: These tasks are carried out internally by Shire Officers as part of business as usual, at no additional cost
- Associated administrative costs: These tasks are carried out by Shire Officers as part of their regular roles, at no additional cost.

Drop in session costs

Venue	Venue hire (actual)	Catering* (estimate)	Stationery and display (estimate)
Harvey Library	-	\$150	Up to \$300 for display stands and other stationery items where those materials are not already available in the Shire's supplies
Harvey Town Hall	-	\$150	
Australind Library	-	\$150	
Leschenault Leisure Centre	-	\$150	
Brunswick Town Hall	-	\$150	
Yarloop CRC	-	\$150	



Binningup Country Club	\$100	\$150	

*Catering includes tea, coffee, sugar, milk and refreshments per session

Branding costs

There are two options for updated branding that could be considered.

1. In-house: We maintain our existing logo graphic element. Our marketing team update only the name, using the current brand guidelines. Cost - nil, considered part of their everyday role
2. We source a brand refresh through an external provider, including development of a new concept, logo design, and style guide. (Estimated) \$18,000.

Signage Costs

These costs are estimates. Actual costs would be dependent on price rates at the time of updating the signs.

- Replacement of six name signs at the Harvey and Australind administration centres: around \$6,500.
- Replacement of seven Local Government Area boundary signs:
 1. \$1,400 manufacture and installation per sign
 2. \$13,000 for associated traffic management across all sites.

This would work out to around \$22,800.

All other rebranding and replacement

To minimise costs, updates to uniforms, stationery and signage would be made gradually, only when these items are due for replacement as part of normal business operations. This approach ensures there are no additional costs.

Administrative costs

Shire staff would continue in their existing roles unchanged if the Shire were to become a City. There would be no cost impact on the administration of the Shire.

**1.2 What is the total one-off cost to ratepayers, including signage, branding, and policy updates?**

It is anticipated that the total cost, including consultation, signage, and branding will not exceed \$56,000.

There will be no cost associated with policy updates. The Shire already has an obligation to regularly review its local laws and policies, and this will not change.

1.3 What is the maximum ongoing annual cost from councillor pay, superannuation, and potential new staff roles?

There will be no ongoing or annual costs to the Shire. There will be no increase in councillor pay or superannuation resulting from reclassification to City status. Nor will there be any new staff roles created because of the reclassification to City status if it occurs. The number of staff employed by the Shire is dependant on the level of services that are provided to residents. As the Shire's population grows, the amount of people who use the Shire's services also grows, creating demand for additional staff. This is totally independent on whether the Shire remains a Shire or becomes a City.

City status does not alter the amount that Councillors, the CEO or other shire staff are paid.

The maximum amount that Councillors and the CEO can be paid are determined by the "Band" within which a local government sits. The Shire of Harvey is currently a "Band 2" Local Government.

Staff salaries are determined by the CEO or through the Shire's Enterprise Agreement with staff and are based on:

The complexity of the role

The qualifications and experience of the person.

The band within which a Local Government sits are determined by the Salaries and Allowances Tribunal and is dependent on:

Population size

Complexity of the local government area

Most local governments that are designated as Cities are classified as Band 1.

However, several are classified as Band 2. Band 2 Cities include:

City of Nedlands – population 25,104



City of South Perth – population 47,909
City of Subiaco – population 19,452
City of Vincent – population 41,479

1.4 Can Council commit that City status alone will not be used to justify any future rate increases?

Yes. Any potential City status is totally unrelated to rates.

Local Government Councils set rates as a part of their annual budget cycle. Rates are raised to fund expected increases in expenditure within this framework.

It is noted that due to the rapid expansion of the Shire's population, service level expectations have been steadily increasing and are being funded via grant funding and income raised through fees and Shire rates. Each year Council and the Shire administration have the task of deciding how much of these service expectations can be met while keeping rate increases to a minimum. These decisions are guided by the Shire of Harvey's Council Plan and Long-Term Financial Plan. This will not change if the Shire changes its status to a City.

Shire of Harvey - Our plan for the future

Shire of Harvey Long Term Financial Plan

How local governments are funded

Local governments have three sources of funding:

1. Rates levied on properties. These are used to maintain services to the community.
2. Grant funding sourced from State and Commonwealth Governments. These are used primarily for road upgrades and to subsidise other services provided by the local government to its community. Local governments may also obtain additional grant funding from governments or other funding bodies such as LotteryWest. These are usually for specific purposes such as capital works projects.
3. Fees and charges levied for services. This includes things like membership fees to recreation centres.

The amount of grant funding that a local government receives is dependent on:

- The ability of the local government to raise funds itself
- The amount of funds it requires to maintain services to its community.



Information on how much a local government receives in State and Commonwealth Government assistance grants can be found on the Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety website.

Financial Assistance Grants | LGIRS

Reasons for rates increases

Rate increases are normally related to increases in the cost of fuel, electricity, wages and other costs incurred by the local government during the year.

Rate increases may also be necessary to raise the funds to undertake capital works projects to improve services to the community. Grant funding bodies often provide only a percentage of the cost of these works.

1.5 Will my organisation or business lose funding based on our regional status?

No.

We would still be classified as a regional local government that is located outside of the metropolitan area.

For example, people living in the City of Busselton and the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder are considered to live in regional areas.

A major beneficiary of the former "Royalties for Regions" program were businesses located in the City of Karratha.

1.6 What programs, grants, or economic initiatives will be introduced to support rural businesses and farmers?

There are no programs, grants or economic initiatives planned to be introduced because of any reclassification.

While increased status and influence may provide additional funding opportunities, any programs funded by the Shire would necessarily involve increases to Shire rates to fund these programs.

Any programs conducted by local governments are subject to review by Council.



1.7 How will city status impact local business and tourism branding?

The Shire acknowledges the importance of considering the broader impacts of any potential renaming or branding change, particularly in relation to local businesses, tourism operators, and the wider community.

It is important to clarify that the Harvey Region tourism and investment brand is separate from the Shire of Harvey's organisational branding. The Harvey Region tourism and investment brand will remain unchanged. This means the destination identity used to promote tourism, investment, and regional recognition at local, state, national and international levels will continue as it currently operates.

The matter under consideration relates only to the corporate name and branding of the local government organisation, not the regional tourism brand.

As the Harvey Region tourism and investment brand will remain in place, there would be no requirement for tourism operators or businesses to alter their branding because of changes to the Shire's organisational name.

1.8 Will the shire be seeking to become a band 1 shire in the next 5-10 years?

Local government band classifications in Western Australia are determined by the Salaries and Allowances Tribunal (SAT) based on objective criteria such as population, operating revenue and organisational complexity. A local government cannot independently elect to "become" a higher band; classification is determined by the Tribunal.

Any future change in banding would be assessed by the Tribunal based on growth metrics and statutory criteria.

Whether the Shire applies for a change in band classification or not may be a decision that will have to be made by Council at some point in the future. However, this has not been considered by Council and is not related to a potential change in classification to City status.

1.9 What are the exact band 1 salaries which would be achieved by the CEO, staff, council on moving from band 2 as a result of any change?

Reclassification to City status will not shift the Shire of Harvey into Band 1, nor will it alter salaries.



Remuneration for Local Government Chief Executive Officers and Elected Council Members is determined by the Salaries and Allowances Tribunal. This is independent from whether a local government is designated a city or a shire.

The Salaries and Allowances Tribunal (SAT) in WA issues an annual determination that sets the minimum and maximum total remuneration ranges for CEOs and elected members based on band classifications. More information can be found at the link below.

[2025 Determination — Local Government CEO & Elected Members Full Determination \(includes Salary Band Tables\)](#)

1.10 What legal costs are involved in transitioning to a city?

****Note: Information previously published on the website for this question was incorrect.**

Initial information provided

A change in status from “Shire” to “City” is governed by the Local Government Act 1995 (WA) and requires:

- A formal proposal
- Community consultation
- Assessment against statutory criteria
- Consideration by the Local Government Advisory Board
- Final determination by the Minister

Legal costs would depend on the complexity of the proposal but may include:

- Preparation of formal submissions and statutory documentation
- Legal review of governance and compliance obligations
- Amendments to policies and governance instruments
- Advice relating to statutory and regulatory requirements

At this stage, no transition process is underway, and therefore no legal cost estimates have been developed.

Updated information

The change in status would require:

- A resolution by Council
- Request to the minister – this may via letter
- Assessment against statutory criteria – population threshold and percentage living in an urban area



- Providing any additional information required by the Minister – this may include a demonstration of community support
- Final determination by the Minister.

There are no legal costs involved, nor any necessity for formal submissions, statutory documentation, legal review, amendments of policy or governance instruments.

1.11 How will the largely rural Shire of Harvey manage the increased service delivery, infrastructure, and maintenance costs of city status?

There are no increased costs associated with a change in classification to city status.

The Shire is facing increased costs associated with its rapidly growing population and the additional demand for services that this entails.

1.12 How will transitioning to City status improve or impact the Shire's capacity to maintain Shire and community-based assets?

Independent of any potential change in classification, the Shire faces a growing burden of providing services to a rapidly growing population and of maintaining a large amount of community infrastructure, much of which is aging.

Reclassification to City status would enhance Council's ability to lobby for additional funding to provide these services and maintain the infrastructure, while also advocating for improved State Government services.

1.13 How does the Shire define "normal business" in budgetary terms, and how will one off or ongoing costs be absorbed?

If the reclassification goes ahead, the one-off costs will be incorporated into the relevant budget line for the financial year that the costs would be incurred.

Normal business means there is no requirement for any change to the Shire's operations and therefore will be no ongoing costs.

1.14 If the Shire of Harvey is re-allocated to a city, will this potentially result in more funding for internal departments and staff?

No.



1.15 What is the projected employee costs required to rewrite policies, regulations, and necessary legal documents?

Reclassification to a city will not result in a requirement to rewrite policies, regulations or legal documents.

1.16 In 2022, a Shire name change was estimated at over \$500,000 and deemed too expensive. Now, the City Transition rewrite is quoted at under \$100,000. What has changed?

The response to the question on notice provided by a Shire officer in January 2022 appears to be an estimate based on the total cost of altering all the signage, logos and uniforms at the time that the proposed naming would occur. As the officer was responding to a notice of motion, they would have limited time to consult with other local governments such as the City of Busselton to identify the significant cost savings that can be achieved through staging the transition, and undertaking most of the logo changes when vehicles, signs or uniforms are replaced.

1.17 Will the total cost of the survey process be made public?

The cost of the survey process will be provided as part of the Council report when it is presented to Council in May 2026 and will be made publicly available.

1.18 Does the shire consider it a responsible use of ratepayers money, to fund a mainly namesake change instead of directing funds towards its struggling services, when in response 6.11 it highlights the current limitations of the large shire growth and the limited resources available.

Yes, the Shire considers that the community consultation regarding potential reclassification to City status is a responsible use of ratepayers money.

2.0 Benefits and drawbacks

2.1 What are the potential disadvantages of a move to city status?

Disadvantages of moving to city status may include:

- A potential loss of rural identity. Some people may feel a strong connection to the Shire of Harvey and it's longstanding "country town" feel.



- Minor cost impact - please see previous questions for a breakdown of the costs.

2.2 What are the benefits of a move to city status?

There are no guaranteed benefits.

However, a change in reclassification will provide additional opportunities to obtain more benefits. City of Busselton's former CEO has stated that one of the benefits that the City of Busselton had gained through city status was "a seat at the table". They had found that senior bureaucrats and Ministers had been much more willing to meet with them, and their ability to lobby on behalf of their residents had substantially improved after they were classified as a City.

City status could help us to embrace, as a wider community, our identity as a fast-growing, diverse and vibrant place.

However, the main benefit of city status is increased standing and influence in the local government hierarchy at state and federal levels. This will give Council a greater ability to:

- Lobby for improved services and funding for residents
- Lobby for increased funding to enhance and improve existing community facilities and services

It is important to note:

- Ratepayers are likely to see very little change in the first two years as funding cycles are commonly over longer periods.
- It is difficult to identify specific benefits that can be attributed entirely to a change in classification from Shire to City status. Other factors may also be influential alongside city status in creating outcomes for the community.
- While higher status and increased influence may increase the ability of Council to lobby the government for funding, the support of business and the general community are also important for the success of Council's proposed programs.

2.3 What will change if we move to city status?

Change in classification will result in very little or no change in the Shire administration.

- It will not result in rate increases



- It will not result in additional pay for Councillors or staff
- It will not increase administration costs
- It will not require any restructure of the organisation
- It will not result in the creation of any additional staff positions to support the City status

The most visual and important changes will be:

- The name change from "Shire" to "City"
- The title change for the head of Council from Shire President to Mayor. The duties of this position will stay the same.

Council may elect to conduct a future review to identify the impacts of a reclassification. This would be a decision of the elected Council who were in office at the time.

Such a review is most likely to identify if there are additional benefits available that might be obtained for residents.

It is unlikely to be a review of the reclassification itself. Once a change in classification is made, it is unlikely to be reversed by the Minister for Local Government. Any revision would require further consultation with the community and if the change were made, additional cost to ratepayers.

2.4 Staff presented that as a Shire they do not have a seat at the table with other government levels. What evidence is there of that when Shire of Dardanup and Shire of Collie hosted state cabinet only a week earlier?

Staff did not present that the Shire did not have a seat at the table.

The statement was that the City of Busselton's former CEO had stated that one of the benefits that the City of Busselton had gained through city status was "a seat at the table". They had found that senior bureaucrats and Ministers had been much more willing to meet with them, and their ability to lobby on behalf of their residents had substantially improved after they were classified as a City.

He also noted that this was particularly evident when they visited Canberra to lobby the Commonwealth Government.



2.5 What are some examples from the past where the Shire has missed out on opportunities because it didn't have the increased standing and influence generated by city status?

As the Shire of Harvey previously has not had the opportunity to also apply as a City or present itself as a City, it is not possible to determine instances where the Shire would have been successful if it already had City status.

2.6 Can council provide examples where city status directly led to funding or infrastructure that would not otherwise have occurred?

Other than their increased standing in the local government hierarchy and influence on government, it is difficult to identify any specific benefits that can be attributed entirely to a change in classification from Shire to City status, as other factors may also have been influential.

While there is a likelihood that higher status and increased influence increase the ability of Council to lobby the government for funding, these benefits are difficult to quantify. They are also dependent on the support provided by the business and general community for Council's proposed programs.

The City of Busselton and City of Kalamunda were experiencing strong population growth at the time of reclassification, that continued after their gazettal as Cities. Both Cities have continued to show strong population and revenue growth since their gazettal.

The City of Karratha was gazetted in 2014 after benefiting from several years of Royalties for Regions funding under the Pilbara Cities program. This happened in a year when the Royalties for Regions program was under significant pressure for discontinuation. Notwithstanding the decline in the program, Karratha has continued to benefit from significant State and Commonwealth funding support.

3.0 Governance

3.1 What is the impact on governance and council operations, including any increase in council or staff responsibilities and costs?

There will be no change to governance or council operations, nor will this lead to any increases in council or staff responsibilities or costs.

3.2 Which governance or staffing changes are legally required by becoming a city, and which are discretionary?



No governance or staffing changes are legally required.

3.3 Will Council change ward boundaries or councillor numbers, and how will rural representation be protected?

Ward boundaries and councillor numbers

The Shire of Harvey does not currently have any wards, and none would be proposed if reclassification to City status occurred.

Under reforms to the Local Government Act 1995, local governments with a population between 5000 and 75,000 members will have between 5 and 9 members. Our population is 31,495. City status will not impact our Councillor numbers.

Rural representation and demographics

Rural representation will not be affected by a change in classification.

We recognise that most of our geographical areas are rural communities, existing alongside urban communities. Whether our identity as a wider community is urban, rural, or both – shire or city – is an important question, and one for the community to decide as we grow and evolve together.

It is important to note that the urban population of the Shire continues to grow more strongly than the population in more rural areas, largely through expansion of Treendale and Australind. This means the proportion of urban to rural people will continue to change over time. Demographic change has and will continue to occur independently of any potential change in classification to City status. As the Shire's population growth is occurring mostly in the urban population centres, the balance of voters is also shifting to these areas.

This will occur independent of any potential change in classification. Voting for Councillors is done on the basis that each vote has equal status on a "one vote, one value" basis. As the population of the Shire becomes more urban, the urban areas will have more voters, hence more representation. It is important that eligible people vote in local government elections to ensure that their voice is heard.

Population and demographic information for the Shire of Harvey can be found by clicking on the link below:

[Home | Shire of Harvey | Community profile](#)



3.4 Should city status go ahead, will there be fresh elections for Council?

No. Change in classification does not alter the Councillor election process.

As Council elections are held every two years, voters will have an opportunity to vote for their preferred candidates during the election process.



4.0 Process and community engagement

4.1 What is the project timeline, including statutory requirements, and approvals?

Project timeline



The consultation timeline goes from February to May 2026:

- Community consultation: 5 February 2026 - 13 March 2026
- Business, community and sporting group consultation: 12 March-17 April 2026
- Development of community consultation report: March-May 2026
- Report presented to Council: May 2026 Ordinary Council Meeting

Once community consultation has been completed, Council will receive a report at the May 2026 Ordinary Meeting of Council and will decide whether to proceed, or not to proceed, with an application for a change in classification.

If Council resolves to proceed with an application, the timeline for assessing that application and giving a response will be determined by the Minister for Local Government.

If a name change is proposed, the Local Government Advisory Board will additionally determine how long it needs to report to the Minister.

The City of Kalamunda process took approximately two years from commencement of the process until reclassification was finalised.

Statutory requirements and state government approvals

If a decision was made to become a city, the process would depend on which of the following options was preferred:



1. Keep the current name (e.g., City of Harvey)
2. Change the name to something else (e.g., City of ...)

Keep the current name

If the proposal is for the Shire of Harvey to become the City of Harvey, an application is made directly to the Minister for Local Government. The Shire's proposal must include current population data from the Government Statistician appointed under the Statistics Act 1907 (ss.2.4(6) Local Government Act 1995).

However, based on a previous application for City status made by the City of Kalamunda, the Minister may request the following additional information to inform their decision, including:

- Evidence of community consultation on the proposed change
- Evidence of community consultation on the cost of implementing the proposed change

If the proposal is successful, the Minister for Local Government will recommend that the shire changes its designation to city. This change is then made by the Governor's Order (ss.2.4(2)).

Change the name to something else

The process to change the name of a local government is set out in Sections 2.1. and 2.2., and Schedules 2.1 and 2.2 of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

A name change is independent of the proposal to change designation from a Shire to a City. The process to change the name to anything other than the City of Harvey is as follows:

The proposed name must be submitted to the Local Government Advisory Board.

The Local Government Advisory Board will assess the application for a new name. They will consider things like:

- Community interests
- Physical and topographic features
- Demographic trends
- Economic factors
- History of the area
- Transport and communication



- The viability of local government
- The effective delivery of government services
- Other relevant matters

After making enquiries, the Local Government Advisory Board will provide a report to the Minister for Local Government with a recommendation. This may be one of the following:

- Accept the proposal
- Reject the proposal
- A different recommendation

If the Local Government Advisory Board recommends that the name change be approved, the Minister for Local Government can make a recommendation to the Governor of Western Australia on the proposed name change.

Note: The Local Government Advisory Board will also require that the Local Government has consulted with its local community regarding the proposed name change.

4.2 What will be the public consultation and ratepayer involvement and process?

Public consultation will take place through community drop-in sessions and a community survey, as advertised [here](#). Flyers have additionally been placed on community noticeboards around the whole shire, and the engagement advertised across social media, newspaper, radio, and email newsletter.

Surveys

All residents and ratepayers of the Shire are encouraged to participate by filling out the online or paper survey. Surveys will be accessible from 16 February-13 March at Shire offices, libraries and CRCs in Australind, Harvey, Brunswick, Yarloop and Binningup, at the drop-in sessions, and online via a link to be placed [on this page](#).

Community drop-in sessions

Community drop-in sessions are scheduled across the Shire, over two weeks in February. The drop-in sessions are an opportunity to speak direct to councillors and senior staff about city status, ask questions and share your views in person. Having face to face conversations with your elected representatives is a valuable way to



keep them informed about the views of the community, as well as to ask questions and seek clarification.

Business and community group submissions

The Shire will reach out to business, sporting and community groups to fill out a submission on behalf of their organisation.

To ensure your submission is recorded, we encourage everyone to put your views in writing by completing a survey.

All formal submissions that are made will:

- Be reported to Council
- Form an attachment with a summary of submissions to the Council report.

The report and attachments will be made publicly available through the publishing of the Council agenda, as will the results of the community survey.

Council will consider the views of the community while making their decision on whether to proceed with the proposed reclassification or not. Each Councillor will have to make their own decision as to how they vote.

This information will also be forwarded to the Minister for Local Government if Council elects to proceed with an application.

4.3 How will feedback be presented to the Minister, and will there be a transparent summary of community views before the final decision?

All formal submissions that are made will:

- Be reported to Council
- Form an attachment with a summary of submissions to the Council report.

The report and attachments will be made publicly available through the publishing of the Council agenda, as will the results of the community survey.

This information will also be forwarded to the Minister for Local Government if Council elects to proceed with an application.



4.4 How will Council ensure accessibility and inclusion for people who are unable to attend the community drop-in sessions, so their feedback can be included in the decision-making process?

The most effective way to ensure your feedback is heard and received is to fill out a community survey. The survey will be live from 16 February to 13 March, and available online. Paper copies will be additionally available at your local library, CRC, or Shire Office.

4.5 How will questions, views and concerns raised at the community drop-in sessions be recorded, addressed and fed back to the broader community?

Recording a question or concern

For any question, concern or view to be logged, it must be written. There will be three ways for this to happen at the community drop-in sessions:

- Filling out a survey online
- Completing a paper survey
- Ask a Shire officer for help

Please note that we appreciate there will be many individual conversations happening. The content of these conversations is considered private until such time as the people involved choose to log their feedback via one of the methods above.

Addressing question and concerns

The Shire undertakes to provide accurate, clear and accessible responses to the submissions made at the drop-in sessions. All questions and answers will be included in the consultation report to Council, which will be publicly available on our website when the item goes to the May 2026 Ordinary Council Meeting.

Feedback to the broader community

This page (Community Questions) has been created as a central forum to share responses to questions coming in from the community. This page will be updated to include responses to relevant questions not already covered here.

4.6 What happens if significant sections of the community oppose the change?



The survey contains an option to specify if you strongly agree, agree, are neutral, disagree or strongly disagree with reclassifying to city status. These choices will clearly indicate if people oppose, support or are neutral about the change.

The total population of the Shire of Harvey currently exceeds 31,000 persons. As it is unlikely that all of these people will make submissions, Council will need to determine if submissions received are reflective of the views of the whole community.

The final report that goes to Council will have a breakdown of the survey participants as follows:

- Ratepayer
- Resident
- Business Owner
- Visitor
- Other

If Council elected not to proceed, we would remain a Shire rather than applying for reclassification to city.

4.7 Why is your name a required field on the survey?

Names are required to ensure that people submitting the surveys are residents or ratepayers of the Shire of Harvey.

4.8 Why was the survey not sent with the information letter?

The survey was made available online and with paper copies available at Shire locations, to allow people time to consider the information before filling out the survey.

4.9 Why was question 2 used in the survey regarding naming the new city if the community support the concept?

Council passed a motion in November 2025 that included the following directive:

Requests the Chief Executive Officer undertakes public consultation to seek community views on the proposed change of status from Shire to City and gauge community views on naming of the City if the Shire of Harvey acquired City status.



The reason the survey asks about city status as well as a name is to give the community an opportunity to have their say on both matters.

When considering the results, the responses to the questions will be considered separately. The consultation report will outline:

- How people responded, in total numbers per response choice, to the question *Should the Shire of Harvey seek reclassification from shire status to city status?*
- How people responded, in total numbers per response choice, to the question *If the Shire of Harvey gained city status, would you be in favour of a name change?*
- The range of responses to *If yes, what name would you suggest?*, including how many times particular names are suggested.

4.10 Why was stage 2 of the survey to community groups not mentioned at the beginning of the process?

We understand from your question that you are referring to the current consultation with businesses and community / sporting groups. This forms part of the consultation to ensure that Council is provided with as much information as possible regarding community opinion on the proposed City status.

4.11 How much staff time, in hours, has been used for the consultation and engagement for this motion?

Detailed information on staff hours has not been collected as all of the staff who are involved in the consultation process have other duties and are engaged in other Shire projects.

5.0 Urban and rural

5.1 How will rural landowners be protected from pressure for rezoning or urban encroachment after City status?

There is no link between land use planning, rezoning or any other form of land development and a potential change to City status.

Land planning and development in Western Australia is now largely controlled by the State Government - the Minister for Planning and Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) under the Planning and Development Act 2005.



Ongoing reforms to the planning system have removed much of the ability of local governments to make land use planning decisions for their local communities. Council will continue to advocate for protection of productive agricultural land and for farming activities to be protected from incompatible uses. City status will neither increase nor diminish Council's ability in this respect.

The Shire's Local Planning Strategy (approved by the WAPC) and Local Planning Scheme (approved by the Minister for Planning) provide mechanisms to protect agricultural land.

5.2 How will Council ensure balanced service delivery and transparent reporting between urban and rural areas?

Each year, Council and the Shire Administration prepare an annual budget, guided by the Shire's Community Plan and Annual Financial Plan. Council is responsible for ensuring that the needs of all its communities are considered in its financial decision making. Careful consideration is given to funding of services to ensure that all Shire residents receive an adequate level of service.

The Shire publishes transparent reporting on its capital and operational spending in its annual budget and reports on expenditure in monthly financial reports. The Shire's annual report provides a summary of key projects and a copy of the Shire's audited financial report.

Annual Reports are presented at Electors Meeting each year which open to all Shire residents and ratepayers. The latest Annual Report was presented to the Annual Electors Meeting on the 27 January 2026.

Copies of all Council meeting agendas and minutes are publicly available and can be found on the Shire website at:

[Shire of Harvey - Agendas, Minutes and Meeting Dates](#)

Strong population growth in the Shire's urban population centres is expected to continue independent of any potential change to City status. As Council allocates funding according to its long-term financial plan and on a "needs" basis for urgent works, priorities for works must reflect the areas of greatest need. In some years, this may be in rural areas of the Shire, in others it may be in urban areas.



5.3 How will city status affect planning decisions related to subdivision, density, and land-use conflict?

The location of new large urban developments in the Shire is controlled by the State Government via the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) and Minister for Planning, and is largely driven by developers seeking new lands for urban development.

Areas are approved for development via the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme (GBRS) which is prepared by the Department of Planning, Heritage and Lands (DPLH) on behalf of the WAPC and then forwarded to the Minister for Planning for approval.

The Shire of Harvey's Local Planning Scheme (LPS) is then updated by the DPLH to reflect the changes to the GBRS.

If any minor changes or reviews of the Local Planning Scheme are initiated, Council must receive approval from the WAPC before advertising. These are returned to the WAPC for a decision after Council has resolved to support the amendment or not, and receive final approval from the Minister for Planning.

5.4 How does Council define rural identity, and how will rural communities be protected under a city model?

The Shire of Harvey has diverse communities and landscapes, all with very different needs and experiences – and most of our geographical areas are rural communities, existing alongside urban communities.

However, as the population of the Bunbury urban area has continued to grow, it has expanded outside of the City of Bunbury, with most of the population growth occurring in the Shires of Capel, Dardanup and Harvey.

This has caused rapid growth of the Shire of Harvey's urban population, which continues to grow more strongly than the population of the rural areas. As a result, more than 60% of the Shire's population now resides in the Leschenault urban area.

Whether our identity as a wider community is urban, rural, or both – shire or city – is an important question, and one for the community to decide as we grow and evolve together. How do we see ourselves now? How will see ourselves in 20 years?

The term "rural identity" is a subjective term that will hold different meanings for different people.



The *Lifestyle Sustainability Dictionary* defines “rural identity” as:

“the sense of self deeply connected to the unique culture, community, and environment of non-urban areas”.

Academic resources include Trujello (2024) who noted that some residents who live in urban areas may also feel that being rural is part of their identity. Trujello suggests this is a personal affiliation, as much as one based on location.

[Feeling Out of Place: Who Are the Non-Rural Rural Identifiers, and Are They Unique Politically? | Political Behavior | Springer Nature Link](#)

It is therefore important to note that many residents of the Shire's towns and urban population centres may also feel that they live in a rural locality.

Council's role includes ensuring that all residents of the Shire receive the necessary level of service. However, Council's resources are not unlimited, and it is necessary for Council to determine where the Shire's limited resources can provide the most benefit.

Each year, Council and the Shire Administration prepare an annual budget, guided by the Shire's Community Plan and Annual Financial Plan. Council is responsible for ensuring that the needs of all its communities are considered in its financial decision making.

Careful consideration is given to funding of services to ensure that all Shire residents receive an adequate level of service.

5.5 Will becoming a city lead to more population growth?

No.

Population growth is dependent on the number of new people moving to the Shire, minus the number of people who move out of the Shire.

As noted above, the Shire of Harvey is experiencing rapid growth in its population. This is expected to continue in the next decade (and potentially beyond) as new housing is constructed in planned development areas such as Treendale South, East Treendale, Binningup and other parts of the shire.

This growth will occur whether the Shire of Harvey becomes a city or remains a Shire.



6.0 Other

6.1 If the Shire transitions to a city, when will the administration and council chambers be relocated to Australind?

Council is progressing plans towards rebuilding Council Chambers and creating more staff offices in Australind.

While the intention is for some Council meetings to be held in Australind, Council also intends to continue to maintain offices and conduct some of its meetings in Harvey. This will occur independently of whether the Shire is reclassified as a City or not.

6.2 As a city, will we have 24/7 services such as hospitals, police, DFES career firefighters and paramedics?

The provision and funding of core emergency and health services — including hospitals, police services, DFES career firefighters and St John Ambulance paramedics — are the responsibility of the State Government, not local government. A change in status from “Shire” to “City” does not automatically determine the delivery levels or staffing arrangements of these services.

That said, the Shire of Harvey recognises that access to essential services is critically important to our growing community. We continue to advocate strongly to the State Government for the infrastructure and services required to meet current and future demand, including health, emergency response and community safety services.

6.3 Will we need to change our name?

Changing our status from Shire to City does not require a name change.

However, it is an opportunity to consider a name change - and there is a question in the survey seeking community feedback on names for consideration.

Any new name would need to reflect the identity and character of our area, recognising that we have a diverse community and landscape - rural and urban, ocean to hills, north to south.

6.4 Will community get a say on the name, if city status went ahead?

The Shire of Harvey is seeking feedback via the community survey on whether there should be a name change, should the city status go ahead. In the survey, you will have the opportunity to:



- Indicate whether you think there should be a name change
- Suggest a name for consideration.

It is important to note:

There is no decision yet as to whether Council will pursue City status, as this will be decided after the community has had their say. Therefore, there has not been a decision made on a proposed name.

6.5 How would a potential name change impact the names of our towns and suburbs?

Changing the name will only change the name of the Local Government Area, from the Shire of Harvey to City of (new name).

All towns, localities and suburbs would retain their current names. Australind and Treendale would still be suburbs.

6.6 Will there be new or updated infrastructure and amenities?

City status would improve the ability of Council to lobby for improved services and funding for residents of the Shire.

This would include funding to enhance and improve existing community facilities and services.

6.7 Why was city status not mentioned during the recent Council elections?

This matter was considered by Council after the election as a result of a notice of motion. The notice of motion was to consult with the community regarding potential reclassification.

6.8 How would a new name be decided, if required?

The survey is requesting that the community consider a name. However, the final decision will be made by the Minister for Local Government on a recommendation by Council.

6.9 Will the general rubbish bins be picked up each week?

Waste management is unrelated to city status.



6.10 Why is a motion to investigate transitioning to a city being pursued, when a potential amalgamation with the Shire of Dardanup was considered feasible but ultimately voted down in 2022?

The motion to investigate reclassification to City status is being pursued because it was supported by Council.

6.11 What evidence is being used to justify the concept of a "cohesive community identity" when the Shire itself has acknowledged a divide between the northern and southern halves of the shire?

Section 2.2 states that transition to City status could help us to embrace, as a wider community, our identity as a fast-growing, diverse and vibrant place.

However, it goes on to state that the main benefit of city status is increased standing and influence in the local government hierarchy at state and federal levels.

Section 2.2 also notes that it is difficult to identify specific benefits that can be attributed entirely to a change in classification from Shire to City status as other factors may also be influential in creating outcomes for the community.

Please note that transition to City status, if it occurs, will not change any of the underlying factors that are currently affecting community opinion in the Shire.

The Shire of Harvey has a diverse population and community that is spread across several towns and includes one of the fastest growth areas of Greater Bunbury. Council has acknowledged that the Shire's transition from a relatively small rural shire with a largely rural based economy and rural population to the shire with the largest population of any shire in regional Western Australia and one where the majority of people live in an urban area has led to concerns being raised by some sectors of the community regarding allocation of the Shire's limited resources.

Council has committed to working with these sectors to assist to address these issues. However, the effectiveness of these efforts will be determined by the level of support that Council receives from the community itself.

6.12 What guarantee will you provide that the shire of Harvey will not be amalgamated into the shires of Dardanup and Bunbury?

The Minister for Local Government has recently indicated that she supports amalgamations of local governments in Western Australia. The Minister has also stated that she will engage with the local government sector and support



amalgamations where local governments are supportive of this occurring. However, there are no guarantees that the position of the State Government will remain unchanged in future years.

6.13 Have boundary changes and splitting the shire been investigated or proposed as an alternative to City of Harvey concept?

No, there has been no consideration given to boundary adjustments, amalgamations or separation of the Shire into smaller Local Government Authorities.

6.1.4 As part of the city status review will retail trading hours be reviewed? (Other cities have deregulated any restrictions on general trading hours for the benefit of consumers).

The question of trading hours is unrelated to city status. For example, the Eaton Fair Shopping Centre in the Shire of Dardanup has extended trading hours. The Shire of Harvey is not considering any extension to trading hours at this time.

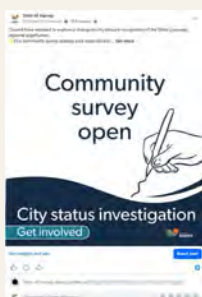
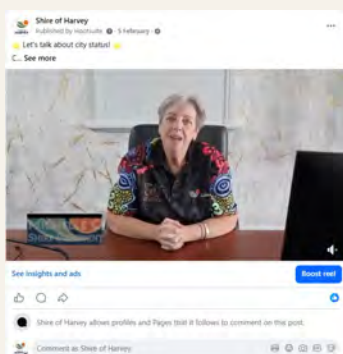
Do you have a question you would like us to include? Ask here!

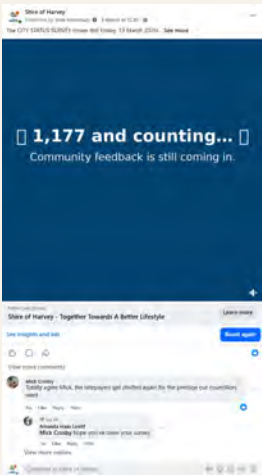
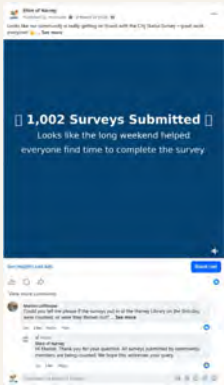
[Send us a question](#)



Social media posts

The following posts were shared on Facebook throughout the consultation period. Additionally, Facebook events were created for each of the Community Drop-in Sessions to assist with visibility.







Appendix E – Media Coverage

The following articles were printed in local media, including the South Western Times and the Harvey Reporter, during the consultation period.

South West | Harvey-Waroona Reporter | Regional WA

Community consultation in the Shire of Harvey for investigation into city status begins

Rose Patane | Harvey-Waroona Reporter
Tue, 10 February 2026 2:00AM



An aerial view of Uduc Road in Harvey. Credit: Shire of Harvey/RegionalHUB

- Locals are urged to have their say over whether the Shire of Harvey should become a city.
- Throughout February, informal drop-in sessions will be held across the shire, giving residents the opportunity to speak with staff about the proposal.
- Shire president Michelle Campbell said the drop-in sessions were crucial for gathering public feedback.

"This investigation asks our community to think about who we are and where we're heading," she said.

"We know people will have questions and opinions about identity, the future and the reclassification process, so the shire has developed a consultation approach that facilitates genuine, two-way conversations.

"There's no formal presentation and no need to book a seat, you can simply drop in, ask questions, share your thoughts and learn more."

As part of the investigation, the council will be seeking feedback on two questions: Should the shire seek reclassification to city status and if yes, should a name change be considered?

The community consultation comes after the council passed a motion raised by shire deputy president Craig Carbone last year to investigate the potential reclassification.

During November's council meeting, Cr Carbone said much-needed funding in the shire was a driving factor for the reclassification to city status.

The shire has met the 20,001 people quota needed to be recognised as a city, with the shire's current population at more than 31,000.

The seven informal drop-in sessions – featuring detailed displays about the region along with research conducted by the shire during December and January will be held in Harvey, Australind, Brunswick Junction, Varloop and Cookernup, Binningup and Myalup.

Those attending the sessions will be given the opportunity to complete a short survey to close on March 13.

The report on the bid will include results from the community consultation, whether there is a preferred name, outline if there is support or opposition for the reclassification, and an overall recommendation to the council whether or not the transition should occur.

The consultation report is set to be presented to the council in May.





Appendix F – Consultation costs

The following costs were incurred throughout the consultation period.

Item	Cost
Ratepayer mailout – Printing and collation	\$4493.72
Ratepayer mailout – postage	\$10,166.06
Community Drop-in materials (communications survey)	\$32.50
Venue Hire	\$100
Catering	\$420
A3 Display stands	\$201
Survey boxes	\$349
Total	\$15,762.28



City Status Investigation

Attachment 4
Community Engagement Report - Marketing

May 2026



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 Social media posts 5

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4 O'clock Report 11

Email Newsletter..... 12



Engagement materials

Paper surveys were made available at the following locations:

- Harvey Shire office
- Harvey Library
- Harvey CRC
- Karlique for Hair
- Harvey Recreation and Cultural Centre (HRCC)
- Australind Shire Office
- Australind Library
- Leschenault Leisure Centre (LLC)
- Brunswick CRC
- Brunswick Family Pharmacy
- Yarloop CRC
- Yarloop Library
- Binningup Library

The survey was advertised as follows:

- Mail out to ratepayers
- Flyers on public noticeboards
- On Shire digital screens at the Shire's Harvey Administration Centre, HRCC and LLC.
- Shire of Harvey website (Front page, Have you say page, and community questions page)
- Shire of Harvey Facebook
- 4 O'clock report - Harvey Reporter
- Shire of Harvey Newsletter
- Shire Chat - Harvey Community Radio 96.5fm
- Interviews on Harvey Community Radio 96.5FM

The following information was supplied to the community via the Shire's communications channels.



Poster

A poster was created and displayed on Shire and community noticeboards, in businesses, and at Shire facilities.

Investigating City Status

Drop in and chat with us

The Shire of Harvey is growing into a major residential and economic hub in the South West region. Shire Council has recognised that this may be a defining moment in our evolving identity as a local government area and is asking, **should we seek reclassification to city status?**

This is an important question for our whole community to discuss. Shire of Harvey ratepayers, residents and businesses are invited to join Councillors and Shire staff at a drop-in session in your area. Come and chat one-on-one, learn more about some of our current initiatives, and share your thoughts.

We want to hear from our community!
Please drop in to one of the following sessions at any time for a cuppa and a chat - no RSVP needed.

Harvey Harvey Library Monday 16 February 9-10am Harvey Town Hall Saturday 21 February 9-11am	Brunswick Brunswick Town Hall Wednesday 18 February 5-7pm Yarloop/Cookernup Yarloop CRC Wednesday 25 February 5-7pm Binningup/Myalup Binningup Country Club Thursday 26 February 5-7pm
Australind LLC (Rutherford Room) Monday 16 February 5-7pm Australind Library Tuesday 17 February 11am-12pm	

Community Survey

A community survey will be open from **16 February-13 March** asking for your feedback about:

- Applying for city status
- Whether there is interest in a name change.

It will be available

- on our website
- at the drop-in sessions
- at your local Shire facilities or CRC

Scan the QR code or go to www.harvey.wa.gov.au for more information



Website

A “have your say” page was created on the Shire’s website to display information and FAQs about the consultation, and share a link to the survey. A second page was created to answer a high volume of questions coming in from the community. **The information displayed on these pages can be found in Attachment 3: Community Engagement Report – Appendix.**

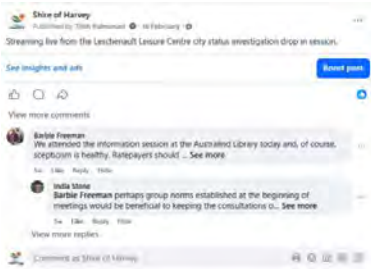
A link to the pages was displayed on the header of the website home page. While this header is normally a slider displaying all latest news items, all other items were removed from the header for the duration of the consultation to enable easy accessibility for people looking for city status information.

Social media posts

The following posts were shared on Facebook throughout the consultation period. Additionally, Facebook events were created for each of the Community Drop-in Sessions to assist with visibility.

	5 February – Shire President video • 8 likes • 15 shares • Comments off
	10 February – Launching community questions page • 11 likes • 4 shares • Comments off



	16 February – Launch of community survey • 3 likes • 13 shares • Comments off
	16 February – livestream of Australind Drop-in Session • 1 like • 8 comments
	17 February – Update following first three drop-in sessions • 17 likes • 15 comments • 3 shares



19 February – Harvey Community Radio interview

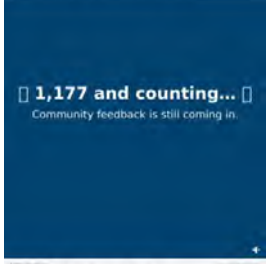
- 6 likes
- 4 comments



23 February – Interview with Dale Putland and Ian Taylor to answer questions about city status

- 10 likes
- 24 comments



 Shire of Harvey 27 February ONLY 13 DAYS TO GO! - See more See insights and ads	27 February – Wrap up on drop-in sessions • 16 likes • 66 comments • 16 shares
 Shire of Harvey 4 March 1,002 Surveys Submitted Looks like the long weekend helped everyone find time to complete the survey. See insights and ads	4 March – Survey response count update • 8 likes • 6 comments • 11 shares
 Shire of Harvey 9 March 1,177 and counting... Community feedback is still coming in. See insights and ads	9 March – Update on survey count, and reminder of one week to go • 1 like • 9 comments • 2 shares



	12 March – Update on surveys returned, and reminder of one day to go • 4 likes • 19 comments • 5 shares
	20 April – Update on conclusion of consultation period and numbers who participated. • 10 likes • 5 shares • Comments off
	23 April – City status update on community radio Shire Chat • 4 likes • 2 comments



Media Coverage

The following articles were printed in local media, including the South Western Times and the Harvey Reporter, during the consultation period.

	27 November 2025 – South Western Times
	10 February – Harvey Waroona Reporter



4 O'clock Report

A banner for the '4 O'clock Report' featuring an aerial view of a coastal town. Overlaid on the image are three speech bubbles containing the text 'Have your say'. Below the speech bubbles, it says 'City status investigation'. Further down, smaller text reads: 'The Shire has been investigating the potential costs and benefits of reclassifying as a city. Now, we want to hear from you. Community engagement will begin Thursday, 5 February 2026. Discover how to have your say: harvey.wa.gov.au'. In the top left corner, it says '4 O'clock Report' and 'Tuesday, 3 February 2026 - 8:00pm AEST'. In the top right corner, there is a logo for 'SHIRE OF HARVEY' and 'harvey.wa.gov.au'.

3 February – Engagement launch with banner on 4 O'clock report

A banner for the '4 O'clock Report' featuring an aerial view of a coastal town. Overlaid on the image are three speech bubbles containing the text 'Have your say'.

17 February – Drop-in sessions promoted with article in 4 O'clock Report

Drop-in sessions have launched!

You're invited to drop in for a chat about whether the Shire of Harvey should become a city. Informal drop-in sessions are being held across the Harvey Region throughout February, giving you the chance to speak face to face with relevant staff. Designed to

be accessible and welcoming, the sessions will feature detailed displays about the Harvey Region, and showcase research the Shire has undertaken throughout December and January. You will also be invited to complete a short survey and explore

ways to receive Shire news and updates. A community feedback report will be prepared for Council after the consultation period ends. Scan the QR code to find more information and complete the survey.

A square QR code located at the bottom right of the article text.

Drop-in session schedule:

Australind

Tuesday, 17 February at Australind Library from 11am – 12pm.

Brunswick Junction

Wednesday, 18 February at Brunswick Town Hall from 5pm to 7pm.

Harvey

Saturday, 21 February at Harvey Town Hall from 9am to 11am.

Yarloop and Cookernup

Wednesday, 25 February at Yarloop Community Resource Centre from 5pm to 7pm.

Binningup and Myalup

Thursday, 26 February at Binningup Country Club from 5pm to 7pm.



Email Newsletter

Our City status investigation begins - here are next steps  We are preparing a comprehensive engagement plan to understand community views on potential City reclassification. At the November Ordinary Council Meeting, Council requested in-depth research and consultation to uncover the potential costs and benefits of City status, as well as capture community feedback. Our investigation will take place throughout December and January and provide residents and ratepayers with a clear outline of the transition process and important considerations. Following that, we will launch a major consultation effort in February and March 2026. THE TIMELINE December 2025 – January 2026 We undertake research into the City transition process, required criteria to become a City, potential costs and potential benefits. Research is compiled into accessible community information packs, FAQs and digital content to ensure broad reach. February – March 2026 We launch a major consultation process. Community members are surveyed on whether they want the Shire to become a City, their thoughts on potential name changes and any other feedback they wish to share. April – May 2026 Community feedback is reviewed and a report is prepared for Council. Watch this space!	5 December – Information about city status investigation and timeline of upcoming consultation. • 560 opens • 74 clicks
City Status Investigation Community Engagement Launch  The Shire of Harvey is experiencing strong growth and change. For this reason, Council has resolved to investigate whether the Shire should seek reclassification to city status. Regional local governments are eligible for city status when their population reaches 20,000 and more than half of residents live in an urban area — and the Shire of Harvey now exceeds these thresholds. Council have resolved to explore a change to city status in recognition of the Shire's growing regional significance. City classification confers greater recognition and status, improving a local government's ability to influence state and commonwealth government decisions and priorities. This investigation is not a decision already made - it is a conversation with our community.	5 February – Engagement launch with dedicated newsletter • 640 opens • 117 clicks



An update on the City Status investigation



Last week we wrapped up our City Status Investigation drop-in sessions.

Thank you to everyone who attended, asked questions and shared their feedback.

To date, we have received more than 640 community survey responses.

These are now being compiled into a comprehensive community engagement report for Council's consideration in April.

The public consultation period closes on Friday, 13 March 2026.

A FAQ page is available on our website with answers to questions many community members have.

[View the FAQ page and complete the survey](#)

2 March – Wrap up on drop-in sessions and update on surveys

- 350 opens
- 75 clicks



South West Country Zone Minutes 24 April 2026

**Hosted by the Shire of
Donnybrook-Ballingup
VC Mitchell Park - Marmion St,
Donnybrook**

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PRIORITISATION FRAMEWORK

The below Prioritisation Framework was endorsed at the April 2024 South West Country Zone meeting.

Zone Delegates when drafting Agenda items and motions on policy or advocacy issues, using the below criteria as prompts for what kind of information to include. The Prioritisation Framework does not remove the need for judgements to be made and is intended to guide, not replace, decision-making.

How to use the Framework:

- If the majority of the factors are towards the left column, the issue is a high priority.
- If the majority of the factors are towards the middle, the issue requires action, but is not a high priority.
- If the majority of the factors are towards the right column, the issue is a low priority.

Impact on Local Government Sector Impact on Local Government sector without intervention	High	Medium	Low
Reach Number of member Local Governments affected	Sector-wide	Significant (multiple regions, Zones, or bands)	Few
Influence Capacity to influence decision makers	High	Medium	Low
Principles Alignment to core principles such as autonomy, funding, general competence	Strong	Partial	Peripheral
Clarity Policy change needed is clear and well-defined	Clear	Partial	Unclear
Decision-maker support Level of support among decision-makers (political and administrative)	High	Medium	Low
Public support Level of support among the public or other stakeholders	High	Medium	Low
Positive consequences for WALGA Prospect of positive consequences for WALGA. E.g. enhanced standing among members or leverage for other issues.	High	Medium	Low
Negative consequences for WALGA Prospect of negative consequences for WALGA for not undertaking the advocacy effort. E.g. diminished standing among members or other stakeholders.	High	Medium	Low
Partnerships Potential for partnerships with other stakeholders	Yes (3+)	Possibly (1-2)	No (0)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Zone Delegates were requested to provide sufficient written notice, wherever possible, on amendments to recommendations within the State Council or Zone agenda to the Zone Chair and Secretariat prior to the Zone meeting.

Agenda Papers were emailed 7 days prior to the meeting date.

Confirmation of Attendance An attendance sheet was circulated prior to the commencement of the meeting.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Previous Meeting Minutes
2. LGIRS Local Government Division Report
3. Zone Status Report
4. President's Report
5. Zone Constitution

1 OPENING, ATTENDANCE AND APOLOGIES

1.1 OPENING

Zone Chair, President Donnelle Buegge opened the meeting at 9:01am.

1.2 ATTENDANCE

MEMBERS	1 Voting Delegates from each Member Local Government
Shire of August Margaret River	President Cr Julia Jean-Rice Ms Andrea Selvey, Chief Executive Officer, non-voting
Shire of Boyup Brook	President Cr Helen O'Connell Mr Leonard Long, Chief Executive Officer, non-voting
Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes	President Cr Stephen Carstairs Mr Garry Adams, Chief Executive Officer, non-voting
City of Busselton	Mayor Phill Cronin Dr Garry Hunt PSM, Chief Executive Officer (Temporary) - non-voting Stephanie Addison-Brown- Manager Stakeholder Relations, non-voting
Shire of Capel	President Cr John Fergusson Ms Samantha Chamberlain, Chief Executive Officer - non-voting Mr Gary Clark, Chief Executive Officer (Temporary) - non-voting
Shire of Collie	Cr Joe Italiano (Deputy)

	Mr Phil Anastasakis, Chief Executive Officer - non-voting
Shire of Dardanup	Cr Stacey Gillespie (Deputy) Mrs Natalie Hopkins, Director Corporate and Governance - non-voting
Shire of Donnybrook Ballingup	President Cr Vivienne McCarthy Mr Nick O'Connor, Chief Executive Officer - non-voting
Shire of Harvey	President Cr Michelle Campbell Ms Annie Riordan, Chief Executive Officer - non-voting
Shire of Manjimup	President Donnelle Buegge (Chair) Mr Ben Rose, Chief Executive Officer - non-voting
Shire of Nannup	Cr Cheryle Brown (Deputy) Mr David Taylor, Chief Executive Officer - non-voting
WALGA Secretariat	Mr Saul Cresswell, Principal Policy Advisor Ms Negar Nili, Policy Officer Transport and Roads Ms Samantha Kennedy, Senior Policy Advisor Emergency Management
Agencies	
South West Development Commission	Ms Cate Brooks, Chief Executive Officer Ms Allison Christou, Director - Grants and Engagement
LGIRS Representative	Ms Amy Walsh, A/Principal Strategy Officer (<i>via MS Teams</i>)
RDA South West	Ms Vickie Walker, Projects Officer
Guest Speakers	
Climate Emergency Australia	Ms Sally MacAdams, Climate Emergency Australia Coordinator (<i>via MS Teams</i>)

1.3 APOLOGIES

MEMBERS

City of Bunbury	Mayor Jaysen De San Miguel Mr Alan Ferris, Chief Executive Officer, non-voting
Shire of Dardanup	President Cr Tyrrell Gardiner Mr Andre Schonfeldt, Chief Executive Officer non-voting delegate
Shire of Collie	President Cr Ian Miffling
Shire of Nannup	President Cr Tony Dean

Agencies

Australia's South West Ms Catrin Pickworth, Chief Executive Officer

Australian Government
Department of Employment
and Workplace Relations Mr Matt Beahan, Program Officer

2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

We, the South West Country Zone of WALGA, acknowledge the Nyoongar people, the Traditional Custodians of this land, and pay our respects to their Elders past, present and future.

3 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Nil.

4 DEPUTATIONS

4.1 SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALLINGUP

President Cr Vivienne McCarthy and Mr Nick O'Connor Chief Executive Officer

Mr Ross Marshall, Director Operations provided an update to the Zone on the VC Mitchell Park re-development.

Noted

4.2 CLIMATE EMERGENCY AUSTRALIA

Ms Sally MacAdams, Climate Emergency Australia Coordinator was invited and attended online to provide a deputation to the Zone on how Climate Emergency Australia can work with Local Governments.

Noted

5 AGENCY REPORTS

5.1 SOUTH WEST DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Ms Cate Brooks, Chief Executive Officer and Ms Allison Christou, Director Grants and Engagement provided a brief update to the Zone on the Innovative Industries of the Future Conference (IIF Conference) being run 27-28 October 2026.

Allison provided the draft prospectus seeking additional input from Zone delegates on topics and industry tour options. Sponsorship packages are also available for Local Governments to contribute to the IIF Conference. Cate highlighted upcoming State Budget events, including a Sundowner in Margaret River and a State Budget Lunch on 8 May, featuring Ministers Punch and Dawson, and the Premier.

Noted

5.2 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AUSTRALIA – SOUTH WEST

Ms Vickie Walker, Project Officer, provided a brief update to the Zone.

RDA SW reiterated opportunities through Invest South West (investsouthwest.com.au) – a regularly updated website to promote investment opportunities free of charge.

The 'Rethinking Business As Usual' event on 17 June, will feature speakers and case studies at Capel Marron Farm showcasing thinking that breaks the mould. \$82.50 per ticket with staff packages available.

Noted

5.3 LGIRS LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION REPORT

The April 2026 report from LGIRS Local Government Division was provided as an attachment within the Agenda.

Ms Amy Walsh, A/Principal Strategy Officer provided a brief presentation to the Zone on Statutory Approvals.

Email contact: legislation@lgirs.wa.gov.au

Noted

5.4 AUSTRALIA'S SOUTH WEST

Chief Executive Officer at Australia's South West, Ms Catrin Allsop, was an apology for this meeting.

Noted

5.5 AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND WORKPLACE RELATIONS

Program Officer, Mr Matt Beahan, was an apology for this meeting.

6 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

The previous meeting Minutes of the South West Country Zone have been circulated to Zone Delegates and was provided as an attachment to the Agenda.

RESOLUTION

Moved: President Cr Julia Jean-Rice
Seconded: Cr Helen O'Connell

That the Minutes of the meeting of the South West Country Zone held on 20 February 2026 be confirmed as a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

CARRIED

7 BUSINESS ARISING

7.1 STATUS REPORT

A Status Report outlining any recent updates and/or actions taken on the Zone's previous meetings resolutions for both State Council and Zone items was enclosed as an attachment. These item updates will remain on the Status Report until completed or no further action is required by WALGA.

RESOLUTION

Moved: President Cr Julia Jean-Rice
Seconded: President Cr Michelle Campbell

That the South West Country Zone:

1. Request WALGA to provide information in regard to the consistency of the Zone's Constitution with other Zones and the WALGA Constitution; and
2. Initiate a review of the Zone Constitution to be consistent with the WALGA Constitution.

CARRIED

8 ZONE BUSINESS

8.1 REQUEST TO PRESENT

By Chantelle O'Brien, WALGA

Polyphagous Shot-hole Borer (PSHB)

WALGA has worked closely with DPIRD and the Local Government sector to support the previous eradication and current transition to management phases since Polyphagous Shot-hole Borer (PSHB) was first detected in East Fremantle in August 2021.

WALGA is proposing to share this information and experiences with Zone Delegates of the South West Country Zone by way of a short presentation.

If supported, this presentation aims to assist with the preparedness of Local Governments in the South-West region by providing an overview of the experience of those within the Quarantine Area, ranging from tree impact, resourcing and research requirements. WALGA will also discuss advocacy key priorities and support provided to the sector.

Local Government Director General

The Director General of the Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety (LGIRS), Ms Lanie Chopping has offered to attend various Zone meetings in 2026 to speak directly to the Zone on the current initiatives of LGIRS. Ms Chopping has requested to attend the August 2026 Zone meeting.

Local Government Inspector

The Office of the Local Government Inspector has requested the opportunity to attend Zone meetings during 2026.

WA's inaugural Local Government Inspector Tony Brown will provide an update on the functions of the Office of the Inspector, his priorities for 2026 and his expectations of the sector. The Local Government Inspector is a statutory officer and provides oversight of the local government sector through complaint handling, inquiries, compliance review, and education.

Mr Brown has been in the role since October 2025 with his powers under the Local Government Act 1995 commencing on 1 January this year.

Mr Brown would like the opportunity to attend the November 2026 Zone meeting.

RESOLUTION

Moved: President Cr Julia Jean-Rice
Seconded: President Cr Vivienne McCarthy

That the South West Country Zone:

1. **supports** a presentation from WALGA on Polyphagous Shot-hole Borer (PSHB) and preparedness for Local Governments in the region at the June Zone meeting;
2. **supports** a presentation from the LGIRS Director General, Ms Lanie Chopping at the August Zone meeting;
3. **supports** a presentation from the Local Government Inspector, Mr Tony Brown at the November Zone meeting.

CARRIED

8.2 CONSULTATION ON DRAFT CLIMATE CHANGE ADVOCACY POSITION

By Rebecca Brown, Policy Manager, Environment and Waste

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- WALGA is undertaking sector consultation on a revised draft Climate Change Advocacy Position.
- This draft position was developed following initial consultation, consideration by State Council in March 2025 and feedback from the Environment Policy Team of State Council.
- WALGA is seeking **Council endorsed feedback by 1 May 2026**.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

WALGA's 2018 Climate Change [Policy Statement](#) and Advocacy Position state:

Local Government acknowledges:

1. *The science is clear: Climate change is occurring and greenhouse gas emissions from human activities are the dominant cause.*
2. *Climate change threatens human societies and the Earth's ecosystems.*
3. *Urgent action is required to reduce emissions, and to adapt to the impacts from climate change that are now unavoidable.*
4. *A failure to adequately address this climate change emergency places an unacceptable burden on future generations.*

Local Government is committed to addressing climate change.

Local Government is calling for:

1. *Strong climate change action, leadership and coordination at all levels of government.*
2. *Effective and adequately funded Commonwealth and State Government climate change policies and programs.*

The draft Advocacy Position in the Consultation Paper is:

1. *Local Government acknowledges the risks associated with, and is committed to, addressing climate change.*
2. *WALGA calls on the Australian and Western Australian Governments to provide:*
 - a. *the necessary climate leadership, coordination and action to ensure an orderly transition to achieve emission reduction targets and address the impacts of climate change*
 - b. *dedicated funding, guidance and practical support to assist Local Governments to undertake emissions reduction and adaptation actions.*

ATTACHMENT

The WALGA Climate Change Advocacy Position Consultation Paper is available [online](#).

BACKGROUND

Climate change, and related legislation, policy and action, have implications for many aspects of Local Governments' operations and services. More frequent and severe droughts, heatwaves, bushfires, extreme rainfall events and warming, rising sea levels are increasing the costs and complexity of delivering critical services, infrastructure and ensuring community wellbeing.

In 2018, State Council endorsed a [Climate Change Policy Statement](#) and advocacy position, following extensive sector consultation. Since this Advocacy Position was adopted there have been significant legislative, policy, technological and scientific changes, including:

- The national *Climate Change Act 2022* and the Western Australian Climate Change Bill 2023.
- The *Local Government Amendment Act 2023*, which expanded Western Australian Local Governments' general function under Part 3 s3.1(1A) of the *Local Government Act 1995* to:
 - a. to promote the economic, social and environmental sustainability of the district; and
 - b. **to plan for, and to plan for mitigating, risks associated with climate change;** and
 - c. in making decisions, to consider potential long-term consequences and impacts on future generations.

- The release of the Australian Government's [National Climate Risk Assessment](#) and [National Adaptation Plan](#) in 2025.
- Escalation of the transition to renewable energy, uptake of electric vehicles and energy efficiency standards under the National Construction Code.
- Climate science and projections ([international](#), [national](#) and [WA specific](#)) have also become clearer regarding the risks posed by climate change and the need for action to address the consequential impacts.

COMMENT

Following initial consultation, consideration by State Council in March 2025 and feedback from the Environment Policy Team, WALGA has developed a revised, draft Climate Change Advocacy Position for Local Government feedback which is currently out for consultation with feedback due by 1 May 2026. WALGA has received feedback from some Councils and understands a number of Councils will be considering this matter in April. Zone delegates are encouraged to take this item to their Councils.

The Central Country Zone passed a motion at its February 2026 meeting which included writing to all other zones highlighting its alternative Advocacy Position (proposed in March 2025). WALGA worked to incorporate the Central Country Zone feedback prior to the release of the Consultation Paper.

WALGA is seeking **Council endorsed feedback** on the draft Climate Change Advocacy Position by **COB Friday, 1 May 2026** to environment@walga.asn.au.

Following consideration of this feedback a final draft Advocacy Position will be developed and provided to zones and State Council for consideration.

Noted

The Shire of Augusta Margaret River provided their Council-endorsed position for the benefit of Zone Members and reiterated the upcoming closing date for submissions.

That Council raise concerns with WALGA regarding the weakening of language in the draft Climate Change Advocacy Position, noting that these changes diminish the sense of urgency required to respond to the climate challenge, and endorse the draft Climate Change Advocacy Position subject to the additions underlined and deletions struck through below:

1. *Local Government acknowledges that:*
 - a. *Climate change is threatening our communities, local economies and the ecosystems that support us.*
 - b. *Urgent action is required to reduce emissions, and to adapt to the impacts from climate change that are now unavoidable.*
2. *WALGA calls on the Australian and Western Australian Governments to:*
 - a. *Provide the necessary climate leadership, ambition, coordination and action to ensure an urgent yet orderly transition to achieve emission reduction targets and address the impacts of climate change*
 - b. *Provide dedicated funding, guidance and practical support to assist Local Governments to undertake emissions reduction and adaptation actions and support their communities to adapt and build resilience.*

8.3 CSRFF AND PLAYON WA FUNDING – LACK OF CLARITY ON FUTURE ROUNDS

By the Shire of Harvey

BACKGROUND

South West Local Governments are experiencing sustained population growth and demographic change, alongside increasing participation from women and girls, older adults, and people seeking more flexible and informal recreation opportunities. At the same time, many existing facilities are approaching or have exceeded their intended lifecycle. Continued State investment is therefore essential to enable local governments to plan and deliver sport and recreation infrastructure in a coordinated and financially responsible manner.

At the Joint Sport and Recreation Officers Meeting held in March 2026, attended by the City of Bunbury and the Shires of Dardanup, Collie, Waroona and Harvey, concerns were raised regarding the status of the Community Sporting and Recreation Facilities Fund (CSRFF) and the lack of clear information about the timing of future funding rounds.

It was noted that the CSRFF program is not currently open, and that the State Government's PlayOn WA initiative does not represent a new grant funding program. Rather, it comprises a combination of election commitments and previously approved CSRFF and Club Night Lights Program (CNLP) projects. This has contributed to ongoing uncertainty for local governments in planning and delivering sport and recreation infrastructure.

The Shire of Harvey submitted correspondence to the Minister for Sport and Recreation, Hon Rita Saffioti MLA, seeking clarity on the availability, timing and structure of future CSRFF and CNLP funding rounds.

Advice provided by the Department indicates that the State Government is currently reviewing the timing of future CSRFF and CNLP rounds as part of the broader PlayOn WA: 2030 initiative. This initiative includes a commitment to deliver over 2,030 new or upgraded pieces of sporting infrastructure by 2030, supported by \$332 million in the 2025–2026 State Budget.

While this commitment is acknowledged, the absence of clear timeframes, program details and forward funding pathways is creating challenges for local governments. This uncertainty is impacting the ability to progress strategic, shovel-ready projects, secure co-investment, and effectively support community sporting organisations.

It is also noted that the Minister has recently corresponded with the WALGA President regarding CSRFF, presenting an opportunity for coordinated advocacy through the WALGA South West Zone structure

SECRETARIAT COMMENT

WALGA recognises that ongoing uncertainty regarding the future of the Community Sporting and Recreation Facilities Fund (CSRFF) and Club Night Lights Programs is having a significant impact on Local Governments ability to plan and progress projects.

WALGA wrote to the Minister for Sport and Recreation and the Department of Creative Industries, Tourism and Sport (CITS) on this issue in December 2025. The Minister responded on 17 February 2026, advising that investment in sporting infrastructure will focus on the delivery of the State Governments' PlayOn WA: 2030 by 2030 initiative and

election commitments. This response aligns with that received by the Shire of Harvey from CITS.

WALGA is continuing advocate regarding the importance of these programs and to seek clarity regarding the review and the future of the CSRFF and Club Night Lights Program programs.

RESOLUTION

Moved: President Cr Michelle Campbell

Seconded: Mayor Phill Cronin

That the South West Country Zone:

1. notes the current lack of clarity regarding the timing and structure of future Community Sporting and Recreation Facilities Fund and Club Night Lights Program funding rounds; and
2. requests WALGA to advocate to the State Government for the provision of clear and timely information on future funding programs, including anticipated timelines, program structure and any proposed changes to funding criteria, to support effective local government planning and delivery of community sporting infrastructure.

CARRIED

8.4 MANAGEMENT OF WATER CORPORATION BRIDGES ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROADS

By Shire of Capel

BACKGROUND

The Water Corporation owns and manages an extensive network of irrigation and drainage channel assets along the Swan Coastal plain, including bridge structures where the channels intersect roadways. A significant number of these bridges are on local government roads and the integrity of those bridges has direct implications for local road networks. Despite being critical assets for local government, maintenance of the bridges is the responsibility of the Water Corporation as part of their overall asset management planning. Since the asset management priorities of the Water Corporation may not align with those of Local Government, these bridges have typically not been managed as a priority and many are in poor condition, being closed, load limited or soon to be load limited.

The issue, in terms of the scale of this asset management challenge, is significant with 269 Water Corporation bridges on local government roads across Waroona, Serpentine-Jarrahdale, Rockingham, Murray, Harvey, Dardanup, Capel, Busselton, and Armadale. Of these, 24 are load limited and 13 soon to be load limited. Within Capel, one bridge has been closed to all traffic and while it is in the process of being replaced, continues to severely impact the local community. The problem is anticipated to grow with many of the 269 bridges being at or near end of design life and a majority also being inverted U-beam structures not meeting current standards (for increased traffic volume and vehicle mass).

The current load limited bridges range between 10 to 20 tonnes maximum capacity which severely limits the type of vehicles able to use that route. Freight activities are impacted but also fire fighting and emergency response for larger appliances. At a minimum, this can cause detours adding to freight costs and delaying emergency response, therefore

potentially impacting community safety. For locations with no detour options, it can mean severe or complete business disruption and limited emergency response capability.

The matter is considered urgent by affected Local Governments, and a number of actions have already been taken. These include discussions at the South West Regional Road Group, letters and meetings with State Government Ministers, and meetings with Water Corporation. Concerns from various industry sectors have been raised and the matter has received media attention with the ABC news article from March 23rd 2026, titled "Water Corporation's revised bridge limits worry South West WA farmers" being notable.

The Water Corporation asset management plans and budgets are primarily focussed on their core business functions of water supply, wastewater and main drainage. The Water Corporation is also required to provide an annual dividend to the State Government which can curtail investment toward the investment in infrastructure renewals and upgrades.

Local Government's have the ability to access State and Federal grant funding to contribute toward the cost of asset renewal and upgrades, however consideration would need to be given to asset ownership as this model would be difficult to progress under the current Water Corporation owned arrangement. WALGA can play an important role in gathering the views of the local governments affected by this issue to determine the acceptability and desire for these critical bridge assets to be transferred to local government ownership. Under this scenario, the bridges concerned would need to be brought up to standard prior to any transfer to local government ownership to ensure that they do not inherit unforeseen liabilities.

The economic and safety implications to the region are clear and immediate, requiring a rapid replacement program and an effective ongoing asset management model. Such a model already exists and is employed successfully by local government in partnership with Main Roads WA for local government owned bridges. As agencies responsible for local roads and being the tier of government primarily engaging with community at grassroots level, local governments are considered well placed to manage these bridges and can access Federal and State funding to contribute toward the renewal and upgrade of these bridges. The Water Corporation acknowledges that it does not have road and bridge asset management as part of its core business and subsequently it is clear that bridge asset management is unlikely to be prioritised appropriately to meet local government and community needs.

SECRETARIAT COMMENT

The impact of load limits being applied to Water Corporation owned bridges was raised by the Peel Country Zone in February and the South West Regional Road Group in March.

WALGA has met with the Water Corporation at an operational level to understand the existing situation and inform an advocacy approach.

In accordance with sound asset management principles, Local Governments should not seek or accept transfer of asset ownership without a clear understanding of the long-term costs associated with operating, maintaining and renewing these assets and an appropriate funding strategy.

RECOMMENDATION

That the South West Country Zone request WALGA to advocate to the WA State Government to develop a strategic solution to the asset management of Water Corporation bridges on state and Local Government roads by:

1. acknowledging the significant inadequacy of the current asset management and investment prioritisation associated with Water Corporation bridge assets;
2. requesting that the State Government establish a dedicated funding program for an urgent bridge renewal program to address community safety and access risks; and
3. transferring ownership of the bridges from the Water Corporation to the relevant road authority as they are renewed.

RESOLUTION

Moved: President Cr John Fergusson

Seconded: Mayor Phill Cronin

That the South West Country Zone request WALGA to advocate to the WA State Government to develop a strategic solution to the asset management of Water Corporation bridges on state and Local Government roads by:

1. acknowledging the significant inadequacy of the current asset management and investment prioritisation associated with Water Corporation bridge assets; and
2. requesting that the State Government establish a dedicated funding program for an urgent bridge renewal program to address community safety and access risks.

CARRIED

8.5 FOREST PRODUCTS COMMISSION (FPC) RATES EQUIVALENT PAYMENTS – TREASURY REMITTANCE UNCERTAINTY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET IMPACTS

By Shire of Boyup Brook

BACKGROUND

The Forest Products Commission (FPC) has historically paid council rates directly to local governments in respect of its relevant freehold landholdings.

In September 2025, the FPC advised affected local governments that it would cease paying rates directly to Shires and would instead make rates-equivalent payments to the State Treasurer.

The Warren Blackwood Alliance of Councils (WBAC), comprising of the Shires of Boyup Brook, Bridgetown-Greenbushes, Donnybrook-Balingup, Manjimup and Nannup together with the Shires of Cranbrook and West Arthur, has outlined that the FPC's position relies on section 43 of the *Forest Products Act 2000*. In summary, the State Government considers the FPC exempt from paying rates on certain unleased land and, pursuant to section 43(4), an equivalent amount is instead payable to the Treasurer, with the amount and timing determined by the Treasurer under section 43(6).

A significant concern raised by affected local governments is that this change was implemented during the 2025/26 financial year, after several councils had already adopted their annual budgets based on historical FPC rate payments. The change has occurred without practical transition arrangements or any clear advice as to whether, when, or how the equivalent payments received by Treasury will be remitted to affected local governments.

While the FPC has provided each affected Shire with a "sponsorship" payment for the 2025/26 and 2026/27 financial years, those payments do not reflect or fully replace the actual rates revenue historically received by local governments. They are not a transparent, equitable or legislatively grounded substitute for rating revenue and do not resolve the underlying structural funding issue. Based on current estimates, the sponsorship payments will still leave affected local governments in a deficit position in the 2026/27 financial year and beyond.

WBAC has advised that, for 2025/26, the collective shortfall across the seven affected Shires is approximately \$325,000, representing a substantial impact on small regional local governments.

Indicative 2025/26 impacts identified in January 2026 were as follows:

Boyup Brook:	\$135,000
Bridgetown-Greenbushes:	\$21,540
Donnybrook-Balingup:	\$9,383
Manjimup:	\$55,000
Nannup:	\$40,000
Cranbrook:	\$28,000
West Arthur:	\$35,000

These impacts are expected to increase with every additional property acquired by the FPC unless a clear and reliable mechanism is established to return equivalent payments to affected local governments.

Affected councils have identified that this revenue supports essential local infrastructure and services, including road maintenance, parks and gardens, community facilities, emergency services support, medical services, recreation programs, and local events. The loss of this revenue is therefore forcing councils to consider service reductions, project deferrals, and other budget adjustments.

Local governments also remain responsible for maintaining infrastructure and services relied upon by plantation operations, including local roads, emergency management capability, community facilities, and broader local services. The removal of this revenue, without a corresponding remittance mechanism, places increased pressure on remaining ratepayers and undermines the long-term financial sustainability of affected councils.

There is also significant concern that, in the absence of formal confirmation from the Western Australian Treasury that rates-equivalent payments collected from the FPC will be remitted to affected local governments, councils cannot confidently prepare annual budgets or long-term financial plans. Every additional property acquired by the FPC creates the risk of a further reduction in a local government's rating base, without certainty that the lost revenue will be returned in full, in part, or at all.

This creates an unstable and increasingly unpredictable revenue environment for small regional local governments and makes it more difficult for councils to make responsible decisions regarding service delivery, asset renewal, workforce planning, and capital investment.

Affected local governments have also noted the inequity of the current arrangement, particularly as private plantation operators continue to pay rates directly to local governments, whereas the FPC does not under the current model.

WBAC, together with the Shires of Cranbrook and West Arthur, has sought the establishment of a cross-portfolio process involving Local Government, Forestry and Treasury to determine a fair and sustainable mechanism for 2026/27 and future years, including forward modelling in respect of future FPC land acquisitions.

This matter now presents not only an immediate budget impact, but an ongoing structural funding risk for affected local governments. Urgent advocacy is therefore required to secure clarity, certainty, and a fair long-term solution prior to the finalisation of 2026/27 local government budgets.

SECRETARIAT COMMENT

WALGA recognises the impact that the Forest Products Commission's (FPC) change to the payment of rates equivalent amounts has on Local Governments within the South West Country Zone (SWCZ), particularly given the timing of the application of the change prior to the 2025/26 financial year.

WALGA understands that the SWCZ and affected Local Governments, have already engaged directly with the Minister for Forestry on this matter and supports the SWCZ in seeking timely resolution of the immediate 2025/26 impacts and longer term certainty for future financial years.

WALGA acknowledges the significant impact that rating exemptions have on Local Government revenue, and their ability to provide essential community services.

This matter aligns with longstanding WALGA Advocacy Positions regarding rating, including the following:

2.1.1 Rating Exemptions Review

A broad review be conducted into the justification and fairness of all rating exemption categories currently prescribed under Section 6.26 of the Local Government Act 1995.

2.1.4 Rating Exemptions – Rate Equivalency Payment

Legislation should be amended so rate equivalency payments made by LandCorp and other Government Trading Entities are made to the relevant Local Governments instead of the State Government.

Additionally, WALGA's 2026-27 State Budget Submission calls for an independent organisation to undertake a broad review of rating exemptions.

A number of concerns regarding rating and rating exemptions have emerged across the sector, particularly over the past 6–12 months. WALGA is undertaking scoping work to consider the most effective way to address these matters through a coordinated, overarching and sector wide advocacy approach.

RESOLUTION

Moved: President Cr Helen O'Connell
Seconded: President Cr Vivienne McCarthy

1. That the South West Country Zone request WALGA to advocate, as a matter of urgency, to the Western Australian Treasurer, Minister for Forestry and Minister for Local Government to:
 - a. provide urgent written confirmation that the rates-equivalent payments made by the Forest Products Commission to the State under section 43 of the *Forest Products Act 2000* will be remitted in full to the affected Local Governments;
 - b. establish, prior to the finalisation of 2026/27 Local Government budgets, a clear, transparent, and ongoing mechanism for the calculation, remittance, and payment of those rates-equivalent amounts to affected Local Governments for 2026/27 and future financial years; and
 - c. Work with WALGA and affected Local Governments to develop and implement a fair and sustainable long-term solution, including policy and legislative reform if required, to ensure Local Governments are not financially disadvantaged by future Forest Products Commission land acquisitions.
2. That the South West Country Zone Member Local Governments individually advocate in support of WALGA's 2026-27 State Budget Submission which calls for an independent organisation to undertake a broad review of rating exemptions.

CARRIED

9 WALGA STATE COUNCIL AGENDA

Zone Delegates are invited to read and consider the WALGA State Council Agenda which can be found via the link [here](#).

The Zone can provide comment or submit an alternative recommendation on any of the items, including the items for noting. The Zone comment will then be presented to the State Council for consideration at their meeting.

The State Council Agenda items requiring a decision of State Council are extracted for Zone consideration below.

9.1 PROTECTING COUNCIL MEMBER AND EMPLOYEE PRIVACY ADVOCACY POSITION

By Meghan Dwyer, Governance Specialist

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The South East Metropolitan Zone resolved to request WALGA advocate to amend s.5.95(1) of the *Local Government Act 1995* to specify that the right to inspect Primary and Annual Returns (Returns) contained in the Register of Financial Interests under s.5.94(b) does not extend to the residential address of the relevant person.
- Returns may include residential addresses, which are then made publicly accessible, creating privacy and safety risks.
- Council Members and employees are increasingly reluctant to disclose residential addresses due to safety and security risks, demonstrating that current legislation no longer aligns with contemporary expectations of privacy.
- Recent parliamentary scrutiny of similar requirements for Members of Parliament led to recommendations to remove full residential address disclosures, which the Government supported.
- In addition to Returns, Council Members must also provide a residential address when making their declaration of office.
- It would be appropriate for a review of all public disclosure requirements under the *Local Government Act 1995* to occur to ensure that they remain contemporary, effective, and aligned with modern standards of accountability and personal security.
- The Governance Policy Team endorsed the proposed advocacy position at its meeting on 23 March 2026.

ATTACHMENT

- Jurisdictional Comparison – Address Information in Council Member Returns and Declarations of Office (included below).

STRATEGIC PLAN IMPLICATIONS

The proposed advocacy position aligns to the WALGA 2025-2029 Strategic Plan, in particular:

- Influence – Lead advocacy on issues important to Local Government.
- Support – Anticipate, understand and respond to Member needs.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The recommendation is for State Council to endorse a new [Advocacy Position](#).

Protecting Council Member and Employee Privacy

That WALGA advocates to the State Government to:

- 1. Undertake a review of disclosure requirements for Local Government Council Members and employees under the Local Government Act 1995.*
- 2. Undertake the necessary legislative amendments to strike an appropriate balance between transparency, personal safety, and contemporary community expectations of privacy, including:*
 - a. Amend section 5.95(1) to prescribe that the right to inspect primary and annual returns contained in the register of financial interests under s.5.94(b) does not extend to the full residential address of the relevant person, and is instead limited to the suburb or locality.*
 - b. Amend Form 7 of the Local Government (Constitutional) Regulations 1998 to remove the requirement to disclose a full residential address when making the declaration of office.*

BACKGROUND

At the 3 December 2025 meeting, State Council adopted new Advocacy Position 2.5.20 Electoral Material - Authorisation Statement Address Requirements in response to significant privacy and safety concerns arising from the obligation to publish a candidate's physical address on electoral materials.

When considering this item at the preceding round of Zone meetings, the South East Metropolitan Zone (SEMZ) resolved to request WALGA advocate to amend s.5.95(1) of the *Local Government Act 1995* (the Act) to specify that the right to inspect Primary and Annual Returns (Returns) contained in the Register of Financial Interests under s.5.94(b) does not extend to the residential address of the relevant person.

State Council resolved to refer the SEMZ comments to the Governance Policy Team.

The Governance Policy Team endorsed the proposed advocacy position at its meeting on 23 March 2026.

COMMENT

Public disclosure regimes must strike an appropriate balance between public transparency and personal safety. The inclusion of personal identifying information in publicly accessible documents has become increasingly problematic. As digital publication and internet search capabilities have expanded, material that once had limited circulation can be copied and distributed with ease. This environment has reinforced the need to carefully consider how much personal information is necessary to make publicly available, and the risks that may arise when doing so.

Local Government Act

The Act establishes a range of public disclosure obligations designed to promote transparency and accountability. However, digital publication, increased data availability, and heightened personal safety concerns have created new risks that were not contemplated when these provisions were first drafted.

Returns require relevant persons to disclose personal financial information. Information disclosed includes the address of each parcel of real property, located in the district or in

an adjoining district, in which the person had an interest and the nature of the interest in each parcel of real property (s.5.79). In practice, this often results in the disclosure of a Council Member or employee's residential address.

Returns are required to be included in the register of financial interests. Section 5.94(b) of the Act requires any register of financial interest to be made available to the public, and s.5.96 requires the Local Government to provide copies upon request.

Although s.5.93 of the Act establishes penalties for the improper use of information, information can now be copied and distributed almost instantly. In many cases, the harm may occur well before any investigation or action can be commenced.

In addition to the requirement for Council Members to disclose interests in real property as part of their returns, s.2.29 of the Act, together with Form 7 of the *Local Government (Constitution) Regulations 1998*, requires each Council Member to provide their full residential address when making their statutory declaration of office. Although this declaration is not required to be made publicly available under s. 5.94(b) of the Act, some Local Governments livestream or publish recordings of the proceedings. As a result, full residential address details become publicly accessible.

Emerging risks and issues

Local Governments have observed increasing reluctance from Council Members and employees to provide their residential address. Reasons include:

- being registered as a silent elector under the *Electoral Act 1907*,
- experiences or risks of family or domestic violence,
- concerns that leave of absence approvals may signal when a residence may be unoccupied,
- role-related risks, such as potential targeted harassment by dissatisfied community members.

Disclosure of personal residential addresses can also expose individuals to cybersecurity and identity-theft risks, as this information can be combined with other data to build detailed personal profiles. Publicly accessible addresses may make individuals more vulnerable to targeted scams, social engineering, and unwanted contact, increasing both digital and physical security risks.

Parliamentary disclosure obligations

The disclosure of the residential addresses of Members of Parliament in their Primary and Annual Returns has recently been considered by the [Legislative Assembly Procedures and Privileges Committee in Report No.1: Protecting privacy and other reasons to update the Members of Parliament \(Financial Interests\) Act 1992](#).

The Committee recommended that the Government review the relevant legislation, "with a view to addressing the requirement for the disclosure of full residential addresses and to consider broader legislative updates necessary to ensure the Act remains contemporary, effective, and aligned with modern standards of accountability and personal security."

The [Government response](#) supported this recommendation.

Privacy and Responsible Information Sharing

The objectives of the new *Privacy and Responsible Information Sharing Act 2024* (PRIS Act) include promoting responsible and transparent practices in the handling of personal

information and balancing the public interests of protecting the privacy of personal information with the free flow of information by agencies.

Most privacy provisions in the PRIS Act come into effect on 1 July 2026.

The following sections of the PRIS Act intersect with the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1995*:

- The information privacy principles do not apply to information that is already publicly accessible. This includes information in documents that are either generally available to the public or made available for public inspection under another written law (s.22).
- An individual may request a public entity to remove their personal information from a public register if making the information publicly available would substantially affect any individual's safety or wellbeing. If the public entity is satisfied that the grounds exist, the public entity must comply with the request unless the public entity is satisfied that the public interest in maintaining public access to the information outweighs any individual interest in the information not being made publicly available (s.77).

While this appears to provide a mechanism for individuals to address specific safety and privacy concerns, it would be preferable to ensure that the legislative requirements avoid unnecessary risks to all Council Members and employees.

WALGA will seek to engage with the Information Commissioner and Deputy Privacy Commissioner to clarify the way in which these and other PRIS Act provisions will apply to Council Members.

Review and amendments to the Local Government Act

As Local Government Council Members and employees share the same safety concerns as Members of Parliament it would be appropriate to echo the Procedures and Privilege Committee and advocate for a broad review of all public disclosure requirements under the *Local Government Act 1995* to ensure that they remain contemporary, effective, and aligned with modern standards of accountability and personal security. A review would allow a clearer, risk-aware framework to be established that protects individuals while preserving appropriate transparency.

Within this broader reform, several targeted amendments are necessary. It is proposed that s. 5.95(1) be amended so that the right to inspect information in the register of financial interests under s. 5.94(b) is limited to the suburb or locality of each property, rather than the full residential address of the relevant person. Additionally, the requirement for Council Members to provide their full residential address in the statutory declaration of office should be removed. These amendments are consistent with practices adopted in other Australian jurisdictions and reflect the approach now being reconsidered for Members of Parliament.

Importantly, these changes would not weaken transparency or accountability. Council Members and employees would still be required to disclose their full residential address in Returns, and would continue to declare direct financial, indirect financial, proximity, and impartiality interests when they arise in decision-making processes. This ensures that relevant interests remain publicly recorded when they matter, without unnecessarily exposing personal residential details. By limiting public access to only what is necessary,

the legislative framework can better protect individual safety while preserving the integrity of the disclosure regime.

ATTACHMENT: JURISDICTIONAL COMPARISON – ADDRESS INFORMATION IN COUNCIL MEMBER RETURNS AND DECLARATIONS OF OFFICE

DISCLOSURES IN RETURNS	
Victoria <u>Local Government Act 2020</u> <u>Local Government (Governance and Integrity) Regulations 2020</u>	CEO must prepare summary of personal interests information disclosed in the last personal interest return. - Includes the town or suburb, but not the street address or number of the land that is the place of residence Other matters to be included or excluded are prescribed. Includes that a specified person may request in writing information not be included if the CEO consider including the information would: - be reasonably likely to place the personal safety of any person at risk, or - unreasonably expose a business, commercial or financial undertaking to disadvantage Summary of personal interest returns available to members of the public. Detailed personal interests returns are only available to certain persons.
New South Wales <u>Governance Information (Public Access) Act 2009</u>	From the <i>Information Access Guideline 1- For Local Councils on the disclosure of information</i> - Returns should be made publicly available on the council's website unless there is an overriding public interest against release or to do so would impose unreasonable additional costs on council. - A consideration against disclosure is where release of the information may expose a person to a risk of harm or of serious harassment or serious intimidation. - In the circumstances where council decides that there is an overriding public interest against disclosure, consideration should then be given to whether it is practicable to release an edited copy of the record (for example redacting the individual's signature or residential address) - If it is practicable to do so, then the information should be deleted from a copy of the record and the remainder of the return made available on the council's website. - Where information is deleted from a return, council should keep a record indicating, in general terms, the nature of the information redacted.
Queensland <u>Local Government Regulation 2021</u>	Suburb or locality of the land is required (not full address).

South Australia Local Government Act 1999	Personal addresses are not to be published nor are any addresses where the CEO is satisfied that the inclusion in the Register of the address of a person would place at risk the personal safety of that person, a member of that person's family or any other person.
Tasmania	Currently does not require councillors to lodge a personal interests return. The Tasmanian government is implementing a new framework to strengthen the management of local government councillor conflicts of interest, with reforms expected before the 2026 elections.

INFORMATION IN COUNCIL MEMBER DECLARATIONS OF OFFICE	
Victoria Local Government Act 2020 Local Government (Governance and Integrity) Regulations 2020	Address not required.
New South Wales Local Government Act 1993	Address not required.
Queensland Local Government Regulation 2021	Address not required.
South Australia Local Government (General) Regulations 2013	Address not required.
Tasmania Local Government (General) Regulations 2025	Address not required.

WALGA RECOMMENDATION

That State Council endorse the following new Advocacy Position:

Protecting Council Member and Employee Privacy

That WALGA advocates to the State Government to:

1. *Undertake a review of disclosure requirements for Local Government Council Members and employees under the Local Government Act 1995,*
2. *Undertake the necessary legislative amendments to strike an appropriate balance between transparency, personal safety, and contemporary community expectations of privacy, including:*
 - a. *Amend section 5.95(1) to prescribe that the right to inspect primary and annual returns contained in the register of financial interests under s.5.94(b) does not extend to the full residential address of the relevant person, and is instead limited to the suburb or locality.*
 - b. *Amend Form 7 of the Local Government (Constitutional) Regulations 1998 to remove the requirement to disclose a full residential address when making the declaration of office.*

RESOLUTION

Moved: President Cr Julia Jean-Rice

Seconded: Mayor Phill Cronin

That the South West Country Zone supports the WALGA recommendation for State Council Agenda item 8.1, subject to the addition of point 2(c) as below:

- c. Requests that WALGA urgently advocate to the State Government for legislative amendment to section 4.87 of the *Local Government Act 1995* to explicitly prevent candidates from being compelled, in practice, to disclose their residential address on electoral material, including by providing for alternative non-residential physical address options, while preserving electoral transparency and accountability.

CARRIED

9.2 WATER MANAGEMENT ADVOCACY POSITION

By Rebecca Brown, Policy Manager, Environment and Waste

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- A new Water Management Advocacy Position and the retirement of position 6.14 Planning for Water is proposed.
- The new Position has been developed following consultation and feedback on WALGA's *Water Management in Western Australia Discussion Paper*.
- 28 Local Governments provided more than 200 comments on the paper, with the main issues being:
 - equitable access to consistent and reliable water;
 - water licensing and allocation;
 - integrated regional and catchment-scale water planning;
 - water for Public Open Space (POS);
 - funding
 - for critical infrastructure - drainage and irrigation, alternative water sources and sewerage infill and headworks.
 - for water efficiency and water sensitive urban design initiatives.
 - expanding and improving the Waterwise Council Program;
 - access to data and information to inform decision making; and
 - addressing the impacts of stormwater runoff.
- The outcomes sought in 6.14 Planning for Water have been realised in the recently released State Planning Policy 2.9.
- The Environment Policy Team endorsed retiring the position and the new position at its meeting on 19 March 2026.

ATTACHMENT

- [Water Management Discussion Paper](#)
- [Water Management Consultation Summary Report](#)

STRATEGIC PLAN IMPLICATIONS

This item relates to the following WALGA Strategic Pillars:

- Influence
 - Lead advocacy on issues important to Local Government.
 - Empower the Local Government sector to build communities equipped for the future.

- Support - Anticipate, understand and respond to Member needs.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

It is proposed that the following new [Advocacy Position](#) be **endorsed**:

Water Management

1. *Access to consistent, reliable and adequate water supplies is critical for Local Government operations, community health, amenity, environmental sustainability and economic activity.*
2. *WALGA is calling on the State Government to:*
 - a. *Modernise water management legislation and regulation, including:*
 - i. *Undertaking a review of the water licensing and allocation system to ensure equitable access and prioritise high value community use including for public open space.*
 - ii. *Developing a State-wide framework for integrated regional and catchment-scale water planning.*
 - b. *Adequately, sustainably and equitably fund critical water infrastructure programs for Local Government, including:*
 - i. *Drainage and irrigation upgrades.*
 - ii. *Alternative water sources (recycled water, stormwater harvesting, desalination and groundwater replenishment) and disused water asset transfer.*
 - iii. *Small-scale sewerage infrastructure headworks and infill sewerage.*
 - c. *Expand the Waterwise Council Program statewide and provide:*
 - i. *Increased support and resources to assist Local Government in delivering water efficiency measures.*
 - ii. *Incentives for Local Governments to undertake water efficiency initiatives.*
 - d. *Improve water data access and capability for Local Governments to ensure evidence-based decision making.*
 - e. *Provide effective leadership, guidance, education and enforcement to address the impacts of stormwater runoff.*

It is proposed that the following Advocacy Position be **retired**:

6.14 Planning for Water

As part of the Water Management Report endorsement process, formal support from the relevant Local Government should be required where:

1. *It is intended that the Local Government will become the infrastructure asset manager; or*
2. *The proposed location of water infrastructure assets will impact Local Government assets or facilities.*

The outcomes sought in Position 6.14 have been realised in the recently released [State Planning Policy 2.9](#).

BACKGROUND

WALGA identified the need to consolidate and expand on current Water related [Advocacy Positions](#) and has undertaken initial consultation, through targeted engagement and consideration of issues raised by the sector previously. To inform the development of a new Advocacy Position, WALGA developed a Discussion Paper to gain feedback from the sector on their current challenges and needs in relation to water management across the state.

WALGA released the Discussion Paper for comment in late November 2025, with an initial deadline of 15 January 2026 for comment, however based on feedback from the sector this deadline was extended to Thursday, 12 March.

28 Local Governments have provided feedback, 14 of those Council/CEO level feedback. The feedback provided by Local Governments was comprehensive, with over 200 individual comments received across the submissions. WALGA acknowledges the significant time and consideration given by Members in providing that level of feedback.

The main themes of the feedback reflect those explored in the Discussion Paper and are consistent across Local Government:

- Legislation which is inequitable and outdated, particularly for licensing and allocation.
- State legislation should align with the National Water Agreement, particularly strategic, long term integrated planning and equitable access to drinking water.
- Aging and insufficient water infrastructure.
- Support and resourcing needed to explore and mainstream alternative water sources.
- Reactive approaches to headworks and sewerage servicing constraining development, particularly in regional and high-growth areas.
- Public Open Space (POS) in relation to planning decisions not accounting for the water needed to sustain these areas.
- Statewide expansion of the Waterwise Council program and improvement in program support and design.
- High interest in improving and supporting water efficiency and water sensitive urban design outcomes.
- Water data gaps and poor data sharing limits sound decision making.
- Water quality as an emerging and under-recognised issue.

WALGA has consolidated the feedback into a Consultation Report which summarises the main themes and issues raised by the sector and how it has been addressed in the draft Advocacy Position.

COMMENT

The new Position has been informed by the information, issues and priorities identified in feedback received from Local Governments on the WALGA Discussion Paper.

A new Advocacy Position is timely given the release of [Made Possible by Water](#) by the State Government on 21 March 2026, a document outlining WA's water future. A comprehensive Advocacy Position on this issue will be essential to assist WALGA's advocacy and influence how the Government delivers the priorities identified. Some of the matters identified in the draft Advocacy Position are reflected in Made Possible by Water, including expansion of the WaterWise Program and delivery of new water sources.

The Environment Policy Team endorsed the new Advocacy Position and the retirement of Position 6.14 at its meeting on 19 March 2026.

WALGA RECOMMENDATION

That State Council:

1. Endorse the following new Advocacy Position:

Water Management

1. *Access to consistent, reliable and adequate water supplies is critical for Local Government operations, community health, amenity, environmental sustainability and economic activity.*
2. *WALGA is calling on the State Government to:*
 - a. *Modernise water management legislation and regulation, including:*
 - i. *undertaking a review of the water licensing and allocation system to ensure equitable access and prioritise high value community use including for public open space*
 - ii. *developing a state-wide framework for integrated regional and catchment-scale water planning.*
 - b. *Adequately, sustainably and equitably fund critical water infrastructure programs for Local Government, including:*
 - i. *drainage and irrigation upgrades*
 - ii. *alternative water sources (recycled water, stormwater harvesting, desalination and groundwater replenishment) and disused water asset transfer*
 - iii. *small-scale sewerage infrastructure headworks and infill sewerage.*
 - c. *Expand the Waterwise Council Program statewide and provide:*
 - i. *increased support and resources to assist Local Government in delivering water efficiency measures*
 - ii. *incentives for Local Governments to undertake water efficiency initiatives.*
 - d. *Improve water data access and capability for Local Governments to ensure evidence-based decision making.*
 - e. *Provide effective leadership, guidance, education and enforcement to address the impacts of stormwater runoff.*
2. *Retires Advocacy Position 6.14 Planning for Water.*

RESOLUTION

Moved: President Donnelle Buegge
Seconded: President Cr Julia Jean-Rice

That the South West Country Zone supports the WALGA recommendation for State Council Agenda item 8.2 as contained in the State Council Agenda and as provided above.

CARRIED

9.3 OFF ROADS VEHICLES ADVOCACY POSITION

By Rebecca Hicks, Policy Advisor Community

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- It is proposed that Advocacy Position 3.12 Off Road Vehicles (ORV) be retired.
- The *Control of Vehicles (Off-road Vehicles) Act 1978* (the ORV Act) provides the legislative framework for the use of off-road vehicles within permitted areas in WA.
- Nine Local Governments own and maintain Off Road Vehicle (ORV) areas.
- Advocacy Position 3.12 Off Road Vehicles was adopted by State Council in 2018 in response to concerns from Members about the use of permitted ORV areas.
- Amendments to the ORV Act in 2025 address the core objectives of the ORV Advocacy Position, particularly as it relates to registration and enforcement.
- The retirement of the ORV Advocacy Position was endorsed by the People and Place Policy Team at its meeting on 19 March 2026.

ATTACHMENT

- [*Control of Vehicles \(Off-road Areas\) Amendment Act 2025*](#)

STRATEGIC PLAN IMPLICATIONS

Retiring this Advocacy Position aligns with the following WALGA Strategic Pillars:

- Influence
 - Lead advocacy on issues important to Local Government.
 - Empower the Local Government sector to build communities equipped for the future.
- Support
 - Anticipate, understand and respond to Member needs.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

It is proposed that Advocacy Position [3.12 Off Road Vehicles](#) be **retired**.

Legislation relating to off road vehicles should be reviewed to align registration and licensing of off-road vehicles with other vehicle types and users. In addition, educational resources should be developed in consultation with users, regulators, and vendors relating to safety, regulatory compliance and other associated matters.

BACKGROUND

The *Control of Vehicles (Off-road Vehicles) Act 1978* (the ORV Act) prohibits the use of Off Road Vehicles (ORVs) in areas outside of permitted areas and makes provisions for the use of ORVs in permitted areas. The Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety (LGIRS) is responsible for administering the legislation and providing [information and support](#) to users and Local Governments. The legislation defines ORVs as including, but

not limited to, trail bikes, quad bikes, beach buggies and road licensed vehicles such as four-wheel drives when used in off-road locations.

The use of ORVs outside of permitted areas can have impacts on Local Governments and communities including community safety in public spaces, road safety and environmental impacts. These issues fall under the scope of other legislation.

Nine Local Governments currently maintain and operate permitted areas: the Cities of Greater Geraldton, Karratha, Kwinana and Swan and the Shires of Carnarvon, Dandaragan, Gingin, Port Hedland and York.

WALGA's Advocacy Position was adopted by State Council in 2018, in response to Member concerns regarding the use of permitted ORV areas.

The ORV Act was amended in 2025 to align penalties and enforcement expectations with other WA transport legislation. The *Amendment Act* includes provisions to introduce online and label registrations and increase penalties for existing offences. The majority of the ORV Amendment Act commenced with immediate effect in August 2025. Sections of the legislation relating to registration labels are dependent on system design changes to the online registration platform. The legislation regulations and commencement date are expected by the end of 2026.

In 2024, the [State Government announced \\$4.8 million](#) in grant funding for Local Governments to develop new and upgrade existing ORV areas. This funding recognises the key role Local Government plays in the upkeep and management of ORV areas.

COMMENT

The ORV Amendment Act addresses the core objectives of the WALGA ORV advocacy position, particularly as it relates to registration and enforcement. As the intended outcomes of the advocacy position have been achieved, it is proposed that Advocacy Position 3.12 Off Road Vehicles be retired. WALGA will work with LGIRS to provide advice and support on the commencement of the Act regulations for Members managing permitted areas.

WALGA has engaged with Members that currently manage ORV permitted areas. Six Local Governments have responded and provided their support for the retirement of the advocacy position.

WALGA will continue to monitor emerging issues associated with ORVs, with a particular focus on usage outside of permitted areas.

The proposed retirement of the ORV advocacy position was endorsed by the People and Place Policy Team at its meeting on 19 March 2026.

WALGA RECOMMENDATION

That State Council retire Advocacy Position 3.12 *Off Road Vehicles*.

RESOLUTION

Moved: President Cr John Fergusson

Seconded: President Cr Julia Jean-Rice

That the South West Country Zone supports the WALGA recommendation for State Council Agenda item 8.3 as contained in the State Council Agenda and as provided above.

CARRIED

9.4 HOMELESSNESS ADVOCACY POSITION

By Hannah Godsave, Manager Community Policy

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- It is proposed that the 2019 Advocacy Position 3.11 Homelessness be updated.
- While responding to homelessness is a State and Australian Government responsibility, the impacts of homelessness intersect with multiple areas of Local Government service delivery and requires them to manage community expectations.
- Western Australian Local Governments are reporting increased numbers of people experiencing homelessness, including Local Governments that have historically experienced minimal impact.
- WALGA undertook a survey of Members in early 2026 to better understand the impact on the sector and inform a review of the current Advocacy Position.
- The updated Position reflects the sector's view that the Australian and Western Australian Government should provide leadership, support and funding to prevent and respond to homelessness, in particular specialist services, social and affordable housing and wraparound services.
- The People and Place Policy Team endorsed the revised position at its meeting on 19 March 2026.

STRATEGIC PLAN IMPLICATIONS

This item relates to the following WALGA Strategic Pillars:

- Influence
 - Lead advocacy on issues important to Local Government.
 - Empower the Local Government sector to build communities equipped for the future.
- Support
 - Anticipate, understand and respond to Member needs.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

It is proposed that the **existing** Advocacy Position [3.11 Homelessness](#):

WALGA recognises that Local Government through its planning, health, community development and regulatory powers can facilitate positive local and regional responses to end homelessness, however does not see that it has a lead role. Rather, Local Government's

role is one of a stakeholder that requires early engagement in the understanding of collaborative approaches that improve the quality of life for people experiencing homelessness in all of its manifestations.

be **replaced** with a new Advocacy Position as follows:

WALGA calls on the Western Australian and Australian Governments to provide leadership, support and funding to prevent and respond to homelessness, in particular:

- 1. Ensuring specialist homelessness services are responsive to need, place-based and people-centred.*
- 2. Investing in social and affordable housing and wraparound services.*

BACKGROUND

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) defines homelessness as when a person does not have suitable accommodation alternatives and their current living arrangement:

- is in a dwelling that is inadequate;
- has no tenure, or tenure is short and not extendable; or
- does not allow them to have control of, and access to space for social relations.

The ABS Census of Population and Housing provides the authoritative data source on people experiencing homelessness. The 2021 Census reported 9,729 people experiencing homelessness in WA. The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare provides more contemporary data based on interactions with specialist homelessness services. In 2024-25, almost 289,000 (1 in 115) people engaged with specialist homelessness services in WA, of which 47% were accessing homelessness support for the first time.

While responding to homelessness is a State and Australian Government responsibility, the impacts of homelessness intersect with multiple areas of Local Government service delivery, including the maintenance of public spaces, planning and zoning for appropriate services and revenue-related functions such as rates and grants administration. Local Governments must also manage community expectations about how they will respond to homelessness.

WALGA's current advocacy position was adopted by State Council in 2019 in the lead up to the release of [*All Paths Lead to a Home: Western Australia's 10-Year Strategy on Homelessness 2020-2030*](#) (the Strategy) released by the State Government. The Strategy sets out a vision for a whole of community response, led by the Department of Communities, working towards ending homelessness in Western Australia. The Strategy identifies a predominantly supportive role for the Local Government sector in addressing homelessness, while also acknowledging that some Local Governments directly provide homelessness and accommodation services. Suggested sector contributions in the Strategy include facilitating local partnerships, identifying rough sleepers, sharing local area knowledge to inform State Government resourcing decisions, and connecting people to specialist services. This supportive role for the Local Government sector is reflected in the current Advocacy Position.

At the National level, the [*National Agreement on Social Housing and Homelessness*](#) provides a five-year funding and accountability framework between the Australian and State/Territory Governments to support social housing and homelessness services until June 2029. The bilateral schedule for Western Australia sets out a \$165.9 million homelessness funding contribution from both parties.

COMMENT

Local Governments have been reporting increased numbers of people experiencing homelessness, including Local Governments that have historically experienced minimal impact. Local Governments have shared that they are facing growing pressure to meet both their defined obligations and community expectations for comprehensive responses, including specialist homelessness services triage, investment in housing and support service provision.

To better understand the issues being raised by Members, WALGA conducted a sector survey on homelessness in early 2026. 68 responses (49%) were received, 26 metropolitan and 42 regional, with representation from all WALGA Zones. Key findings from the survey include:

- 74% of respondents report an increase in the significance of homelessness in their Local Government area in the last two years.
- 60% of respondents report an increase in enquires from community members regarding homelessness in the last two years.
 - Key issues raised in community enquiries are rough sleeping and persons living in vehicles.
- 23% of respondents consider there is no role beyond defined responsibilities for Local Government in response to homelessness.
- 61% of respondents consider preventative measures to reduce homelessness and facilitating connections to specialist service providers as an appropriate role for Local Government in response to homelessness.
- 83% of respondents rank State and Federal Government funding as the highest or second highest priority enabler to respond to homelessness.
- 51% of respondents report that current specialist homelessness services are not adequate within their Local Government area.
- Respondents rank affordable housing as the top priority for support/services to address homelessness, followed by wraparound services and specialist support services.

Informed by survey responses and acknowledging the support role of Local Government identified in the State Strategy, the updated position calls on the Australian and Western Australian Government to provide the necessary leadership, support and funding to prevent and respond to homelessness, in particular specialist services, social and affordable housing and wraparound services.

The People and Place Policy Team endorsed the revised position at its meeting on 19 March 2026 meeting.

WALGA RECOMMENDATION

That State Council replace Advocacy Position 3.11 Homelessness with the following:

WALGA calls on the Western Australian and Australian Governments to provide leadership, support and funding to prevent and respond to homelessness, in particular:

1. *Ensuring specialist homelessness services are responsive to need, place-based and people-centred.*
2. *Investing in social and affordable housing and wraparound services.*

RESOLUTION

Moved: President Cr Julia Jean-Rice

Seconded: Mayor Phill Cronin

That the South West Country Zone supports the WALGA recommendation for State Council Agenda item 8.4 as contained in the State Council Agenda subject to the addition of point 3 below:

3. Improving the collection, analysis and timely sharing of homelessness data to ensure it is robust, contemporary and sufficiently granular to support local and regional decision-making, including enabling Local Governments to understand local needs, existing service delivery and gaps in service provision.

CARRIED

Supporting commentary

Local Governments are increasingly experiencing dynamic and fluctuating patterns of homelessness, driven by factors including housing market pressures, seasonal employment, cost-of-living impacts, service accessibility and population movement. These changes often occur over short timeframes and are not captured in current national datasets.

The report appropriately references Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census data as the primary authoritative dataset on homelessness. However, Census data is lagged by design, collected at five-year intervals, and does not reflect the rapid changes in homelessness presentations occurring at the local level. The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare data referenced in the report is a more contemporary source, improves timeliness but is limited in its ability to support place-based planning, often lacking the geographic resolution required to inform Local Government understanding of conditions within their district.

Local Governments are expected to manage community expectations and advocate for preventative and responsive approaches, yet frequently do so without access to clear, current and localised data that identifies:

- the scale and nature of homelessness in their area;
- the services funded and operating locally;
- service capacity, accessibility and constraints; and
- emerging or unmet needs.

Strengthening homelessness data collection and sharing arrangements to provide current, granular and locally relevant information would improve the effectiveness of State Government investment, support coordinated place-based responses, and ensure Local Governments are meaningfully engaged.

9.5 OTHER STATE COUNCIL AGENDA ITEMS

Zone Delegates are invited to raise for discussion, questions or decision any of the items in the State Council Agenda, including the items for noting, Policy Team and Committee Reports or the Key Activity Reports.

10 OTHER BUSINESS

10.1 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Shire of Harvey acknowledged the passing of David Smith OAM

The Zone congratulated WALGA President, Mayor Mark Irwin on his work since commencing in the role, particularly acknowledging his efforts during a challenging period

10.2 PSYCHOSOCIAL HAZARDS FOR ELECTED MEMBERS

The City of Busselton raised the topic of psychosocial hazards for Elected Members. In particular, that there should be a support system around psychosocial hazards, especially for Mayors/Presidents and Deputy members.

The City suggested making the “Dealing with Difficult People” WALGA training compulsory for Elected Members.

The Zone AGREED to add an item for discussion in the June Agenda around this issue. WALGA will provide information about what current support exists, including training on leadership and communication skills, and support available through LGIS.

11 EXECUTIVE REPORTS

11.1 WALGA PRESIDENT’S REPORT

The President’s Report was provided as an attachment within the Agenda.

Noted

11.2 WALGA STATE COUNCILLOR REPORT

South West Country Zone State Councillor, President Donelle Buegge presented on the previous State Council meeting.

Noted

12 FINANCIAL REPORT

12.1 SOUTH WEST COUNTRY ZONE FINANCIAL REPORT

April 2026 Report		
South West Country Zone		
Cashflow		
Period Ending 31 Dec 25		
		Actual
		\$
Opening Cash Balance		23,636.43

Income	
Subscription Income	7,200
Total Income	7,200
Expenses	
Bank Charges	49
Sponsorship	-
Plaques	383
Total Expenses	432

The South West Country Zone AGREED that the financial report for April 2026 be deferred until the June meeting as the balance was not in the report.

13 EMERGING ISSUES

Nil.

14 2026 MEETING DATES AND LOCATIONS

Remaining meeting dates for 2026 are listed below. Please note if any changes need to be made.

MEETING DATE	HOST LOCAL GOVERNMENT
Friday, 19 June 2026	Collie
Friday, 21 August 2026	Dardanup
Friday, 20 November 2026	Capel

15 NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the South West Country Zone will be held on Friday, 19 June 2026 at the Shire of Collie commencing at 9:00am.

16 CLOSURE

There being no further business the Chair declared the meeting closed at 12:01pm

Terms of Reference



Name	Behaviour Complaints Committee		
Responsible Division	Executive Services		
Administrative Support	Manager Governance and Strategy		
Council Adoption Date		Version Number	Draft 2.0
Amendment Dates		Next Review Date	

1. Role of the Committee

- 1.1. The Behaviour Complaints Committee is a committee of Council established under section 5.8 of the Local Government Act 1995 and authorised by Council, in accordance with clause 14B of the Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021, to perform some of Council's functions for dealing with behaviour complaints under Schedule 1 of the Model Code of Conduct, as adopted by the Shire of Harvey.

2. Objectives of the Committee

- 2.1. To perform the function of finding alleged breaches under the behaviour complaints process. Such complaints are made under Schedule 1 (Model Code of Conduct), Division 3 (Behaviour) of the Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021, as adopted by the Shire of Harvey.
- 2.2. Council has power under clause 14B(2) of the Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021 to authorise the Behaviour Complaints Committee to perform certain functions including:
- Dismiss a behaviour complaint in accordance with clause 13 of the Code of Conduct and provide written reasons for the dismissal
 - Make a finding as to whether an alleged breach the subject of a complaint has or has not occurred, based on evidence from which it may be concluded that it is more likely than not that the breach occurred (clause 12(3))
 - Determine and record reasons for any finding made
 - Where a finding is made that a breach has occurred, determine that:
 - o No further action should be taken, or
 - o That a plan to address the behaviour of the person to whom the complaint relates should be prepared and implemented, in accordance with clauses 12(4) to 12(6).

The Behaviour Complaints Committee may only exercise this authority in accordance with the conditions imposed by Council on the authorisation granted under clause 14B Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021.

3. Membership of the Committee

- 3.1. The Complaints Committee is a Committee of Council Members only in accordance with s.5.9(2)(a) of the Act.
- 3.2. Membership of the Behaviour Complaints Committee will comprise of at least three Council Members, appointed by Council in accordance with s.5.10 of the Act.
- 3.3. In addition, at least three Council Members will be appointed as Deputy Committee Members in accordance with s.5.11A of the Act.
- 3.4. If a Committee Member is identified in a behaviour complaint as either the complainant or the respondent, that Committee Member must not take part in the consideration or determination of the complaint and is to excuse themselves from the Committee's proceedings for that matter. For the duration of the handling of the complaint, the Committee Member is to be replaced by a Deputy Committee Member appointed by the Presiding Member of the Committee.

4. Authorised Shire Officers – Behaviour Complaints Officers

- 4.1. Council may authorise, by absolute majority, one or more Shire officers to receive behaviour complaints and withdrawals of complaints in accordance with clause 11(3) of Schedule 1 (Model Code of Conduct) of the Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021.
- 4.2. An officer authorised under clause 11(3) is referred to for administrative purposes as a Behaviour Complaints Officer.
- 4.3. The functions of an authorised Behaviour Complaints Officer include:
 - Receiving behaviour complaints and withdrawals of complaints in the approved form.
 - Assessing complaints for compliance with the procedural requirements of the Code of Conduct, including assessment of whether:
 - o The complaint is made in accordance with the Code of Conduct, the Behaviour Complaints Policy, and the approved complaint form.
 - o The approved complaint form has been completed correctly and in full.
 - o The complaint is supported by sufficient and coherent information to enable it to be considered under the Code of Conduct.
 - o The complaint identifies, or reasonably relates to, an alleged breach of a provision of the Code of Conduct.

- Referring complaints to the Behavioural Complaints Committee in accordance with the Code of Conduct, including determining whether a complaint must be referred to the Inspector.
- Providing administrative and procedural support to Council, the Behaviour Complaints Committee, or any person authorised under clause 14B.
- The Officer cannot make findings or determinations reserved to Council or an authorised decision-maker.
- The Officer cannot determine the merits of a complaint and cannot exercise Council's decision-making functions under clauses 12 or 13 of the Code of Conduct.

5. Appointment of an Authorised Independent Assessor

- 5.1. In accordance with clause 14B(3) of Schedule 1 (Model Code of Conduct) of the Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021, Council may, by resolution carried with an absolute majority, authorise a person who is not a council member, employee of a local government, or otherwise disqualified under the Regulations, to perform Council's functions under clauses 12 and 13 of the Code of Conduct.
- 5.2. A person authorised under clause 14B(3) is referred to for administrative purposes as an Authorised Independent Assessor.
- 5.3. A Council resolution appointing an Authorised Independent Assessor must include:
 - A statement that Council is satisfied the person is suitably qualified and experienced to perform the functions
 - An explanation of the basis on which Council is so satisfied
 - A statement that Council is satisfied the person is impartial and does not have a close association with any council member or employee of the Shire.
- 5.4. An Authorised Independent Assessor may perform the same functions as Council or a Council-authorised committee under clauses 12 and 13 of the Code of Conduct, for and on behalf of the local government, subject to any conditions imposed by Council in the authorising resolution.
- 5.5. The Assessor may collect evidence, form assessments and provide recommendations for consideration by the Behavioural Complaints Committee.
- 5.6. Council may authorise an Authorised Independent Assessor to perform all functions of the local government in the determination of a behaviour complaint, these Terms of Reference do not provide the Authorised Independent Assessor to make binding findings as to whether a complaint is substantiated. The Authorised Independent Assessor is to only form

assessments and recommendations to assist the Behavioural Complaints Committee to make those findings.

- 5.7. The Behavioural Complaints Committee may adopt the assessment and recommendations, but is not obliged to do so, as the Committee is ultimately required to exercise its own judgment on whether the complaint is substantiated.
- 5.8. Where a complaint is substantiated and the Committee does not consider that no further action should be taken, it shall be part of the Authorised Independent Assessor's role to thereafter:
 - Prepare a plan to address the elected members' behaviour
 - Consult with the elected member in the formulation of that plan
 - Implement the plan
- 5.9. The assessor may not enact any decisions or deliver outcomes, behavioural plans or discuss the contents of complaints outside of the elected Behavioural Complaints Officer, the Committee and Council.

6. Meetings

6.1 Convening of Meetings

Meetings of the Behaviour Complaints Committee are to be convened as required by the Chief Executive Officer, or an authorised Behaviour Complaints Officer, in consultation with the Committee Presiding Member, in accordance with the Local Government Act 1995 and the Standing Orders Local Law 2017.

6.2 Conduct of Meetings

Meetings of the Behaviour Complaints Committee are to be conducted in accordance with the Local Government Act 1995, the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996, and the Standing Orders Local Law 2017, and are required to:

- Be called and convened by the Chief Executive Officer, as required, in consultation with the Committee Presiding Member.
- Be closed to members of the public for any part of the meeting that relates to the consideration or determination of a behaviour complaint, in accordance with section 5.23(2)(b) of the Local Government Act 1995.
- Make Committee Notice papers and Agendas publicly available in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 and section 5.96A of the Local Government Act 1995, except for agenda items and supporting documentation relating to behaviour complaints or other confidential matters that are to be considered behind closed doors.

- Make Committee minutes publicly available in accordance with the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 and section 5.96A of the Local Government Act 1995, except for those parts of the minutes that relate to matters considered at a closed meeting or that are determined to be confidential under section 5.23(2) of the Act.

7. Authority

- 7.1. The Behaviour Complaints Committee is authorised by Council, by resolution carried with an absolute majority in accordance with clause 14B(2) of Schedule 1 (Model Code of Conduct) of the Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021, to perform Council's functions under clauses 12 and 13 of the Code of Conduct for and on behalf of the local government, with the exception of the following functions:
 - a. To prepare a plan to address the behaviour of the person to whom the complaint relates
 - b. As part of (a), to consult with the person to whom the complaint relates
 - c. To implement the plan to address the behaviour of the person to whom the complaint relates.

This authorisation operates in conjunction with section 5.16 of the Local Government Act 1995 and is recorded in the Shire of Harvey's relevant register of delegations and authorisations.
- 7.2. The Behaviour Complaints Committee must not exercise its authorised functions in relation to a behaviour complaint if a Committee Member is the complainant or the respondent in that complaint. In such circumstances, the affected Committee Member is required to excuse themselves from the Committee's proceedings and is to be replaced by a Deputy Committee Member in accordance with these Terms of Reference.
- 7.3. The Authorised Independent Assessor is authorised by Council, by resolution carried with an absolute majority in accordance with clause 14B(3) of Schedule 1 (Model Code of Conduct) of the Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021, to perform the following of Council's functions under clause 12 of the Code of Conduct for and on behalf of the local government:
 - a. To prepare a plan to address the behaviour of the person to whom the complaint relates
 - b. As part of (a), to consult with the person to whom the complaint relates
 - c. To implement the plan to address the behaviour of the person to whom the complaint relates.
- 7.4. This authorisation operates in conjunction with section 5.16 of the Local Government Act 1995 and is recorded in the Shire of Harvey's relevant register of delegations and authorisations.

8. Legislation

8.1 *Local Government Act 1995*

8.2 Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021

8.3 Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996

8.4 Standing Orders Local Law 2017

9. Relevant Council Policy

9.1 Code of Conduct for Council Members, Committee Members and Election Candidates

9.2 Policy 1.1.10 Code of Conduct Behaviour Complaint Policy

Terms of Reference



Name	Behaviour Complaints Committee		
Responsible Division	Executive Services		
Administrative Support	Manager Governance and Strategy		
Council Adoption Date		Version Number	Draft <u>21</u> .0
Amendment Dates		Next Review Date	

1. Role of the Committee

~~1.1. The Behaviour Complaints Committee is a Committee of Council established in accordance with s.5.8 of the Local Government Act 1995 (the Act) for the purpose of dealing with Behaviour Complaints made under Division 3 of the Shire of Harvey's Code of Conduct for Council Members, Committee Members and Candidates (Code of Conduct).~~

1.1. The Behaviour Complaints Committee is a committee of Council established under section 5.8 of the Local Government Act 1995 and authorised by Council, in accordance with clause 14B of the Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021, to perform some of Council's functions for dealing with behaviour complaints under Schedule 1 of the Model Code of Conduct, as adopted by the Shire of Harvey.

2. Objectives of the Committee

~~2.1. To deal with Behaviour Complaints made under Division 3 of the Shire of Harvey's Code of Conduct for Council Members, Committee Members and Candidates (Code of Conduct).~~

The extent of authority provided to the Behaviour Complaints Committee is specified in the relevant Delegated Authority, and includes:

- ~~• Dismissing a behaviour complaint in accordance with clause 13 of the Code of Conduct and providing reasons for any such dismissal.~~
- ~~• Making a Finding as to whether an alleged complaint has or has not occurred, based upon evidence from which it may be concluded that it is more likely that the breach occurred than it did not occur [clause 12(3) of the Code of Conduct].~~
- ~~• Determining reasons for such a Finding.~~
- ~~• Where a Finding is made that a breach has occurred, determining:

 - ~~o To take no further action; or~~
 - ~~o Prepare and implement a plan to address the behaviour of the person to whom the complaint relates.~~~~

~~The extent of authority of the Behaviour Complaints Committee is limited by Condition of the Delegated Authority.~~

2.1 To perform the function of finding alleged breaches under the behaviour complaints process. Such complaints are made under Schedule 1 (Model Code of Conduct), Division 3 (Behaviour) of the Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021, as adopted by the Shire of Harvey.

Council has power under clause 14B(2) of the Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021 to authorise the Behaviour Complaints Committee to perform certain functions including:

- Dismiss a behaviour complaint in accordance with clause 13 of the Code of Conduct and provide written reasons for the dismissal
- Make a finding as to whether an alleged breach the subject of a complaint has or has not occurred, based on evidence from which it may be concluded that it is more likely than not that the breach occurred (clause 12(3))
- Determine and record reasons for any finding made
- Where a finding is made that a breach has occurred, determine that:
 - o No further action should be taken, or
 - o That a plan to address the behaviour of the person to whom the complaint relates should be prepared and implemented, in accordance with clauses 12(4) to 12(6).

2.2 The Behaviour Complaints Committee may only exercise this authority in accordance with the conditions imposed by Council on the authorisation granted under clause 14B Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021.

3. Membership of the Committee

3.1. The Complaints Committee is a Committee of Council Members only in accordance with s.5.9(2)(a) of the Act.

Membership of the Behaviour Complaints Committee will comprise of at least three ~~(3)~~ Council Members, appointed by Council in accordance with s.5.10 of the Act.

In addition, at least three ~~(3)~~ Council Members will be appointed as Deputy Committee Members in accordance with s.5.11A of the Act.

~~The Delegated Authority Condition prescribes that if an appointed Committee Member is identified in the Complaint as either the Complainant or the Respondent, they are to excuse themselves from the Committee's function by providing an apology. They are to be replaced for the duration of the handling of the subject Complaint by a Deputy Committee Member, selected by the Presiding Member of the Committee.~~

If a Committee Member is identified in a behaviour complaint as either the complainant or the respondent, that Committee Member must not take part in the consideration or determination of the complaint and is to excuse themselves from

the Committee's proceedings for that matter. For the duration of the handling of the complaint, the Committee Member is to be replaced by a Deputy Committee Member appointed by the Presiding Member of the Committee.

4. Authorised Shire Officers – Behaviour Complaints Officers

4.1 Council may authorise, by absolute majority, one or more Shire officers to receive behaviour complaints and withdrawals of complaints in accordance with clause 11(3) of Schedule 1 (Model Code of Conduct) of the Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021.

4.2 An officer authorised under clause 11(3) is referred to for administrative purposes as a Behaviour Complaints Officer.

- The functions of an authorised Behaviour Complaints Officer include:
- Receiving behaviour complaints and withdrawals of complaints in the approved form.
- Assessing complaints for compliance with the procedural requirements of the Code of Conduct, including assessment of whether:
 - o The complaint is made in accordance with the Code of Conduct, the Behaviour Complaints Policy, and the approved complaint form.
 - o The approved complaint form has been completed correctly and in full.
 - o The complaint is supported by sufficient and coherent information to enable it to be considered under the Code of Conduct.
 - o The complaint identifies, or reasonably relates to, an alleged breach of a provision of the Code of Conduct.
- Referring complaints to the Behavioural Complaints Committee in accordance with the Code of Conduct, including determining whether a complaint must be referred to the Inspector.
- Providing administrative and procedural support to Council, the Behaviour Complaints Committee, or any person authorised under clause 14B.
- The Officer cannot make findings or determinations reserved to Council or an authorised decision-maker.
- The Officer cannot determine the merits of a complaint and cannot exercise Council's decision-making functions under clauses 12 or 13 of the Code of Conduct.

5. Appointment of an Authorised Independent Assessor

5.1 In accordance with clause 14B(3) of Schedule 1 (Model Code of Conduct) of the Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021, Council may, by resolution carried with an absolute majority, authorise a person who is not a council

member, employee of a local government, or otherwise disqualified under the Regulations, to perform Council's functions under clauses 12 and 13 of the Code of Conduct.

5.2 A person authorised under clause 14B(3) is referred to for administrative purposes as an Authorised Independent Assessor.

A Council resolution appointing an Authorised Independent Assessor must include:

- A statement that Council is satisfied the person is suitably qualified and experienced to perform the functions
- An explanation of the basis on which Council is so satisfied
- A statement that Council is satisfied the person is impartial and does not have a close association with any council member or employee of the Shire.

5.3 An Authorised Independent Assessor may perform the same functions as Council or a Council-authorised committee under clauses 12 and 13 of the Code of Conduct, for and on behalf of the local government, subject to any conditions imposed by Council in the authorising resolution.

5.4 The Assessor may collect evidence, form assessments and provide recommendations for consideration by the Behavioural Complaints Committee.

5.5 Council may authorise an Authorised Independent Assessor to perform all functions of the local government in the determination of a behaviour complaint, these Terms of Reference do not provide the Authorised Independent Assessor to make binding findings as to whether a complaint is substantiated. The Authorised Independent Assessor is to only form assessments and recommendations to assist the Behavioural Complaints Committee to make those findings.

5.6 The Behavioural Complaints Committee may adopt the assessment and recommendations, but is not obliged to do so, as the Committee is ultimately required to exercise its own judgment on whether the complaint is substantiated.

5.7 Where a complaint is substantiated and the Committee does not consider that no further action should be taken, it shall be part of the Authorised Independent Assessor's role to thereafter:

- Prepare a plan to address the elected members' behaviour
- Consult with the elected member in the formulation of that plan
- Implement the plan

5.8 The assessor may not enact any decisions or deliver outcomes, behavioural plans or discuss the contents of complaints outside of the elected Behavioural Complaints Officer, the Committee and Council.

6. Meetings

~~1.1 Meetings are to be scheduled as required by the CEO or Behaviour Complaints Officer in consultation with the Committee Presiding Member.~~

~~1.2 Behaviour Complaints Committee meetings are required to:~~

- ~~• be called and convened by the CEO, as required, in consultation with the Committee's Presiding Member;~~
- ~~• include public question time [Admin.r.5]~~
- ~~• make the Committee Notice Papers and Agenda publicly available [s.5.94(p), s.5.96A(f)], with the exception of agenda content that relates to that part of the meeting which will be closed to members of the public under s.5.23(2) [Admin.r.14]; and~~
- ~~• make Committee minutes publicly available [s.5.94(n), s.5.96A(h)], with the exception of Minutes content that relates to that part of the meeting which was closed to the public or was determined as confidential under s.5.23(2).~~

6.1 Convening of Meetings

Meetings of the Behaviour Complaints Committee are to be convened as required by the Chief Executive Officer, or an authorised Behaviour Complaints Officer, in consultation with the Committee Presiding Member, in accordance with the Local Government Act 1995 and the Standing Orders Local Law 2017.

6.2 Conduct of Meetings

Meetings of the Behaviour Complaints Committee are to be conducted in accordance with the Local Government Act 1995, the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996, and the Standing Orders Local Law 2017, and are required to:

- Be called and convened by the Chief Executive Officer, as required, in consultation with the Committee Presiding Member.
- Be closed to members of the public for any part of the meeting that relates to the consideration or determination of a behaviour complaint, in accordance with section 5.23(2)(b) of the Local Government Act 1995.
- Make Committee Notice papers and Agendas publicly available in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 and section 5.96A of the Local Government Act 1995, except for agenda items and supporting documentation relating to behaviour complaints or other confidential matters that are to be considered behind closed doors.
- Make Committee minutes publicly available in accordance with the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996 and section 5.96A of the Local Government Act 1995, except for those parts of the minutes that relate to matters considered at a closed meeting or that are determined to be confidential under section 5.23(2) of the Act.

7. Delegated Power Authority

~~7.1 The Behaviour Complaints Committee will act under Delegated Authority in accordance with s.5.16 of the Act. The delegation is recorded in the Shire of Harvey Register of Delegations.~~

It is a Condition of Delegated Authority that the Behaviour Complaints Committee will be unable to exercise delegated authority if the Complainant or Respondent attend as a Complaints Committee Member.

7.1 The Behaviour Complaints Committee is authorised by Council, by resolution carried with an absolute majority in accordance with clause 14B(2) of Schedule 1 (Model Code of Conduct) of the Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021, to perform Council's functions under clauses 12 and 13 of the Code of Conduct for and on behalf of the local government, with the exception of the following functions:

- a. To prepare a plan to address the behaviour of the person to whom the complaint relates
- b. As part of (a), to consult with the person to whom the complaint relates
- c. To implement the plan to address the behaviour of the person to whom the complaint relates.

This authorisation operates in conjunction with section 5.16 of the Local Government Act 1995 and is recorded in the Shire of Harvey's relevant register of delegations and authorisations.

7.2 The Behaviour Complaints Committee must not exercise its authorised functions in relation to a behaviour complaint if a Committee Member is the complainant or the respondent in that complaint. In such circumstances, the affected Committee Member is required to excuse themselves from the Committee's proceedings and is to be replaced by a Deputy Committee Member in accordance with these Terms of Reference.

7.3 The Authorised Independent Assessor is authorised by Council, by resolution carried with an absolute majority in accordance with clause 14B(3) of Schedule 1 (Model Code of Conduct) of the Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021, to perform the following of Council's functions under clause 12 of the Code of Conduct for and on behalf of the local government:

- a. To prepare a plan to address the behaviour of the person to whom the complaint relates
- b. As part of (a), to consult with the person to whom the complaint relates
- c. To implement the plan to address the behaviour of the person to whom the complaint relates.

This authorisation operates in conjunction with section 5.16 of the Local Government Act 1995 and is recorded in the Shire of Harvey's relevant register of delegations and authorisations.

8. Legislation

8.1 Local Government Act 1995

8.2 Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021

8.3 Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996

8.4 Standing Orders Local Law 2017

9. Relevant Council Policy

9.1 ~~Policy 1.1.14~~—Code of Conduct for Council Members, Committee Members and Election Candidates

9.2 Policy 1.1.10 Code of Conduct Behaviour Complaint Policy



Terms of Reference – Behaviour Complaints Committee

1. Role of the Committee

- 1.1. The Behaviour Complaints Committee is a Committee of Council established in accordance with s.5.8 of the *Local Government Act 1995* (the Act) for the purpose of dealing with Behaviour Complaints made under Division 3 of the Shire of Harvey's Code of Conduct for Council Members, Committee Members and Candidates (Code of Conduct).

2. Objectives of the Committee

- 2.1. To deal with Behaviour Complaints made under Division 3 of the Shire of Harvey's Code of Conduct for Council Members, Committee Members and Candidates (Code of Conduct).

The extent of authority to the Behaviour Complaints Committee is specified in the in the relevant Delegate Authority, and includes:

- Dismissing a behaviour complaint in accordance with clause 13 of the Code of Conduct and providing reasons for any such dismissal.
- Making a Finding as to whether an alleged complaint has or has not occurred, based upon evidence from which it may be concluded that it is more likely that the breach occurred than it did not occur [*cluse 12(3) of the code of Conduct*].
- Determining reasons for such a Finding.
- Where a Finding is made that a breach has occurred, determining:
 - o To take no further action; or
 - o Prepare and implement a plan to address the behaviour of the person to whom the complaint relates.

The extent of authority of the Behaviour Complaints Committee is limited by Condition of the Delegated Authority

3. Membership of the Committee

- 3.1. The Complaints Committee is a Committee of Council Members only, in accordance with s.5.9(2)(a) of the Act.

Membership of the Behaviour Complaints Committee will comprise of at least three (3) Council Members, appointed by Council in accordance with s.5.10 of the Act.

In addition, at least three (3) Council Members will be appointed as Deputy Committee Members in accordance with s.5.11A of the Act.

The Delegated Authority Condition Prescribes that if an appointed Committee Member is identified in the Complaint as either the Complainant or the Respondent, they are to excuse themselves from the Committee's function by providing an apology. They are to be replaced for the duration of the handing of the subject Complaint by a Deputy Committee Member, selected by the Presiding Member of the Committee.

4. Meetings

- 4.1. Meetings are to be scheduled as required by the CEO or the Behaviour Complaints Officer in consultation with the Committee Presiding Member.

- 4.2. Complaints Behaviour Committee Meetings are required to:

- Be called and convened by the CEO, as required, in consultation with the Committee's Presiding Member;
- Include public question time *[Admin.r.5]*;
- Make the Committee Notice Papers and Agenda publicly available *[s.5.94(p), s.5.96A(f)]*, with the exception of agenda content that relates to that part of the meeting, which will be closed to members of the public under s.5.23(2) *[Admin.r.14]*; and
- Make Committee minutes publicly available *[s.5.94(n), s.5.96A(h)]*, with the exception of Minutes content that related to that part of the meeting which was closed to the public or was determined as confidential under s.5.23(2).

5. Delegated Power

- 5.1. The Behaviour Complaints Committee will act under Delegated Authority in accordance with s.5.16 of the Act. The delegation is recorded in the Shire of Harvey Register of Delegations.

It is a Condition of Delegated Authority that the Behaviour Complaints Committee will be unable to exercise delegated authority if the Complainant or Respondent attend as a Complaints Committee Member.

6. Legislation

6.1. *Local Government Act 1995*

7. Relevant Council Policy

7.1. Policy 1.1.14 – Code of Conduct for Council Members, Committee Members and Election Candidates.



Policy 1.1.10 – Code of Conduct **Behaviour Complaint Policy**

1. Policy Purpose

To establish, in accordance with Regulation 15(2) of the Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021 and Shire of Harvey Code of Conduct for Council Members, Committee Members and Candidates, the procedure for dealing with complaints about alleged breaches of the behaviour requirements included in Division 3 of the Code of Conduct.

To give effect to the Shire's commitment to an effective, transparent, fair and accessible complaints handling process that supports high standards of behaviour of Council Members, Committee Members and Candidates.

2. Policy Scope

This Policy applies to complaints made in accordance with Clause 11 of the Code of Conduct.

This Policy applies to Council Members, Committee Members, Candidates and any person who submits a complaint in accordance with this Policy.

3. Policy

3.1 Principles

3.1.1 Procedural Fairness

The principles of procedural fairness, or natural justice, will apply when dealing with a Complaint under this Policy. In particular:

- The Respondent will be afforded a reasonable opportunity to be heard before any findings are made, or a plan implemented.
- The decision maker should be objective and impartial, with an absence of bias or the perception of bias.
- Any findings made will be based on proper and genuine consideration of the evidence.

3.1.2 Consistency

The application of this Policy should lead to consistency in process and outcomes. While each Complainant and Respondent will be dealt with according to their circumstances, and each Complaint considered and determined on its merits, similar circumstances will result in similar decisions.

3.1.3 Confidentiality

The Shire of Harvey will take all reasonable steps to maintain confidentiality when dealing with the Complaint, in order to protect both the Complainant and Respondent.

Council Members, Local Government employees and contractors who have a role in handling a specific complaint will be provided with sufficient information to fulfil their role. They must manage this information securely, and must not disclose or inappropriately use this information.

Complainants will be advised of the level of confidentiality they can expect, and that breaches of confidentiality on their part may prejudice the progress of their Complaint.

The following actions will be taken to maintain confidentiality

- In order to allow the Respondent to understand and respond to the complaint against them, the name of the Complainant will be provided to the Respondent, unless the Complainant provides reasons this should not occur.
- The Complainant's contact information will not be provided to the Respondent.
- The Complainant's name and contact information will not be included in any publicly available documents such as meeting agenda or minutes.
- The Complainant should be aware that Complaint Documents may be subject to a Freedom of Information (FOI) request, noting that they must be consulted before any documents are released, and exemptions may apply.
- In the case of the complaint being made by a member of Staff, their name and position will be redacted from all documents, other than what is provided to the Respondent.

A breach of confidentiality by Council Members or Committee Members under an adopted Complaints Policy would breach the Code of Conduct clause 8(2)(b) requirement to comply with all Local Government Policies. In the case of Council Members, this may also be a breach of Rule of Conduct 18(1) in the Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021.

3.1.4 Accessibility

The Shire of Harvey will ensure that information on how to make a complaint, including this Policy, is available at the Shire's Administration Building and on the Shire's website. The Shire will make information available in alternative formats if requested.

Any person wishing to make a complaint may contact the Behaviour Complaints Officer if they require assistance in completing the complaint form or otherwise navigating the complaints process.

3.2 Roles

3.2.1 Behaviour Complaints Officer

The Behaviour Complaints Officer is authorised in accordance with clause 11(3) of the Code of Conduct to accept complaints and withdrawal of complaints.

The Behaviour Complaints Officer is not an advocate for the complainant or the respondent. The Behaviour Complaints Officer provides procedural information and assistance to both Complainant and Respondent.

The Behaviour Complaints Officer will liaise with and provide administrative support to a Complaint Assessor appointed under this Policy.

The Behaviour Complaints Officer will liaise with the Local Government to facilitate the calling and convening of Council or Behaviour Complaints Committee meetings if required.

In undertaking their functions, the Behaviour Complaints Officer will apply the Principles of this Policy.

3.2.2 Complaint Assessor

The Complaint Assessor is appointed by the Behaviour Complaints Officer in accordance with Part 3.3.8 of this Policy.

The Complaint Assessor is an impartial third party who will undertake the functions specified in this Policy. In undertaking their functions, the Complaint Assessor will apply the Principles of this Policy.

The Complaint Assessor will liaise with the Behaviour Complaints Officer to manage the administrative requirements of dealing with the Complaint in accordance with this Policy.

3.2.3 Behaviour Complaints Committee

The Behaviour Complaints Committee is a Committee of Council established in accordance with s.5.8 of the Act for the purpose of dealing with Complaints.

The Behaviour Complaints Committee is a Committee of Council Members only. The membership and purpose of the Behaviour Complaints Committee is outlined in Behaviour Complaints Committee Terms of Reference.

3.3 Procedure

3.3.1 Making a Complaint

Any person may make a Complaint alleging that a Council Member, Committee Member or Candidate has behaved in a way that constitutes a breach of Division 3 of the Code of Conduct *[clause 11(1) of the Code of Conduct]*.

A Complaint must be made within one month after the alleged Breach *[clause 11(2)(c) of the Code of Conduct]*.

A Complaint must be made by completing the Behaviour Complaint Form in full and providing the completed forms to the Behaviour Complaints Officer.

A Complaint must be made in accordance with the Behaviour Complaint Form and specify which requirement(s) of the Code of Conduct is alleged to have been breached.

A Complaint is required to include the name and contact details of the Complainant therefore anonymous complaints cannot be accepted.

Where a Complaint Form omits required details, the Behaviour Complaints Officer will invite the Complainant to provide this information in order for the Complaint to be progressed.

Where a Complaint is made more than one month after the alleged breach, the Behaviour Complaints Officer will give the Complainant written notice that the Complaint cannot be made *[clause 11(2)(c) of the Code of Conduct]*.

3.3.2 Candidate Complaints

A Complaint in relation to a Candidate must be made in accordance with 3.1, above, but cannot be dealt with unless the Candidate is subsequently declared elected as a Council Member.

Within seven days after receiving a Candidate Complaint, the Behaviour Complaints Officer will provide written notice:

- To the Complainant confirming receipt, and advising of the procedure for candidate complaints.
- To the Respondent, including a summary of the Complaint, and advising of the procedure for candidate complaints.

No action will be taken until the results of the election are declared by the Returning Officer. If the Respondent is elected, then the Complaint will be dealt with in accordance with this Policy. Timeframes that would otherwise commence on the receipt of a Complaint will be taken to commence on the election date.

If the Respondent is not elected, the Behaviour Complaints Officer will provide the Complainant with notice that the Respondent has not been elected and that the Complaint cannot be dealt with *[clause 15(1) of the Code of Conduct]*.

3.3.3 Withdrawing a Complaint

A Complainant may withdraw their Complaint at any time before a Finding has been made in relation to the Complaint *[clause 14 of the Code of Conduct]*.

A Complainant may withdraw a Complaint by advising the Behaviour Complaints Officer in writing that they wish to do so.

After receiving a written withdrawal of the Complaint, the Behaviour Complaints Officer will take all necessary steps to terminate the process commenced under this Policy.

3.3.4 Notice to Complainant

Within seven days after receiving a Complaint, the Behaviour Complaints Officer will provide written notice to the Complainant that:

- Confirms receipt of the Complaint.
- Outlines the process that will be followed and possible outcomes.
- Explains the application of confidentiality to the complaint.
- Includes a copy of this Policy.

- If necessary, seeks clarifications or additional information.

If the Complaint Form indicates that the Complainant agrees to participate in Alternative Dispute Resolution, the Behaviour Complaints Officer will advise the Complainant of the process in accordance with Part 3.3.6 of this Policy.

3.3.5 Notice to Respondent

Within 14 days after receiving a Complaint, the Behaviour Complaints Officer will provide written notice to the Respondent that:

- Advises that a Complaint has been made in accordance with the Code of Conduct and this Policy.
- Includes a copy of the Complaint Documents.
- Outlines the process that will be followed, the opportunities that will be afforded to the Respondent to be heard and the possible outcomes.
- Includes a copy of this Policy.
- If applicable, advises that further information has been requested from the Complainant and will be provided in due course.

If the Complainant has agreed to participate in Alternative Dispute Resolution, the Behaviour Complaints Officer will ask the Respondent if they are also willing to participate in accordance with Part 3.3.6 of this Policy.

3.3.6 Alternative Dispute Resolution

The Shire of Harvey recognises that Alternative Dispute Resolution may support both parties reach a mutually satisfactory outcome that resolves the issues giving rise to the Complaint. Alternative Dispute Resolution requires the consent of both parties to the Complaint and may not be appropriate in all circumstances.

To commence the process, the Behaviour Complaints Officer will, as the first course of action upon receiving a complaint, offer the Complainant and the Respondent the option of Alternative Dispute Resolution. If both parties agree to participate in Alternative Dispute Resolution, the Behaviour Complaints Officer will pause the formal process. An Alternative Dispute Resolution will be negotiated and assisted by the Behaviour Complaints Officer, or where appropriate the facilitation of an externally contracted service provider

The objective of Alternative Dispute Resolution will be to reach an agreed resolution that satisfies the Complainant that the formal process is no longer required, allowing them to withdraw the Complaint, in accordance with Part 3.3 of this Policy. For example, an offer by a Respondent to issue a voluntary apology in response to a Complaint, even in the absence of a request from the Complainant, qualifies for consideration as Alternative Dispute Resolution.

If Alternative Dispute Resolution is commenced, both the Complainant and Respondent may decline to proceed with the process at any time. The process may also be terminated on the advice of a third party who is providing assistance to the Local Government, such as a facilitator or mediator.

If Alternative Dispute Resolution is terminated or does not achieve an agreed outcome that results in the withdrawal of the Complaint, the Behaviour Complaints Officer will resume the formal process required under this Policy.

3.3.7 Order of Complaints

Complaints will normally be dealt with in the order in which they are received.

If more than one Complaint is received that relates to the same alleged behaviour, the Behaviour Complaints Officer may decide to progress those Complaints concurrently.

3.3.8 Appointment of Complaints Assessor

If Alternative Dispute Resolution is not commenced, is terminated or does not achieve an agreed outcome resulting in the withdrawal of the Complaint, the Behaviour Complaints Officer will appoint a suitably qualified and experienced Complaint Assessor, in accordance with the Shire of Harvey's Purchasing Policy.

The Behaviour Complaints Officer will endeavour to appoint a Complaint Assessor within a reasonable period. The Behaviour Complaints Officer will provide written notice of the appointment to the Complainant and the Respondent.

3.3.9 Search of Local Government Records

The Complaint Assessor may request the Behaviour Complaints Officer to search for any relevant records in the Shire of Harvey's Record Management System.

In particular, if the behaviour is alleged to have occurred at a Council or Committee Meeting, the Behaviour Complaints Officer will be requested to identify any Local Government records that provide evidence that may support a decision as to whether:

- The behaviour occurred at a Council or Committee Meeting.
- The behaviour was dealt with by the person presiding at the meeting.
- The Respondent has taken remedial action in accordance with the Shire of Harvey's Standing Orders Local Law 2017.

3.3.10 Assessment of the Complaint

The Complaint Assessor will undertake an assessment of the Complaint in accordance with the process outlined in the Notices given under Part 3.3.4 and Part 3.3.5 of this Policy.

The Complaint Assessor must ensure that the Respondent is provided with a reasonable opportunity to be heard before forming any opinions, or drafting the Complaint Report or recommendations.

If the Complaints Assessor gathers additional evidence or information, the Respondent must be presented with this information, and have an opportunity to respond. If a Respondent is asked for a written response, the Complaint Assessor should ensure they are given a reasonable period in which to respond. A minimum of three business days must be given to Respondent to respond to any new evidence or information.

3.3.11 Complaint Report

The Complaint Assessor will prepare a Complaint Report that will:

- Outline the process followed, including how the Respondent was provided with an opportunity to be heard.
- Include the Complaint Documents, the Response Documents and any relevant Local Government Records as attachments.
- Include recommendations on each decision that may be made by the Complaints Committee.
- Include reasons for each recommendation, with reference to Part 3.4 of this Policy.

If the Complaint Report recommends that a Plan is prepared and implemented in accordance with clause 12(4)(b) of the Code of Conduct and Part 3.4.4 of this Policy, the Complaint Report must include a Proposed Plan.

The Complaint Assessor will liaise with the Behaviour Complaints Officer to include the Complaint Report in the Agenda for a meeting of the Complaints Committee. The Behaviour Complaints Officer will be responsible for preparation of an Officer Report with the Complaint Report provided as a confidential attachment. The recommendations of the Complaint Report will be provided as the Officer Recommendations.

3.3.12 Complaints Committee Meeting

The Agenda will be prepared on the basis that the part of the meeting that deals with the Complaint Report will be held behind closed doors in accordance with s.5.23(2) of the Act.

The Behaviour Complaints Committee will consider the Complaint Report and attachments and give due regard to the recommendations.

In accordance with Regulation 11(d)(a) of the Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996, reasons for any decision that is significantly different from the Officer Recommendation must be recorded in the meeting minutes.

If the behaviour that is the subject of the Complaint is alleged to have occurred at a Council or Committee Meeting, the Behaviour Complaints Committee will determine whether or not to dismiss the Complaint in accordance with Clause 13 of the Code of Conduct and Part 3.4.2 of this Policy.

If the Behaviour Complaints Committee dismisses a Complaint, the Behaviour Complaints Officer must give the Complainant and the Respondent written notice of the decision and the reasons for the decision in accordance with clause 13(2) of the Code of Conduct. This concludes the process for this Complaint.

If the Complaint is not dismissed, the Behaviour Complaints Committee will consider the Complaint and make a Finding as to whether the alleged Breach that is the subject of the Complaint has or has not occurred, in accordance with clause 12 of the Code of Conduct and Part 3.4.3 of this Policy.

If the Behaviour Complaints Committee finds that the alleged Breach did not occur, the Behaviour Complaints Officer must give the Complainant and the Respondent written notice of the Finding and the reasons for the Finding in accordance with clause 12(7)(a) of the Code of Conduct. This concludes the process for this Complaint.

If the Behaviour Complaints Committee finds that the alleged breach did occur, the Committee will decide whether to take no further action in accordance with clause 12(4)(a) of the Code of Conduct or prepare a plan to address the behaviour in accordance with clause 12(4)(b) of the Code of Conduct and Part 3.4.4 of this Policy.

If the Behaviour Complaints Committee decides to take no further action, the Behaviour Complaints Officer must give the Complainant and the Respondent written notice of this decision and the reasons for the Finding in accordance with clause 12(7)(a) of the Code of Conduct. This concludes the process for this Complaint.

If the Behaviour Complaints Committee decides to prepare a Plan, the Committee will first consult with the Respondent in accordance with clause 12(5) of the Code of Conduct. The Behaviour Complaints Committee will consider any submissions made by the Respondent before preparing and implementing a Plan.

3.3.13 Compliance with Plan Requirement

The Behaviour Complaints Officer will monitor the actions in timeframes set out in a Plan.

Failure to comply with a requirement included in a Plan is a minor breach under section 5.105(1) of the Act and clause 23 of the Code of Conduct.

The Behaviour Complaints Officer must provide a report advising Council of any failure to comply with a requirement included in a Plan.

3.4 Decision Making

3.4.1 Objectives and Principles

All decisions made under this Policy will reflect the Policy Objectives and the Principles included in Part 3.1 of this Policy.

3.4.2 Dismissal

The Behaviour Complaints Committee must dismiss a Complaint in accordance with clause 13(1)(a) and (b) of the Code of Conduct if it is satisfied that -

- (a) the behaviour to which the Complaint relates occurred at a Council or Committee Meeting; and
- (b) either —
 - (i) the behaviour was dealt with by the person presiding at the meeting; or
 - (ii) the Respondent has taken remedial action in accordance with the Shire of Harvey's Standing Orders Local Law 2017.

3.4.3 Finding

A Finding that the alleged breach has occurred must be based on evidence from which it may be concluded that it is more likely that the breach occurred than that it did not occur *[clause 12(3) of the Code of Conduct]*.

This may involve first considering whether the behaviour occurred, on the balance of probabilities, and then whether that behaviour constituted a breach of a requirement of Division 3 of the Code of Conduct.

3.4.4 Action

In deciding whether to take no further action, or prepare and implement a Plan, the Complaints Committee may consider:

- The nature and seriousness of the breach(es).
- The Respondent's submission in relation to the contravention.
- Whether the Respondent has breached the Code of Conduct knowingly or carelessly.
- Whether the Respondent has breached the Code of Conduct on previous occasions.
- Likelihood or not of the Respondent committing further breaches of the Code of Conduct.
- Personal circumstances at the time of conduct.
- Need to protect the public through general deterrence and maintain public confidence in Local Government.
- Any other matters which may be regarded as contributing to or the conduct or mitigating its seriousness.

3.4.5 Plan Requirements

The Proposed Plan may include requirements for the Respondent to do one or more of the following:

- Engage in mediation.
- Undertake counselling.
- Undertake training.
- Take other action the Behaviour Complaints Committee considers appropriate (e.g. an apology).

The Proposed Plan should be designed to provide the Respondent with the opportunity and support to demonstrate the professional and ethical behaviour expected of Council Members expressed in the Code of Conduct.

The Proposed Plan may also outline:

- The actions to be taken to address the behaviour(s).
- Who is responsible for the actions.
- Any assistance the Local Government will provide to assist achieve the intent of the Plan.
- A reasonable timeframe for the Plan action(s) to be addressed by the Respondent.

4. Strategic Objective

The Policy aligns to the following strategic objective:



Effective civic leadership

Effective civic leadership is visionary and influential. It means listening to the community, balancing competing demands, making fair decisions and acting with integrity.

5. Definitions

Act means the *Local Government Act 1995*.

Behaviour Complaints Committee means the Committee established by the Council in accordance with s.5.8 of the Act for the purpose of dealing with Complaints. The role of the Behaviour Complaints Committee is outlined in Part 3.2.3 of this Policy.

Behaviour Complaints Officer means a person authorised in writing [by Council resolution or by the CEO exercising delegated authority] under clause 11(3) of the Code of Conduct to receive complaints and withdrawals of complaints. The role of the Behaviour Complaints Officer is addressed in Part 3.2.1 of this Policy.

Breach means a breach of Division 3 of the Shire of Harvey Code of Conduct for Council Members, Committee Members and Candidates.

Candidate means a candidate for election as a Council Member, whose nomination has been accepted by the Returning Officer under s.4.49 of the Act, but does not include a Council Member who has nominated for re-election. A person is a Candidate from the date on which their nomination is accepted, until the Returning Officer declares the election result in accordance with s.4.77 of the Act.

Candidate Complaint means a Complaint alleging a Breach by a Candidate. Candidate Complaints are dealt with in Part 3.3.2 of this Policy.

Code of Conduct means the Shire of Harvey Code of Conduct for Council Members, Committee Members and Candidates.

Committee means a committee of Council, established in accordance with s.5.8 of the Act.

Committee Member means a Council Member, employee of the Shire of Harvey or other person who has been appointed by the Council to be a member of a Committee, in accordance with s.5.10(1) of the Act. A person is a Committee Member from the date on which they are appointed, until their appointment expires or is terminated by Council resolution.

Complaint means a complaint submitted under Clause 11 of the Code of Conduct.

Complainant means a person who has submitted a Complaint in accordance with this Policy.

Complaint Assessor means a person appointed by the Behaviour Complaints Officer in accordance with Part 3.2.2 and Part 3.3.8 of this Policy.

Complaint Documents means the Complaint Form and any supporting information, evidence, or attachments provided by the Complainant.

Complaint Form means the form approved under clause 11(2)(a) of the Code of Conduct [by Council resolution or by the CEO exercising delegated authority].

Council means the Council of the Shire of Harvey.

Council or Committee Meeting means a formal meeting of the Council or a Committee that is called and convened in accordance with the Act. It does not include informal meetings, such as workshops or briefings.

Council Member means a person who is currently serving a term of office as an elected member of the Council in accordance with the Act.

Finding means a finding made in accordance with clause 12(1) of the Code of Conduct as to whether the alleged Breach has or has not occurred.

Plan means a Plan that may be prepared and implemented under clause 12(4)(b) of the Code of Conduct, to address the behaviour of the person to whom the complaint relates (the Respondent), if a Finding has been made that a Breach has occurred.

Response Documents means the response provided by the Respondent to the Complaint, and includes any supporting information or evidence that is supplied.

6. Legislation

- *Local Government Act 1995.*
- Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021.

7. Related Documents

- Behaviour Complaints Committee Terms of Reference.
- Code of Conduct for Council Members, Committee Members and Election Candidates.

Responsible officer	Chief Executive Officer		
Responsible directorate	Executive Services		
Responsible business unit	Governance and Strategy		
Version control	Date	Resolution	Number
Version 1	27.03.2021	Resolution	21/058
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1.1.10 Behavioural Complaint Management Policy

1. Policy Purpose

To establish, in accordance with the Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021 and the Shire of Harvey Code of Conduct for Council Members, Committee Members and Candidates, a clear, consistent and legally compliant framework for the receipt, assessment and determination of behaviour complaints.

This Policy gives effect to the Shire's commitment to an effective, transparent, fair and accessible complaints handling process that supports and promotes high standards of conduct.

This Policy also provides for the performance of Councils functions in relation to behavioural complaints through:

- 1.1. The Council
- 1.2. Authorised Behavioural Complaints Committee
- 1.3. Authorised Shire Officers – Behaviour Complaints Officers
- 1.4. Authorised Independent Assessor

In accordance with clause 14B of the Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021 and any authorisations made by Council.

2. Policy Scope

This Policy applies to behaviour complaints made under clause 11 of Schedule 1 (Model Code of Conduct) of the Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021.

This Policy applies to Council Members, Committee Members, Candidates, and any person involved in a behaviour complaint.

This Policy governs the handling, assessment and determination of behaviour complaints by Council, an authorised Behaviour Complaints Committee, or an authorised independent person, in accordance with clause 14B of the Regulations and any Council authorisation.

3. Policy

3.1. Principles

All behaviour complaints will be managed in accordance with the following principles:

3.1.1 Procedural Fairness

The respondent will be given a reasonable opportunity to be heard before any finding or decision is made. All processes and recommendations must be based on proper consideration of the evidence.

3.1.2 Consistency

Complaints will be managed consistently, having regard to the circumstances and merits of each matter.

3.1.3 Confidentiality

The Shire will take reasonable steps to maintain confidentiality in the handling of complaints, subject to legislative requirements.

3.1.4 Accessibility

Information about the complaints process will be publicly available and assistance provided where required.

3.2 Roles and Responsibilities

3.2.1 Behaviour Complaints Officer (Authorised Person)

The Behaviour Complaints Officer is authorised under clause 11(3) of the Code of Conduct to receive complaints and withdrawals of complaints.

The Behaviour Complaints Officer:

- Receives and assesses complaints for procedural compliance
- Manages all administrative aspects of the complaint
- Facilitates communication between parties
- Refers complaints to an independent assessor
- Provides administrative support to the behaviour complaints committee.

The Behaviour Complaints Officer must not determine the merits of a complaint or make findings under clauses 12 or 13 of the Code of Conduct.

3.2.2 Independent Assessor

An Independent Assessor is appointed by Council in accordance with clause 14B of the Regulations.

The Independent Assessor is responsible for:

- Investigating the complaint
- Gathering and reviewing relevant evidence
- Ensuring the respondent is provided a reasonable opportunity to be heard
- Applying the principles of procedural fairness
- Preparing a report with recommended findings.

The Independent Assessor does not determine the outcome of the complaint. However, in the event that the Behaviour Complaints Committee finds that an alleged breach did occur, and determines that a Plan should be prepared to address the behaviour of the respondent, the Independent Assessor is to have the responsibilities of:

- Preparing the Plan
- As part of preparing the Plan, consulting with the Respondent
- Implementing the Plan.

3.2.3 Behaviour Complaints Committee

The Behaviour Complaints Committee is authorised by Council to perform its functions under clauses 12 and 13 of the Code of Conduct.

The Committee is responsible for:

- Considering the Independent Assessor's report and recommendations;
- Determining whether to dismiss a complaint;
- Making a finding as to whether a breach has occurred; and
- Determining whether a plan should be prepared to address the behaviour of the respondent (but not actually making the plan or implementing it)

3.3 Complaint Process

Behaviour complaints will be managed in the following stages:

a. Receipt and Preliminary Assessment

The Behaviour Complaints Officer receives the complaint and assesses it for compliance with the requirements of the Code of Conduct, including whether the complaint has been lodged within one month of the alleged behaviour, in accordance with clause 11(2).

b. Referral for Assessment

Where a complaint is valid, the Behaviour Complaints Officer refers the matter to the Independent Assessor or to the Local Government Inspector.

If a Behaviour Complaints Officer determines that a complaint is required to be referred to the Local Government Inspector under clause 11(5) of the Model Code of Conduct or regulation 3A, the Officer must refer the complaint accordingly and no further action is to be taken by the Shire, Committee or Council unless directed by the Inspector.

c. Investigation and Assessment

The Independent Assessor:

- Investigates the complaint
- Gathers relevant evidence
- Provides the respondent with an opportunity to respond
- Prepares a report, including recommended findings.

d. Determination

The Behaviour Complaints Officer will prepare an Officer report for the Behaviour Complaints Committee, attaching the Independent Assessor's report and recommendations as a confidential attachment.

The Officer report will summarise the complaint, outline the process undertaken, and present the Independent Assessor's recommended findings for the Committee's consideration.

The Behaviour Complaints Committee will consider the Independent Assessor's report and determine the complaint in accordance with clauses 12 and 13 of the Code of Conduct.

The Committee may:

- Dismiss the complaint.
- Determine that a breach has not occurred.
- Determine that a breach has occurred but decide to take no further action.
- Determine that a breach has occurred and require that a plan be prepared and implemented to address behaviour.
- Base its finding on evidence from which it may be concluded that it is more likely than not that the breach occurred
- Give reasons for its decision.

The Committee must dismiss a complaint where required under clause 13 of the Code of Conduct.

If the Committee determines that the alleged breach did not occur, no further action is to be taken.

If the Committee determines that a breach has occurred, it must decide whether:

- To take no further action.
- That a plan to address the behaviour should be prepared and implemented in accordance with the code of conduct.

If the decision is that a plan to address the behaviour should be prepared and implemented, the preparation and implementation of such a plan is to be referred for actioning to the Independent Assessor.

In formulating a plan, the Independent Assessor must provide the respondent with an opportunity to make submissions and have regard to those submissions.

All reports, deliberations and determinations relating to behaviour complaints are to be treated as confidential and considered by the Behaviour Complaints Committee in a closed meeting, in accordance with the Local Government Act 1995.

The determination of a behaviour complaint is a function performed by the authorised Behaviour Complaints Committee and is not required to be referred to Council.

Following a determination, in accordance with the Code of Conduct, the Behaviour Complaints Officer must provide written notice to the complainant and the respondent of:

- The decision.
- The reasons for the decision.
- If the finding was substantiated, the decision as to whether the Committee decided to take no further action or whether the Committee decided that a plan to address the behaviour of the respondent should be prepared and implemented
- In relation to any such plan, the general nature of the measures required under the plan.

The notification to the complainant and the respondent should only occur when all four of the above matters have been determined.

4. Register of Complaints

In accordance with clause 11(4) of the applicable Code of Conduct Regulations, the local government is to maintain a register of complaints relating to alleged breaches of the Behaviour Complaints Code of Conduct. Where a behavioural breach is found to have occurred under the Code of Conduct, the CEO must maintain and publish the required record of information on the local government's official website in accordance with section 5.96C of the *Local Government Act 1995*

The register is to include the following information for each complaint:

- The name of the respondent
- The date the complaint was made
- The nature of the complaint
- The date a decision was made
- The outcome of the complaint.

The register is to be maintained in accordance with any legislative requirements relating to confidentiality, recordkeeping, and access to information.

5. Strategic Objective

The policy aligns with the following Council Plan 2025-2035 Pillars:

	People A safe, accessible and connected community where everyone has the opportunity to contribute and belong.
	Performance A representative leadership that is future thinking, transparent and accountable.

6. Definitions

Act	The <i>Local Government Act 1995 (WA)</i> .
Authorised Independent Person	A person authorised by Council under clause 14B of the Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021 to perform the functions of Council in relation to behaviour complaints.
Behaviour Complaint	A complaint made under clause 11 of Schedule 1 of the Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021 alleging a breach of the behavioural provisions of the Code of Conduct.
Behaviour Complaints Committee	A committee established and authorised by Council under clause 14B of the Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021 to perform Council's functions in relation to behaviour complaints.
Behaviour Complaints Officer	A person authorised under clause 11(3) of the Code of Conduct to receive complaints and withdrawals of complaints and manage the administrative aspects of the complaint process.
Candidate	Has the meaning given in the <i>Local Government Act 1995 (WA)</i> and includes a person who has nominated for election to Council.
CEO	The Chief Executive Officer of the Shire of Harvey appointed under section 5.36 of the Local Government Act 1995.
Closed Meeting	A meeting or part of a meeting from which members of the public are excluded in accordance with section 5.23 of the Local Government Act 1995.
Code of Conduct	Schedule 1 of the <i>Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021</i> and the Shire of Harvey Code of Conduct for Council Members, Committee Members and Candidates.
Committee Member	A person appointed by Council to a committee or other body established by Council to which the Code of Conduct applies.
Complainant	A person who makes a behaviour complaint under clause 11 of the Code of Conduct.
Complaint Register	The register of behaviour complaints maintained under clause 11(4) of the Code of Conduct.
Confidential Information	Information that is confidential under the Local Government Act 1995, the Code of Conduct, or any other applicable legislation.
Council	The Council of the Shire of Harvey.
Council Member	A person who holds office as a council member under the Local Government Act 1995.
Independent Assessor	A suitably qualified independent person appointed by Council to investigate behaviour complaints, assess evidence, and provide findings and recommendations to the Behaviour Complaints Committee.

Plan	A plan implemented under clause 12(4)(b) of the Code of Conduct to address behaviour that has been found to constitute a breach of the behavioural provisions of the Code of Conduct.
Procedural Fairness	The requirement that a person affected by a decision is given a fair opportunity to be heard, that decision-makers act without bias, and that decisions are made based on relevant evidence.
Regulations	The <i>Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021 (WA)</i> .
Respondent	A council member, committee member or candidate who is the subject of a behaviour complaint.
Shire	The Shire of Harvey.
Withdrawal of Complaint	A written withdrawal of a behaviour complaint made by the complainant in accordance with clause 11(3) of the Code of Conduct.

7. Legislation

This Policy is to be read and applied in conjunction with the following Western Australian legislation and statutory instruments, as amended from time to time:

- *Local Government Act 1995*

Including, but not limited to:

- o Part 5, Division 10 – Conduct of Council Members, Committee Members and Candidates
- o section 5.93 – Codes of conduct
- o section 5.96A – Complaints about minor breaches
- o section 5.96C – Record of information about conduct
- o section 5.23 – Meetings closed to members of the public
- o section 5.41G – Delegation of powers and duties to committees.

- *Local Government (Model Code of Conduct) Regulations 2021*

Including:

- o Schedule 1 – Model Code of Conduct
- o clause 11 – Behaviour complaints
- o clause 12 – Dealing with behaviour complaints
- o clause 13 – Dismissal of complaints
- o clause 14B – Authorisation by local government.

- *Local Government (Administration) Regulations 1996*

- *State Records Act 2000*

- *Freedom of Information Act 1992*

- *Corruption, Crime and Misconduct Act 2003*

- *Equal Opportunity Act 1984*

- *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2003*

- *Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984 and/or Work Health and Safety Act 2020 (as applicable)*

8. Related Documents

- Behaviour Complaints Committee Terms of Reference.
- Code of Conduct for Council Members, Committee Members and Election Candidates.
- Complaint About Alleged Breach Form

Responsible Officer	Chief Executive Officer		
Responsible Directorate	Executive Services		
Responsible Business Unit	Governance and Strategy		
Version control	Date	Resolution	Number
Version 1	27.03.2021	Resolution	21/058
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	Proposed Road Closure Lot Boundary	12/05/2026	



Draft
Updated

Local Planning Strategy 2026

Date	Document Name	Document Manager	Summary of Document Revision	Client Delivered
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Text Colour Coding:

Black text – generally as per the current Local Planning Strategy.

Red text – generally as per the current Local Planning Strategy with updates or some detail reviewed.

Green text – recommended standard text from the Local Planning Strategy Guidelines.

Blue text – new text not included in the current Local Planning Strategy.

Important Note: "The information contained in this report has been prepared with care by the author(s), or it has been supplied to the author(s) by apparently reliable sources. In either case, the author(s) have no reason to doubt its completeness or accuracy. However, neither the author(s) company nor its employees guarantee the information, nor does it or is it intended to form part of any contract. Accordingly, all interested parties should make their own inquiries to verify the information, as well as any additional or supporting information supplied, and it is the responsibility of interested parties to satisfy themselves in all respects. This report is for the use only of the party to whom it is addressed. JE Planning Services disclaims responsibility to any third party acting upon or using the whole or part of its contents."

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Acknowledgement of Country

JE Planning Services is located on Gnaala Karla Booja. We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the lands on which we live and work throughout Western Australia and pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging.

PART 1

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Part 1 – Strategy

1 INTRODUCTION

The Shire of Harvey Local Planning Strategy comprises:

- Part 1 – Strategy and
- Part 2 – Background Information and Analysis

The Local Planning Strategy applies to the area shown in the Local Planning Strategy Map (Page 46).

This Local Planning Strategy 2020-2035 provides an updated version of the 2020 Local Planning Strategy (LPS2020) and comes into operation on the day on which it is endorsed by the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) and revises the Shire's preceding version of the Local Planning Strategy, endorsed by the WAPC on 22 April 2020.

As required by Regulation 11 of the Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015, the purpose of the Local Planning Strategy is to:

- a) set out long-term Planning Directions for the local government.
- b) apply any State or regional planning policy that is relevant to the Local Planning Strategy and
- c) provide the rationale for any zoning or classification of land under the local planning scheme.

The Local Planning Strategy forms the strategic basis for the preparation, implementation and review of the Shire of Local Planning Scheme No. 2 (LPS 2).

2 VISION

The vision of the Local Planning Strategy outlines the 10-year vision for how land use change and development will occur within the Shire of Harvey. The vision has regard to the Shire's strategic community plan Shire of Harvey - Strategic Community Plan, but recognises that any community aspirations for future land use change and development is balanced with the requirements of planning legislation and policy. The Local Planning Strategy will provide for the expression of how broader State planning requirements can be applied and ultimately implemented at a local level.

The Local Planning Strategy is intended to set out the Shire's broad vision in respect to balancing growth, environmental responsibilities, land use management, appropriate development control, housing affordability and the health and wellbeing of our community. The Local Planning Strategy will provide a foundation by which the Shire can be protected from unwarranted development proposals and provide a strategic basis for approaching and partnering with State and Federal Government agencies to achieve outcomes which benefit our community.

The Shire's vision for the future for the Local Planning Strategy is to actively pursue:

- Appropriate development of the Shire while recognising community needs and the creation and maintenance of a quality lifestyle and environment for all to enjoy.
- Effective delivery of services to ensure that the Shire is a progressive and enjoyable place to live and work; and
- A sustainable balance of rural and urban lifestyle with ecologically sustainable tourism and economic development.

The following Guiding Principles that support this Local Planning Strategy are:

- To provide a Local Planning Strategy which provides for the sustainable use of land and water resources in a responsible manner that reflects the aspirations of the Shire and its community, accommodates future needs and creates opportunities to enhance local attributes.
- To provide a Local Planning Strategy that is consistent with State and regional planning policies and schemes, strategies, structure plans and strategic development initiatives.
- To provide a Local Planning Strategy that is clear, comprehensive, accessible, informative, logical, practical, transparent and **is** a 'leadership' document that provides strategic Planning Directions for the next 10 years and beyond.

3 ISSUES/OPPORTUNITIES

3.1 OVERVIEW

Consistent with the State Planning Framework, planning issues of relevance to the Shire of Harvey are presented under the following themes:

- Community, urban growth and settlement
- Economy and employment
- Environment
- Infrastructure

For each planning issue identified, Planning Directions and actions have been outlined.

Planning Directions are short statements that specify what is to be achieved or desired for the issue/opportunity. Each Planning

Direction is supported by an action(s) (Planning Action), that outlines what is proposed and how it is to be undertaken, rationale, timeframe and responsible party.

The Planning Directions are generally informed by the *Bunbury-Geographe Sub-regional Strategy 2022* (BGSrS) Strategic Directions. The Planning Actions reflect the relevant recommendations contained in the LPS2020, along with updates on policies and recommendations contained in relevant documents.

The timeframes outlined in each Table in Part 1, Section 3 are to be interpreted as follows:

- **Short term: 1 – 5 years** - most of the preparation for the site to be developed (land use, zoning and site investigations) has been addressed and will be subject to further structure planning, subdivision or local development plan approvals. Development of these sites should occur within a 0 to 5-year timeframe.
- **Medium term: 5 – 10 years** approvals such as Local Scheme Amendments and site investigations will be required to ensure the land is ready for development, however the overall process should be achieved within a development timeframe of 5 to 10 years. Market triggers will determine whether these areas are developed within or beyond the estimated timeframe.
- **Long term: 10 to 15 years** (beyond the life of this Local Planning Strategy), urban/industrial land investigations necessary – further environmental, social and economic investigations are required. Complex approvals such as Local and Region Scheme Amendments will need to be undertaken in line with those investigations, if deemed appropriate.
- **Ongoing: throughout the life of the Local Planning Strategy.**

3.2 COMMUNITY, URBAN GROWTH AND SETTLEMENT

3.2.1 Issues/opportunity

The Shire of Harvey is expected to experience continued growth over the coming decade supported by expansion within the Australind Urban Area and growth across key townsites including Harvey, Brunswick Junction, and Binningup. The Local Planning Strategy recognises the need to balance infill development, greenfield expansion, and rural living opportunities to support population growth and housing diversity. In line with WA Tomorrow projections, future planning will need to respond not only to increased housing demand but also to the changing demographic profile, with an ageing population placing greater emphasis on provision of accessible housing and services.

Achieving the required growth will depend on the provision of appropriate levels of infrastructure and the ability to meet servicing needs—particularly for water and sewer. Growth is also influenced by the need to balance development with environmental values, landscape character, and the protection of rural and agricultural land. The Local Planning Strategy enforces the activity centre hierarchy, ensures heritage values and Aboriginal cultural knowledge are integrated into future planning processes, and values the role of community infrastructure and public open space in urban environments.

The Shire of Harvey faces a range of ongoing issues and opportunities related to Community, Urban Growth and Settlement,

as summarised in Section 4.2.11 of Part 2. The Planning Directions and recommended Planning Actions in Table 1 address the issues and opportunities and relate to the following:

- Housing and Accommodation,
- Coordinated Townsite Development,
- Activity Centres,
- Heritage,
- Public Open Space and Community Facilities.

Table 1: Community, Urban Growth and Settlement – Planning Directions and Actions

Issue/ Opportunity	Planning Direction	Action	Rationale	Timeframe
Housing and Accommodation				
Land Supply	Identify and make available sufficient land within the Australind Urban Area to accommodate the majority of the Shire's future population growth, while supporting appropriate growth of other townsites in accordance with the Settlement Hierarchy.	1	Review the capacity of "Urban Development" zoned land under LPS 2 within the Shire to determine its suitability for future development and potential lot yields, guiding structure planning and short, medium, or long-term land release in these areas.	Ongoing
		2	Undertake detailed supply assessments of "Residential" zoned land at 5-year intervals to coincide with the release of census data to ensure a sufficient supply of residential land over the life of the Local Planning Strategy.	Ongoing
		3	Areas designated as 'Future Urban' on the Local Planning Strategy maps may be rezoned to "Urban Development" under LPS 2. This should occur either concurrently with, or following "Lifting of the Urban Deferment", or rezoning to "Urban" under the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme (GBRS). This process is to be guided by the preparation of a Local Structure Plan to inform the change of land use and future subdivision, and development. The planning matters to be addressed in structure planning are listed in Section 4, Table 5 'Planning Areas', Part 1.	Ongoing
		4	Land designated as 'Future Urban Intensification' on the Local Planning Strategy Maps are zoned "Urban" under the GBRS and "Urban Development" under LPS 2 and require the preparation of local structure plans prior to subdivision and development in accordance with relevant LPS 2 provisions.	Ongoing
	Promote diverse urban form to cater for a range of lifestyle	5	Provide flexibility for a range of accommodations at varying densities in various settings, including urban, coastal, hinterland towns, and rural areas within the Shire of Harvey.	Ongoing

Issue/ Opportunity	Planning Direction	Action		Rationale	Timeframe
	options and affordable housing choices.			Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 4 and 10.	
Housing Availability and Choice	Retain and protect land west of the Wilman–Wadandi Highway for major urban expansion.	6	Support greenfield subdivision and development in the Australind Urban Area, specifically in locations that have already been zoned or committed for residential purposes and are contiguous to the existing urban footprint areas with ready access to existing infrastructure and services.	- Section 4.2.4, Part 2, addresses the ongoing development of residential estates in the Australind Urban Area. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 11.	Ongoing Ongoing
		7	Encourage the progression of local structure planning, servicing investigations, and subdivision approvals for the Treendale East Urban Expansion Area (Lots 50, 151, and 152, Raymond Road, Roelands) to enable staged urban development and promote the future growth of the Australind Urban Area. The land designated as 'Urban Intensification' on the Local Planning Strategy map, is zoned "Urban" under the GBRS and "Urban development" under LPS 2 and requires the preparation of Local Structure Plans prior to subdivision and development and should consider the following matters: - Environmental considerations (Environmental Review, Regional Open Space). - General site constraints (e.g. Soils). - Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) and a Priority 3 Ecological Community (PEC) at the State level. The site is currently awaiting assessment under the Environmental Protection Act 1986. - District Water Management Strategy. Hydrogeological settings/drainage. Roles and responsibilities for the arterial drainage system. - Identification of foreshore areas for 'living streams. - Areas of Aboriginal Heritage significance. - Significant upgrades to the mains will be required for water and wastewater infrastructure. The Water Corporation is assessing network design, costs, and potential system-wide upgrades.	- Section 4.2.4.1, Part 2 a Part 1 outlines the context, planning process and planning matters to be addressed. The identification of appropriate growth areas will facilitate proper and orderly planning and ensure adequate land is available to meet demand. - Corresponds with Planning Action 4. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Directions 5 and 12.	Medium to Long Term

Issue/ Opportunity	Planning Direction	Action		Rationale	Timeframe
			• Amenity issues (Proximity to Forrest Highway and Wilman-Wadandi Highway [WWH]). A detailed Noise Management Plan is to be prepared and implemented in accordance with SPP5.4 - Road and Rail Noise. • Main Roads/Freeway/Fast train corridor alignments (WWH). • Access will be provided via a new intersection on Raymond Road, with Forrest Highway limited to left-in/left-out movements to maintain traffic flow. Given the scale and impact of the proposal, careful assessment and justification will be necessary. • Road access and connectivity between existing Treendale area (west of site) and subject site. • The Bushfire Hazard Mapping report (AE2, Figures 19, 20 & 21) identified areas of moderate and extreme bushfire hazards. • Bushfire Management Plans and Building Assessment Levels (BAL) Assessments. • ATCO Gas pipeline setbacks/buffers. Applications for subdivision or development approval abutting or involving works within a high-pressure gas pipeline corridor are to be accompanied by a pipeline risk management plan. • Provision of Neighbourhood Centre, School site and Community Facilities. • A private deed of agreement between the proponent and the Shire to contribute towards required community infrastructure may be considered, in addition to any Local, State, or Federal funding arrangements. • Staged release of lots to be confirmed through the structure plan process.		
	Support appropriate infill development within the existing residential areas of Australind and townsites.	8	Infill targets should be met through the implementation of Liveable Neighbourhoods and planning approaches that aim to achieve a variety of housing types and increased density in suitable areas.	• Section 4.2.4.2, Part 2 recognises the potential for infill development in areas with servicing and appropriate densities. • Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Directions 10.	Ongoing

Issue/ Opportunity	Planning Direction	Action	Rationale	Timeframe
			LPS2020 recommendation.	
		9	Design/Policy considerations should be given to ensuring streetscape values and elements of the existing neighbourhood character and amenity is retained when new development occurs. - Section 4.2.4.2 Part 2 recognises the importance of adopting design principles in development. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Directions 48. - LPS2020 recommendation.	Ongoing
		10	Appropriate design guidelines to be prepared to guide infill and mixed-use development ranging from R40 to R60. - LPS2020 implementation guideline. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Directions 48.	Medium
		11	Infill subdivision to be undertaken in accordance with existing approved local structure plans under LPS 2. - Section 3.6 Part 2, recognises and describes approved structure plans. - LPS2020 recommendation.	Ongoing
		12	Consideration of developing a connected path network using existing open space reserves for multiple user groups in the Leschenault low-density residential area. - Section 4.2.4.3 Part 2 describes a network of lineal open space corridors that may allow for nature-based recreation and improved pedestrian, horse-riding and bike networks. - LPS2020 recommendation.	Medium
	Support the growth of Harvey (Major Town) and Brunswick Junction (Town), and foster sustainable change in Binningup, Cookernup, Myalup, Roelands, Wokalup, and Yarloop (Villages).	13	Guide the preparation of structure plans for 'Future Urban' and 'Future Urban Intensification' land in Harvey, Brunswick, Roelands, and Binningup through broad townsites investigations (described as Townsite Strategies in LPS2020) addressing infrastructure, environment, land use, stormwater, and demand to support sustainable growth. - Current LPS2020 includes the recommendation for townsites strategies. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Directions 7,8, 43 and 47.	Short
		14	Prepare local structure plans to inform the rezoning of Planning Areas in the townsites of Harvey (Planning Areas D, E, F), Brunswick (Planning Areas G and H) Roelands (Planning Area Section 4.2.5 Table 28, Part 2 and Table 5, Part 1 provide the context, planning process and planning matters to be	Ongoing

Issue/ Opportunity	Planning Direction	Action	Rationale	Timeframe
			I), and Yarloop (Planning Area J) to "Urban Development" under LPS 2. addressed for each of the planning areas. The identification of appropriate growth areas facilitates proper and orderly planning and ensure adequate land is available to meet demand. • Corresponds with Planning Action 3. • Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Directions 7,8, 43 and 47.	
		15	Prepare local structure plans for "Urban Development" zoned land in the Harvey, Brunswick, Binningup, and Myalup townsites prior to subdivision and development, with consideration of the planning matters outlined in the relevant Planning Actions in this table. • Section 4.2.5 Table 28, Part 2, addresses the requirements for structure planning. Larger infill developments will require structure planning, whereas requirements for smaller developments can be addressed through the subdivision process. • Corresponds to Planning Action 4.	Ongoing
		16	The land bounded by west of Third Street, north of Uduc Road, east of Fourth Street, and north of Sir James Avenue and Roy Street, Harvey, requires the preparation of a structure plan prior to subdivision and development and should consider the following matters: • Environmental considerations. • State Planning Policy 5.4- Road and Rail Noise. • Prevent potential land use conflicts between Residential development and Intensive Farming areas. • Local and State Heritage-listed properties. • Section 4.2.5 Table 28, Part 2, addresses the requirements for structure planning. Larger infill developments will require structure planning, whereas requirements for smaller developments can be addressed through the subdivision process. • Corresponds to Planning Action 4. • Previous planning precinct under LPS2020.	Short-Medium

Issue/ Opportunity	Planning Direction	Action	Rationale	Timeframe
		17 Lots 109, 116, 119 and 108 Sittella Drive, Lots 106 and 107 Rosella Loop, Lot 120 Butcherbird Road and portion of Lot 500 Wallam Road, Harvey requires the preparation of a structure plan prior to subdivision and development and should consider the following matters: • South West Native Title Claim. • Environmental considerations (abutting regional open space). • Water supply for Public Open Space. • Abutting Primary Regional Road (South Western Highway). • Bushfire risk management (given proximity to regional open space). • Prevent potential land use conflicts between Residential development and industrial lots south of residential areas. • Local and State Heritage listed properties (Harvey Cemetery). • State Planning Policy 5.4 – Road and Rail Noise. • Bushfire Hazard Mapping report 2015 (H4, Figures 27, 30 & 31) identified the following: - Extreme and moderate hazard vegetation surrounding the area, - Development above existing hazard vegetation, - Single access and sensitive land uses which require second access either to the industrial estate or to Weir Road. - Management of the adjacent Conservation Park.	• Section 4.2.5 Table 28, Part 2, addresses the requirements for structure planning. Larger infill developments will require structure planning, whereas requirements for smaller developments can be addressed through the subdivision process. • Corresponds to Planning Action 4. • Previous planning precinct under LPS2020.	Short - Medium
		18 Lot 4 & 2 Weir Rd, Harvey requires the preparation of a structure plan prior to subdivision and development and should consider the following matters: • Environmental considerations. • Consolidate and integrated road and pedestrian/cycle networks, passive and active Public Open Space, drainage and other infrastructure. • Sewer extension may be unviable. • Subdivision and development should complement the existing surrounding residential area; and	• Section 4.2.5 Table 28, Part 2, addresses the requirements for structure planning. Larger infill developments will require structure planning, whereas requirements for smaller developments can be addressed through the subdivision process.	Short-medium

Issue/ Opportunity	Planning Direction	Action	Rationale	Timeframe
		- Bushfire Hazard Mapping report 2015 (H2, Figures 32, 35 & 36) identified the following: - Extreme and moderate hazard vegetation (river corridor only). - River corridor and possible linkages. - Slope steepness. - Single access to northern portion; and - BAL-29 vegetation clearing requirements.	- Corresponds to Planning Action 4. - Previous planning precinct under LPS2020.	
		19 Lots 15, 16, 100, 102, 103, 150, 153 and 500 Clifton Road and Lots 100 and 101 Wellesley Road, Brunswick requires the preparation of a Local Structure Plan prior to subdivision and development, and should consider the following matters: - Environmental considerations (Proximity to Brunswick River and flood-prone land). - Foreshore Management Plan. - Water supply for Public Open Space. - General site constraints (slope and topographical constraints). - General servicing issues (water, power, etc.). - Sewer constraints – likely infrastructure upgrades and/or fill requirements. - Odour from the Sewer Ponds south of Clifton Road (Lot 300). - Bushfire Hazard Mapping report 2015 (BWK2, 32, 33 & 34) identified extreme and moderate hazard vegetation (river corridor only). - River corridor and possible linkages.	- Section 4.2.5 Table 28, Part 2, addresses the requirements for structure planning. Larger infill developments will require structure planning, whereas requirements for smaller developments can be addressed through the subdivision process. - Corresponds to Planning Action 4. - Previous planning precinct under LPS2020.	Short-medium
		20 Lot 76 Binningup Road, Binningup is zoned "Urban" under the GBRS and "Urban development" under LPS 2 and requires the preparation of a Local Structure Plan prior to subdivision and development and should consider the following matters: - Environmental considerations - demonstrate that the function of the site as an Ecological Linkage is maintained. - Site constraints (Topographical constraints). - Water supply for Public Open Space.	Section 4.2.5 Table 28, Part 2, addresses the requirements for structure planning. Larger infill developments will require structure planning, whereas requirements for smaller developments can be	Short-Medium

Issue/ Opportunity	Planning Direction	Action	Rationale	Timeframe
		- Bushfire Management Plans and BAL Assessments in consideration of the Bushfire Hazard Mapping report 2015. - Approval will not result in an unacceptable environmental impact. - Housing and subdivision design that achieves: - A road and lot layout in keeping with the existing landscape and subdivision character of the Binningup townsite within the immediate vicinity of the site. - Minimal retaining walls. - Lots of a similar size to the predominant lot sizes in the Binningup townsite, adjacent to the Structure Plan site. - Fuel reduction zones located within private land and not in Public Open Space areas; and - Drainage contained within the property to the satisfaction of the Shire. - Cut and fill to ensure sympathetic subdivision design to nature site contours.	- addressed through the subdivision process. - Corresponds to Planning Action 4. - Previous planning precinct under LPS2020.	
		21 Lot 1 and 2, Myalup designated as 'Future Urban Intensification' on the Local Planning Strategy map, is zoned "Urban" under the GBRS and "Urban Development" under LPS 2. The preparation of a Local Structure Plan is required prior to subdivision and development. The Planning matters include: - Vegetation, - Bushfire - Integration with the Tourism site - Servicing - Design	- Section 4.2.5 Table 28, Part 2, addresses the requirements for structure planning. Larger infill developments will require structure planning, whereas requirements for smaller developments can be addressed through the subdivision process. - Corresponds to Planning Action 4. - Previous planning precinct under LPS2020.	Short-Medium
Rural Living Areas	Limit Rural Residential development to land which is included in this Local Planning	22 Require the preparation and approval of a Local Structure Plan prior to subdivision or development within the 'Clifton Road Rural Living – Planning Area B', designated as 'Future Rural Residential' on the Local Planning Strategy map, to guide future	Section 4.2.4.4, Part 2, addresses the requirements for designating 'Future Rural	Ongoing

Issue/ Opportunity	Planning Direction	Action	Rationale	Timeframe
	Strategy, already zoned, has an approved Local Structure Plan in place, and/or is developed for this land use.		rezoning to "Rural Residential" under LPS 2, servicing, subdivision and staging.	
		23	Subdivision and development of 'Treendale Road Rural Living - Planning Area C', is to be rezoned to "Rural Residential" under LPS 2 and subdivision and development of Stage 1 is to be undertaken in accordance with the 'Treendale Road Policy Area 3B Structure Plan (SPN 2296)'. Prepare a Local Structure Plan for Stage 2 prior to reasoning and further subdivision and development.	
		24	Investigate suitable locations for 'Future Rural Residential' areas contiguous with the Harvey, Brunswick, Roelands, Wokalup, and Yarloop townsites, in accordance with the criteria set out in SPP 2.5. Identified areas must avoid land zoned "Priority Agriculture" under LPS 2 and areas of environmental value, demonstrate a need for additional rural living land, and be appropriately located in relation to existing townsites and servicing infrastructure. Any proposed 'Future Rural Residential' areas will require inclusion through a future amendment to the Local Planning Strategy and be considered in the context of broader townsite planning and land supply analysis.	Medium

Issue/ Opportunity	Planning Direction	Action		Rationale	Timeframe
		25	No further intensification of Rural Residential development shall occur unless specified in the Local Planning Strategy.	- Section 4.2.4.4, Part 2 addresses the requirements for designating 'Future Rural Residential' areas under the state planning framework. The areas that may be considered for 'Future Rural Residential' development under this Local Planning Strategy are addressed in Planning Actions 22, 23, and 24. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 15.	Ongoing
Activity Centres					
Town Centre Sustainability	Maintain the Shire of Harvey Activity Centres hierarchy consistent with the Bunbury Geopraphe Sub-Regional Strategy.	26	Support the development of Activity Centres within the appropriate zones outlined in LPS 2.	- Section 4.23 and Section 4.2.5, Table 25, Part 2 recognises the Shire Harvey Activity Centre hierarchy, which reflects the state planning framework and LPS 2. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 20.	Ongoing
	Ensure an adequate supply of zoned land for Activity Centres.	27	Prepare a Commercial and Activity Centre Needs Assessment, in accordance with SPP 4.2, to inform any proposed expansion of activity centres or commercial zoned land beyond areas identified in approved structure plans or precinct plans.	- Section 4.2.3, Part 2 highlights that Section 7.2 of SPP 4.2 Activity centres states that where a 'Commercial Needs Assessment' has not been updated for more than five years, a new needs assessment should be prepared in support of a proposal. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 21.	Ongoing
		28	Develop Activity Centres in accordance with approved Structure Plans or Precinct Plans.	Section 4.2.3 and 4.2.4.6, Part 2 recognises SPP4.2 policy	Ongoing

Issue/ Opportunity	Planning Direction	Action		Rationale	Timeframe
	Ensure the Shire's town centres remain sustainable by facilitating development opportunities.			requirements for Activity centres to be guided by standard or precinct structure plans. • Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 21.	
		29	Further expansion of the Australind Neighbourhood Centre will need to be vertical and require additional parking. Consider long-term expansion of Centre may include Lot 210 Mulgara Street.	• Section 4.2.4.5, Part 2, describes the development status of Australind Urban Area Activity Centres. • LPS2020 recommendation.	Ongoing
	Improve connectivity between all commercial centres.	30	Implementation of local and regional path plans.	• Section 4.2.3, Table 21, and Section 4.2.4, Part 2, recognise the need for connectivity between and within localities. The implementation of local and regional paths isn't specifically mentioned in Part 2; however, this is an action carried over from the LPS2020 and consistent with Strategic Direction 4 of the 'Shire of Harvey Strategic Community Plan'. • LPS2020 recommendation.	Ongoing
Heritage					
Heritage Conservation	Engage with the Gnaarla Karla Booja Regional corporation to recognise the most appropriate way to recognise and protect the heritage of the traditional owners	31	Engage early and regularly with local Aboriginal knowledge holders during the preparation of strategies, plans, and proposals to ensure cultural heritage and Traditional Owner perspectives are appropriately considered.	• Section 4.2.6.2 Part 2 and Strategic Direction 50 of the BSRS recognise the importance of engagement and collaboration with Aboriginal heritage knowledge holders during planning processes.	Ongoing

Issue/ Opportunity	Planning Direction	Action		Rationale	Timeframe
	Recognise places of historic value and are representative of the unique character of the Shire, and ensure they remain and can be enjoyed by future generations.	32	Review the Shire's existing Municipal Heritage Inventory (MHI) to create a contemporary Local Heritage Survey (LHS), consistent with current frameworks.	- Section 4.2.6.1 Part 2 recognises that an LHS is the contemporary approach to compiling a record of heritage assets for a local district under the relevant legislation. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 21.	Short
		33	Maintain and update the Shire's Heritage Inventory and Heritage List in accordance with the Local Planning Policy framework to ensure that places of historic significance have adequate protection.	- Recognised under Section 4.2.6.1, Part 2. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 21.	Ongoing
Public Open Space					
Public Open Space	Ensure there is suitable provision of appropriately located public open space to service the community	34	A strategic analysis of Public Open Space (POS) be undertaken to inform both infill development and expansion as part of reviewing and coordinating structure planning for Planning Areas and Planning Action Areas within individual townsites.	Section 4.2.7 Part 2 recognises LPS2020 recommendations for preparing a Public Open Space (POS) strategy for several townsites. Draft Operational Planning Policy 2.3 (Clause 5.4.4 – Regional Residential Subdivision) outlines the process for conducting a strategic analysis of POS.	Ongoing

3.3 ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

3.3.1 Issue/opportunity

The Shire of Harvey's economy is supported by the Mining, Construction, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sectors. The Local Planning Strategy recognises the diversity of agricultural practices across the Shire including horticulture, irrigated farmland, and broadacre agriculture, and the importance of protecting these areas from urban expansion, and incompatible land uses.

Ongoing economic development relies on sustainable water management to support agricultural and horticultural activities. Future planning must balance the protection of productive rural land with environmental considerations, such as the conservation of native vegetation, ecological corridors, and waterways.

The Shire has vast areas of rural land that needs to be protected from urban expansion and non-rural land uses in bona fide rural areas. The rural areas within the Shire do not have a uniform character or amenity as each rural locality has a number of different environmental and agricultural attributes, for example horticultural areas on the Swan Coastal Plain, irrigated farmland and the broad acre areas within the scarp.

Tourism provides an economic opportunity for the Shire. The Local Planning Strategy recognises the *Harvey Tourism Road Map 2031*

and supports value-added agriculture and agri-tourism to complement existing operations and maintain the rural character of the Shire.

The Local Planning Strategy identifies challenges in accessing adequate industrial land to support the future needs of light and general industry across the Shire and recommends investigation of future industrial land requirements and provision.

The Shire of Harvey faces a range of ongoing issues and opportunities related to Economy and Employment, as summarised in Section 4.3.6, Part 2. The Planning Directions and recommended Planning Actions in Table 2 address the issues and opportunities and relate to the following:

- Strategic, General and Light Industry
- Tourism
- Agriculture and Rural Land
- Basic Raw Materials

Table 2: Economy and Employment – Planning Directions and Actions

Issue/ Opportunity	Planning Direction	Action	Rationale	Timeframe
Industry				
Strategic Industry	Support initiatives and investment in Kemerton Strategic Industrial Area (KSIA) to make land project ready and facilitate proposals.	35 Support industrial development in accordance with the Kemerton Strategic Industrial Area (KSIA) Structure Plan approved by WAPC on 24 May 2017. Development and subdivision approvals are to be consistent with the objectives of the Scheme and KSIA Structure Plan. The Structure Plan indicates the following lot size ranges: • Kemerton Strategic Industry Zone (the Core) – 5ha to 71ha • Kemerton Ancillary Industry Zone (north of Wellesley Rd and adjacent to Wellesley River) – 5,000m² to 2ha • Kemerton Ancillary Industry Zone (between Wellesley Rd and Marriott Rd, and Marriott Rd and Devlin Rd) – 4,000m² to 5.5ha • Part One of the Kemerton Strategic Industrial Area Structure Plan sets out the land use, subdivision and development, and environmental management requirements to be addressed as part of future development that include the following: - Environmental considerations (Environmental Review), - Amenity concerns depending on types of industries to be considered (such as waste discharge, noise, odours, light, etc.) in relation to adjoining land owners and proximity to urban areas, - Coordination of State Government approvals (which may include but not necessarily limited to DWER, EPA, Development WA and JTSI), - Fit for purpose water supply; and - Abutting Primary Regional Road reserve (Forrest Highway).	• Recognised in section 4.3.2.1, Part 2. • Relevant content from LPS2020. • Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 26.	Ongoing
Industrial Land Supply and expansion	Ensure an adequate supply of Industrial Land to facilitate local and regional employment.	36 Ensure the supply of “General Industry” and “Light Industry” zoned land is sufficient to meet the needs of a growing population. Prepare an Industrial Needs Assessment for the Shire.	• Section 4.3.2.2 and Section 4.2.5 Table 22, Part 2 recognise the shortage of and “General Industry” and	Short
		37 Revise Industrial land capacity in the ‘Australind Urban Area’, specifically the Australind Light Industrial Area (ALIA) associated with Lot 561 Paris Road Structure Plan.		Short-medium

Issue/ Opportunity	Planning Direction	Action	Rationale	Timeframe
		38 Investigate options for land around the Harvey/Wokalup area and Brunswick Junction that is appropriately located for light and general industrial use. Identify potential sites that meet site selection criteria to be developed in relation to site size, servicing, locational requirements, separation of sensitive uses and environmental areas. Sites identified are to be included via a future amendment to the Local Planning Strategy.	“Light Industry” land in the Shire of Harvey. Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 22.	Short-medium
	Retain light and general industrial zoned areas for industrial use, and enable resubdivision of land where servicing is adequate, on an as of need basis	40 Prepare and obtain WAPC endorsement of a Local Structure Plan prior to further subdivision of Lots 2, 6, 23, 26, 200, 202, 203 & 203 South Western Highway, and Lots 14, 13, 16, 17, 200, 500 and 501 Papps Road, Brunswick. Lot size to be determined upon further investigation based on land capability, servicing, and industry needs (potentially 3,000m² to 10,000m², average 4,000m²). Planning Matters to be Addressed: - Amenity issues (Odour & Noise) - Potential land use conflicts between industrial area and surrounding sensitive land uses (commercial and residential) - Significant local employment business area for the townsite - Consideration will need to be given to the long-term use of the remainder of the site for residential, industrial or mixed use at the Scheme review stage subject to resolution of the odour buffer issues from the effluent ponds - High employment area and priority given to protect local dairy industries; - Hydrogeological settings/drainage. - Heritage consideration and protections.	- Section 4.25, Table 28, Part 2 to recognise the subject land is vacant however, earmarked for development by the Water Corporation. - Relevant content from LPS2020. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 28.	Ongoing
		41 Consideration will need to be given to the long-term use of Lot 300 George Street, Brunswick to remain as “Residential” zoned land or recommend the site to be designated for ‘Future Industrial’ or mixed use under the Local Planning Strategy. Undertake site-specific studies to determine the extent of any “Special Control Area” or buffer requirements for the “Residential” zoned land currently accommodating industrial uses and effluent disposal ponds. Assess land availability and demand for both	- Section 4.3.2.2 and Section 4.2.5 Table 22 Part 2 provides context for investigation. - Relevant content from LPS2020. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 27.	Short-medium

Issue/ Opportunity	Planning Direction	Action	Rationale	Timeframe
		industrial and residential use in the context of overall townsite and the servicing capacity. A change of use will require an amendment to the Local Planning Strategy, followed by a rezoning under LPS 2 and the preparation of a Local Structure Plan.	LPS2020 recommendation.	
		42 Lots 5 – 19, 500 and 4636 Johnston Road, and 3 and 60 Francklyn Road, Yarloop is zoned "General Industry" under the LPS 2. The area was affected by the Yarloop/Harvey/Waroona bushfires in January 2016. Structure Planning is required to be endorsed by WAPC prior to future intensification of industrial uses on site. Planning Matters to be Addressed in future structure plans include: - Heritage considerations. - Servicing (water, power and sewer/effluent disposal), - within close proximity to existing residential area will likely restrict any future intensification of industrial area, - Fit for purpose water supply. - Any redevelopment of the precinct into an industrial area will need to take into consideration SPP 3.7 and the "Yarloop Town Development Plan" outcomes.	- Section 4.2.5 Table 22 Part 2, explains the matters to be addressed if the area is considered for future industrial intensification. - Relevant content from LPS2020 and Yarloop Town Development Plan. - Aligns with BGSR Strategic Direction 9, and 27.	Ongoing
Tourism				
Tourism Growth	Maintain a Strategic Approach to Tourism in the Shire.	43 Recognise the <i>Shire of Harvey Tourism Road Map 2031 Implementation Plan</i> (Road Map 2031) and the <i>Harvey Region Tourism Strategic Report 2021</i>, which identify that the visitor economy will be a key driver of the social, cultural, and economic life of the Harvey Region.	Section 4.3.3.1 Part 2, addresses the Shire of Harvey's Integrated Planning Framework recommendations that support tourism uses and require land use planning considerations and processes in their implementation.	Ongoing

Issue/ Opportunity	Planning Direction	Action		Rationale	Timeframe
				Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 25.	
		44	Consider the potential for a coastal tourism route between Myalup and Australind as part of broader planning investigations for alternative road alignments to Forrest Highway, consistent with the BGSrS and the Harvey Tourism Road Map 2031.	- Section 4.3.3.1.2 Part 2, provides planning context and history that identifies the need for consideration of the Coastal Tourism Road as proposed by the Shire of Harvey Tourism Road map 2031. - Corresponds with Planning Action 71. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 41.	Short – medium term
Tourism Accommodation	Protect the key drivers and attractors supporting tourism in the Shire.	45	Support tourism accommodation and other tourism uses in Rural areas (described as Agri-Tourism in the <i>Shire of Harvey Road Map 2031</i>), where they will not detract from the primary agricultural use.	- Section 4.3.3, Part 2, addresses the State government Planning Reforms relating to Tourism, accommodation. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 25.	Ongoing
		46	Limit the location, scale and design of new tourism development such that it is compatible with its setting and the underlying purpose of the Rural and Priority Agricultural zones of LPS 2.	Addressed in 4.3.3.1.1, and 4.3.4, Part 2.	Ongoing
	Facilitate the expansion and diversification of the tourism industry and promote the flexibility of Rural zones to accommodate rural-based (Agri-Tourism) tourism uses.	47	Prepare a Local Planning Policy (LPP) that describes 'Agri- tourism' (Rural Tourism), that connects visitors to farm and rural life through agricultural products, people or places. The Local Planning Policy will outline a range of appropriate combined activities, such as: - Accommodation - Food and beverage services - Unique experiences - Function Centres - Other complementary activities (such as rural industry)	- Section 4.3.3.1.1 Part 2, addresses agri-tourism use. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 25.	Short - medium

Issue/ Opportunity	Planning Direction	Action		Rationale	Timeframe
			Consideration of a proposed Agri-Tourism (Rural Tourism) LPP may also: • Provide guidance to landowners and the Council on aligning the level of permissibility of uses, including potential uses not listed in the Scheme. • Ensure a consistent definition of Agri-tourism and associated permissible activities/use classes within the objectives of the "Rural" zone. • Address key considerations such as scale of development, landscape, siting, design, servicing, parking and access and compatibility with surrounding uses. • Outline community engagement requirements, where necessary, to ensure alignment with local interests and LPS 2.		
	Provide clear and simple planning pathways for low-intensity forms of short-stay tourist accommodation, where appropriately located.	48	Maintain and update the Shire's Local Planning Policy framework for Tourism in accordance with the State Planning Policy Framework as necessary.	• Reflected under LPS 2 and LPP 6.2.1.	Ongoing
	Identify opportunities to develop Shire owned passive and active recreation assets throughout the Shire to encourage increased utilisation by visitors and residents.	49	Undertake an audit of Shire owned assets with tourism potential and develop recommendations to better utilise them for tourism purposes.	• Section 4.4.3 recognises that the Shire's natural and built recreation assets, including land reserved for public use, present opportunities to support inclusive passive and active recreation, enhance community wellbeing, and create tourism destinations. • A relevant LPS2020 recommendation.	Medium

Issue/ Opportunity	Planning Direction	Action	Rationale	Timeframe
Agriculture and Rural Land				
Protection of Rural Land	Protect High-Priority Agriculture land from incompatible land uses	50	Adopt a general presumption against subdividing land zoned 'Rural' and 'Priority Agriculture' under LPS 2 consistent with SPP 2.5 and DCP 3.4, unless identified in this Local Planning Strategy, or where the WAPC considers subdivision may be suitable for land appropriately zoned for "Environmental Conservation".	Ongoing
		51	The Shire will not support re-zoning proposals that are not consistent with the Local Planning Strategy and/or the Scheme.	
		52	Support the rezoning of "Priority Agriculture" and "Rural" zoned land within the 'Future Rural Residential' Planning Areas C and D (Treendale Rural Living and Clifton Park Rural Living), as identified in the Local Planning Strategy.	Short-medium
Rural Land Diversification	Support conservation of Local Natural Areas	53	Encourage the creation of conservation lots on land appropriately zoned "Environmental Conservation" under LPS 2, particularly where it supports the protection of Local Natural Areas, remnant vegetation, riparian corridors, and other significant environmental features.	Ongoing

Issue/ Opportunity	Planning Direction	Action		Rationale	Timeframe
				- Aligns with the Shire of Harvey Draft Local Biodiversity Strategy. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 33.	
Agricultural Sustainability	Align the land use controls applicable to the Myalup Horticultural Area with the GBRS.	54	DPIRD is investigating the potential to reclassify the Myalup Horticultural Precinct from "State Forest Reserve" to "Rural" under the GBRS and to "Priority Agriculture" under LPS 2, to reflect its intended use for a range of rural activities, primarily horticulture. Support a scheme amendment to rezone the land under Local Planning Scheme No. 2 concurrently with the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme (GBRS) zoning, noting that the GBRS zone will automatically apply to LPS 2 if and when it is introduced.	- Section 4.3.4.2, Part 2 provides context. - Relevant content from LPS2020.	Medium - long
Basic Raw Materials					
Protect basic raw materials	Protect basic raw materials from the encroachment of incompatible land uses that would restrict future extraction.	55	Ensure that the basic raw materials (BRM) resource policy areas in the "Special Control Area No.2" under LPS 2 are consistent with the 'Strategic Geological Supply' (SGS) areas and 'Extraction Sites' (ES) under Section 6.2 of the SPP2.4.	- Aligns with SPP2.4 and is addressed in Section 4.35, Part 1. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 33.	Short
		56	Access to Basic Raw Materials is to be limited where it affects areas identified as a Local Natural Area under the Shire's Local Biodiversity Strategy and areas of Regional Environmental Significance.	Consistent with the Shire of Harvey Local Biodiversity Strategy.	Ongoing
		57	The location of BRM extraction is to be appropriately set back from priority agricultural areas and settlement areas.	Aligns with SPP2.4 6.1 and 6.3 and SPP 2.5	Ongoing

3.4 ENVIRONMENT

3.4.1 Issue/opportunity

The Shire of Harvey's natural environment is a defining feature of its landscape and community identity. Environmental planning directions focus on the protection and sustainable management of significant natural assets, including waterways, wetlands, and areas of ecological and biodiversity value.

The Shire faces a range of environmental hazards that require ongoing planning and mitigation. Bushfire management remains a critical consideration across both rural and urban areas, while low-lying land near waterways is vulnerable to flooding and stormwater impacts. Coastal settlements are also at risk from coastal processes, including erosion and inundation. These risks require planning responses that consider land capability, hazard mapping, and appropriate development controls.

Protecting water quality and hydrological function is fundamental to both environmental and community health. The Shire's waterways and wetlands require careful management to safeguard their long-term viability in the face of increased development pressure and climate variability.

The Shire of Harvey faces a range of ongoing environmental issues and opportunities, as outlined in Section 4.4.4, Part 2. The Planning Directions and recommended Actions respond to these by addressing the protection and management of natural areas and the impacts of climate change and are included in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Environment – Planning Directions and Actions

Issue/ Opportunity	Planning Direction	Action	Rationale	Timeframe
Natural Areas				
Biodiversity	Identify and protect, manage and enhance environmental assets such as rivers, estuaries, coastlines and areas of remnant vegetation	58	Continue to protect “Regional Open Space” reservations under the GBRS that preserve regionally significant vegetation and ecological linkages, and safeguard areas of environmental value through Local Reserves, such as “Public Open Space,” “Environmental Conservation,” “Public Purpose,” and “Foreshore Reserves” owned by the Crown and managed by the Shire of Harvey.	- Aligns with the GBRS and LPS 2 reservations. See Section 4.4.1.1, Part 1. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 31 and 33.
		59	Adopt the <i>Draft Shire of Harvey Local Biodiversity Strategy 2025–2035</i> (SoHLBS), which identifies ‘Local Natural Areas’ (LNAs) as natural areas that contain native species and ecological communities that require improved protection to preserve and maintain biodiversity in the Shire, and which are located outside lands managed by DBCA, Regional Parks, and Bush Forever sites (Del Marco et al. 2004).	- Section 4.4.1.2, Part 1 and the Shire of Harvey draft Local Biodiversity Strategy recognises ‘Local Natural Areas’. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 33.
		60	Review the reserve purpose of Shire-owned and managed land identified in a ‘Local Natural Area’ (LNA) and request a change of reserve purpose if required. Ensure the reservation of land in the LPS 2 identified as an LNA is reflective of biodiversity and conservation significance.	Short-medium
		61	Investigate potential for buffers around identified LNA's for incorporation into the local planning framework.	Short-medium
		62	Investigate developing a ‘Significant Tree Register’ under the local planning framework.	Short-medium
	Privately owned land with high biodiversity conservation values is an important resource to be protected against incompatible land uses in exchange for subdivision	63	Continue to protect natural areas on privately owned land through the application of “Special Control Area” provisions under LPS 2, including: - SCA Environmental Protection Areas 5A–5E - SCA 6A Coastal Lakelands - SCA 6C Vegetation Preservation Area	- Section 4.4.1, Part 2 recognises the existing controls under LPS 2 to protect environmental values. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 31.
		Note Planning Action 52.		Section 4.3.4.3, Part 2, recognises

Issue/ Opportunity	Planning Direction	Action	Rationale	Timeframe
	and development incentives.	'Encourage the creation of conservation lots on land appropriately zoned "Environmental Conservation" under LPS 2, particularly where it supports the protection of Local Natural Areas, remnant vegetation, riparian corridors, and other significant environmental features'.	environmental values on Rural Land. WAPC determines subdivision in accordance with Development Control Policy 3.4. - Aligns with the Shire of Harvey Local Biodiversity Strategy. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 33.	
	Protect significant visual landscapes`	64 Continue to acknowledge and protect areas identified for visual landscape protection. Apply assessment methods from the <i>WAPC Visual Landscape Planning in WA - a manual for evaluation, siting, and design</i> in determining the impact on visual amenity in Special Control Area 6 (SCA 6) provisions.	- Section 4.4.18, Part 2 recognises the updates to LPS 2 in including the term visual amenity in SCA 6 provisions. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 34.	Ongoing
		65 Review the "Renewable Energy" use class in relation to "Special Control Area No. 6" (SCA 6) under LPS 2, with specific consideration of potential visual amenity impacts. Assess the need for amendments to LPS 2 or the preparation of a supporting Local Planning Policy to address visual impact provisions and protect identified landscape values within the SCA6 in regard to "Renewable Energy" facilities or infrastructure.	- Section 4.5.2, Part 1 provides context for Renewable Energy. - Relates to Planning Action - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 34.	Short-medium

Issue/ Opportunity	Planning Direction	Action	Rationale	Timeframe	
Climate Change					
Climate Change Response to Natural Hazards	Adopt a presumption against planning proposals within areas identified to be affected by coastal hazards and flooding.	66	Monitor and inform on the specific effects of sea level rise on coastal locations. The <i>Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan 2016</i> (Coastline CHRMAPs) currently projects the impacts of sea level rise in inhabited coastal areas of the Shire, which are reflected in Special Control Areas 5C, 5D, and 5E of LPS 2.	- Section 4.4.3.3 Part 2 recognises coastal protection. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 35.	Ongoing
		67	The <i>Capel-Leschenault Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan</i> recommendations under Table 2-6 are to be reviewed and incorporated into the local planning framework as follows: - The recommended content under Table 2-6 to inform scheme provisions for a Special control area for Coastal Hazard Risk Area, as relevant and necessary under LPS 2. - Include a Foreshore Reserve encompassing all public land within the coastal erosion and inundation hazard zones to 2120 as identified in this study, which is not included in the Regional Open Space Reserve within the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme. - In areas where further development or redevelopment of land is possible or anticipated, structure plans should incorporate the requirements of the CHRMAP, ensuring an appropriate coastal foreshore reserve is included and that any low-lying areas are adequately avoided or suitably filled to avoid inundation impacts. - The Shire should prepare a Local Planning Policy (LPP) to be linked to the SCA under District Planning Scheme No. 1 and provide guidance for applicants and decision-makers in relation to assessment procedures and development standards on land prone to coastal hazards, which may include recommended finished floor levels where impacted by inundation or siting of development to the least vulnerable portion of a lot for both erosion and inundation where possible.	- Section 4.4.3.3, Part 2, includes the recommended actions from the CL-CHMAP recommended to be included in LPS 2. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 35.	Short-medium
	Ensure that future development provides an acceptable level of flood protection and	68	Require all local structure plans in the Planning Areas, or areas subject to Planning Actions for the preparation of local structure plans (excluding Australind, Treendale, and Kingston), to incorporate bushfire mitigation measures consistent with the risks identified in the Shire's Bushfire Hazard Level Assessment (BHLLA 2015).	Aligns with SPP 3.7, and Strategic Direction 36 under the BGSrS, and is addressed in Section 4.4.3.2, Part 2.	Ongoing

Issue/ Opportunity	Planning Direction	Action		Rationale	Timeframe
	stormwater management for the health and safety of people, and prevention of damage to property and/or community infrastructure.			Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 36.	
	Only identify land for future development where bushfire risk is considered acceptable and manageable.	69	Liaise with private landowners and DBCA to secure land for a second access way to Myalup, as indicated on the Local Planning Strategy Map, in accordance with SPP 3.7 and its Guidelines, which recommend a minimum of two vehicle access routes to different destinations to ensure safe evacuation in the event of a significant bushfire.	- Section 4.4.3.2 Part 2 highlights the need for additional access to the townsite of Myalup. - Corresponds with Planning Action x - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 36 - LPS2020 recommendation.	Ongoing

3.5 INFRASTRUCTURE

The Shire of Harvey's infrastructure network supports regional connectivity, land development, and access to services across its towns and rural areas. The Local Planning Strategy acknowledges the role of key regional transport routes—including Forrest Highway, South Western Highway, Wilman-Wadandi Highway and Coalfields Highway—in linking the Shire of Harvey to Perth, the South West, and Collie. To reduce conflicts between agricultural machinery and regional traffic, alternative local road networks require further investigation to support rural industries, local access and tourism between Myalup–Australind.

Future planning will need to consider potential impacts and opportunities associated with emerging infrastructure, including the Perth–Bunbury fast rail and offshore renewable energy projects. These may affect natural areas, landscapes, and rural land within the Shire. Infrastructure upgrades, particularly to reticulated water and wastewater services, are critical to support sustainable growth, especially in townsites with limited servicing capacity. The Strategy also identifies the need to rationalise boating facilities to improve access and environmental outcomes.

The Shire of Harvey faces a range of ongoing issues and opportunities related to Infrastructure as summarised in Section 4.5.5, Part 2. The Planning Directions and recommended Planning Actions in Table 4 address the issues and opportunities and relate to the following:

- Water, Waste Water and Power
- Road Networks
- Boating
- Rail
- Alternative Energy Infrastructure.

Table 4: Infrastructure – Planning Directions and Actions

Issue/ Opportunity	Planning Direction	Action	Rationale	Timeframe
Servicing				
Water, Waste Water and Power	Coordinate infrastructure provision to enable efficient and sustainable growth.	70 Collaborate with infrastructure providers to audit the current capacity of water, wastewater and electricity infrastructure to determine the existing growth capacity in coastal and rural towns to support rezoning of urban growth areas and subsequent structure planning and staging of subdivision.	- Section 4.2.5, Table 28, Part 2 and Section 4, Table 5 Planning Areas, Part 1 recognise the importance of understanding servicing capacity in townsites and local structure planning processes. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 47.	Ongoing
Transport				
Road Networks	Support the provision of transport infrastructure to cater for growth.	71 Investigate alternative road alignments within the Myalup–Leschenault area, as recommended in the <i>Shire of Harvey Tourism Road Map 2031</i> , considering environmental and land use constraints to inform future planning decisions. The investigation area is bounded by Forrest Highway (east), GBRS Regional Open Space (west), Myalup Beach Road (north), and Buffalo Road (south), and will include transport studies supported by technical assessments of: - Environmental values - Coastal processes - Bushfire risk - Existing and planned land uses - Landscape and visual amenity Engage relevant agencies, including the EPA, DPLH, infrastructure providers, and landowners, for input and formal participation. If a preferred alignment is identified, it should be included through an amendment to or future review of the Shire of Harvey Local Planning Strategy.	- Section 4.3.3.1.2, Part 2 explains the Coastal Tourism Road concept as detailed in the Shire of Harvey Road Map 2031. Section 4.5.2.5, Part 2 provides the planning history, issues and context and other related issues to support the action to investigate alternative routes. - Corresponds with Planning Action 44. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 41.	Short-medium
Boating	Rationalise Boating Infrastructure.	72 Audit existing formal and informal boat launching facilities within the Shire with a view to rationalisation. This will be achieved by upgrading required boat ramps and closing those that are contributing to unnecessary environmental impacts along the foreshores and banks of the Shire's waterways, such as the Ridley Place Foreshore redevelopment.	- Section 4.5.1.4 as per Local Planning Strategy 2020. - Relevant content from LPS2020.	Ongoing

Issue/ Opportunity	Planning Direction	Action		Rationale	Timeframe
Rail	Encourage Rail Infrastructure.	73	Collaborate with State Government Agencies on planning for a potential fast passenger rail connecting Perth and the South West region. A potential corridor is included on the Local Planning Strategy map.	- Section 4.5.1.2 Part 2, as per the LPS2020. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 39.	Long
		74	Support the investigation and potential development of a dedicated rail spur line from the South West main rail line to the Bunbury Port, as identified in the Kemerton Strategic Industrial Area (KSIA) Structure Plan (2017), subject to the definitive requirements of a major rail-served industry within the KSIA.	- Section 4.5.12. Part 2, Incorporating information from the KSIA Structure Plan. - Aligns with BGSrS Strategic Direction 26 and 40.	
Renewable Energy					
Alternative Energy Infrastructure	Support appropriately located renewable energy facilities to progress towards the increased percentage of Shire power supplies coming from local, renewable supplies.	75	Support renewable energy development in alignment with the WAPC Position Statement and LPS 2, while ensuring the protection of significant landscapes, agricultural land, residential areas, and tourism values.	Section 4.5.2 Part 2 recognises Renewable Energy in alignment with WAPC Position Statement and LPS 2.	Ongoing
		76	Prepare a Local Planning Policy (LPP) for 'Renewable Energy Facilities' to guide development in accordance with the WAPC Position Statement planning objectives. The LPP may address statutory development requirements and broader strategic planning considerations, and include: Statutory - Establish interim development control standards for renewable energy proposals whilst the WAPC Renewable Energy Development Codes are being finalised. These should cover matters such as noise, bushfire risk, shadow flicker, transport access, setbacks, and safety. - Provide development guidance within Special Control Area 6 (Landscape Protection Area) under LPS 2, which currently requires development approval for native vegetation removal and restricts reflective materials. - Require visual landscape and environmental impact assessments to accompany development applications. - Community consultation and engagement protocols.	- Section 4.5.3, Part 2 outlines the need, and provides guidance for preparation of an LPP that - Aligns with WAPC Planning Position Statement – Renewable Energy facilities.	Short

Issue/ Opportunity	Planning Direction	Action	Rationale	Timeframe
		Strategic - Identify preferred locations for renewable energy infrastructure, focusing on areas with proximity to the South West Interconnected System (SWIS), degraded land, and locations away from sensitive land uses. - Address the visual and strategic landscape impacts, as well as the environmental impacts, of renewable energy infrastructure, particularly near the SWIS and within identified infrastructure corridors and the Shire of Harvey Local Biodiversity Strategy identified Local Natural Areas.		
	Represent the Shire of Harvey community in State and Federal Government level offshore projects.	77 Prepare a Shire of Harvey response to the <i>Best Practice Charter for Renewable Energy Projects</i> to inform future submissions on offshore renewable energy proposals. This response may take the form of a Notice of Intent or form part of the proposed Local Planning Policy for Renewable Energy Facilities and may provide guidance on assessing the onshore implications of such proposals within the Shire of Harvey.	Section 4.5.3.1 Part 2 acknowledges the impact that offshore renewable energy projects may have on the Shire of Harvey and the implications for onshore land use.	Medium

4 PLANNING AREAS

The Local Planning Strategy identifies 11 Planning Areas listed in Table 5 below. The Planning Areas are potential developable areas that require 'Lifting of Urban Deferment' or rezoning to "Urban" under the GBRS and/or rezoning under the LPS 2, to facilitate development. Each Planning Area requires the preparation of a Local Structure Plan and/or further technical studies to inform the planning processes.

The Planning Areas reflect planning precincts outlined in the LPS2020, and additional areas identified under the current state planning framework.

The LPS2020 identified 31 planning precincts, many of which have since been appropriately zoned as "Urban" under the GBRS and "Urban Development" under LPS 2, with associated planning provisions outlining the planning process, and are no longer necessary to be included. These areas are identified on in the Local Planning Strategy as 'Future Urban Intensification' and require the preparation of a Local Structure Plan to inform subdivision and development. The Local Planning Strategy provides additional

direction for several 'Future Urban Intensification' areas that were previously recognised in LPS2020 as planning precincts and have a range of specific planning matters to be addressed. These areas are included as a Planning Action (referenced by the number on the Local Planning Strategy maps) in Section 3, Part 1.

Planning Areas are noted on the Local Planning Strategy maps as Planning Area A-K and correspond to the following land use classifications:

- **Future Urban** – The land requires rezoning to "Urban" or Lifting of *Urban Deferment* under the GBRS and/or rezoning under LPS 2 for "Urban Development".
- **Future Rural Residential** – The land requires rezoning to the "Rural Residential" zone under the LPS 2.
- **Planning Land use Investigation** – Further studies necessary to determine the future potential land use.

Table 5: Planning Areas – Planning Directions and Actions

Planning Area		Planning Direction	Planning Area Requirements	Rationale	Timeframe
Australind Urban Area					
A	Ditchingham Place <u>Lot 522</u> <u>Ditchingham Place,</u> <u>Australind</u> Land Area: 14.19 ha Developable Area: 9.5 ha Plan/Map: 1 Strategy Reference: Future Urban	Proposed Land Use: Low to Medium Residential Density and Mixed-Use development Current GBRS Zoning: Urban Deferred Current LPS 2 Zoning: Public Purpose Reserve Proposed GBRS Zoning: Urban Proposed LPS 2 Zoning: Urban Development Structure Planning Status/Required: Yes, to be endorsed by WAPC prior to the lifting of Urban Deferment and prior to subdivision/development. Estimated Lot Yield: 190	Rezoning and Local Structure Plan processes to consider the following matters: • Environmental considerations (abutting Regional Open Space). • Continuity and interface with existing Industrial, Residential and Commercial (Activity Centre) development. • Consolidated and integrated road and pedestrian/cycle networks, passive and active Public Open Space, drainage and other infrastructure. • Bushfire hazard mapping; and • Bushfire Management Plans and Building Assessment Levels (BAL) Assessments.	Section 4.2.4.2, Part 2.	Short to Medium Term
B	Clifton Road Rural Living Planning Area <u>Lots 1, 7, 9, 10, 40,</u> <u>100, 149 – 151</u> <u>Clifton Road, Lot</u> <u>100 Howson Drive,</u> <u>and Lots 50, 1100,</u> <u>7 and 9 Brunswick</u> <u>Road, Brunswick.</u>	Proposed Land Use: Rural Living Current/Future GBRS Zoning: Rural Current LPS 2 Zoning: Rural Proposed LPS 2 Zoning: Rural Residential	Rezoning and Local Structure Plan processes to consider the following matters: • Environmental considerations. • Brunswick River (Riverine Ecological Linkage). Facilitate maximum retention of native vegetation. Potentially set aside areas of remnant vegetation for conservation. • <i>The Capel to Leschenault Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan 2023</i> predicts that erosion in this area will mainly affect the foreshore reserve. Manage Foreshore areas in accordance with DWER Foreshore management policies. • Identify appropriate setbacks from waterways.	Section 4.2.4.4, Part 2.	Medium - Long term

Planning Area	Planning Direction	Planning Area Requirements	Rationale	Timeframe
Land Area: 380ha Developable Area: To be determined Plan/Map: 1 Strategy Reference: Future Rural Residential	Structure Planning Status/Required: Yes, to be endorsed by the Shire of Harvey and WAPC prior to rezoning to Rural Residential under LPS 2 and prior to subdivision/development. Estimated Lot Yield: 160	- Flood Prone Land in GBRS also indicated by SCA1 under LPS 2. - Local Water Management Strategy to address Hydrogeological settings/drainage. - Areas of Aboriginal Heritage significance. - Bushfire Hazard Mapping Report 2015: Extreme and Moderate Hazard Vegetation (River Corridor Only). - Bushfire Management Plans. - Access provided via the existing road network onto Clifton Road. Preparation of Traffic Management Plan. - Separation distances and buffers - Integration with Priority Agricultural land to the east and Future Urban to the South. - Noise Management Plan is to be prepared and implemented in accordance with SPP5.4 - Road and Rail Noise - Provide guidelines to prevent "Cut and Fill" type development. - Attempt to retain the natural contours of the locality as much as possible. - Structure Planning to determine potential lot yield and appropriate staging of land release.		
C Treendale Road Rural Living Planning Area <u>Lots 51, 505, 878, 1, 2,3, 5,6, 3315, 157, 510, 246,314</u> <u>Treendale Road, Roelands</u> Land Area: 355 ha Developable Area: To be determined Plan/Map: 1	Proposed Land Use: Rural Living Current/Future GBRS Zoning: Rural Current LPS 2 Zoning: Rural and Priority Agriculture Proposed LPS 2 Zoning: Rural Residential Structure Planning Status/Required: 'Treendale Road Policy Area 3B Local Structure Plan (SPN 2296)' approved in 2023 is valid until 2033	Rezoning and Local Structure Plan processes to consider the following matters: - Environmental considerations. - Collie River (Riverine Ecological Linkage). <i>The Capel to Leschenault Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan 2023</i> predicts that erosion in this area will mainly affect the foreshore reserve. Manage Foreshore areas in accordance with DWER Foreshore management policies. Consider setting aside a foreshore reserve. - Identify appropriate setbacks from waterways. - Flood Prone Land in GBRS also indicated by SCA1 under LPS 2. - Local Water Management Strategy to address Hydrogeological settings/drainage. - Areas of Aboriginal Heritage significance. - Bushfire Hazard Mapping Report 2015: Extreme and Moderate Hazard Vegetation (River Corridor Only). - Bushfire Management Plans.	Section 4.2.4.4, Part 2.	Long term

Planning Area		Planning Direction	Planning Area Requirements	Rationale	Timeframe
	Strategy Reference: Future Rural Residential	relates to Stage 1 of the Planning Area. A Local Structure Plan to be endorsed by Shire of Harvey and WAPC for Stage 2 prior to rezoning land to Rural Residential under LPS 2 and prior to subdivision/development. Estimated Lot Yield: 150	- Access provided via the existing road network onto Raymond Road. Preparation of Traffic Management Plan. - Separation distances and buffers - Integration with Priority Agriculture land to the north. - Noise Management Plan is to be prepared and implemented in accordance with SPP5.4 - Road and Rail Noise. - Provide guidelines to prevent "Cut and Fill" type development. - Attempt to retain the natural contours of the locality as much as possible. - Structure Planning to determine potential lot yield and appropriate staging of land release.		
Harvey Townsite					
D	Calder Grove and Roy Street Planning Area <u>Lots 3 and 250 Calder Grove, and Lot 4 Roy Street, Harvey</u> Land Area: 9.22 ha Developable Area: 7.38 ha Map: 4 Strategy Reference: Future Urban	Proposed Land Use: Residential Current GBRS Zoning: Urban Deferred Current LPS 2 zoning: Urban Development Future GBRS Zoning: Urban Proposed LPS 2 Zoning: Residential Structure Planning Status/Required: Yes, to be endorsed by WAPC prior to the lifting of Urban Deferment and prior to subdivision/development. Estimated Lot Yield: 82 lots at R15 average	Rezoning and Local Structure Plan processes to consider the following matters: - Environmental considerations (linkages with the Harvey River North of sites). - Abuts Regional Open Space (Harvey River corridor). - Foreshore Management Plan. Foreshore Reserve fire separation buffer to be identified, where required. - Subdivision and development should complement the existing surrounding residential area. - Sewer constraints related to site gradients/fill and connection points. - There is a memorial on the Title of Lot 4 identifying possible site contamination. - Noise Management Plan is to be prepared and implemented in accordance with SPP5.4 - Road and Rail Noise. - Consolidate and integrated road and pedestrian/cycle networks, passive and active Public Open Space, drainage and other infrastructure. - Bushfire Hazard Mapping Report 2015 (H1, Figures 27, 28 & 29) identified the following: - Extreme vegetation along the river corridor and Calder Grove; and - River corridors, vegetation and possible linkages.	Section 4.2.5, Table 28, Part 2.	Short to Medium

Planning Area	Planning Direction	Planning Area Requirements	Rationale	Timeframe
		– Bushfire Management Plans and BAL Assessments. • Structure Planning to be considered in the context of the broader town site and other Planning Areas and proposed Structure Plan areas.		
E Kidson Street and Hackett Road Planning Area <u>Lots 30, 100 and 101 Kidson Street, and Lots 9, 69, 70, 74, & 75 Hackett Road, Harvey</u> Land Area: 33.92 ha Developable Area: 25.44 ha Map: 4 Strategy Reference: Future Urban	Proposed Land Use: Residential R15/R30 Current GBRS Zoning: Urban Deferred Current LPS 2 Zoning: Urban Development Proposed GBRS Zoning: Urban Proposed LPS 2 Zoning: Residential Structure Planning Status/Required: Yes, to be endorsed by WAPC prior to the Urban Deferment being lifted and prior to subdivision/development. Estimated Lot Yield: 239 lots at R15 average	Rezoning and Local Structure Plan processes to consider the following matters: • Environmental considerations (abutting Region Open Space). • Water supply for Public Open Space. • Hydrogeological settings/drainage. • Continuity and interface with existing Residential development. • Noise Management Plan is to be prepared and implemented in accordance with SPP5.4 - Road and Rail Noise. • Sewer servicing constraints. • Potential land use conflicts between existing "Priority Agriculture" lots and residential development. • WWTP land use considerations. • Consolidate and integrated road and pedestrian/cycle networks, passive and active Public Open Space, drainage and other infrastructure. • Bushfire Hazard Mapping report 2015 (H3, Figures 27, 30 & 31) identified the following: - Extreme vegetation along diversion drain, - Vegetation along diversion drain, - Access to the western portion. - Bushfire Management Plans and BAL Assessments. • Structure Planning is to be considered in the context of the broader town site and other planning areas and proposed Structure Plan areas.	Section 4.2.5, Table 28, Part 2.	
F Fryer Road Planning Area <u>Lots 3, 4, 23 and 24 Fryer Road, and Lot 12 Anthony Street, Harvey</u>	Proposed Land Use: Low and medium density Residential Current GBRS Zoning: Urban Deferred Current LPS 2 Zoning:	Rezoning and Local Structure Plan processes to consider the following matters: • Environmental considerations. • Prevent potential land use conflicts between Residential development and Intensive Farming areas. • Water supply for Public Open Space.	Section 4.2.5, Table 28, Part 2.	

Planning Area		Planning Direction	Planning Area Requirements	Rationale	Timeframe
	Land Area: 22.15ha (Lots 23 and 24 Fryer Road and 12 Anthony Street) 7.75 ha (Lots 3 and 4 Fryer) Developable Area: 16.61ha (East of Fryer Road) 7.75ha (West of Fryer Road) Map: 4 Strategy Reference: Future Urban	Urban Development Current GBRS Zoning: Urban Proposed LPS 2 Zoning: Residential Structure Planning Status/Required: Yes, to be endorsed by WAPC prior to the Urban Deferment being lifted and prior to subdivision/development. Estimated Lot Yield: 165 lots at R15 density (East of Fryer Road) 10 at R5 density (West of Fryer Road) 30 at R10 density (West of Fryer Road)	- Hydrogeological settings/drainage. - Public Open Space requirements. - General servicing. - Sewer constraints due to site gradient/fill requirements. - Structure Planning is to be considered in the context of the broader town site and other planning areas and proposed Structure Plan areas.		
Brunswick Junction Townsite					
G	Heppingstone Road Planning Area <u>Lot 57 Heppingstone Road, Brunswick</u> Land Area: 4.8ha Developable Area: 3.6ha Map: 3 Strategy Reference:	Proposed Land Use: Residential Current GBRS Zoning: Rural Current LPS 2 Zoning: Rural Proposed GBRS Zoning: Urban Deferred Proposed LPS 2 Zoning: Residential	Rezoning and Local Structure Plan processes to consider the following matters: - Amenity issues (proximity to Rail Corridor – Sound buffers to be addressed via Notification on Title) SPP5.4 – Road and Rail Noise. - General infrastructure servicing (water, power, sewer, etc.). - Bushfire Hazard Mapping Report 2015 (BWK5, Figures 32, 37 & 38) identified no bushfire hazards on the site. - Structure Planning to be considered in the context of the broader town site and other planning areas, and proposed Structure Plan areas.	Section 4.2.5, Table 28, Part 2.	Medium to Long term

Planning Area		Planning Direction	Planning Area Requirements	Rationale	Timeframe
	Future Urban	Structure Planning Status/Required: Yes, to be endorsed by WAPC prior to Urban Deferment being lifted and prior to subdivision/development. Estimated Lot Yield: 54 lots at R15 density			
H	Beela Road Planning Area <u>Lots 166, 167, 168 and 169 Beela Road, Harvey</u> Land Area: 7 ha Developable Area: 5.25 ha Map: 3 Strategy Reference: Future Urban	Proposed Land Use: Low-density Residential R2.5-R5 Current GBRS Zoning: Rural Current LPS 2 Zoning: Rural Proposed GBRS Zoning: Urban Deferred Proposed LPS 2 Zoning: Urban Development (Potentially Residential) Structure Planning Status/Required: Yes, to be endorsed by WAPC prior to Urban Deferment being lifted and prior to subdivision/development. Estimated Lot Yield: 15 lots at average 2,000m ² lots.	Rezoning and Local Structure Plan processes to consider the following matters: • Site constraints (creek lines, slope and topographical constraints, irrigation channel). • Servicing considerations (onsite effluent disposal/servicing) Government Sewerage Policy. • Hydrogeological settings/drainage. • Bushfire Hazard Mapping report 2015 (BWK4, Figures 32, 35 & 36) identified moderate hazard vegetation in southeast corner. • Structure Planning to be considered in the context of the broader town site and other planning areas and proposed structure plan areas.	Section 4.2.5, Table 28, Part 2.	Short to Medium Term

Planning Area		Planning Direction	Planning Area Requirements	Rationale	Timeframe
Roelands Townsite					
I	Colton Street Planning Area Lot 34 Colton Street, Roelands Land Area: 3.5ha Developable Area: Map: 5 Strategy Reference: Future Urban	Current GBRS Zoning: Urban Deferred Current LPS 2 Zoning: Rural Proposed GBRS Zoning: Urban Proposed LPS 2 Zoning: Urban Development/Residential R12.5 Structure Planning Status/Required: Yes, to be endorsed by WAPC prior to being considered for lifting of Urban Deferment and zoning under LPS 2. Estimated Lot Yield: 37	Rezoning and Local Structure Plan processes to consider the following matters: • Site constraints, including the high costs associated with providing reticulated water supply to land above the 65m AHD contour. • Servicing provisions. • Amenity issues (proximity to South West Highway, Rail Corridor and Granite Mine on Lot 6209 – noise & dust buffers). • Adequate district drainage. Hydrogeological settings/drainage. • Bushfire Hazard Mapping Report 2015 (R2, Figures 39, 40 & 41) identified the following no bushfire vegetation hazard. • Water management, including the suitability of the site for on-site wastewater disposal. • Improving pedestrian linkages to the school site. • Enhancing a sense of place for all residents within Roelands.	Section 4.2.5, Table 28, Part 2.	Short Term
Yarloop					
J	Yarloop Hospital Site <u>Lot 5260 Barrington Knight Road, Yarloop</u> Land Area: 19.62 ha Developable Area: 14 ha Map: 6	Proposed Land Use: Residential Current GBRS Zoning: Urban Current LPS 2 Zoning: Public purpose reserve Proposed LPS 2 Zoning: Residential R15/30 Structure Planning Status/Required:	Rezoning and Local Structure Plan processes to consider the following matters: • Yarloop Town Development Plan. • Vegetation protection and clearing. • Bushfire Hazard and BAL, and Management Plan. • Integration with adjacent residential land. • Servicing and drainage.	Section 4.2.5, Table 28, Part 2.	Short Term

Planning Area		Planning Direction	Planning Area Requirements	Rationale	Timeframe
	Strategy Reference Future Urban	Yes, to be endorsed by WAPC prior to rezoning and subdivision/development. Estimated Lot Yield: 21			
Myalup					
K	Taranto Road Investigation Area <u>Lot 102 (No. 160) Taranto Road, Myalup</u> Land Area: 190.7 ha Map: 2 Strategy Reference: Land Use Investigation Area	Current GBRS Zoning: Rural Current LPS 2 Zoning: Rural and SCA 5C Proposed GBRS Zoning: To be determined Proposed LPS 2 Zoning: To be determined	Lot 102 Taranto Road, Myalup is a Planning Area designated to investigate opportunities for a potential change of use. Prior to submittal of any planning proposal to amend the designated zone and/or land use/s, detailed investigations are to be undertaken to determine the site's suitability. Key matters to be considered include: • Protection of environmental and biodiversity values. • Bushfire hazard, risk assessment and management. • Transport Impact Assessment. • Land use conflict and the need for buffers and/or setbacks to the surrounding area including environmental features and industrial land uses. • Protection of visual and landscape values. • Public access to the beach. • Identification of a coastal foreshore reserve. • Water source impact (groundwater and surface water).	Section 4.2.5, Table 28, Part 1.	Short Term

5 LOCAL PLANNING STRATEGY MAPS

The following Local Planning Strategy Maps have been prepared in accordance with the DPLH Local Planning Strategy Guidelines:

Map 1- Leschenault and Australind

Map 2- Myalup and Binningup

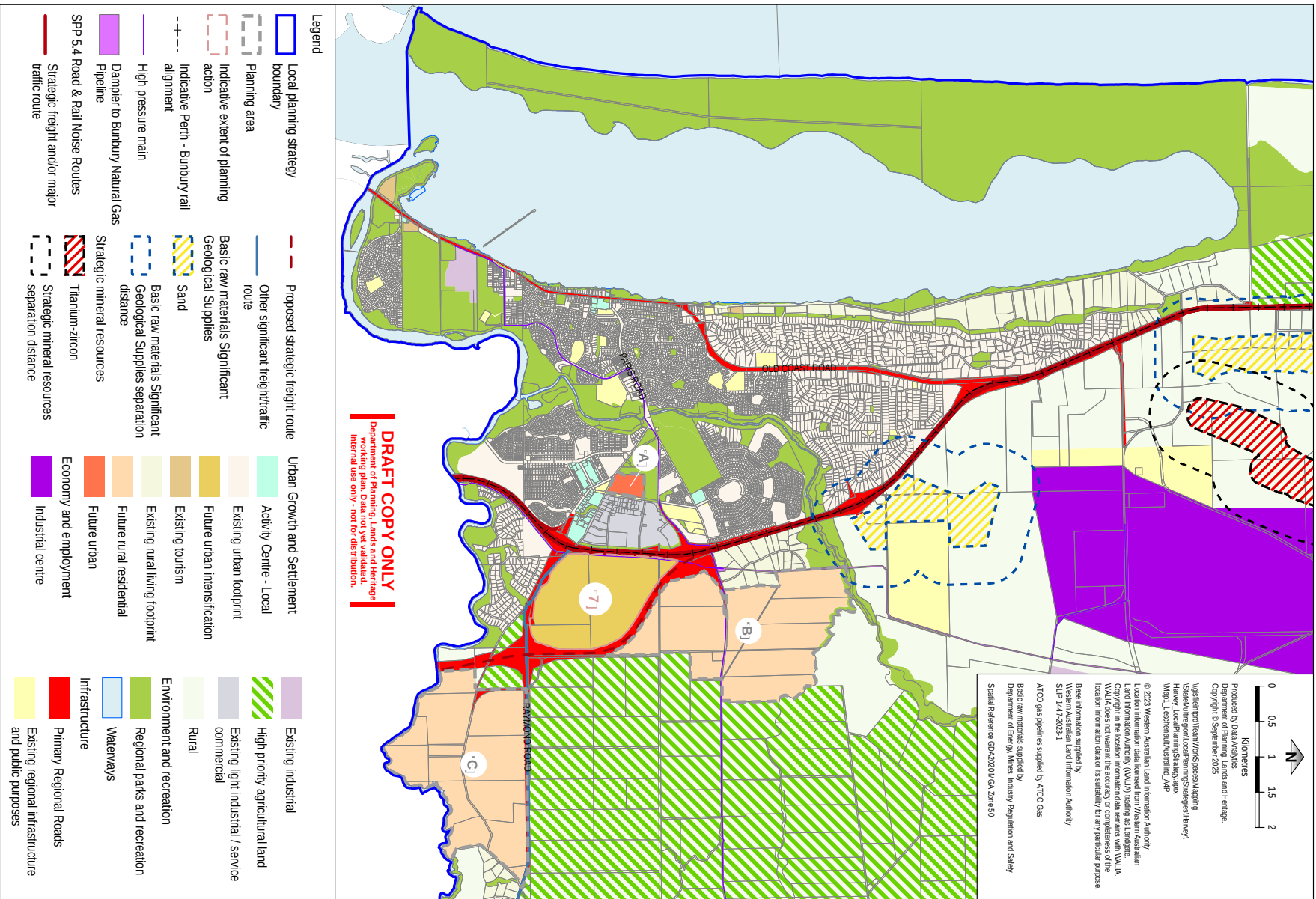
Map 3 - Brunswick Junction

Map 4 - Harvey townsite and surrounds

Map 5 – Roelands

Map 6 - Yarloop

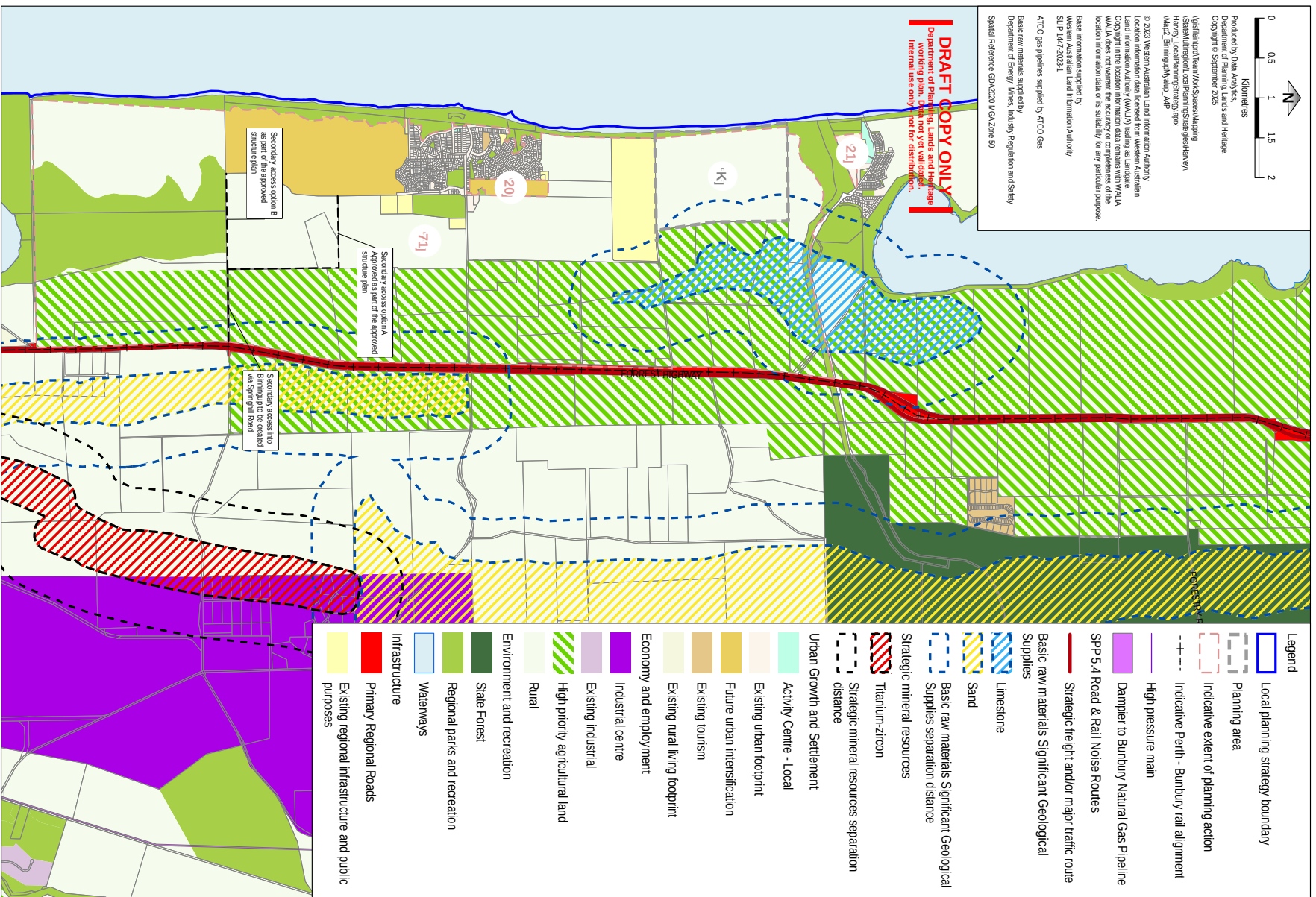
Shire of Harvey Local Planning Strategy



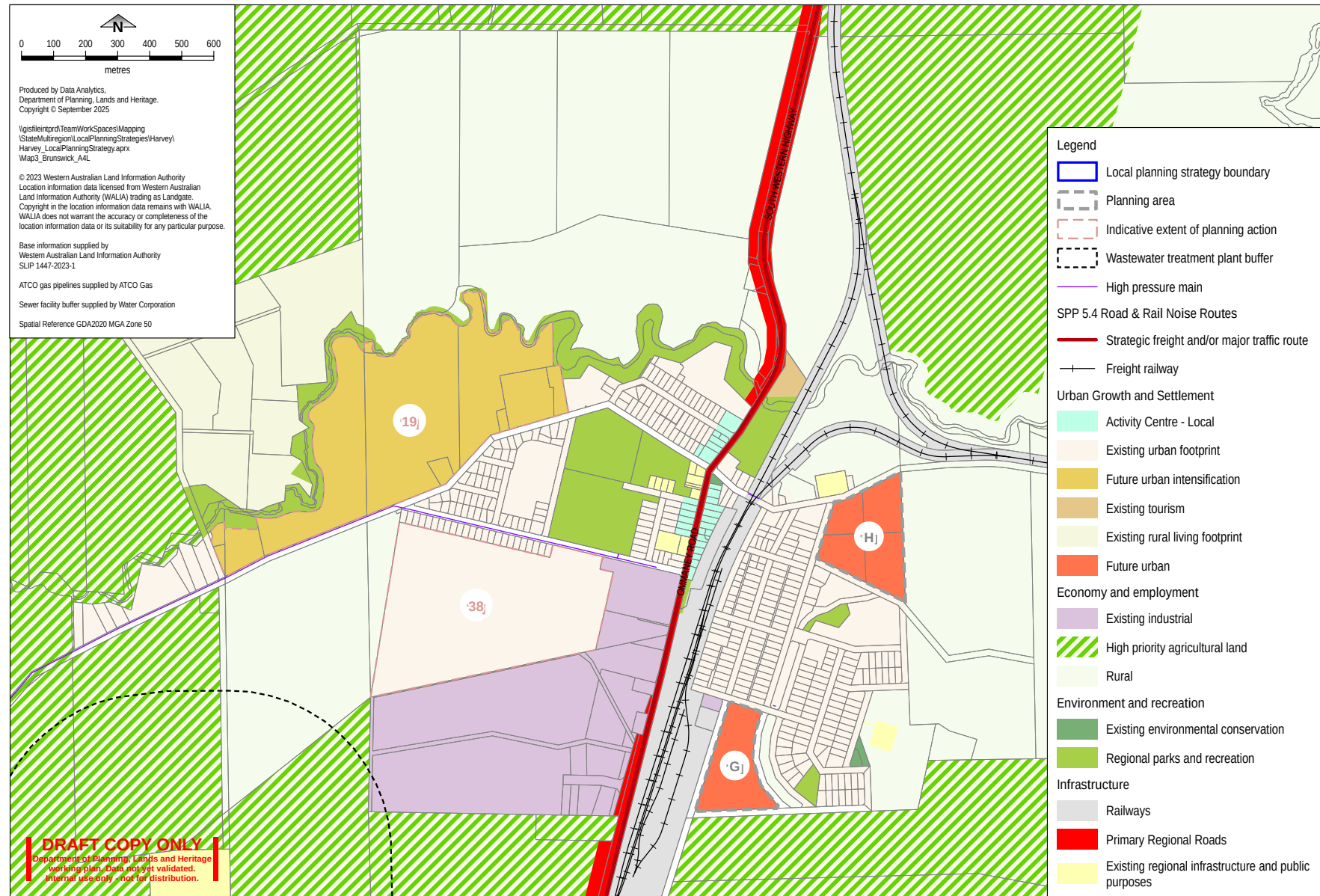
Leschenault and Australind

Map 1

Shire of Harvey Local Planning Strategy



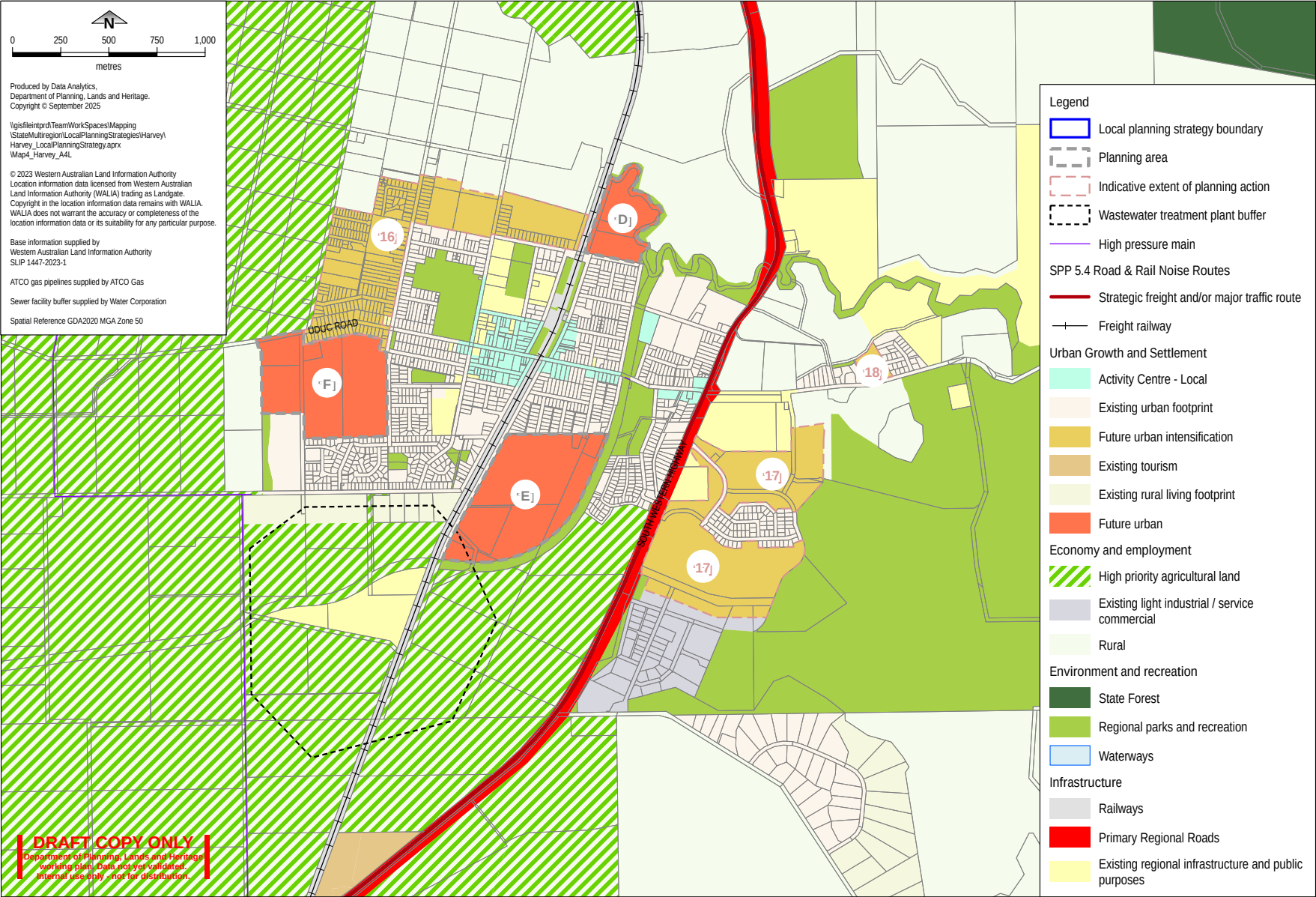
Shire of Harvey Local Planning Strategy



Brunswick Junction

Map 3

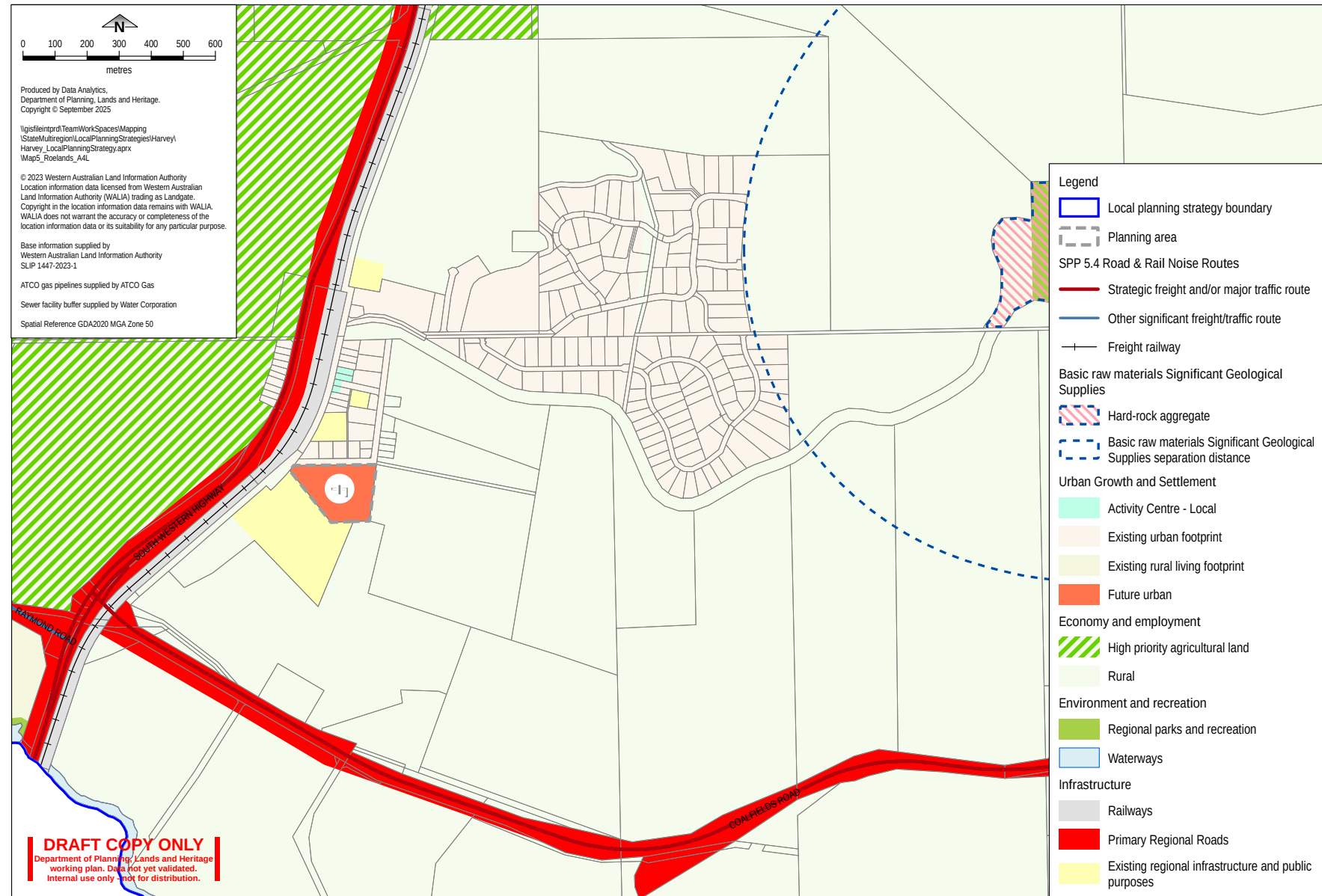
Shire of Harvey Local Planning Strategy



Harvey townsite and surrounds

Map 4

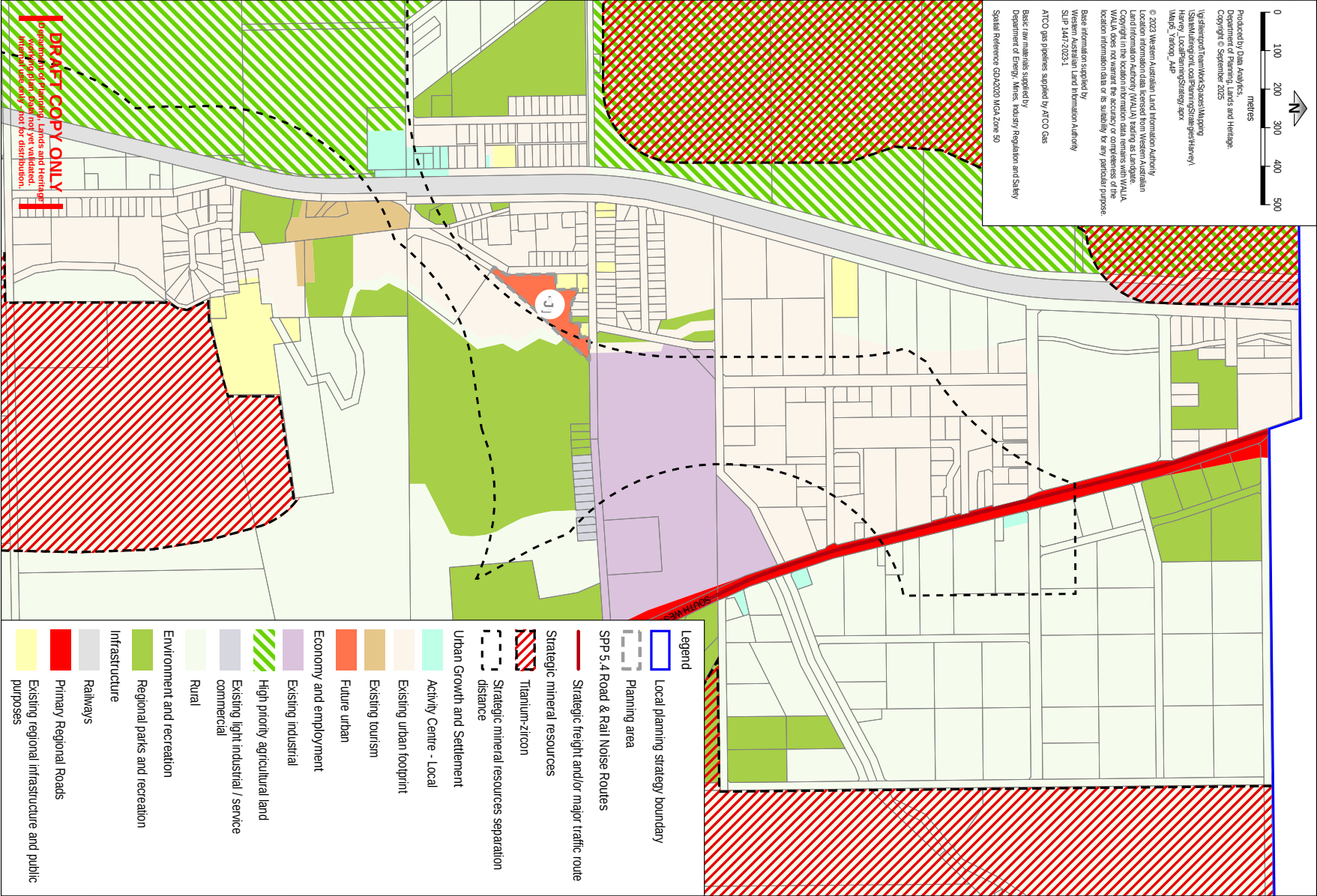
Shire of Harvey Local Planning Strategy



Roelands townsite

Map 5

Shire of Harvey Local Planning Strategy



6 IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW

The Shire of Harvey Local Planning Strategy 2025-2035 guides land use planning decision-making over the next 10 years and informs future updates to the LPS 2. The Shire considers that it is important that the Local Planning Strategy remains relevant and up-to-date and will be regularly monitored and reviewed to reflect the changing State, regional and local planning objectives. A formal review will be undertaken every five years in conjunction with the review of the Local Planning Scheme, in accordance with the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*, supported by a 'Report of Review' assessing the progress of identified actions.

Where necessary, interim amendments to the Local Planning Strategy may be considered as outlined in the Planning Actions, and to respond to new challenges or opportunities. The Local Planning Strategy will prepare Townsite Strategies for key hinterland centres such as Harvey and Brunswick, which will investigate future residential and employment growth opportunities, infrastructure needs, and service delivery priorities.

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Part 2 - Background Information and Analysis

1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of Part 2 is to provide the rationale and evidence base for Part 1 of the Local Planning Strategy. It provides the relevant background information and analysis that supports the planning directions and actions outlined in Part 1.

Part 2 provides a summary of the relevant State, regional and local planning contexts and their implications for the Local Planning Strategy. A local government profile is also included that provides a presentation and analysis of information relating to the demographic profile and the key planning issues and opportunities influencing future development and land use of the Shire of Harvey.

2 STATE AND REGIONAL PLANNING CONTEXT

2.1 STATE PLANNING STRATEGY 2050

The State Planning Strategy provides the strategic context and basis for the coordination and integration of land use planning and development across Western Australia, at regional and local levels. It contemplates a future in which high standards of living, improved public health and an excellent quality of life are enjoyed by present and future generations of Western Australians.

The State Planning Strategy proposes that diversity, liveability,

connectedness and collaboration must be central to achieving the vision of sustained growth and prosperity, and establishes principles, strategic goals and directions to ensure the development of the State progresses towards this vision.

The State Planning Strategy defines the State into three spatial dimensions (sectors) that identifies their unique attributes and contributions to the State's environment, economy and urban development. These areas are defined as the North, Central and South West sectors. The Shire falls within the South West sector, which includes the Perth, Peel, South West and Wheatbelt regions. In context of the Shire, the sector identifies the following attributes and challenges:

- Bunbury is the largest population area in regional WA and is acknowledged to become the State's second CBD outside metropolitan Perth. This would present significant urban development challenges and opportunities for the residential development of the Shire in key strategic areas such as Treendale, Australind and Kingston.
- Mining, transport and agricultural industries and resources play an important part of the regions and State's economies and needs to be protected from incompatible development and land use conflicts.
- The large majority of the sector lies within an international global biodiversity hotspot with Australia's highest concentration of rare and threatened species. Notwithstanding the need to protect our local environment, this also provides for significant and unique economic opportunities for the region.
- Protecting productive agricultural land of State and regional significance, including land suitable for intensive and/or irrigated uses; and
- Competition for land and water availability between urbanisation, industry, mining and agricultural economies.

The Local Planning Strategy objectives broadly align with the principles and strategic goals of the State Planning Strategy, which include:

- Implementing the State Planning Strategy and the framework of state and regional policies and plans.
- Documenting, in a user-friendly way, community aspirations for the Shire and the strategies, policies and measures which will be required to achieve these aims.
- Assist employment and economic growth by identifying land suitable for retail, commercial, industrial and tourism uses.
- Minimising the loss of viable rural land for agriculture by identifying land suitable for development and restricting inappropriate rural living development.
- Emphasising the importance of tourism activities and establishing a planning framework that is flexible and conducive to tourism type development.
- Emphasising the importance of a healthy built environment through mixed-use planning and the need to create a variety of destinations, transport methods and urban design initiatives to facilitate a sense of community, wellbeing and improved interaction between residents.
- Ensuring planning appropriately takes into account potential hazards such as flood, fire, erosion and inundation.
- Promoting the sustainable use of water resources by assessing future water needs and initiating investigations and planning to secure a balanced water future.
- Recognising and encouraging conservation of the Shire's cultural heritage wherever possible.
- Recognising places of environmental significance for future consideration by the State as conservation areas/regional open space; and
- Protecting the significant areas of remnant native vegetation, conservation category wetlands and local/regional ecological linkages.

2.2 STATE PLANNING POLICIES

considered to be specifically relevant to the Shire of Harvey are outlined and described in Table 1.

State Planning Policies (SPPs) are prepared under Part 3 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005* and provide the highest level of planning policy control, and guidance in Western Australia. SPPs

Table 1: State Planning Policy Overview and Local Planning Strategy implications and responses

State Planning Policy	Policy Overview	Local Planning Strategy Implications and Responses
State Planning Policy 1 – State Planning Framework (SPP 1.0) (November 2017)	SPP 1.0 restates and expands on the key principles of the State Planning Strategy in planning for sustainable land use and development. It brings together existing State and regional policies, strategies and guidelines within a central State Planning Framework, which provides a context for decision making on land use and development in Western Australia. The Framework informs the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC), local government and others involved in the planning process on State level planning policy, which is to be taken into consideration, and given effect to, in order to ensure integrated decision making across all spheres of planning. The Framework identifies relevant policies and strategies used by the WAPC in making decisions and may be amended from time to time. The framework is the overarching SPP. Additional SPPs set out the WAPC's policy position in relation to aspects of the State Planning Strategy principles.	The Local Planning Strategy aligns with the principles and objectives of SPP 1.0.
State Planning Policy 2.0 – Environment and Natural Resources Policy (SPP 2.0) (June 2003)	SPP 2.0 is a broad sector policy that provides guidance for protecting, managing, conserving, and enhancing the natural environment. The policy promotes responsible planning by integrating environmental and natural resource management with broader land use planning and decision-making. SPP 2.0 outlines general measures for matters such as water, air quality, soil and land quality, biodiversity, agricultural land and rangelands, basic raw materials, marine resources, landscapes and energy efficiency. These general measures should be considered in conjunction with environmentally based, issue-specific State planning policies which supplement SPP 2.0.	The Local Planning Strategy aligns with SPP 2.0 by incorporating and outlining the Shires planning framework, which is aimed at sustainably protecting and enhancing the natural environment and settlements. SPP 2.0 principles outlined in the Strategy are implemented through the GBRS and the provisions of the Shire's LPS 2, particularly in relation to the designation and management of Special Control Areas (SCAs).

State Planning Policy	Policy Overview	Local Planning Strategy Implications and Responses
		Further, the objectives outlined in SPP 2.0 are reinforced within the Shire's <i>draft Local Biodiversity Strategy 2025</i> , which provides targeted policies and management actions to conserve biodiversity, maintain ecological integrity, and ensure the resilience of natural ecosystems within the Shire's local natural areas.
State Planning Policy 2.4 – Planning for Basic Raw Materials (SPP2.4) (July 2021)	SPP 2.4 seeks to ensure basic raw materials (BRM), and extractive industries matters are considered during planning and development decision-making, to facilitate the responsible extraction and use of the State's BRM resources. The policy establishes objectives relating to recognising the importance of BRM early in the planning process; protecting BRM through avoiding encroachment from incompatible land uses; efficient use of BRM; identifying BRM extraction opportunities through sequential land use and ensuring BRM extraction avoids, minimises or mitigates impacts on the community and the environment. The new SPP 2.4 will supersede Statement of Planning Policy No. 2.4 Basic Raw Materials (gazetted in 2000), the Draft SPP 2.4 (2018), and BRM provisions in State Planning Policy 2.5 Rural Planning. SPP 2.4 prevails to the extent of any inconsistency.	SPP 2.4 influences land use planning within the Shire, given the presence of a number of extractive industries. The Local Planning Strategy recognises the economic importance of basic raw materials for infrastructure such as housing and roads, recommending that their extraction adhere to best practice safeguards and maintain appropriate buffers around operations. LPS 2 includes a 'Special Control Area' signifying areas for protection of basic raw materials. The LPS 2 SCA mapping will need to be reviewed with the current GeoVIEW.WA data incorporated into SPP2.4 and determine if there are any changes required to the BRM boundaries.
SPP 2.5 State Planning Policy 2.5 – Rural Planning (SPP 2.5) (December 2016)	SPP 2.5 applies to rural land and rural land uses as well as land that may be impacted by rural land uses. SPP 2.5 seeks to protect and preserve Western Australia's rural land assets due to the importance of their economic, natural resource, food production, environmental and landscape values. SPP 2.5 includes policy measures aimed at protecting rural land while encouraging a diversity of compatible rural land uses.	The Shire's planning framework aligns with SPP 2.5, balancing rural and agricultural land uses with opportunities for agricultural diversification and tourism. Land is classified in the Local Planning Strategy as High Priority Agriculture land or Rural. The Local Planning Strategy supports preserving agricultural land for regional food security while encouraging agricultural diversification, agri-tourism, and rural industries. The Local Planning Strategy clarifies that additional Rural Living areas are supported where consistent with the actions and directions of the State Planning Framework (Greater Bunbury

State Planning Policy	Policy Overview	Local Planning Strategy Implications and Responses
		Region Scheme (GBRS) and Bunbury-Geographe Sub-regional Strategy (BGSrS)).
State Planning Policy 2.6 – State Coastal Planning (SPP 2.6) (July 2013)	SPP 2.6 provides for the long-term sustainability of Western Australia's coast and is relevant to those local governments that contain coastal areas. The purpose of the policy is to provide guidance for decision-making within the coastal zone including managing development and land use change, establishment of foreshore reserves and protecting, conserving and enhancing coastal values. SPP 2.6 outlines criteria for the consideration of development and settlement arrangements, including building height limits within local planning frameworks and management of water resources. It further acknowledges the importance of coastal planning strategies, coastal hazard risk management approaches, coastal foreshore reserves and community participation in coastal planning.	The Local Planning Strategy aligns with SPP 2.6 and recognises the importance of coastal hazard risk management and adaptation planning for coastal locations. The local planning framework provides for the protection, conservation, and enhancement of coastal values and appropriately managed development within coastal areas. Local Planning Scheme No. 2 (LPS 2) incorporates the recommendations of the Shire of Harvey Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan (2016) (Harvey Coastal CHRMAP) through provisions related to Special Control Areas (SCAs), specifically Environmental Protection Areas 5C, 5D, and 5E. The recommended actions from the Capel to Leschenault Coastal Hazard Risk Mapping Adaptation Plan adopted in 2023 is recognised in the Local Planning Strategy.
State Planning Policy 2.9 – Water (SPP 2.9) (December 2025)	SPP 2.9 seeks to ensure that planning and development considers water resource management and includes appropriate water management measures to achieve optimal water resource outcomes. The policy establishes objectives relating to improving environmental, social, cultural and economic values of water resources; protecting public health through appropriate water supply and wastewater infrastructure; sustainable use of water resources and managing the risk of flooding and water-related impacts of climate change on people, property and infrastructure.	SPP 2.9 underpins the Local Planning Strategy's aims to protect and conserve the Shire's surface and groundwater resources through the management and rehabilitation of riparian ecosystem values. These objectives guide land use and development decisions within the Shire's planning framework, ensuring ongoing protection and sustainable management of water resources.
State Planning Policy 3.0 – Urban Growth and Settlement	SPP 3.0 is a broad sector policy that sets out the principles and considerations which apply to planning for urban growth and settlement in Western Australia. The purpose of the policy is to facilitate sustainable patterns of urban growth and settlement by setting out the requirements of sustainable settlements and	The Local Planning Strategy aligns with SPP 3.0 and recognises the Shire's role within the Bunbury Metropolitan Area, aiming to facilitate and promote urban expansion and consolidation. It

State Planning Policy	Policy Overview	Local Planning Strategy Implications and Responses
(SPP3.0) (August 2021)	communities and the broad policy for accommodating growth and change. SPP 3.0 outlines general measures to create sustainable communities, plan liveable neighbourhoods, coordinate services and infrastructure, manage rural-residential growth and plan for aboriginal communities. These general measures should be considered in conjunction with issue-specific urban growth and settlement state planning policies, which supplement SPP 3.0.	supports directing urban development to areas that optimise existing infrastructure and sustainable growth of existing townsites. The Local Planning Strategy promotes appropriately located and managed rural living developments contiguous with urban expansion.
SPP 3.4 – Natural Hazards and Disasters (April 2006)	SPP 3.4 encourages local governments to adopt a systemic approach to the consideration of natural hazards and disasters. The objectives of this policy are to include planning for natural disasters as a fundamental element in the preparation of planning documents and through these planning documents, minimise the adverse impacts of natural disasters on communities, the economy and the environment. SPP 3.4 sets out considerations for decision makers in relation to hazards including flood, bushfire, landslides, earthquakes, cyclones and storm surges. Consideration of these hazards should be undertaken in conjunction with issue-specific state planning policies which supplement SPP 3.4.	The Local Planning Strategy acknowledges the impacts of natural hazards and the changing climate on the community and environment and therefore, appropriate measures must be in place. While the Local Planning Strategy acknowledges SPP 3.4, the primary natural hazards for the Shire are bushfires, flooding and coastal processes. These are addressed under SPP 2.6, SPP 2.9 and SPP 3.7 within this table.
State Planning Policy 3.5 – Historic Heritage Conservation (SPP 3.5) (May 2007)	SPP 3.5 sets out the principles of sound and responsible planning for the conservation and protection of Western Australia's historic heritage. The policy seeks to conserve places and areas of historic heritage significance and to ensure development does not adversely affect the significance of heritage places and areas. SPP 3.5 primarily relates to historic cultural heritage noting that aboriginal heritage and natural heritage are protected by other legislative instruments. Historic cultural heritage includes heritage areas, buildings and structures, historic cemeteries and gardens, man-made landscapes and historic or archaeological sites with or without built features. The policy contains development control principles and considerations for decision-makers for where development is proposed within a heritage place and heritage area. The policy also states that care should be taken by decision-makers to minimise the extent to which land use zoning and other planning controls conflict with, or undermine, heritage conservation objectives.	The Shire of Harvey's planning framework aligns with SPP 3.5. It recognises the importance of protecting heritage sites, buildings, and structures that contribute significantly to community identity. Consistent with existing local planning policies, the Shire supports ongoing conservation of heritage places through development assessment and review of its Heritage List. The Local Planning Strategy acknowledges the Noongar people as traditional custodians of land within the Shire of Harvey and promotes the establishment and strengthening of working relationships with representative groups. It aims for collaboration with traditional custodians in land use planning and management, reflecting a

State Planning Policy	Policy Overview	Local Planning Strategy Implications and Responses
		shared vision and respectful recognition of cultural heritage.
State Planning Policy 3.6 – Infrastructure Contributions and Guidelines (SPP 3.6) (April 2021)	SPP 3.6 sets out the principles and requirements that apply to the establishment and collection of infrastructure contributions in new and established areas. The policy establishes objectives to coordinate the efficient and effective delivery of infrastructure to support population growth and development; provide clarity on the acceptable methods of collecting and coordinating contributions for infrastructure and provide the framework for a transparent, equitable, and accountable system for apportioning, collecting and spending contributions.	The Shire of Harvey LPS 2 includes the model scheme text purpose which references developer contributions however LPS 2 does not contain provisions enabling collection of developer contributions. The Shire does not see merit in establishing a formal developer contribution framework, given that most greenfield development areas within the Shire are under single ownership and associated infrastructure requirements can be suitably addressed during the standard planning and assessment process. Therefore, the Local Planning Strategy does not recommend any updates to the Scheme concerning developer contributions.
State Planning Policy 3.7 – Planning in Bushfire Prone Areas and guidelines (SPP3.7) (December 2015)	SPP 3.7 provides a framework in which to implement effective, risk-based land use planning and development outcomes to preserve life and reduce the impact of bushfire on property and infrastructure. The policy emphasises the need to identify and consider bushfire risks in decision-making at all stages of the planning and development process whilst achieving an appropriate balance between bushfire risk management measures, biodiversity conservation and environmental protection. The policy applies to all land which has been designated as bushfire prone by the Fire and Emergency Services Commissioner as well as areas that may have not yet been designated as bushfire prone but is proposed to be developed in a way that introduces a bushfire hazard.	This policy has a significant impact on land use and development proposals within the Shire given the prolific presence of bushland and associated bushfire prone areas. The planning framework will need to demonstrate a balance between planning for bushfire risk and facilitating development within the Shire.
SPP 4.1 Draft State Planning Policy 4.1 – Industrial Interface (SPP 4.1)	Draft SPP 4.1 guides planning decisions with the aim of protecting the long-term future operation of industry and infrastructure facilities, by avoiding encroachment from sensitive land uses and potential land use conflicts. The policy encourages the use of statutory buffers, facilitating industrial land uses with offsite impacts within specific zones and compatible interface between strategic/general industry zones and sensitive zones.	The Shire of Harvey's Local Planning Strategy acknowledges the ongoing demand for suitably located light and general industrial land to accommodate emerging industries and support local businesses and employment. The Local Planning Strategy aligns with SPP 4.1 in

State Planning Policy	Policy Overview	Local Planning Strategy Implications and Responses
(November 2017)	Draft SPP 4.1 supports land use conflict being addressed as early as possible in the planning process. It is also expected that land use conflict will be subsequently considered at each stage of the planning framework, increasing in detail at each level. The policy recognises the overlap of various environmental, health and safety regulations and guidelines and outlines considerations for decision-makers in this regard.	emphasising that any expansion of industrial areas must include appropriate buffers to minimise potential impacts on visual amenity and sensitive surrounding land use.
State Planning Policy 4.2 – Activity Centres (SPP 4.2) (March 2023)	SPP 4.2 and its implementation guidelines applies to the preparation and assessment of planning instruments and certain subdivision and development applications that relate to activity centres within the Metropolitan (Perth), Peel and Greater Bunbury Region Scheme areas. SPP 4.2 seeks to locate people and the employment, goods and services they need close to each other within activity centres. SPP 4.2 seeks to provide for a consistent approach for the planning and development of a network of multi-functional activity centres of various levels within a hierarchy in order to meet community needs, provide economic, social and environmental benefits and enable the distribution of a broad range of jobs, goods and services. SPP 4.2 seeks to provide for a diversity of land uses within activity centres including retail, commercial, food and hospitality, medium and high density housing, entertainment, tourism, civic/community, higher education and medical services. The precise land use mix should be informed by a range of factors including the need to provide for employment opportunities. SPP 4.2 identifies that a needs analysis should be prepared as part of the background analysis step of preparing a Local Planning Strategy. The analysis (Needs Assessment) provides an information base to support decision-making by including an assessment of projected activity centre land use needs of communities in a local government area and its surroundings. SPP 4.2 requires the preparation of precinct structure plans for strategic, specialised, secondary and district centres, although in limited circumstances, this may not be required.	The Local Planning Strategy aligns with SPP 4.2 and BGSrS activity centre recommendations.

State Planning Policy	Policy Overview	Local Planning Strategy Implications and Responses
	Neighbourhood and local activity centres may require either a precinct structure plan or a local development plan, at the decision-makers' discretion. This requirement or otherwise should be outlined in the Strategy to provide certainty.	
State Planning Policy 5.4 – Road and Rail Noise (SPP 5.4) (Sept 2019)	SPP 5.4 and the Road and Rail Noise Guidelines provide guidance for the performance-based approach for managing and mitigating transport noise associated with road and rail operations. This policy applies where noise sensitive land uses are located within a specified distance of a transport corridor, new or major road or rail upgrades are proposed or where works propose an increase in rail capacity resulting in increased noise. The policy also sets out specific exemptions for where the policy requirements do not apply.	The Shires planning framework acknowledges that development adjacent to or in close proximity to the rail network and major traffic routes will need to be appropriately sited and designed to minimise noise impacts.
State Planning Policy 7.0 – Design of the Built Environment (SPP 7.0) (May 2019)	SPP 7.0 is a broad sector policy relevant to all local governments. The policy sets out the objectives, measures, principles, and processes that apply to the design and assessment of built environment proposals through the planning system. It is intended to apply to activity precinct plans, structure plans, local development plans, subdivisions, development, and public works. The policy contains 10 design principles which set out specific considerations for decision-makers when considering the above proposals. These include context and character, landscape quality, built form and scale, functionality and build quality, sustainability, amenity, legibility, safety, community and aesthetics. The policy also encourages early and on-going discussion of design quality matters and the use of design review. These principles should be considered in conjunction with the range of supporting State Planning Policies that provide design quality guidance for specific types of planning and development proposals.	The Shires planning framework considers the design principles of the SPP 7.0, that underpin the Shire's approach to the design of the built form.
State Planning Policy 7.2 – Precinct Design (SPP 7.2) (February)	SPP 7.2 provides guidance for precinct planning with the intent of achieving good planning and design outcomes for precincts within Western Australia. The policy recognises that there is a need to plan for a broader range of precinct-based contexts and conditions to achieve a balance between greenfield and infill development. Objectives of the policy include ensuring that precinct planning and design processes deliver good-quality built environment outcomes	The Shire's urban areas and townsites, and activity centres are generally well-developed and guided by existing structure plans. Any changes to the local planning framework to implement State policy direction, such as development involving higher density residential development or mixed

State Planning Policy	Policy Overview	Local Planning Strategy Implications and Responses
2021)	that provide social, economic and environmental benefit to those who use them. Precinct types include activity centres, station precincts, urban corridors, residential infill and heritage precincts. These areas are recognised as requiring a high-level of planning and design focus in accordance with a series of precinct outcome considerations as outlined in the policy. The policy also encourages the use of design review.	us, may require the establishment of a precinct plan in the future.
Planning Codes Residential Design Codes Volumes 1 and 2 (April 2024)	Planning Codes Residential Design Codes Volume 1 and 2 provides the basis for the control of residential development throughout Western Australia for single houses, grouped dwellings and multiple dwellings. The purpose of the code is to address emerging design trends, promote sustainability, improve clarity and highlight assessment pathways to facilitate better outcomes for residents. They are also used for the assessment of residential subdivision proposals. The code outlines various objectives for residential development, planning governance and development process and sets out information and consultation requirements for development proposals. The code also makes provision for aspects of specified design elements to be varied through the local planning framework.	This Local Planning Strategy supports the Planning Code as the base assessment criteria for relevant development applications.

2.3 REGIONAL PLANNING CONTEXT

The WAPC prepares various regional planning instruments to guide land use and development at the regional and sub-regional level, including:

- Regional and Sub-regional planning strategies and structure plans
- Regional Planning Schemes
Regional planning instruments considered to be specifically relevant to the Shire of Harvey are outlined and described in Table 2.

Table 2: Regional planning instrument overview and Local Planning Strategy implications and responses

Regional Planning Instrument	Regional Planning Instrument Overview	Local Planning Strategy (Strategy) Implications and Responses
Regional Planning Schemes		
<i>Greater Bunbury Region Scheme (2014)</i>	The WAPC prepares region schemes for effectively planning and coordinating land use and development and sets out broad land use zones or reserves and identify land required for regional purposes. The Greater Bunbury Region Scheme (GBRS) guides land use and provides the legal basis for planning in the Greater Bunbury region and provides planning rules for zones and reservations, which are shown on the maps in their respective colours and patterns.	The Local Planning Strategy and Shire of Harvey Local Planning Framework align with the GBRS. The Local Planning Strategy acknowledges Planning Areas that will require rezoning under the GBRS to Urban or Lifting of Urban Deferment in certain settlement areas to enable development. The Local Planning Strategy acknowledges that the Myalup Horticultural Precinct is subject to a proposed Amendment to the GBRS and LPS 2.
Regional Planning Strategies		
<i>SW Regional Planning and Infrastructure Framework (December 2015)</i>	The South West Regional Planning and Infrastructure Framework is a guidance document for local governments that outlines the WAPC's position on planning for population growth, transport, agriculture, community infrastructure, climate change and major infrastructure requirements for the South West region. It provides an overview of the regions scale and distribution of population growth and provides strategies and guidance to deal with planning issues such as economic growth, transport, environmental issues and agriculture.	Aligned with the South West framework, the Shire of Harvey's Local Planning Strategy sets out a long-term vision by identifying key opportunities and challenges for growth and development. It establishes objectives and desired outcomes for future land use and development decisions, informed by the unique land suitability and capability characteristics of the Shire.
<i>Greater Bunbury Strategy 2013</i>	The Greater Bunbury Strategy 2013 was prepared by the Department of Planning to guide urban, industrial and regional land use planning; and associated infrastructure delivery in the Greater Bunbury sub-region in the short, medium and long terms.	The BGSrS now supersedes the Greater Bunbury Strategy 2013. All references and discussions in the Local Planning Strategy 2020 (LPS2020) have been replaced with updated content from the BGSrS.

Regional Planning Instrument	Regional Planning Instrument Overview	Local Planning Strategy (Strategy) Implications and Responses
<i>Bunbury-Geographe Sub-regional Planning Strategy (January 2022)</i> <i>BGSrS 2022</i>	Strategy provides high level guidance for future growth and development for the local planning areas of Bunbury, Dardanup, Capel, Harvey, Collie and Donnybrook-Balingup. The strategy provides guidance to help the local governments within the sub-region to grow towards an aspirational population of over 200,000 people. The strategic planning context provides direction and guidance for future development. It identifies principles for development and growth for the sub-region and provides strategic vision and direction to achieve these principles.	The Local Planning Strategy has been updated where relevant to align with the strategic directions of the BGSrS. The BGSrS now supersedes the Greater Bunbury Strategy 2013. The updates have impacted most themes of the Local Planning Strategy, particularly settlement, with confirmation of the East Treendale Urban Area and the Rural Living areas. The Local Planning Strategy reflects the overall intention and objectives of the BGSrS by embedding and responding to the relevant Strategic Directions within Part 1 of the Local Planning Strategy which states the Shire of Harvey Planning Directions and Actions for each Theme.

2.4 POSITION STATEMENT AND GUIDELINES

Position statements are prepared by the WAPC to set out its policy position or advice on a particular planning practice or matter.

Guidelines provide detailed guidance on the application of WAPC policies. The WAPC position statements or guidelines considered relevant are included in Table 3.

Table 3: Position statements and guidelines

Position statement/guidelines	Overview	Local Planning Strategy Implications and Responses
Local Planning Strategy Guidelines (March 2023)	These guidelines are part of the WA Planning Manual and provide clear and consistent instructions for preparing a Local Planning Strategy. They also replace the previous guidance provided in the 2010 Local Planning Manual. They align with the <i>Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015</i> , which require local planning strategies to follow a specific manner and form as prescribed by the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC). The guidelines explain the need and purpose of a Local Planning Strategy, outline guiding principles and procedural steps, and recommend content. They are supported by appendices offering detailed guidance on specific components.	Content from the Shire of Harvey Local Planning Strategy 2020 (LPS2020) has been included in the format required by the Local Planning Strategy Guidelines. Content from the Shire of Harvey Local Planning Strategy that is no longer relevant due to superseded policies, or inclusion of the land use planning recommendations in LPS 2 has been removed.
Guide to Best Practice Engagement in Western Australia (May 2024) Draft Planning Engagement Toolkit R7	This 'Guide to Best Practice Planning Engagement in Western Australia' (Guide) aims to promote best-practice engagement and consultation and foster good planning outcomes. - The guidelines are recommended to be used by Regulators to support and/or supplement minimum statutory consultation requirements for planning processes. - To develop or amend local strategies or policies relating to consultation and engagement. - To achieve good planning/design outcomes and assist in navigating planning/design issues. - To consider and reflect on feedback received through engagement processes as part of decision-making.	The revision of the Local Planning Strategy 2020 is to follow the best practice engagement methods as set out in the toolkit.
Renewable Energy Facilities (March 2020)	This position statement has been prepared by the WAPC to outline the requirements to support the consistent consideration and provision of renewable energy facilities within Western Australia. The position statement seeks to:	The Local Planning Strategy introduces and aligns with the Renewable Energy Position Statement. It addresses the incorporation of the 'renewable energy' use class into LPS 2 and the Shire's

Position statement/guidelines	Overview	Local Planning Strategy Implications and Responses
	• guide the establishment of renewable energy facilities to support the State Energy Transformation Strategy (March 2019) • outline key planning and environmental considerations for the location, siting and design of renewable energy facilities • promote the consistent consideration and assessment of renewable energy facilities • facilitate appropriate development of renewable energy facilities while minimising • any potential impact upon the environment, natural landscape, and urban areas • encourage informed public engagement early in the renewable energy facility planning process.	position to future proposals in the Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Declaration Area 2024. The Local Planning Strategy recommends that the Shire of Harvey adopt of Local Planning Policy regarding Renewable Energy.
<i>Planning for Tourism and short-term rental accommodation Guidelines (Nov 2023)</i>	The purpose of these guidelines is to guide the appropriate location and management of tourism land uses within the planning framework.	The Local Planning Strategy addresses the Guidelines in accordance with the local planning framework and integrated planning framework documents. LPS 2 is being updated to align with the Guidelines.

2.4 OTHER RELEVANT STATE OR REGIONAL STRATEGIES, PLANS AND POLICIES

Other State or regional strategies, plans and policies that have relevance to and implications for the Local Planning Strategy are outlined in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Other relevant State or Regional strategies, plans and policies

Name of strategy, plan, policy	Purpose	Implications and Responses
Western Australian Climate Policy (November 2020)	The Western Australian Climate Policy sets out the State Government's plan for a climate-resilient community and a prosperous low-carbon future. The policy underscores a commitment to adapting to climate change and working with all sectors of the economy to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. The policy sets out the high-level priorities the State Government will implement to support a more climate-resilient community. The approach to climate adaptation recognises exposure to climate impacts, the diversity of the regions and the existing capability to manage and adapt to climate change. The policy outlines actions to guide the response by businesses, the community, local governments and State Government agencies to develop well-informed, timely and practical adaptation responses.	The Shire acknowledges that there is a government responsibility at all tiers to contribute to climate change mitigation through climate change adaptation strategies.
WA Housing Strategy 2020-2030	The WA Housing Strategy 2020-2030 aims to connect 150,000 WA households to a home by 2030 and addresses housing affordability and diversity issues in Western Australia. This Strategy details the challenges of housing affordability, social and economic costs, declining social housing stock, and the impact of COVID-19 on the housing market in Western Australia. The Strategy's outcomes focus on person-centred outcomes for housing, emphasising choice, empowerment, and community connection.	This Local Planning Strategy is noted in the review of the Local Planning Strategy.
Kalgulup Regional Park Management Plan 2021	The purpose of the Kalgulup Regional Park Management Plan (the plan) is to provide for the protection and enhancement of the conservation,	The Kalgulup Regional Park Management Plan has superseded the previous document

Name of strategy, plan, policy	Purpose	Implications and Responses
	recreation and landscape values of the Kalgulup Regional Park (the 'regional park' or 'park') and is the overarching statutory management plan for the park. Kalgulup Regional Park combines lands around Bunbury and the Leschenault Estuary, covering the City of Bunbury, Shire of Capel, Shire of Dardanup, and Shire of Harvey. It was originally proposed as two separate parks in the <i>Preston River to Ocean Regional Park Establishment Plan (2011)</i> and the <i>Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan (2017)</i> but has since been merged into a single regional park.	referenced in the LPS2020 and is recognised in the revised Shire of Harvey Local Planning Strategy.
<i>Basic Raw Materials - Demand and Supply Study for Busselton Bunbury Areas (2012)</i>	This document has been prepared to determine the adequacy of current and future supplies of Basic Raw materials (BRM) to meet the future demand requirements in the Bunbury–Busselton area, including the Shire of Harvey. The study contributed to the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme and review of SPP 2.4 — and SPP 4.1 — State Industrial Buffer Policy, most importantly, it generated science-based supporting mapping.	The role of this document in developing the local planning framework for BRM is acknowledged.
<i>Bunbury- Geographe Regional Land Supply Assessment (September 2023)</i>	The Bunbury-Geographe Regional Land Supply Assessment (BGRLS) provides detailed information on land use and development, specifically focusing on residential, industrial, commercial, and rural living areas. It includes data on infrastructure, residential land development outlook, population projections, residential subdivision activities, land zoning, and the development status of lots under local planning schemes.	The BGRLS data has supported data updates in the Local Planning Strategy as relevant. Further updates have been provided by DPLH Analytics Division.

3 LOCAL PLANNING CONTEXT

3.1 STRATEGIC COMMUNITY PLAN

The Shire of Harvey Strategic Community Plan 2021-2031 was adopted by Council on 22 June 2021. The Strategic Community Plan sets the Strategic Direction for the Shire that reflects the aspirations,

goals, and priorities of the community. To help plan for the diverse communities across the Shire of Harvey, Local Area Planning is used as a strategy which involves local community members working together with the Council to identify goals and issues specific to their community.

The Vision of the Strategic Community Plan is 'Together, towards an even better lifestyle. We value:

- Effective stewardship of our environment and heritage. A safe community that has a strong community spirit and sense of belonging.
- Effective communication and cooperation.
- Strong leaders and fair decisions; and
- Our heritage – acknowledging our history in creating our future.'

The Shire of Harvey's Council Plan (combines the Strategic Community Plan and Corporate Business Plan) and the Local Planning Strategy share common goals in providing for the responsible development and expansion of the Shire whilst retaining our enviable lifestyle, protecting heritage assets and the natural environment and creating economic opportunities. The documents will work collaboratively to provide guidance in this regard.

Key themes and outcomes of the Local Planning Strategy that are relevant to land use planning are outlined in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Shire of Harvey Council Plan summary

Pillar Outcomes	Objective	Local Planning Strategy Implications and Responses
People A safe, accessible and connected community where everyone has the opportunity to contribute and belong.	1. Create a community where people feel safe. 2. Facilitate active and healthy communities. 3. Grow participation in arts, culture and creative activities. 4. Support people through all stages of life. 5. Ensure equitable access to local services, facilities and places. 6. Value and celebrate cultural diversity.	The Local Planning Strategy aligns with the State Planning Policy Framework, which recognises activity centres, community and recreational facilities, and parks and play spaces that foster a sense of place for connected communities. The endorsed local planning framework offers the opportunity for community consultation
Planet A natural environment that is highly valued, protected and enjoyed.	7. Manage and protect natural habitats and ecosystems. 8. Facilitate climate action and responsible use of natural resources. 9. Manage waste sustainably. 10. Enhance natural disaster and emergency management.	Sustainable development initiatives are facilitated through the existing planning framework with initiatives such as the GBRS, Kalgulup Regional Park and Draft Shire of Harvey Local Biodiversity Strategy, and the Coastal Hazard Risk Management Adaptation Plans.
Place	11. Increase access to diverse and affordable housing.	

Pillar Outcomes	Objective	Local Planning Strategy Implications and Responses
A liveable, sustainable and well-designed built environment that is accessible to all.	12. Enhance the appearance of public spaces and streetscapes. 13. Protect and preserve places with heritage or cultural significance. 14. Provide vibrant, accessible and well-maintained parks and playgrounds. 15. Ensure Shire facilities, buildings, gardens and grounds are fit for purpose and well maintained. 16. Facilitate safer, connected, well-maintained roads, paths and cycleways.	This Local Planning Strategy aligns with the State Planning Policy Framework, which emphasises the importance of activity centres, community and recreational facilities, parks, and play spaces in creating a sense of place and enhancing community connectivity. The built environment, including vehicular and pedestrian movement networks, must be carefully planned to connect activity centres and residential areas. The Local Planning Strategy and the LPS 2 identify the areas where structure planning is required. Planning policies for heritage and cultural sites within the Shire are being reviewed to ensure their ongoing protection and preservation, reflecting the values held by the local community.
Prosperity A diversified and thriving economy that offers a wide range of business and work opportunities as well as consumer choice.	17. Position the Shire as a tourist destination of choice. 18. Grow the network of scenic and adventure trails for walking, cycling, paddling and horse-riding. 19. Facilitate sustainable urban, rural and industrial development, infrastructure and services to support population and economic growth. 20. Create a business-friendly environment to support and attract investment, competition and productivity.	The Local Planning Strategy addresses population growth and infrastructure needs in urban, rural, and industrial areas of the Shire in accordance with the State and Local Planning Framework. The Local Planning Strategy specifically addresses the <i>Harvey Region Strategic Tourism Report 2021</i> and the <i>Harvey Region Tourism Road Map 2031</i>.
Performance A representative leadership that is future thinking, transparent and accountable.	21. Continue to deliver proactive and responsible leadership and governance. 22. Continue to deliver customer-centred service, communication and engagement. 23. Build partnerships and work collaboratively to amplify positive outcomes that can be achieved. DRA	Council's role in endorsing the planning framework, including providing appropriate opportunities for community consultation, reinforces its commitment to leadership and representing community interests.

3.2 SHIRE OF HARVEY LOCAL PLANNING STRATEGY 2020

The Local Planning Strategy for the Shire of Harvey was endorsed by the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) on 22 April 2020. The Shire of Harvey Local Planning Strategy 2025-2035 provides an updated version of the Local Planning Strategy 2020 (LPS2020). The amended document received WAPC endorsement on xxxx.

Key changes from the former Local Planning Strategy reflect recommendations from policy updates only, and include:

- Revised format and content in accordance with the *Local Planning Strategy Guidelines* (WAPC, 2023). This includes updates to the land use designations, which are represented on the Local Planning Strategy maps.
- Updated and new State Planning Policies (SPPs), Guidelines and Position Statements, Local Planning Policies (LPPs) and associated content since 2016.
- Updated information based on the review of the *Shire of Harvey District Planning Scheme No.1* and the gazettal of the *Shire of Harvey Local Planning Scheme No.2* on 12 April 2024.
- Recommendations of the *Bunbury-Geographe Sub-regional Strategy* (WAPC, 2022) (BGSrS).
- Revised demographic information based on ABS census data 2021 and population forecast information from *WA Tomorrow 12* (WAT12,2025).

- Land supply and demand data based on the *Bunbury-Geographe Regional Land Supply Assessment* (WAPC, 2023) and data provided by the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) Analytics Division.
 - Incorporates Strategic Directions included in Shire of Harvey documents involving extensive stakeholder and community engagement since 2016 (i.e. *Harvey Region Tourism Road Map 2031*, *Harvey Region Tourism Strategic Plan 2021* and *The Yarloop Town Development Plan 2017*.
 - Where possible, text from the Local Planning Strategy 2020 was embedded directly into this Strategy.
- Land use review will occur during the formal Local Planning Strategy review process, anticipated by 2035. This Local Planning Strategy does not include a review of land use recommendations unless they are contained in documents supported by the current planning framework.

3.3 LOCAL PLANNING SCHEME

Local Planning Scheme No. 2 (LPS 2), adopted in April 2024, is the primary statutory document guiding land use and development within the Shire. Many recommendations of the Shire of Harvey Local Planning Strategy 2020 have been incorporated into the LPS 2 and are no longer required. The revised Local Planning Strategy consolidates the remaining relevant recommendations, aligns with the current State Planning Policy framework, and provides an updated document for the Local Planning Strategy until 2035.

3.4 OTHER PLANNING SCHEMES

Shire of Harvey Town Planning Scheme No.3 (TPS3) is a Development Scheme for the Australind Townsite which facilitates the coordination of the progressive subdivision and development of the Townsite. TPS3 makes provision for major roads, public open space, school sites and the equitable sharing of Scheme costs, and provides certainty for developers in determining the scheme costs.

3.5 LOCAL PLANNING POLICIES

Local planning policies can be prepared by the Shire of Harvey in accordance with Division 2 of Schedule 2 of the Regulations in respect of a particular class or classes of matters specified in the policy; and may apply to the whole Scheme area or part of the Scheme area. Following gazettal of the LPS 2, the local planning policies were revised and updated. There are no implications for the Local Planning Strategy. An overview of the Shire's local planning policies is provided in Table 6.

Table 6: Local Planning Policies

Name of Local Planning Policy	Date of Adoption/Last Amendment	Purpose of Local Planning Policy
6.1.1 Variations to the R-Codes	19 June 2024	This Policy applies to all residential development in the Shire of Harvey. It provides local provisions that amend or replace deemed-to-comply provisions of the R-Codes to suit the local circumstances of the Shire of Harvey.
6.2.1 Unhosted Short-Term Rental Accommodation	10 March 2025	This Policy applies to all proposals for unhosted short-term rental accommodation within the Shire of Harvey.
6.6.1 Town Planning Scheme No. 3 Contributions	26 April 2024	This Policy applies to the subdivision of land within the Australind Townsite that is subject to the Scheme. It facilitates the payment of contributions towards associated infrastructure costs
6.6.2 Bank Guarantees and Bonds	26 April 2024	This Policy applies when a proponent requests the early clearance of approval conditions and provides procedures for the bank and bond guarantee to ensure conditions are met at a later date.
6.6.3 Design Review	26 April 2024	This Local Planning Policy integrates design review into the planning framework to support State Planning Policy 7.0. It outlines a process for independent, performance-based assessment to promote good design outcomes. The Policy applies to development proposals within the Shire of Harvey that meet relevant thresholds, including those affecting heritage-listed places, Development Assessment Panel applications with design implications, major developments as determined by the Director Sustainable Development, and any projects—private or Shire-led—that may influence local character, appearance, or streetscape.

Name of Local Planning Policy	Date of Adoption/Last Amendment	Purpose of Local Planning Policy
6.6.4 Exemptions from Development Approval	19 June 2024	This Local Planning Policy details additional exemptions from development approval that apply in the Shire of Harvey.
6.7.1 Heritage Protected Places	26 April 2024	This Policy aims to guide the conservation, restoration, and respectful development of places listed on the Shire of Harvey's Heritage List and Municipal Heritage Inventory (MHI), recognising their unique contribution to the Shire's character, while supporting informed planning decisions, community understanding, and providing clarity for landowners and developers.
6.7.2 Advertisements	26 April 2024	This Policy applies to advertisements within the whole of the Shire of Harvey, to guide assessment of advertising applications by ensuring that they are well-integrated, appropriately scaled, safe, and sympathetic to the character and amenity of their surroundings.
6.7.3 Sustainable Building Materials and Construction Practices	26 April 2024	This Policy promotes sustainable building and land development by encouraging the use of durable, locally sourced materials, efficient construction practices, and adaptable design, supporting environmental responsibility, economic growth, and the protection of public health and amenity.
6.7.4 The Heritage List	26 April 2024	The Heritage List identifies places that are of cultural heritage significance and worthy of built heritage conservation, so that development can, as far as possible, be consistent with the Shire's heritage conservation values and objectives
6.7.5 Heritage Incentives Scheme	26 April 2024	This policy describes measures provided by the Shire to promote both development and financial incentives for land owners and the community to protect and enhance Places listed on the Heritage List in order to achieve cultural heritage conservation objectives.
6.8.1 Reflective Materials within a Landscape Protection Area	26 April 2024	This Policy aims to protect the scenic and visual amenity of Landscape Protection Areas by managing the use of highly reflective materials and ensuring development does not negatively impact the landscape.
6.8.2 Outbuildings	26 April 2024	This Policy ensures outbuildings are appropriately scaled to protect visual amenity.

3.6 STRUCTURE PLANS

Structure plans (including standard structure plans and precinct structure plans) can be prepared in accordance with Division 2 of Schedule 2 of the Regulations 2015 for land within the Scheme area to provide the basis for zoning and subdivision of land. Precinct structure plans can also be used to inform built-form outcomes and the design of public open spaces. An overview of the structure plans within the Shire, and implications for the Local Planning Strategy are provided in Table 7.

The majority of the approved Structure Plans lapsed in October 2025 due to being largely developed and normalised under the LPS 2 and include the following:

- Treendale Farm (SPN/0002)
- Treendale District Centre (SPN/0007)
- Kingston
- Roelands - Heritage Hills (SPN 2027)

- Lot 9000 Waterloo Road, Roelands (SPN/2084)
- Livingstone Heights (SPN/2084)
- Hinge Road (SPN/0700)
- Hinge Road North (SPN/2189)
- Lot 120 Fryer Road
- Lots 25, 88, 92 Herbert Road

The Structure Plans that have not expired are listed below. Several plans, originally described as 'Local Development Plans' or 'Detailed Area Plans', are classified as Structure Plans under the current planning framework. These have not been included in the list because they are detailed, site-specific plans that do not have implications or require a response under the Local Planning Strategy. All Structure Plans can be accessed via the [Shire of Harvey - Planning Framework Documents](#).

Table 7: Structure Plans

Name of Structure Plan	Date of WAPC Approval/Last Amendment	Expiry Date	WAPC Ref	Purpose of the Structure Plan	Local Planning Strategy Implications and Responses
Treendale South	2015	2025 Extension approved until 2035	SPN 0042M-1, SPN 0042M-3	Two recent amendments to the Treendale South Structure Plan included SPN M-1, which was prepared primarily to remove the local centre and replace it with a Residential cell, and the role of SPN M-3 was to remove a primary school site that was no longer required by the Department of Education, and to increase buffers to reflect bushfire investigations. The updates also resulted in modifications residential densities.	No implications. The Local Centre was not zoned under the Scheme or considered in the Shires Activity Centres hierarchy.
Treendale - Commercial "Light Industrial" - AMD1	2015	2025 Extension approved until 2028		The Structure Plan was adopted in September 2012. The amendment to the Structure Plan modified the internal road layout to improve access and connections to external roads and provide a clear distinction between the commercial areas of the site and light industry.	No implications.
Kemerton Strategic Industrial Area Structure Plan	2017	2027	SPN 0620	The principle purpose of the KSIA Structure Plan is to provide an agreed design and management framework which will enable the KSIA to be implemented in a logical and responsible manner, coordinating land use, services, and infrastructure.	Recognised in Section 4.3.2.14.3.2.14.3.2.1
Treendale Road Policy Area 3B - AMD1	2015	2025 Extension approved until 2027	SPN 2296	The Structure provides for Rural Residential Lots between Raymond Road and the Collie River. Stage one includes 124 lots.	The Structure Plan reflects Planning Area C in Table 5, Part 1, and Strategic Direction 14 of the BGSrS.
Lot 34 Third Street, Harvey	2020	2030	SPN 2249	The Structure Plan provides guidance for an R20 infill subdivision of approximately 12 lots and associated public open space.	To be considered in context with the Harvey Townsite Strategy and structure planning or adjacent land requiring subdivision. See Planning Actions 15 and 16 in Section 3.2.1, Table 5, part 1.

Name of Structure Plan	Date of WAPC Approval/Last Amendment	Expiry Date	WAPC Ref	Purpose of the Structure Plan	Local Planning Strategy Implications and Responses
Lot 561 Paris Road	2022	2032	SPN 2248	The Structure Plan seeks to deliver a balanced mix of land uses consistent with the projected land use demand for residential, retail, commercial and light industrial uses. deliver a positive employment outcome within a medium timeframe. The site was historically zoned "Light Industry" as it was located in a Wastewater Treatment Plant odour buffer which is no longer relevant.	Recognised in Section 4.3.2.1, part 1.
Binningup Beach	2014	2025 Extension approved until 2028	SPN 0571	The Binningup Beach Local Structure Plan comprises predominantly residential zoning (including the 'Residential – Bushland Conservation' areas), various reserves (for conservation, foreshore, recreation, and drainage), Private Recreation (Golf Course) and Shop (neighbourhood centre) zones.	Not commenced. Section 4.2.5, part 1 Table 27 recognises this site. Included on the Local Planning Strategy as 'Urban Intensification.'

3.7 OTHER RELEVANT STRATEGIES, PLANS AND POLICIES

The documents in Table 8 below have been prepared by the Shire of Harvey and have land use implications under the Shire's Local

Planning Framework. The preparation of these documents involved extensive community and stakeholder engagement.

Table 8: Other Shire of Harvey Strategies and Plans

Name of strategy, plan, policy	Purpose	Local Planning Strategy Implications and Responses
Shire of Harvey Coastal Hazard Risk Mapping and Adaptation Plan, CHRMAP (2016) (Harvey Coastal CHRMAP)	The Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan (CHRMAP) for the Shire of Harvey coastline stretching between the Shire's northern boundary to the southern tip of the Leschenault Peninsula (Coastline CHRMAP) has been developed in line with the Western Australian Planning Commission's framework, tailored to local coastal characteristics. It covers the coastline from the Leschenault Peninsula to south of Preston Beach, including Binningup and Myalup, and assesses the risks posed by coastal processes over a 100-year period. While non-statutory, the CHRMAP informs future land use planning guides Scheme provisions to protect existing and future development from coastal hazards. The CHRMAP provides strategic guidance for decision-making related to development, rezoning, coastal management, and community access. It aims to help statutory authorities evaluate risks to assets, identify practical adaptation and management options, and prioritise actions to ensure the long-term safety and resilience of property, infrastructure, and beach users.	The Shire of Harvey Coastline CHRMAP recommendations have been addressed via the Shire of Harvey LPS 2 in Special Control Areas.
Capel to Leschenault Coastal Hazard Risk Mapping Adaptation Plan (27 October 2023)	The Peron–Naturaliste Partnership's (PNP) Coastal Adaptation Pathways Project identified the coastal areas of Capel, Leschenault, and Greater Bunbury as being particularly vulnerable to coastal hazards and climate change, prompting the need for this Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan (CHRMAP). Covering the Shires of Harvey, Capel, and Dardanup, and the City of Bunbury, the project focuses on the stretch from Capel to Leschenault.	The Capel to Leschenault CHRMAP Land Use Planning Recommendations, recommends future amendments to LPS 2. These recommendations inform the relevant Planning Actions under the Environment Theme of the Local Planning Strategy

Name of strategy, plan, policy	Purpose	Local Planning Strategy Implications and Responses
	For the Shire of Harvey, the CHRMAP addresses vulnerabilities within two primary management units: MU9 (Leschenault Estuary) and MU11 (Collie River North). The open ocean coast is excluded, having been addressed in a previous study. The CHRMAP provides strategic direction for adaptation scenarios and includes an implementation plan to guide risk management across short (0–15 years), medium (15–30 years), and long-term (100-year) horizons.	
Harvey Region Tourism Road Map 2031	The Tourism Road Map 2031 is a strategic 10+ year plan for sustainable tourism growth in the Harvey Region, building on the 2021 Strategic Report and community input. It outlines key goals and initiatives—such as enhancing trail networks—to connect visitors and create distinct local experiences. Aimed at supporting businesses, tourism operators, and government, the plan envisions the visitor economy as a major contributor to the region's social, cultural, and economic vitality by 2031. It aligns with the Shire's broader planning frameworks to ensure coordinated development and community benefit.	The <i>Harvey Region Tourism Road Map 2031</i> informs relevant Planning Actions associated with the Agriculture, Tourism and Infrastructure Themes of the Local Planning Strategy.
Harvey Region Strategic Tourism Report (2021)	This Strategic Report guides tourism development, visitor servicing, and signage in the Shire of Harvey, aiming to maximise economic growth and regional tourism opportunities.	The <i>Harvey Region Strategic Tourism Report</i> informs relevant Planning Actions associated with the Agriculture, Tourism and Infrastructure Themes of the Local Planning Strategy.
Yarloop Town Development Plan (2017)	The Yarloop Town Development Plan provides a flexible framework to guide the town's renewal and future development following the 2016 Yarloop-Waroona bushfire. It outlines broad planning and design principles focused on urban structure, land use, built form, and public spaces to support Yarloop's long-term recovery and growth.	The BGSrS Strategic Direction 9 states “ <i>Support proposals in Yarloop that assist in the redevelopment of the settlement following the 2016 Waroona-Yarloop Bushfires</i> ”. The Yarloop Town Development Plan recommendations are partially addressed under LPS 2 and through usual Council business. A recommendation from the Plan provides the basis for Planning Area J associated with the hospital site.

4 LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROFILE

This Local Planning Strategy applies to the whole of the Shire of Harvey. The Shire of Harvey is located in the South West Region of Western Australia. The Shire's principal centre Harvey is located 140km south of Perth, 36km north east from the South West's principal regional centre Bunbury. The Shire of Harvey borders the City of Bunbury and the Shire of Dardanup to the south, the Shire of Collie and the Shire of Boddington to the east and the Shire of Waroona in the Peel Region to the north.

The traditional owners, the Noongar people of the South West, inhabited this country for some 40,000 years before European occupation. The local Aboriginal people and traditional custodians of the Australind and Harvey areas are the Binjareb and Wardandi Noongar people.

The Shire is a diverse region consisting of 42km of coastline, the urbanised locale of Australind forming part of the Bunbury Metropolitan Area, eight rural townsites, a variety of environmentally sensitive areas, a dedicated heavy-industrial park, and a thriving agricultural sector. This diversity creates a complex mixture of opportunities, constraints and community aspirations.

The purpose of the local government profile is to provide background information and analysis of the demographic profile and key planning issues for the local government.

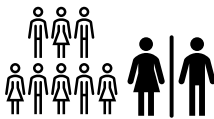
Based on the available ABS census data, the population of the Shire of Harvey has experienced sustained population growth, increasing from a population of 17,224 in 2001 (ABS 2001) to 28,567 being recorded in 2021 (ABS, 2021). The ABS estimated resident population for 2024 was 31,495.

4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND POPULATION FORECAST

The population characteristics of the Shire are important in providing the statistical basis to assist in the long term planning and development of the Shire. An analysis of population characteristics informs the current demographic situation and can assist in determining the nature of the housing market and the services that will be required to support this. The purpose of assessing and describing the population structure or demographic characteristics is to provide an understanding of population needs and to be able to create appropriate policy measures for the provision of housing types and densities, employment and open space requirements to meet the populations' needs.

This section will address the Shire of Harvey overall. Statistics are based on the 2016 and 2021 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census results and the Basic Community Profile compiled by the ABS. Population projections have been sourced from the Western Australian Planning Commission's Western Australia Tomorrow Population Report No. 12 (WAT12, 2025), and the Shire's Population and Household Forecasts 2023 population reports produced by forecast.id. The following Table 9 outlines a summary of the key demographic statistics for the Shire as available through ABS Census 2021 and compiled and presented in profile.id.

Table 9: Shire of Harvey Demographic profile based on ABS 2021 Census Data.

Demographics		Shire Harvey	of %	Western Australia %
Population 	Total population	28,567	100.0	100.0
	Males	14,285	50.0	49.7
	Females	14,286	50.0	50.3
	Total dwellings	11,873	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity 	Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	815	2.9	3.3
	Australian citizens	24,961	87.4	82.8
	Australian-born	21,624	75.7	62.0
	Speaks language other than English at home	2,231	7.8	18.4
	Overseas born	5,499	19.2	32.2
Age 	Babies and pre-schoolers (0 to 4)	1,723	6.0	6.1
	Primary schoolers (5 to 11)	2,885	10.1	9.1
	Secondary schoolers (12 to 17)	2,628	9.2	7.4
	Tertiary education/independence (18 to 24)	1,882	6.6	8.2
	Young workforce (25 to 34)	3,228	11.3	14.0
	Parents and homebuilders (35 to 49)	5,633	19.7	20.8
	Older workers & pre-retirees (50 to 59)	3,779	13.2	12.6
	Empty nesters and retirees (60 to 69)	3,483	12.2	10.6
	Seniors (70 to 84)	2,929	10.3	9.3
	Frail aged (85 and over)	400	1.4	1.9
Households 	Couples with children	3,427	32.3	30.2
	Couples without children	3,206	30.2	25.4
	One parent family	1,089	10.2	10.0
	Lone person households	2,057	19.4	23.8
	Group households	211	2.0	3.2
Education 	Attending pre-school or primary school	3,191	11.2	10.1
	Attending secondary school	2,298	8.0	6.6
	Attending university or TAFE institution	1,049	3.7	6.5
Employment 	Employed	13,491	95.7	94.9
	Unemployed (unemployment rate)	607	4.3	5.1
	Total labour force (participation rate)	14,098	62.4	63.9
	Not in the labour force	7,299	32.3	29.8
Dwellings	Separate houses	10,966	92.4	77.1
	Medium and high density	515	4.3	20.7
	Other dwellings (inc. Caravans, houseboats)	362	3.1	1.9

Demographics		Shire of Harvey	%	Western Australia %
	Occupied private dwellings	10,626	89.5	89.5
	Unoccupied dwellings	1,232	10.4	10.3
	Non private dwellings	15	0.1	0.2
Tenure 	Owned	3,323	31.3	28.3
	Purchasing	4,493	42.3	37.6
	Renting	2,115	19.9	26.4
Income 	Less than \$800 (low)	2,114	20.5	20.2
	\$800 to \$1,749 (lower middle)	2,354	22.8	23.8
	\$1,750 to \$2,999 (upper middle)	2,585	25.1	23.3
	\$3,000 or more (high)	2,064	20.0	23.0
	Incomes not stated	1,189	11.5	9.6

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing](#) 2021. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Demographic profile and trends of the Shire of Harvey compared to Western Australia from the ABS 2021 Census:

- A higher percentage of single houses (92.4%) than the state average of 77.1%. Conversely a marked difference in medium and high density at 4% in the Shire of Harvey compared to 20.7% across the State.
- There is a high level of home ownership within the Shire, with 74.6% of households purchasing or fully owned their own home, higher than the state average of 65.9%, and has increased since 2016 census which recorded 69.9% of household in this category in the Shire.
- A lower percentage of rental accommodations (19.9%) compared with WA average of 26.4%.
- Approximately half the number of students attending university or TAFE in the Shire of Harvey (3.7%) as opposed to WA at 6.5%.
- Lone households across WA represent 23.8%, higher than 19.4% in the Shire of Harvey.
- The Shire of Harvey tertiary students (6.6%) and young workers (11.3%) are lower than the WA state average of 8.2% and 14% respectively.
- The Shire of Harvey has a marginally higher proportion of retirees and seniors than the WA average.
- High proficiency in the English language (87.2% only speak English at home). In 2021, the five most commonly spoken languages other than English are Filipino/Tagalog, Italian, Mandarin, Afrikaans, and Hindi.

4.1.1 Age- Sex Structure

The 2021 Census identifies that the largest age groups in the Shire as being:

- the 5 – 9 years age group with 2,018 persons or 7.1%.
- the 10 – 14 years age group with 2,233 persons or 7.8%.
- the 35 – 39 years age group with 1,929 persons or 6.9%.
- the 55-59 years age group with 1903 persons 6.7%

This compares to the 2016 Census (See Table 10) when the largest age groups were: -

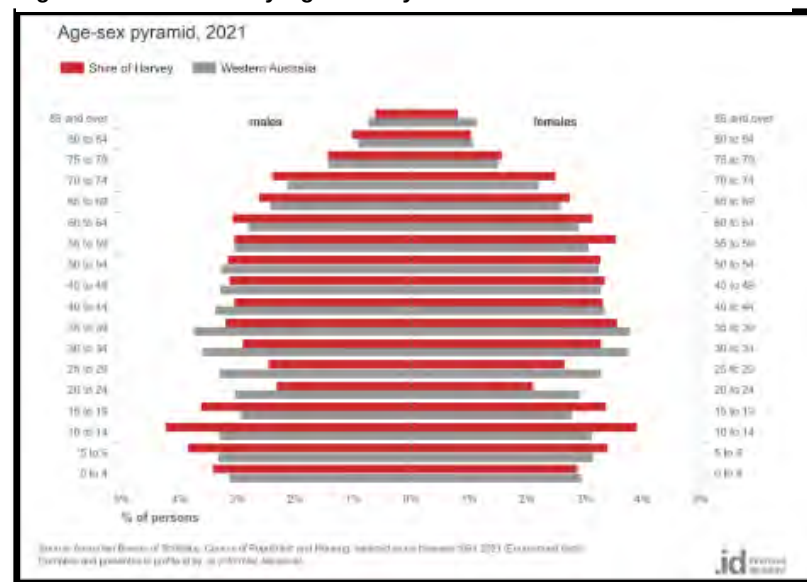
- the 5 – 9 years age group with 1,745 persons or 7.5%.
- the 10 – 14 years age group with 1,904 persons or 8.2%.
- the 40 – 44 years age group with 1,800 persons or 7.7%; and
- the 45 – 49 years age group with 1,733 persons or 7.5%.

The census data indicates that there is a strong presence of the typical family with children, preteen and teenage children (aged 0 to 19) accounting for 27.4% of the population, and adults (aged 30 to 54) account for 26.6% of the population (See Figure 1). It is noted that the over 55-year-old sectors account for 30.5 % of the total population whilst the young adult aged group (aged 20 to 29) account for 9.7% of the total population.

Based on these trends and current population literature, it is expected that established couples with young children are more likely to

migrate to suburban or regional areas, whilst the young adult aged group seek further education and employment opportunities offered by larger cities. This trend has been typical with previous census data (2016). See Table 11 for detailed trends.

Figure 1:Shire of Harvey Age- Sex Pyramid



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Table 10: Shire of Harvey Age -Sex Profile

Age structure - Five-year age groups							
Five-year age groups (years)	Number	%	Regional WA %	Number	%	Regional WA %	2016 to 2021
0 to 4	1,723	6.0	6.0	1,806	6.8	6.7	-83
5 to 9	2,018	7.1	6.7	2,048	7.7	7.1	-30
10 to 14	2,233	7.8	6.7	2,032	7.7	6.5	+201
15 to 19	1,869	6.5	5.5	1,867	7.0	5.7	+2
20 to 24	1,277	4.5	4.8	1,195	4.5	5.0	+82
25 to 29	1,478	5.2	5.9	1,407	5.3	6.5	+71
30 to 34	1,757	6.2	6.6	1,732	6.5	7.1	+25
35 to 39	1,929	6.8	6.8	1,707	6.4	6.7	+222
40 to 44	1,832	6.4	6.4	1,837	6.9	7.0	-5
45 to 49	1,871	6.6	6.6	1,913	7.2	7.2	-42
50 to 54	1,873	6.6	6.9	1,844	6.9	7.1	+29
55 to 59	1,903	6.7	6.8	1,782	6.7	6.9	+121
60 to 64	1,880	6.6	6.7	1,551	5.8	6.0	+329
65 to 69	1,598	5.6	5.7	1,458	5.5	5.3	+140
70 to 74	1,460	5.1	4.9	956	3.6	3.6	+504
75 to 79	881	3.1	3.2	703	2.6	2.6	+178
80 to 84	578	2.0	2.0	404	1.5	1.6	+174
85 and over	400	1.4	1.7	294	1.1	1.5	+106
Total population	28,560	100	100	26,536	100	100	+2,024

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021. Compiled and presented by .id (informed decisions).

Table 11: Shire of Harvey Population 2016-2021

Shire of Harvey - Total people (Usual residence)	2021			2016			Change
Population group	Number	%	Western Australia %	Number	%	Western Australia %	2016 to 2021
Males	14,285	50.0	49.7	13,284	50.0	50.0	+1,001
Females	14,286	50.0	50.3	13,269	50.0	50.0	+1,017
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	815	2.9	3.3	590	2.2	3.1	+225
Australian citizens	24,961	87.4	82.8	22,312	84.0	79.0	+2,649
Eligible voters (citizens aged 18+)	18,351	64.2	62.7	16,068	60.5	59.5	+2,283
Population over 15	22,586	79.1	81.0	20,650	77.8	80.7	+1,936
Employed Population	13,491	95.7	94.9	11,682	92.3	92.2	+1,809
Overseas visitors (enumerated)	35			151			-116

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2016 and 2021 (Usual residence). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

4.1.2 Household composition

Trends indicate an increase in households between 2016-2021, with the average household size of 2.57 people being maintained between census periods, which is only marginally higher than the state average of 2.5 persons per household (See Table 12).

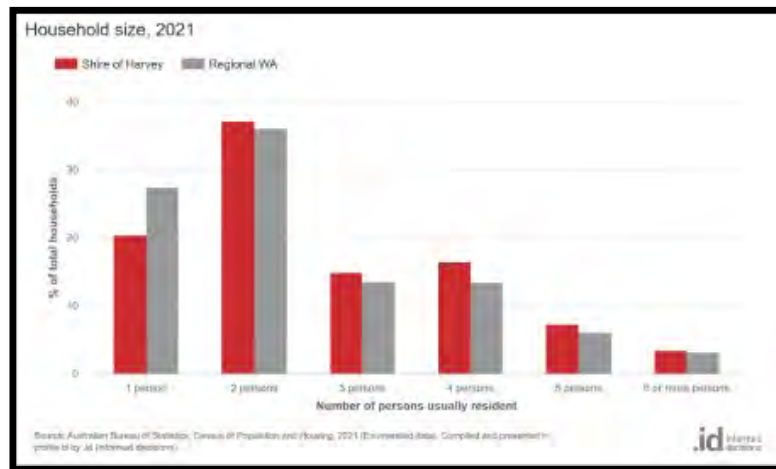
Analysis of the number of persons usually resident in a household in the Shire of Harvey compared with Regional WA shows that there were a lower proportion of lone person households, and a higher proportion of larger households (those with 4 persons or more). The most dominant household size in Regional WA being 2 persons per

household. Overall, there were 19.4% of lone person households, and 27% of larger households, compared with 27.4 % and 23% respectively for Regional WA. The larger households may be due to the status of housing availability across the state rather than larger families.

Table 12: Household Composition

Shire of Harvey - Households (Enumerated)	2021			2016			Change
Dwellings	Number	%	WA %	Number	%	WA	2016 to 2021
Total dwellings	11,873	100.0	100.0	10,977	100.0	100.0	+896
Occupied private dwellings	10,626	89.5	89.5	9,655	88.0	87.4	+971
Population in non-private dwellings	283			307			-24
Average household size (persons per dwelling)	2.57		2.5	2.57		--	-0

Figure 2: Shire of Harvey Household size 2021



Source Table 12 and Figure 2: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Enumerated data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

4.1.3 Migration

Migration is a significant component of population change. The movement of people influences the characteristics of the population and the demand for services and facilities. Migration is the most volatile component of population change and can be affected by changing housing and economic opportunities such as housing affordability issues or the mining boom.

There are three main types of migration in Australia, overseas migration, between-state migration, and within-state migration. Looking at the level and type of migration in the Shire can indicate whether the population is sedentary and likely to be in the area for a long time (and perhaps have significant ties to the community), or

transient, and likely to move on. Between 2016 and 2021, Australia-wide, 53.1% of people (aged 5 and over) did not change address over 5 years, while 35.3% moved within Australia, and 5.4% moved from overseas.

In the Shire of Harvey, a higher rate of people did not change address (57.8%), while a lower rate (33.8%) moved from elsewhere in Australia, and a lower rate (2.5%) moved from overseas. A total of 3,504 people, or 38.6% of those who moved within Australia, moved within the Shire of Harvey. Table 13 from Profile.id have provided a summary of the migration patterns of the Shire in relation to location.

Table 13: Previous residential location of current residents in 2021

Migration between the area and other States/Territories			
Shire of Harvey			
State / Territory	In migration	Out migration	Net migration
New South Wales	84	60	24
Victoria	57	70	-13
Queensland	135	124	11
South Australia	36	13	23
Western Australia	4,676	4,487	189
Tasmania	14	34	-20
Northern Territory	73	33	40
From Overseas	677		

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Usual Residence Data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

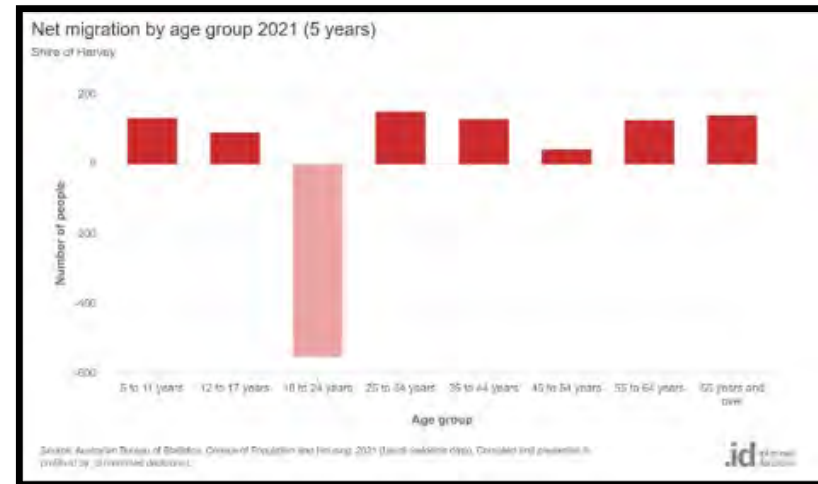
Further analysis of this migration data in relation to the age structure of people who move into and out can influence demand for particular services and identify the character of an area. Understanding the Shire's attraction to different age groups helps to plan services for the community as well as advocating with other levels of government and private enterprise to provide infrastructure, employment opportunities and facilities which may help to retain age groups which are otherwise leaving the area. These trends are examined in Table 14 and Figure 3 below.

Table 14: Shire of Harvey Migration by age group 2021

Migration by age group 2021			
Shire of Harvey			
Age group	In migration	Out migration	Net migration
5 to 11 years	656	524	132
12 to 17 years	463	370	93
18 to 24 years	415	967	-552
25 to 34 years	1,045	894	151
35 to 44 years	795	664	131
45 to 54 years	550	506	44
55 to 64 years	563	437	126
65 years and over	597	456	141
Total population	5,084	4,818	266

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Usual residents data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

Figure 3: Net Migration by age group



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Usual residents data). Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id (informed decisions).

The age/sex structure in the previous Section 4.1.1 highlighted a lower young adult (20 to 29) age bracket for the area. This is likely because inner city areas offer more employment, education and entertainment options that attract many young people in their late teens and early twenties. Rural areas tend to lose young people and gain older families and retirees.

4.1.4 Population Forecast

The *Bunbury-Geopraphe Sub-regional Strategy 2022* (BGSrS) considers various population scenarios to represent a range of growth trajectories across the subregion, which include a range of

population forecasts from WA Tomorrow 11 (Scenarios 1 to 3), and two aspirational populations (Table 15). These scenarios include:

- Scenario 1 is based on WA Tomorrow Band A (low band)
- Scenario 2 is based on WA Tomorrow Band C (median band)
- Scenario 3 is based on WA Tomorrow Band E (high band)
- Scenario 4: The Strategy's 'A' aspiration population scenario is for 200,000 people living in the subregion. This scenario provides for a growth trajectory significantly above the WA Tomorrow median forecast and balances population expansion with maintaining the Bunbury-Geographe lifestyle.
- Scenario 5: The Strategy's 'B' aspiration population scenario is for 300,000 people living in the subregion. This scenario is generally

based on the Bunbury-Geographe Regional Growth Plan's call to decentralise over 200,000 people from Perth-Peel to generate a population of 300,000.

The BGSrS adopts aspirational population scenario 4 as the target population of 200,000 for the Bunbury-Geographe Sub-region over the next 20–30 years, aiming to establish it as a viable urban alternative to Perth and Peel. While not predicting exact growth rates, this target has been provided to support higher than expected proposed growth and may guide land use, infrastructure, and service planning in the future. To adopt aspirational population targets, the local government must provide rationale for the departure from WA Tomorrow forecasts.

Table 15: BGSrS Growth Trajectories

POPULATION SCENARIOS						GROWTH TRAJECTORY
WA Tomorrow forecasts		2016	2021	2026	2031	
1	WA Tomorrow Band A (low)	106,000	103,000	108,000	115,000	Baseline
2	WA Tomorrow Band A (median)					
3	WA Tomorrow Band A (high)					
Aspirational						
4	Aspirational population scenario A	200,000				Growth
5	Aspirational population scenario B	300,000				Boom

Source: Bunbury – Geographe Sub- regional Strategy (2022)

4.1.5 Shire of Harvey Population Forecast

The Shire of Harvey recorded a population of 28,567 in the 2021 ABS Census, reflecting an increase of approximately 16% (an additional 5,830 people) since 2011, when the population was 23,880 (Table 16). The 2024 estimated resident population (ERP) for the Shire of Harvey is 31,495.

Table 16: Population Change from 2006-2026

Central Band	Population
2006	20,450
2011	23,880
2016	26,890
2021	29,625
2026	32,720
Change 2006-2026	12,270
Change 2016- 2026	5,830

Source: WA Tomorrow No.12 (2025)

WA Tomorrow Population Report No. 12 provides the latest population forecasts by age and sex for Western Australia and its regions. These forecasts, which extend to 2036, are the official projections from the WA Government and replace the previous forecasts in WA Tomorrow Population Report No. 11 (2019).

The report uses forecast bands to show a range of possible population outcomes, with an 'Upper Band' and 'Lower Band' illustrating the range. Based on past forecasting accuracy, there is an 80% chance that the actual population will fall within these bands. See Table 17 and Figure 4.

The 'Upper Band' reflects a 10% probability that the population will be at or above this level and a 90% probability it will be lower. The 'Lower Band' indicates a 10% chance that the population will be at or below this level and a 90% chance it will be higher. WA Tomorrow 12

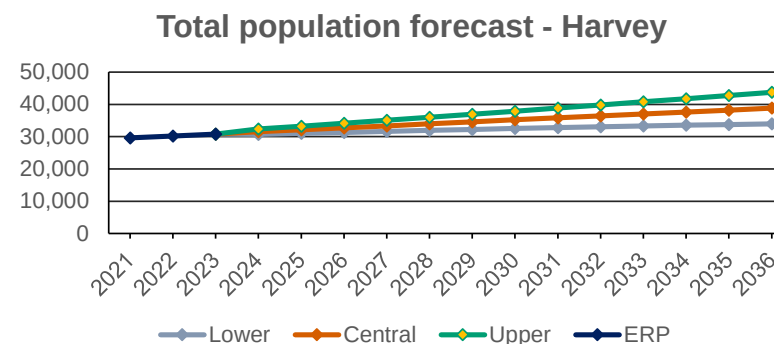
recommends that the Central Forecast provides the best estimate of future population trends based on historical data (See Figure 4).

Table 17:WAT 12- Population forecast 2021-2036

Year	Persons per WA Tomorrow Bands		
	Lower	Central	Upper
2021	29,625	29,625	29,625
2026	31,305	32,720	34,135
2031	32,820	35,845	38,870
2036	33,960	38,845	43,735
Population difference 2021-2036	4,335	9,220	14,110

Source: WA Tomorrow 12

Figure 4:WA Tomorrow - Total Population Forecast Bands



WAT12 'Central Band' predicts a population of 38,845 for the Shire of Harvey by 2036. Figure 5 presents the forecast population pyramid for the Shire of Harvey, comparing data from 2021 and projections for 2036. It shows a decline in the proportion of residents aged 0–14 and an increase in the proportion of those aged 65–85 and over, while the middle age groups remain relatively consistent with the 2021 demographic profile.

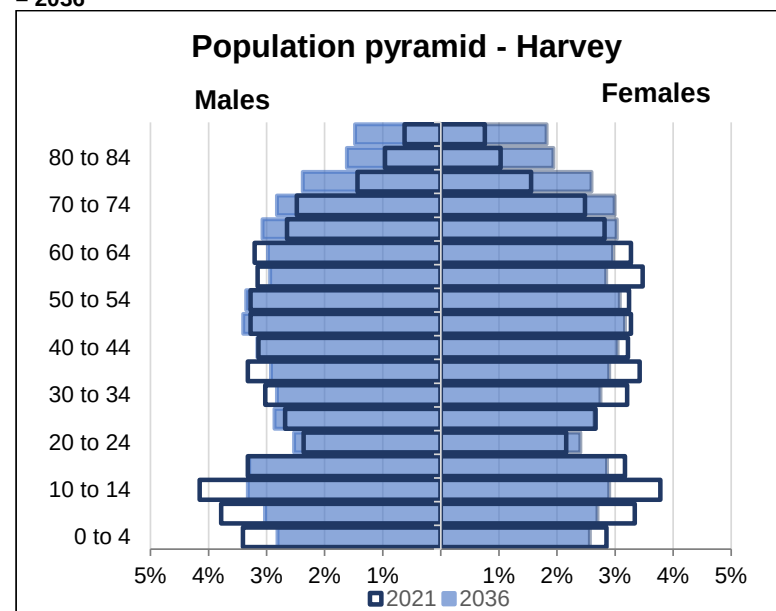
The age/sex structure of the population in 2036 is expected to change over the course of the next 10 years, as shown in Figure 5 and Table 18 below. The projected change in population between 2021-2036 predicts that:

- There is expected to be a decline in the children, preteen and teenage (0 to 14) age bracket.
- The number of people in the 75 to 80 age bracket is expected to increase 73% from 2021. The number of aged people 85 and over in 2031 is expected to increase 135% when compared with the number of people in that age bracket in 2021.
- The age/sex structure indicates the traditional family unit will not have the same level of presence as the older aged group; and
- There is a higher percentage of young adults aged 20 to 29 in 2036 (10.4% of the population) in comparison with 2021 (9.9% of the population).

These population trends highlight that the Shire will experience an ageing population. It is expected that people from the 60 to 74 age brackets in 2021 will live longer, however migration would also explain the population growth of this age bracket. The Shire will need to promote the development of aged care housing and facilities to meet future demand.

Another interesting trend is the higher percentage of young adults aged 20 to 29 in 2036 in comparison with 2021. It is likely that this trend could be attributed to attraction factors in the South West, improved internet and technology services, removing limitations or improving economic opportunities.

Figure 5: Shire of Harvey Population Pyramid – Change between 2021 – 2036



Source: WA Tomorrow 12

Table 18: Age/Sex Profile for 2021 and Forecast Age/Sex Profile for 2036

Age group	2021		2021 Total	2036		2036 Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
0 to 4	1010	845	1855	1090	995	2085
5 to 9	1120	990	2110	1175	1045	2220
10 to 14	1230	1120	2350	1290	1125	2415
15 to 19	985	940	1925	1285	1115	2400
20 to 24	700	640	1340	980	930	1910
25 to 29	795	790	1585	1110	1030	2140
30 to 34	895	950	1845	1095	1070	2165
35 to 39	985	1015	2000	1140	1130	2270
40 to 44	930	955	1885	1225	1180	2405
45 to 49	970	970	1940	1320	1235	2555
50 to 54	970	960	1930	1300	1195	2495
55 to 59	935	1030	1965	1140	1105	2245
60 to 64	950	970	1920	1160	1155	2315
65 to 69	785	835	1620	1190	1175	2365
70 to 74	735	735	1470	1095	1160	2255
75 to 79	425	460	885	920	1010	1930
80 to 84	285	305	590	625	750	1375
85 and over	185	225	410	570	710	1280
Grand Total	14890	14735	29625	19710	19115	38825

Source: WA Tomorrow 12

WA Tomorrow 12 Central Band forecast indicates a population increase between 2021 and 2036 of approximately 9,200 (see Table 17). This estimates an increase of approximately 6000 people in the Shire of Harvey in the next decade under the term of the Local Planning Strategy, with the majority of the population being accommodated in the Australind Urban Area. This predicted

population change aligns with population growth trends between 2016-2026 indicated in Table 16 above, suggesting that WAT12 Central Band is a realistic target, and the estimated minimum population necessary to be accommodated in the Shire of Harvey by 2035.

The aspirational population targets identified in Scenario 4 of the Bunbury-Geographe Sub-Regional Strategy (BGSrS) significantly exceed the WA Tomorrow (WAT12) Upper Band forecasts. While future reviews of the Shire of Harvey Local Planning Strategy may consider aligning with these higher targets—particularly when identifying additional development areas or proposing increased densities—it is not necessary for the current Local Planning Strategy to specifically quantify or plan for the aspirational scenario.

The WAT12 Central Band aligns with recent population growth trends and should serve as the basis for determining the minimum on ground housing provision by 2035 within the Shire of Harvey. While the WAT12 Upper Band is lower than the aspirational targets set by the BGSrS, it is recommended as the appropriate benchmark for land supply. The Local Planning Strategy should aim to ensure sufficient zoned and serviceable land is available to meet potential demand at the Upper Band level by 2035.

Based on the population forecasts, it is recommended that the Shire plan to accommodate growth aligned with the WAT12 Central to Upper Band projections—accommodating a minimum of 6,000 people with the aim to achieve suitable land supply for 9600 additional people by 2035. This provides a realistic and flexible framework to guide land use, infrastructure, and service planning across the Shire.

4.1.6 Population Distribution

The Shire comprises eight town sites. Australind is the Shire's main urban centre and is classified under the Bunbury-Geographe Sub-Regional Strategy as being a part of the Bunbury Metropolitan Area. A brief description of the Shire's town sites has been listed below:

- **Australind:** - The Shire's main urban centre (which includes Kingston, Treendale and Clifton Park Estates) where the majority of the population reside. The population growth of the 'Australind

Urban Area' is heavily influenced by the expansion of the Bunbury-Geographe Sub-region and is part of the Bunbury Metropolitan Area. Leschenault is considered part of the Australind Urban centre, providing low-density residential development adjacent to Australind townsite.

- **Harvey:** - A 'Major Town' and (in the context of the Shire) is centrally located. The Shire's main Administration Centre and was previously the Shire's main activity centre before the urban development and expansion of Australind. Harvey is surrounded primarily by rural activities, which include dairy, beef and citrus.
- **Brunswick Junction:** - Brunswick Junction is classified as a 'Town' in the endorsed BGSrS settlement hierarchy. Brunswick Junction is an important rail and freight link due to its strategic location at the meeting of the railway lines from Collie, Bunbury and Perth. Brunswick is a rural centre with primary dairy cultivation and distribution centre.
- **Binningup:** - Binningup is a coastal 'Village' which began as a low-key holiday settlement, however, has expanded to become a coastal suburban centre.
- **Myalup:** - Myalup is a coastal 'Village' which also began as a low key holiday settlement. Due to the topography of the area, retention of native vegetation and bushfire risks, this area has not been expanded.
- **Cookernup:** - A rural 'Village' that has a general store and hall vices.
- **Wokalup:** - A 'Village' which is focused on the service station/roadhouse and tavern which serves the travelling public and the local community.

- **Roelands:** - A 'Village' with a catholic private primary school which was traditionally a centre for the irrigation maintenance workforce,
- **Yarloop:** - Yarloop was a renowned timber town in the late 1800s prior to the closure of the timber and forestry industry. In 2016, a number of residential and historical buildings (including the Yarloop Timber Workshops) were destroyed as a result of the Yarloop/Harvey/Waroona January 2016 Fire. Classified as a 'Village', the redevelopment of the town has been guided by the Yarloop Town Development Plan.

In addition to these areas, the Shire also has a number of small settlements with populations of less than 300 people and no local shopping facilities. These areas include Uduc, Warawarrup, Benger, Wellesley, Hoffman, Mornington and Beela.

Figure 6 indicates the Settlement Hierarchy as detailed in the Bunbury-Geographe Subregional Strategy. Table 19 presents data from the *Bunbury-Geographe Regional Land Supply Assessment 2022*. Together, they show the settlement hierarchy and population size of each locality. (Urban Centre Locality data from the 2016 and 2021 ABS census).

Figure 6: BGSrS Settlement Hierarchy



Source: DPLH Mapping Division, 2025.

Table 19: Population distribution of the Bunbury-Geographe sub-region

Settlement hierarchy	Settlement name	Urban Centres/ Localities (UCL)	Population (2016 Census)	Population (2021 Census)	Change (2016-2021)
Regional city	Bunbury metropolitan area	Bunbury (UCL)	71,107	75,196	5.8%
Su-regional centre	Collie	Collie (UCL)	7,201	7,184	-0.2%
Major towns	Capel	Capel (UCL)	7,201	7,184	-0.2%
	Donnybrook	Donnybrook (UCL)	2,032	2,402	18.2%
	Harvey	Harvey (UCL)	2,511	2,786	11.0%
	Total major towns		2,744	2,797	1.9%
Towns	Balingup	Balingup (UCL)	7,287	7,985	9.6%
	Boyanup	Boyanup (UCL)	262	280	6.9%
	Brunswick Junction	Brunswick (UCL)	804	878	9.2%
	Burekup	Burekup (UCL)	778	807	3.7%
	Dardanup	Dardanup (UCL)	600	591	-1.5%
	Total towns		446	545	22.2%
Villages	Allanson	Allanson (UCL)	2890	3,101	7.3%
	Binningup	Binningup (UCL)	561	515	-8.2%
	Cookernup	Cookernup (UCL)	1,237	1,271	2.7%
	Kirup	n/a	345	435	26.1%
	Mullalyup	n/a	-	-	-
	Myalup	n/a	-	-	-
	Peppermint Grove Beach	Peppermint Grove Beach (UCL)	-	-	-
	Roelands	n/a	467	518	10.9%
	Wokalup	n/a			
	Yarloop	Yarloop (UCL)	14	357	13.7%
Total villages		104,329	3,038	3,453	
Bunbury-Geographe sub-region					104,329

Source: BG Regional Land Supply Assessment

4.1.7 Dwelling yield Analysis

According to the 2021 ABS census, the Shire of Harvey had a total of 11,873 dwellings (See Table 9). The average number of people per household at the 2021 ABS census was 2.57 persons. The approximate dwelling requirements projected as measured against the WAT12 scenarios for 2036 are included in Table 20 below.

Table 20: 2036 Projected dwelling yield for WA Tomorrow 12

WAT 12 Projection	Population	Lower	Central	Upper
Population		33,960	38,845	43,735
Household Size		2.57	2.57	2.57
Dwelling Estimate		13214	15115	17018
Additional Dwelling		1341	3242	5145

Source: WAT12 and ABS 2021

Based on the WA Tomorrow (WAT12) population projections for the Central and Upper Bands, the Shire of Harvey estimates that approximately 3,242 additional dwellings will be required by 2035 to accommodate a projected population of 38,845 under the WAT12 Central Band scenario. To meet the higher growth projected under the WAT12 Upper Band scenario, sufficient appropriately zoned and serviced land will be needed to support the development of approximately 5,135 additional dwellings.

In 2011, the Shire of Harvey estimated total dwellings was 9,175, which indicates an increase of 2,698 dwellings by 2021, averaging an additional 270 dwellings per year between 2011-2035. To achieve the WAT12 'Central Band' Forecast by 2035, the Shire of Harvey will need to have approved and constructed approximately 320 dwellings per year. Based on the current trends, this forecasted trend is realistic and necessary.

The Shire of Harvey contains undeveloped land zoned for urban purposes in the Australind Urban Area, as well as in Harvey, Brunswick, Binningup, Myalup and Roelands. The Bunbury-Geopraphe Regional Land Supply Assessment (BGRLS) (WAPC, 2022) provides detailed analysis of land use and development across residential, industrial, commercial, and rural living areas. It includes data on infrastructure provision, residential land development outlook, population projections, subdivision activity, zoning, and lot development status under local planning schemes. Table 21 is an extract from the BGRLS that includes an estimate of additional dwelling potential for each settlement in the Shire of Harvey based on undeveloped zoned land, highlighting potential for 7600 additional dwellings.

This data provides a high-level estimate indicating that there is sufficient zoned land to meet the Shire of Harvey's projected dwelling needs for the duration of this Local Planning Strategy and beyond. However, as the analysis was prepared in 2021 and finalised in 2023, it does not account for changes that have occurred since then and should be considered indicative only.

Table 22 includes an estimated dwelling yield for 'Future Urban' and 'Future Rural Residential' planning areas under the Local Planning Strategy to be approximately 1,110. Table 23 includes the estimated dwelling potential in the undeveloped areas zoned "Urban Development" and "Residential" to be 5,682 dwellings, with an additional (data provided by DPLH analytics team in 2025). Table 22 and Table 23 estimate a total of 6,792 additional dwellings in areas yet to be subdivided, which meets the central band forecast requirements. These figures do not include potential dwelling yield in existing developed areas.

Ground-truthing and a detailed dwelling yield analysis, consistent with the Local Planning Strategy Guidelines, should be undertaken

as needed, and formally completed as part of the Local Planning Strategy review prior to 2035.

Table 21: Bunbury – Geopraphe Regional Land Supply assessment

Table 21: Additional dwelling capacity of lots on land zoned residential with an applicable density code under local planning schemes - Bunbury-Geopraphe sub-region

Local government area	Locality/suburb	Existing dwellings	Additional dwelling potential	Area (ha)
City of Bunbury	Bunbury	1,460	1,550	1,100
	Carey Park	2,570	1,620	100
	College Grove	480	230	180
	East Bunbury	2,060	1,760	40
	Glen Iris	1,240	1,130	150
	Pelican Point	400	260	100
	South Bunbury	4,040	4,030	30
	Usher	870	600	340
	Withers	1,530	1,680	60
	Total	14,650	12,860	100
Shire of Capel	Boyanup	300	510	120
	Capel	960	1,820	220
	Gelorup	590	180	360
	Peppermint Grove Beach	370	370	70
	Total	2,220	2,650	770
Shire of Collie	Allanson	100	110	20
	Collie	3,200	3,410	350
	Total	3,290	3,510	370
Shire of Dardanup	Burekup	170	150	30
	Dardanup	190	170	20
	Eaton	3,290	780	260
	Millbridge	430	370	30
	Total	4,080	1,460	340
Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup	Balingup	120	370	70
	Donnybrook	1,100	4,010	320
	Kirup	60	400	60
	Mullalyup	20	180	40
	Total	1,310	4,950	470
Shire of Harvey	Australind	4,640	2,680	560
	Benger	-	20	-
	Binningup	710	770	110
	Brunswick	330	600	70
	Cookernup	-	300	20
	Harvey	1,170	1,990	270
	Myalup	150	110	20
	Roelands	40	260	20
	Wokalup	20	60	10
	Yarloop	120	850	200
	Total	7,180	7,640	1,270
GRAND TOTAL		32,730	33,070	4,330

Source: Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (2022)

Note: Where split density codes apply, the additional dwelling potential shown in this table is based on the lower density code

Table 22: Planning Area: Residential Dwelling Yield (Table to be updated with Data from DPLH)

Planning Area	Area (ha)	Developable Area (ha)	Density	Lot Size	Estimated Dwelling/ Lot Yield
			(R-Code)	(Min Avg)	
Planning Area A - Ditchingham Place, Australind	14.19	9.5	R20	475m ² -527m ²	190
Planning Area B – Clifton Road Rural Living, Brunswick	380	N/A	N/A	1ha	160
Planning Area CD- Treendale Road Rural Living area	355			1ha	150
Planning Area D - Calder Grove, Harvey	9.22	7.38	R15	666m ²	82
Planning Area E -Kidson and Hacket, Harvey	33.92	25.44	R15	666m ²	239
Planning Area F - Fryer Road, Harvey	29.9	22.48	R5 -R15	666m ²	171
Planning Area G - Heppingstone Road, Brunswick	4.8	3.6	R15	666m ²	54
Planning Area H - Beela Road, Brunswick	7	5.25	R5	2,000m ²	15
Planning Area I - Colton Street, Roelands	3.5	3	R12.5	800m ²	37
Planning Area J - Hospital site, Yarloop	19.62	14	R15/30	270m ² -666m ²	21
Total	857.15	228.65			1,119

Table 23: Residential Dwelling Yield- Urban Development and Residential zoned land

Staging	Land / Dwelling Supply Category Description	LPS 2 zone	Australind	Binnigun	Brunswick	Harvey	Leschenault	Roelands	Total
Short-term	Proposed lots in subdivision applications with valid conditional approval at 30 June 2022.	Residential	226	-	-	31	-	34	291
		Urban development	544	-	-	32	-	-	576
Medium-term	Land subject to an approved structure plan.	Residential	43	-	-	6	-	-	49
	Land identified as a planning precinct in the LPS, but does not require the preparation and approval of a structure plan prior to subdivision and development	Urban development	63	1,041	-	57	-	-	1,161
Approved Lot / Dwelling Yield			876	1,041	-	126	-	34	2,077
Long-term	Land zoned residential with an applicable density code under the DSP 1.	Residential	-	-	-	134	-	-	134
	Land zoned residential development under the DSP 1.	Urban development	-	114	340	762	-	159	1,375
	Land zoned urban under the GBRS.								
	Unzoned land (identified for urban development in the LPS).								
Strategic Lot / Dwelling Yield			-	114	340	896	-	159	1,509
Confirmed Lot / Dwelling Yield			876	1,155	340	1,022	-	193	3,586
Undetermined	Land zoned residential with an applicable density code under the DSP 1. This includes land within a planning area which comprises of numerous landholdings with fragmented land ownership.	Urban development	-	-	-	214	-	1,882	2,096
	Unzoned land (identified for urban expansion in the Strategy).								
Unconfirmed Lot / Dwelling Yield			-	-	-	214	-	1,882	2,096

4.2 COMMUNITY, URBAN GROWTH AND SETTLEMENT

4.2.1 Housing

Residential land generally refers to land within townships and urban areas, specifically designed for residential purposes, with lot sizes and development controls reflecting the provisions outlined in the State Planning Policies for residential and neighbourhood design.

In accordance with the Bunbury-Geographe Sub-regional Strategy (BGSrS), the majority of future urban growth within the Shire will occur within areas zoned “Urban Development”, including the continued development of the Treendale and Kingston estates, as well as in the ‘East Treendale Urban Expansion Area’. The ‘East Treendale Urban Expansion Area’ is identified in the BGSrS as a medium- to long-term growth area and is recognised in this Local Planning Strategy as Planning Area B (See Section 4, Table 5, part 1).

Within the Shire’s coastal and rural settlements, significant short- and medium-term growth is expected in Binningup, while steady growth is expected in the townships of Harvey, Brunswick, and Roelands. Limited growth is expected for the townships of Myalup, Cookernup and Yarloop. The Local Planning Strategy addresses how these expectations will be managed in the context of broader settlement planning provided for in the BGSrS, the GBRS and relevant State Planning Policies and guidelines.

The Local Planning Strategy maps identify existing urban areas as the ‘Existing urban footprint’. Land designated as ‘Future Urban’ on the maps requires rezoning to “Urban” or requires the lifting of Urban Deferment under the GBRS, and/or requires rezoning to “Urban Development” under LPS 2. Land designated as ‘Future Urban Intensification’ does not require rezoning, as it is already zoned

“Urban” under the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme (GBRS) and “Urban Development” under LPS 2.

Land designated as ‘Future Urban’ is recognised as a ‘Planning Area’, with the planning process and planning matters addressed in Section 4, Table 5, Part 1. The Local Structure Planning considerations for ‘Future Urban Intensification’ land are listed as Planning Actions in Section 3.2, Table 1, Part 1.

4.2.2 Settlement and Urban Form

The BGSrS outlines the settlement hierarchy for the Bunbury-Geographe Sub-region. The hierarchy is designed to promote a balanced and achievable pattern of growth, concentrating development in larger settlements while ensuring the long-term sustainability of smaller communities. For the Shire of Harvey, the settlement hierarchy is summarised in Table 23 below. Key social, economic and environmental drivers, which are specific to the Settlements, have also been included.

Strategic Directions from the BGSrS, which underpin the settlement hierarchy and planning decisions relevant for the Shire of Harvey in planning urban growth and township development, include the following:

- Adopt the settlement hierarchy for the Bunbury-Geographe sub-region.
- Promote the growth of the Bunbury Metropolitan Area as a Regional City and the focus of major population and employment growth in the sub-region.
- Support the growth of Major Towns and Towns to reinforce their ongoing roles in the settlement network.

- Foster sustainable change in Villages to support resilient communities.
- Support proposals in Yarloop that assist in the redevelopment of the settlement following the 2016 Waroona-Yarloop Bushfire.

The BGSRs promotes a diverse urban form to cater to the sub-region's lifestyles and housing choices. This includes providing flexibility for a range of accommodations at varying densities in a variety of settings, including urban, coastal, hinterland towns, and rural living, which include all the forms of housing and living environments available in the Shire of Harvey.

Detailed examination of each settlement is provided in the context of the Activity Centres and Industrial land use in Section '4.2.4 Australind Urban Area - Urban Growth, Housing, Activity Centres and Industry' and 'Section 4.2.5 Coastal and Hinterland Townsites – Housing, Activity Centres, Community and Industry' which describes each settlement in Table 27. Industry is also examined more broadly in Section 4.3.2 under the Economy and Employment theme, particularly in relation to industrial land supply; however, the role of industrial zoned land in each settlement is included Section 4.2.5 as a key consideration in townsite planning.

Table 24: Shire of Harvey Settlement Hierarchy

Settlement	Hierarchy category	Description	Key Social, Economic and Environmental Drivers
Australind Leschenault (including Treendale, Kingston, Clifton Park)	Bunbury Metropolitan Area	From a regional perspective, regional cities are typically dominant centres for population, economic activity and employment and are considered to offer the most extensive and diverse range of high-order services and functions. They play a significant role in developing much of the region's industry and employment and contain substantial hard infrastructure of regional significance. Regional cities often service a catchment that includes the majority of the regional population as well as industrial, retail, commerce, administration, government and social services. Importantly, they contain substantial regional health, education and recreation infrastructure.	The greater Australind area ('Australind Urban Area') is the Shire's main urban growth centre within the Bunbury Metropolitan Region. Its proximity to major employment sectors—including Bunbury, Kemerton Industrial Area, Tronox, Worsley Alumina Refinery, and local rural industries—supports a diverse workforce. With a growing service sector, Australind attracts residents for its convenient location by the Leschenault Estuary, Collie and Brunswick Rivers, as well as its access to schools, shopping, and the Bunbury CBD just 15–20 minutes away.
Harvey	Major Towns	Settlements within the major towns, towns and villages tiers offer a level of service that generally deals with the daily needs of their service population. Three separate tiers allow for distinction to be made where particular settlements service a larger population catchment and/or offer a greater number of services relative to	These centres serve as key service and administrative hubs for their districts, with growth potential in value-added, specialised, and innovative industries. Emerging as focal points for agriculture, excellence in food and wine, and sustainable industries, they will also strengthen their roles as tourist and cultural destinations, hosting an increasing number of festivals and events.

Settlement	Hierarchy category	Description	Key Social, Economic and Environmental Drivers
Brunswick Junction	Towns	others. The assignment of settlements to the respective tiers is considered within the context of that particular region.	Service and administrative hubs for rural areas, these centres will grow as cultural and tourism destinations, leveraging their local identities. Brunswick Junction offers opportunities for residents working in Bunbury, with potential for industry diversification, value-adding, and tourism. It can support population growth and industries linked to tourism and renewable energy.
Villages	Binningup		Small, self-sustaining communities reliant on nearby towns for high-order goods and services, these villages are defined by their local culture, industries, and collaborative festivals. Provide limited Tourism accommodation and facilities
	Cookernup		
	Myalup		
	Roelands		
	Wokalup		
	Yarloop		

Source: Summarised from Bunbury-Geographe Sub-regional Strategy and Shire of Harvey Local Planning Strategy 2020

4.2.3 Activity Centres

The Bunbury-Geographe Sub-regional Strategy (BGSrS) defines activity centres as *'multi-functional community focal points that include land uses such as commercial, retail, food and hospitality, entertainment, higher education, medical services and higher-density residential.'* This Local Planning Strategy adopts the BGSrS hierarchy of activity centres as set out in Table 24 below.

The WAPC's *State Planning Policy 4.2: Activity Centres* (SPP 4.2) applies to activity centres within the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme (GBRS) area and, conversely, to the Shire of Harvey, which is reflected in the BGSrS. The BGSrS Activity Centres Hierarchy identifies locations for the expansion of commercial activity and designates three key activity centres within the Shire of Harvey: Treendale 'District Centre', Harvey Town Centre, Australind Village, and Lot 9020 in Kingston identified as 'Neighbourhood Centres'. The townsites of Brunswick, Yarloop, Cookernup, Roelands, Binningup, and Myalup are identified as 'Local Centres'. Local Centres are

generally situated in areas zoned "Commercial", "Mixed Use", and "Service Commercial," while District and Neighbourhood Centres correspond to the "District Centre" and "Neighbourhood Centre" zones under the Shire of Harvey LPS 2.

Table 25: Activity Centre Hierarchy

Hierarchy Category	Activity Centre
Strategic Centre	Bunbury CBD
Specialised Centre	Bunbury Health and Education Precinct (College Grove)
Secondary Centre	Wanju (Waterloo)
District Centres	Bunbury Forum (East Bunbury) Dalyellup Eaton Fair (Eaton) Parks Centre (Cary Park) Treendale
Neighbourhood and Local Centres	Identified in the relevant Local Planning Strategy

Source: BGSrS 2022

The Activity Centres Hierarchy that applies to the Shire of Harvey is summarised in Table 25, and the estimated Activity Centre land supply is included in Table 26. When considering proposals to expand activity centres or rezone additional commercial land beyond what is already approved in existing Structure Plans, it is necessary to assess whether the current supply of commercially zoned land remains adequate to meet projected demand.

In accordance with Section 7.2 of *State Planning Policy 4.2 – Activity Centres for Perth and Peel*, a Needs Assessment should be prepared to support strategic and statutory planning decisions involving activity centres. This assessment is required to:

- Analyse existing supply and projected demand for activity centre uses across the Shire.
- Determine whether sufficient land is zoned to accommodate retail, commercial, and related land uses.
- Identify any spatial gaps in the distribution of activity centres or commercial areas, particularly in growing communities.
- Ensure that future activity centres are appropriately located to support residential growth, particularly within the Australind Urban Area and other key townsites.

Undertaking a Needs Assessment at appropriate stages in the planning process ensures that commercial development is well-aligned with community needs, avoids ad hoc rezoning, and maintains a sustainable and equitable distribution of services across the Shire.

Table 26: Shire of Harvey Activity Centre Hierarchy

Activity Centre	Main Role and Typical Attributes	Catchment Population	Transport connectivity	Desired land use	Urban Form
District Centre Zoned "District Centre" under Shire of Harvey LPS 2	District centres have a greater focus on servicing the daily and weekly needs of residents. Their relatively smaller scale and catchment enables them to have a greater local community focus and provide services, facilities and job opportunities that reflect the needs of their catchments. Many district centres also have a specialisation such as tourism or entertainment which serves a wider catchment. District centres with a rail station should be a focus for medium and high-density housing and employment growth.	20,000 - 50,000 persons	Focal point for rail and/or bus network, ideally with high frequency bus links.	All local and neighbourhood centres land uses plus district centre land uses: Bulky goods showroom, nightclub, cinema/theatre, hotel, motel. District centres with access to a rail station may be suitable for office – large.	Characterised by mid-rise buildings and contiguous, pedestrian friendly street frontages and public spaces that include some activation. New development should create an attractive and coherent street frontage that has a pedestrian scale and provides passive surveillance of the street.
Neighbourhood Centre Zoned "Neighbourhood Centre" under Shire of Harvey LPS 2.	Neighbourhood centres are important local focal points that provide for daily to weekly household shopping needs, community facilities and a small range of other convenience services. They are also a focus for medium-density housing. These centres play an important role in providing walkable access to services and facilities for local communities.	2,000 – 15,000 persons	Stopping/ transfer point for bus network	All local centre land uses plus neighbourhood centre land uses: Shop – large, liquor store – large, market, restricted premises, amusement parlour, educational establishment, recreation – private, small bar, tavern, office – small, medical centre, art gallery.	A compact and cohesive urban form that complements the surrounding built form character in scale and style. New development should contribute to the public realm by enhancing and activating the streetscape and contributing to creating a distinct and appealing character for the centre.
Local Centre Mainly reflected as "Commercial" zone under Shire of Harvey LPS 2.	Local centres provide for the convenience and incidental needs of local communities. These centres provide an important role in providing walkable access to services and facilities for local communities.	n/a	n/a	Local centre land uses: Convenience store, shop – small, liquor store – small, fast food outlet / lunch bar, restaurant/café, small bar.	Streetscapes have a landscaped character and built form patterns are defined by overall scale of the streetscape. New development should respond to the existing or planned scale of the area. Development should include on-site landscaping to enhance the public realm and provide amenity for residents and neighbours.

Source: Extract from State Planning Policy 4.2: Activity Centres 4.2 (July 2023)

Table 27: Activity Centre Land Demand and Supply Analysis

Activity Centre	Hierarchy of Centre	Precinct Area (ha)	Current Floor Space	Estimate Floor space (Net Lettable Area – NLA)	Anticipated Release	Notes
Treendale District Centre	District	12.1ha	~7,300m ²	20,000m ² Retail 16, 550m ² office, mixed use, food entertainment	Short term	Development shall be as per the approved Treendale District Structure Plan
Australind Village Centre	Neighbourhood	8.3ha	~11,500m ²	15,000m ²	Medium term	
Harvey Town Centre	Neighbourhood	4.8ha	~2,500m ²	5,000m ²	Medium term	
Kingston Neighbourhood Centre	Neighbourhood	3.03ha	N/A	4,500m ²	Medium to long term	The current Kingston Structure Plan allocates 4,500m ² NLA. A new structure plan may be required prior to development.
South Treendale	Local	1.82ha	N/A	5,000m ²	Short to Medium term	Development shall be as per the approved Treendale Structure Plan and South Treendale Structure Plan
Lot 561 Paris Road	Local	1.18ha	N/A	253m ²	Medium term	
Total		31.23ha		66,303m²		

4.2.4 Australind Urban Area - Urban Growth, Housing, Activity Centres and Industry

From a settlement perspective, the Bunbury Metropolitan Area (BMA) is treated as a single settlement and is categorised as a Regional City in the settlement hierarchy. The Australind Urban Area forms part of the BMA and currently includes the suburbs of Australind, including Treendale, Treendale South and Kingston estates, as well as the Leschenault Rural Living area.

Through the ongoing development of residential estates and the projected infill development within the established areas of Australind, it is estimated that Australind will exceed a population of 20,000 by 2035. The population will be serviced by existing activity centres in Australind and Treendale, recreational facilities at the Leschenault Recreation Park (LRP) and a number of public and private schools. Improved connectivity within and between the localities of Australind, Treendale, Kingston and the neighbouring locality of Eaton (Shire of Dardanup) will remain a focus of the Shire to mark the Australind area as a destination of choice and one of vibrancy within the region.

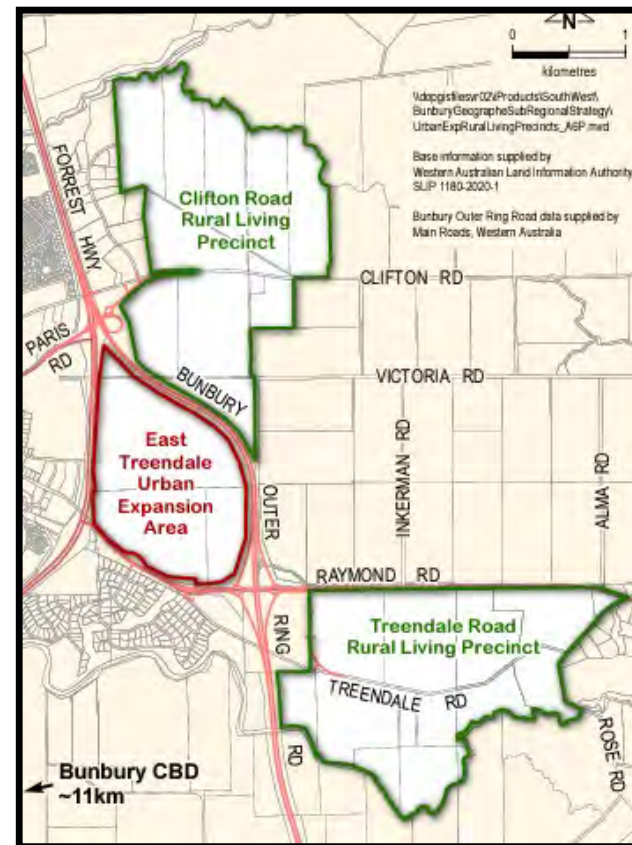
The BGSrS limits residential expansion of the BMA to the west of the Wilman-Wadandi Highway. It also recognises that, due to market conditions, some of the additional dwelling potential in the hinterland settlements may not be realised in the medium term. To address this, the BGSrS identifies the East Treendale Urban Expansion Area to complete the urban extent of the BMA west of the Wilman-Wadandi Highway and nominates two rural living precincts to help accommodate the target population.

The Local Planning Strategy reflects the BGSrS and supports three additional Planning Areas (See Figure 7) which are:

- East Treendale Urban Expansion Area.

- Clifton Road Rural Living Precinct.
- Treendale Road Rural Living Precinct.

Figure 7: East Treendale Urban Expansion Area and Associated Rural Living Precincts (extract BGSrS)



4.2.4.1 Urban Expansion Area (East Treendale)

The East Treendale Urban Expansion Area represents a logical extension of the urban front and a 'rounding off' of the BMA and will provide the majority of greenfield residential land for the Shire of Harvey for the medium – long term. It includes portions of Lots 50, 151 and 152 Raymond Road, Roelands, and is defined by the Wilman-Wadandi Highway to the east, Forrest Highway to the west, Victoria Road (unconstructed) to the north, and Raymond Road to the south (see Figure 7).

Previously identified in LPS2020 as a 'Long Term Investigation Area', its suitability for urban development was considered through the BGSRs. The area is now formally identified in this Local Planning Strategy as 'Urban Intensification' and recognised as the 'East Treendale Urban Expansion Area'.

The 'East Treendale Urban Expansion Area' is zoned "Urban" under the GBRS and "Urban Development" under the Shire of Harvey LPS 2.

Prior to subdivision or development for urban purposes, the WAPC endorsement of the 'East Treendale Local Structure Plan' is required. A Local Structure Plan for Treendale East has been prepared and advertised (Feb 2025) to guide the development of 188.5ha of the subject land area, supporting mixed residential, commercial, and community uses with the necessary infrastructure. The draft Structure Plan anticipates staged development of approximately 2,200 lots over 15–20 years, with around 100 lots sold annually, potentially reaching 50% completion within the term of the Local Planning Strategy. :

The key issues for consideration under the Local Structure Plan, include but are not limited to the following items described in the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme Amendment 0069/57(minor

Amendment) Treendale East Urban Expansion Area (as summarised):

- The northern portion of the Planning Area is home to the federally listed Banksia Woodlands Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) and a Priority 3 Ecological Community (PEC) at the State level. The site is currently awaiting assessment under the Environmental Protection Act 1986.
- A Water Management Strategy has been completed for the site, which lies within the lower Collie River catchment. Two natural drainage features flow into the Collie River, approximately one kilometre downstream.
- The site sits on the traditional lands of the Wardandi people of the Noongar nation. Treendale Gully, recognised as the Collie River *Waugal* (Site 16713), is registered under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 for its cultural and visual significance.
- Significant mains upgrades will be required for water and wastewater infrastructure. The Water Corporation is assessing network design, costs, and potential system-wide upgrades.
- Access will be provided via a new intersection on Raymond Road, with Forrest Highway limited to left-in/left-out movements to maintain traffic flow.
- Given the scale and impact of the proposal, careful assessment and justification will be necessary.

Planning Action 7 in Section 3, Table 1, Part 1, further details technical considerations in addressing Structure Plans and subsequent planning processes.

4.2.4.2 Short – Medium Term Residential (Infill Development)

The majority of areas zoned “Residential” under the Shire’s LPS 2 in the Australind locality have a density code of R15/30. This split coding allows:

- single houses to be developed at the R15 density code.
- grouped dwellings and lots to be subdivided at the R30 density code where the site can be connected to reticulated sewer or otherwise approved onsite effluent disposal in accordance with the Government Sewerage Policy.

LPS 2 supports the retention of habitat supporting vegetation as part of the sustainable planning outcome for targeted density. LPS 2 provisions for split coding and retention supporting vegetation apply in residential areas Shire-wide.

The Shire of Harvey *Local Planning Policy 6.6.4 – Design Review* aligns with the intent and design principles established by *State Planning Policy 7.0 – Design of the Built Environment*. It ensures that new developments respect streetscape values, existing neighbourhood character, and amenity. Furthermore, the Shire’s Local Planning Strategy advocates achieving infill development targets through planning approaches guided by Liveable Neighbourhoods, promoting diverse housing types and higher density developments on larger infill sites.

Planning Area A in Section 4, Table 5, part one of this Local Planning Strategy relates to a potential residential infill site at Lot 522 Ditchingham Place, Australind. The land is owned freehold by the Water Corporation and contained the former Australind Wastewater Treatment Plant from 1982 until 2002. The Water Corporation subsequently conducted extensive decommissioning and groundwater monitoring, and in May 2016, the site was

classified “Decontaminated” by DWER and declared fit for unrestricted use. The site has been declared surplus to Water Corporation operational requirements and will most likely be on-sold for development by a future owner.

Given that the land is zoned “Urban Deferred” under the GBRS and reserved for “Public Utilities” under LPS 2, Lot 522 will require rezoning and structure planning in order to prepare the land for sale. The Water Corporation has been liaising with the Shire regarding a prospective Scheme Amendment for Lot 522.

A draft Structure Plan has already been provided to Shire and has received preliminary support. Key features include the retention of approximately 2.1 ha of banksia woodland, approximately 180-200 low to medium density residential lots and a mixed use precinct located adjacent to the Piggott Drive/Ditchingham Place intersection.

In order that the proposed Scheme Amendment remains consistent with Shire’s strategic planning objectives, Lot 522 is identified within this Local Planning Strategy as ‘Future Urban’.

4.2.4.3 Low-Density Residential

Historically, the subdivision and development of residential land with lot sizes ranging from 2,000 m² to 1 ha, were zoned as “Special Residential” under DPS1. They were originally subject to site-specific subdivision and development controls, including designated building envelopes, which helped protect vegetation and manage the scale of development. These areas are now incorporated into LPS 2 as “Residential” zones with densities between R2 and R5.

Under LPS 2, building envelope or development exclusion provisions no longer apply to land zoned “Residential”. However, to continue protecting vegetation in low-density residential areas, Clause 6 of

LPS 2 requires development approval for any vegetation clearing in “Residential” zones with a density of R15 or lower.

Most low-density residential areas in the Australind Urban Area are now developed to capacity. Future low-density residential development will generally occur in “Residential” or “Urban Development” zones in hinterland townsites, where the Government Sewerage Policy applies in the absence of reticulated wastewater services.

Within the locality of Leschenault exists a network of lineal open space corridors which should be investigated and where appropriate upgraded to allow for nature-based recreation and improved pedestrian, horse-riding and bike networks. Development in this manner will reflect the original intention of these corridors and provide an opportunity for improved health and wellbeing of the community.

4.2.4.4 Rural Living

Rural living refers to those areas that are zoned or proposed to be zoned “Rural Residential” under LPS 2. SPP 3.0 states that planning for rural living development should be located near existing settlements with available services and facilities. In recent years, support for rural residential-type developments at the State Government level has decreased. This is evident in documents such as the South West Regional Planning and Infrastructure Framework, SPP 2.5, SPP 3.0, previous regional strategies like the Greater Bunbury Strategy 2013, and the current BGSrS, which restricts “Rural Residential” or similar developments unless they are already identified under the state planning framework.

The BGSrS identifies two additional rural living precincts for the sub-region. These are described under BGSrS Strategic Direction 13 and 14, which expands the current rural living footprint of the BMA to

include *Clifton Road Rural Living Precinct* and *Treendale Road Rural Living Precinct* as areas potentially able to accommodate future “Rural Residential” zones (See Figure 7). These areas have been nominated in accordance with the objectives of State Planning Policies SPP 2.5 and SPP 3.0 and are located adjacent to existing and ‘Future Urban’ areas, and are listed in Part 1, Table 5 as Planning Areas C and D, respectively.

The Clifton Road Planning Area C comprises approximately 380 hectares and is currently zoned “Rural” under the Shire’s LPS 2. The Treendale Road area covers around 355 hectares and is also zoned “Rural” and “Priority Agriculture” under LPS 2. The WAPC-endorsed Treendale Road Policy Area 3B (SPN 2296), approved in 2023, applies to Stage 1 of Planning Area C. The Local Planning Strategy recommends that provisions for onsite effluent disposal and water management assessments for these areas align with the Government Sewerage Policy, and the planning matters to be considered are discussed in Part 1, Table 5.

Strategic Direction No.15 under the BGSrS also provides for the designation of new rural living areas in locations contiguous with selected settlements, including Harvey, Brunswick Junction, Cookernup, Roeland’s, Wokalup, and Yarloop. Proposals for new rural living areas must address the planning requirements for rural living precincts outlined in SPP 2.5 and must be designated in a Local Planning Strategy and/or a local planning scheme. All recommendations for rural living under the LPS2020 were incorporated as “Rural Residential” zones into LPS 2. Any additional rural living areas adjacent to the townsites will require a future amendment to the Local Planning Strategy as stated for each of the townsites under Section 4.2.5 (Table 27) of this Local Planning Strategy. The rationale for requiring new rural living in locations contiguous to settlements includes that the areas:

- provide social and economic benefits to existing settlements, thereby adding vitality;
- facilitate connection to existing utility infrastructure networks, such as drinking water.
- reduce servicing and maintenance costs for local governments; and,
- minimise strain on firefighting services in the event of a bushfire.

4.2.4.5 Australind Urban Area Activity Centres

The Local Planning Strategy maps identify proposed locations for the expansion of commercial activities and identify the 'Australind Urban Area Activity Centres' as follows:

- **Treendale District Centre** located on The Promenade, Australind. It occupies approximately 12 hectares of land zoned "District Centre" under LPS 2. Development of the Treendale District Centre is partly progressed, consisting of over 7,300 m². When complete, it will provide 20,000m² of retail floor space and 16,550m² of office/medical, mixed use, food/entertainment and other uses. Development shall be as per the approved Treendale District Structure Plan
- **Australind Neighbourhood Centre** is located on Mulgara Street, Australind. It comprises of seven lots zoned "Neighbourhood Centre" (providing approximately 11,500m² of floor space) under the Shire of Harvey's LPS 2. There is limited potential for the expansion of the Australind neighbourhood centre. Any expansion would need to be vertical and would require the provision of additional parking, which is currently at capacity. In the longer term, the retail capacity of the Town

Centre may be able to increase through appropriate mixed-use development of Lot 210 Mulgara Street, (owned by the Shire) which is immediately east of the existing shopping centre.

Australind Neighbourhood Centre is included as ASR13 in Table 7 – Additional requirements for specific land under LPS 2 which states that prior to development, a Precinct Structure Plan is required to be endorsed by the Commission and shall address the planning matters identified in the Local Planning Strategy. Planning Matters to be addressed include:

- Flooding Risk Assessment (1:100 Flood Level).
 - Remnant vegetation on Council owned Lot 201.
 - R60 density to consider character and interface issues.
 - Identify 400m and 800m ped-shed and accessibility.
 - Clearly identify the potential higher density/infill and any mixed use areas.
 - Context in Greater Bunbury Region Activity Centres Policy 2012 and Liveable Neighbourhoods; and
 - Local and State Heritage listed sites.
- **Kingston Estate Neighbourhood Centre** is located on Lot 9020 Leisure Drive and is zoned "Neighbourhood Centre" under the LPS 2. The site is yet to be developed. Retention of its retail and commercial capacity is recommended. The Structure Plan acknowledges that a 4,500m² net lettable area should be available for a mixture of retail and/or office land uses.
 - **Treendale Local Centre** is located on Quartz Drive Treendale and is zoned "Commercial" under LPS 2. Currently, it is only partially developed. Development shall be as per the approved Treendale Structure Plan and South Treendale Structure Plan.
 - **Lot 561 Paris Road** Structure Plan includes a 1.18ha "Shop" site, which may develop as a Local Centre. The Regional Development Assessment Panel approved the development of a Service Station

(NLA 278m2), 6 x bulky goods showrooms, Liquor Store-Small (NLA 253m2), Recreation-Private (gym) for the site.

4.2.4.6 Australind – Industrial

The Australind Light Industrial Area (ALIA) adjacent to Forrest Highway is developed to capacity with limited opportunity to introduce additional uses.

Lot 561 Paris Road, originally comprising 50.99 hectares zoned “Light Industry” under DPS1, was subject to an approved Structure Plan that redesignated a portion of the site for other uses, resulting in a reduced area allocated to “Light Industry”. Approximately 19.76 hectares is now identified for “Industrial Development” under LPS 2, with the approved subdivision layout providing 39 lots over a gross area of 18.05 hectares, of which 15.19 hectares is considered net developable land. The balance of the site is allocated for residential, commercial, and associated land requirements for public open space and drainage in accordance with the approved Structure Plan. An industrial land needs assessment prepared in support of the Structure Plan concluded that the land within the original Lot 561, combined with existing vacant industrial land in the Shire, would provide a sufficient medium- to long-term supply of light industrial land to meet the needs of the Australind Urban Area over a 20-year period.

Conversely, a peer review of industrial land demand (Syme Marmion, 2019) suggested that localised demand within the ALIA could result in the full take-up of available land by 2031. The peer review was based on Lot 561 being entirely zoned “Light Industry”, whereas the approved Structure Plan applies to a reduced area and includes only 39 lots over a smaller portion of industrial land than originally assessed. Based on the findings of the peer review, if current demand trends continue, the locality may experience a shortfall in industrial land earlier than anticipated and during the term of this Local Planning

Strategy. This reinforces the importance of retaining all land currently zoned “Light Industry” and “General Industry” in the area to support future economic and employment needs. Industrial land supply for the Shire of Harvey is further addressed in Section 4.3.2.2

Lots 350 and 355 Old Coast Road, Australind contains the Titanium Oxide Plant operated by Tronox. Development of these sites is largely controlled by the State Government; however, relocation of the facilities to Kemerton is considered more appropriate by the Shire and consistent with the community and the Shire's expectations.

4.2.5 Coastal and Hinterland Townsites – Housing, Activity Centres, Community and Industry

Table 27 addresses the Settlement and Activity Centre Hierarchy, and the role of Industry in each of the Coastal and Hinterland towns in the Shire of Harvey. The content is derived from LPS2020, with applicable updates and reformatted into a table to provide context for issues and opportunities in each of

the Townsite's key land use areas, highlighting the relevant Planning Actions and Planning Areas in Part 1 of the Local Planning Strategy.

Table 28: Coastal and Hinterland Settlements: Land Use and Planning Context and Issues

Town	Settlement Hierarchy	Population 2021 ABS	Settlement	Activity Centre	Industry	Community and Sporting Facilities District (D) Neighbourhood (N) Local (L)	Summary of Issues and Opportunities. (Including recommended Planning Actions and Planning Areas)
Harvey	Major Town	3462	<i>Medium Growth</i> The existing Residential zoned areas are largely developed, with potential under the dual density zoning for infill development. LPS 2 includes several fringe townsite areas zoned "Urban Development," intended to accommodate short- to medium-term growth in Harvey. Local Structure Plans are required before any subdivision or development of land within the "Urban Development" zone under LPS 2. The areas that require Structure Planning are identified as 'Future Urban Intensification' in the Local Planning Strategy and relate to Planning Action areas 16,17 and 18. Several "Urban Development" zones require lifting of the "Urban Deferred" zoning under the GBRS, are identified as "Future Urban" and include: - Planning Area D (Lots 3 and 250 Calder Grove and Lot 4 Roy Street) on the north east of town, - Planning Area E (Lots 30, 100 and 101 Kidson Street, and Lots 9, 69, 70, 74, & 75 Hackett Road, Harvey) - Planning Area F (Lots 3,4, 23, and 24 Fryer Road, and Lot 12 Anthony Street) to the west of town. In Planning Areas D and E, Lots 9, 100 and part of 101 are included in the existing sewer planning and can connect to the existing gravity sewer network. However, Lots 74, 75 and 69 cannot be serviced by the existing gravity sewer network and would require a new pump station or at least 2 metres of imported fill. This area also extends into the buffer of the WWTP, and sensitive land uses such as residential should be excluded from this area. Given the size and layout of existing parcels, coordinated Structure Planning involving all	<i>Neighbourhood Centre</i> Harvey's "Neighbourhood Centre" zone is located primarily along Uduc Road, Hayward Street, and Harper Street, features a mix of retail and office. No additional "Commercial" zoned land is proposed. A Structure Plan or Precinct Plan is required to be endorsed by WAPC prior to consideration of proposals for subdivision/development within the "Neighbourhood Centre". Planning Matters to be Addressed in future planning include: - Local heritage. - Railway Corridor and Train Station: future passenger and freight line use. - Urban residential development to be designed to complement surrounding area and to be attractive to the types of people expected to live in the town. - Address shortage in car parking through a cash in lieu mechanism - consider utilizing portion of railway reserve to build a car park.	<i>Light and General Industry</i> The Harvey Light Industrial Area contains both "General Industry" and "Light Industry" zoned land. The "General industry" zoned lots are mostly developed. The two remaining "General Industry" and "Light Industry" lots remain undeveloped with unconstructed adjacent road reserves and significant vegetation cover. Its further development is constrained by proximity to residential areas and zoned land, bushfire risk, native vegetation, and underlying cap-rock. Additional industrial land is needed in the Harvey-Wokalup vicinity to support economic growth. Further investigation is required to identify the most appropriate location. New industrial land should cater to rural industry uses such as heavy haulage depots and farm machinery businesses. Preferred sites should be flat, accessible, and located near Harvey or Wokalup townsites, and have access to key haulage routes.	<i>District, Neighbourhood and Local Facilities</i> Harvey Community Precinct (D) Harvey Golf Club (D) Harvey Recreation and Cultural Centre (D) Harvey Recreation Ground (D) Peter Topham Memorial Swimming Pool (N) Meriden Park (N) Harvey Bowling Club (N) Harvey Tennis Club (N) Harvey Skate Park (L) Harvey RSL Hall (N) Harvey Town Hall (N) Harvey Amphitheatre (N) Uduc Hall (L) Harvey Library (L) High school (including agriculture colleges), tertiary institution, local hospitals, aged care facilities and local administrative centres.	a. A detailed investigation and multi-criteria analysis of potential industrial sites in and around the Harvey-Wokalup locality is required. The analysis should assess site suitability criteria, industrial lot demand, traffic movements, and servicing needs while considering constraints such as environmental, visual, and amenity impacts. b. Coordinate structure planning of the townsite's 'Future Urban' (Planning Areas D, E, and F) and 'Future Urban Intensification' areas (includes Planning Actions 16, 17, and 18) through preparation of a Townsite Strategy. This Townsite Strategy should guide development staging, infrastructure integration (roads, pedestrian/cycle networks, public open spaces, drainage), servicing requirements, housing density and diversity, and outline expected development timelines. Strategic analysis of POS may also be undertaken at this broader level to inform both infill development and expansion areas. c. The planning matters to be addressed in preparing structure plans are detailed for each Planning Area (D, E and F) in Section 4, Table 5, part 1, and in Planning Actions (16,17 and 18) in Section 3.2, Table 1, Part 1. The matters to be addressed in structure planning include, but are not limited to: - Multiple landownership coordination - Rail Corridor (SPP 5.4) noise and amenity - Bushfire hazard (SPP 3.7) and access - Servicing infrastructure (water, power, sewer) and potential sewer constraints, including gradients, fill, connections, and possible new pump station; Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) interface. - Harvey River corridors (GBRS ROS), foreshore management, vegetation, and ecological linkages - Contaminated sites - Public Open Space

Town	Settlement Hierarchy	Population 2021 ABS	Settlement	Activity Centre	Industry	Community and Sporting Facilities District (D) Neighbourhood (N) Local (L)	Summary of Issues and Opportunities. (Including recommended Planning Actions and Planning Areas)
			landowners is preferred via preparation of a townsite strategy. The BGSrS allows for the designation of Rural Living areas adjacent to the Harvey townsite. As part of the townsite planning and structure plan investigations, potential sites may be identified as suitable for low-density residential development or future Rural Living areas.	- Non-conforming use rights for residential areas to be designated a non-residential zone (e.g. "Commercial"); and - Prevention or mitigation of potential land use conflicts between commercial and residential land uses.			- Water supply - Hydrogeology and drainage management - Local and State heritage-listed properties - Rural/residential interface - South West Native Title Claim - Mitigating land-use conflicts between residential and industrial areas to the south. d. Proposed Rural Living areas will need to be assessed and included through a future amendment to the Local Planning Strategy.
Brunswick	Town	1195	<i>High Growth Potential</i> Brunswick is expected to experience stable growth into the future and is capable of limited infill development. Two areas are designated in the Local Planning Strategy to be rezoned from "Rural" to "Urban Development" including: - Planning Area G (Lots 166, 167, 168, and 169 Beela Road, located east of Brunswick Road and south of Beela Road). (Planning Area H - Lot 57 Heppingstone Road (corner Rose Road)). The planning areas currently zoned "Rural" have limited agricultural potential and are not located within the GBRs Strategic Agriculture Resource policy area. The areas are located adjacent to the gateway location into Brunswick. Several lots north of Clifton Road to Brunswick River are zoned "Urban Development" and are detailed in Planning Action 19 in Section 3.2, Table 1, Part 1. Structure planning will need to ensure that as an 'entry' into Brunswick, the style and density of the existing Residential fabric of the Brunswick Junction townsite is reflected. Planning will also address neighbouring agricultural activities and proximity to environmentally sensitive areas (i.e., Brunswick River). The BGSrS allows for the designation of Rural Living areas adjacent to the Harvey townsite. As part of the townsite planning and structure plan investigations, potential sites may be identified	<i>Local Centre</i> Most properties on Brunswick's main street are zoned "Commercial" which allows a range of uses. Several properties are vacant. No additional properties should be designated for commercial use to encourage full occupancy.	<i>Light and General Industry</i> Brunswick has an established industrial area with both "General Industry" and "Light Industry" zoned properties located along the South Western Highway, south of the George Avenue intersection. Lot 211 Papps Road, Brunswick contains approximately 27ha of vacant industrial-zoned land, which is owned, and will be developed, by Harvey Water. The remaining industrial- zoned land is largely developed. Lot 300 George Avenue is adjacent to the Industrial zoned land is zoned "Residential" with a density of R15/30, however, it contains an area of approximately 6ha, which is used for settling ponds associated with the milk processing plant on Lot 2 South Western Highway (corner George Avenue). The settling ponds are in proximity to nearby residences, the closest of which is approximately 280m away. Under the Environmental Protection Authority Guidelines, the recommended separation distance between milk processing and the	<i>District, Neighbourhood and Local Facilities</i> Brunswick Recreation Ground(D) Brunswick Tennis Club (N) Brunswick Bowling Club (N) Brunswick Skate Park (L) Brunswick Town Hall (N) Brunswick CRC(N) Primary school, Local medical services, and aged care facilities	a. There is potentially a need for additional Industrial zoned land for the townsite of Brunswick, given that the existing industrial-zoned land is either developed or earmarked for development. Analysis of potential industrial sites in and around the Harvey-Wokalup locality, is recommended to include the Brunswick townsite and surrounds. b. Lot 300 George Street is identified in Section 3.3, Table 2 (Part 1) as Planning Action 41, to be the subject of further investigation for future land use options and planning controls. The studies should also consider the adjacent industrial land in clarifying the site's suitability for residential or other uses. c. The considerations for industrial subdivision and development on vacant Industrial zoned land as described in Action 40 relates to servicing, access, and ensuring compatible surrounding land use. Planning Matters to be addressed in development of industrial land includes: - Amenity issues (Odour & Noise). - Potential land use conflicts between industrial area and surrounding sensitive land uses (commercial and residential). - Significant local employment business area for the townsite. - Consideration will need to be given to the long-term use of the remainder of the site for residential, industrial or mixed use at the Scheme review stage subject to resolution of the odour buffer issues from the effluent ponds. - High employment area and priority given to protect local dairy industries. - Hydrogeological settings/drainage; and - Heritage consideration and protections

Town	Settlement Hierarchy	Population 2021 ABS	Settlement	Activity Centre	Industry	Community and Sporting Facilities District (D) Neighbourhood (N) Local (L)	Summary of Issues and Opportunities. (Including recommended Planning Actions and Planning Areas)
			as suitable for low-density residential development or future Rural Living areas.		nearest sensitive land uses is 200-500m. Any future development or change of use will require site-specific studies to determine the appropriate distance and the extent of any potential expansion of the settling ponds in relation to "Residential" zoned land. The outcomes of these studies may inform recommendations for a change of land use (e.g. to industrial or mixed use), or, if the site remains residential, the studies may inform potential inclusion of a "Special Control Area" through a future Scheme amendment to address the impact of the settling ponds.		d. Coordinate the planning of the townsite's expansion areas ("Urban Development" zoned land and Planning Areas G and H) through the preparation of a Townsite Strategy. This Townsite Strategy should guide development staging, infrastructure integration (roads, pedestrian/cycle networks, public open spaces, drainage), servicing requirements, amenity and land use compatibility, housing density and diversity, and outline expected development timelines. Strategic analysis of POS may also be undertaken at this broader level to inform both infill development and expansion areas. e. Any proposed Rural Living areas will need to be assessed and included through a future amendment to the Local Planning Strategy.
Yarloop	Village	541	<i>Low</i> Some opportunity exists for suitable infill residential development and should be consistent with the requirements of the Government Sewerage Policy in the absence of reticulated sewerage. The Yarloop Town Development Plan (TDP) was created to guide the town's renewal after the 2016 bushfires, covering urban structure, land use, built form, and public space design. It provides broad planning and design guidance, allowing flexibility for further detailed planning. Seven out of seventeen of the Yarloop Development Plan land use recommendations have been resolved and appropriately zoned under LPS 2. A TPD land use action is included as Planning Area J under the Local Planning Strategy Section 4, Table 5, Part 1. The TPD recommendation states: <i>"Designate the hospital site reserved as 'Public Purpose' and include as a planning area under the revised strategy. Review the site for residential and public open space, via a structure planning proposal."</i> Other TDP recommendations are considered impractical to review at this time, as existing land uses serve current needs and any changes	<i>Local Centre</i> The convenience services provided in the Yarloop local centre activities are zoned "Commercial" and are supported by nearby "Tourism" zone activities. No additional properties are needed to be designated for commercial use.	<i>Light and General Industry</i> Yarloop contains a significant "General Industry" zoned property on the northern side of Johnston Road which was the site of the former timber mill. The site is currently being used for machinery storage and processing of vegetables and will continue to be used as an industrial site into the longer term. On the southern side of Johnston Road, are 10 lots zoned as "Light Industry", which contain a mixture of light industry businesses, residential dwellings and several vacant lots Longer term industrial use involving subdivision will require structure planning with consideration of the TDP. The TDP supports retaining industrial land north of Johnston Road, with potential for intensification through redevelopment of the western portion. Indicative concepts	<i>Neighbourhood and Local Facilities</i> Yarloop Bowling Club (N) Yarloop Tennis Court (L) Yarloop Multi-Purpose Courts (L) Yarloop Skate Park (L) Yarloop Library (L) Primary School, and aged care facilities.	a. Yarloop Town Development Plan land use planning recommendations have been largely applied through the planning framework or other Council activities since 2016. b. The hospital site is designated as Planning Area J in Section 4, Table 4 Part 1, to consider a change from a "Public Purpose" reserve to "Residential". c. The existing industrial area is considered sufficient for the Town. However, if further intensification of the "General Industry" zoned land is proposed, a structure plan will be required to address the following matters: • Heritage considerations. • Servicing (water, power and sewer/effluent disposal). • Proximity to existing residential area will need to be addressed as per SPP 4.1 Industrial interface. • Street interface issues created by industrial land fronting Johnston Road require appropriate landscape treatments along the street setback areas to improve interface issues along this key entry route into town. • Fit for purpose water supply; and • Any redevelopment of the precinct into an industrial area will need to address SPP 3.7.

Town	Settlement Hierarchy	Population 2021 ABS	Settlement	Activity Centre	Industry	Community and Sporting Facilities District (D) Neighbourhood (N) Local (L)	Summary of Issues and Opportunities. (Including recommended Planning Actions and Planning Areas)
			would have minimal impact. Several studies recommended by the TDP—such as sport, recreation, and community planning—have been completed by the Shire. While LPS2020 recommended incorporating the TDP into the planning framework, many issues have since been addressed. It is now recommended that the TDP remain a standalone reference document, with further actions progressed through normal Council processes.		show around 25 new light industrial and service commercial lots, with opportunities to improve streetscape outcomes along Johnston Road through front-facing development, enhanced facades, and sensitive landscaping near residential areas.		
Cookernup	Village	435	<i>Low</i> The Cookernup townsite contains several large "Residential" zoned properties with a density coding of "R15/30"; however, increased density is restricted by a lack of reticulated sewer and development, and subdivision should be consistent with the requirements of the Government Sewerage Policy. BGSrS allows for the designation of Rural Living areas contiguous with the Cookernup townsite. LPS 2 has included extensive areas of "Rural Residential" zoned land around the townsite, with many of these lots remaining undeveloped.	<i>Local Centre</i> Convenience services and community focus. Currently there is one property in Cookernup zoned "Commercial" under LPS 2 that is located opposite community facilities. Due to Cookernup's low residential density, no further expansion of the Local Centre is proposed.	Cookernup does not include any "General Industry" or "Light Industry" zoned land.	<i>Local Facilities</i> Cookernup Tennis Court (L) Benger Hall (L) Cookernup Community Hall (L) Aged care facilities.	a. No further expansion of the townsite is recommended. However, there is an opportunity for consolidation and infill in vacant and undeveloped properties. b. Further review and expansion of Rural living areas for the Cookernup Townsite is not recommended under the terms of this Local Planning Strategy in view of the extensive vacant "Rural Residential" zoned land around the townsite.
Wokalup (including Benger)	Village	255	<i>Low</i> Land zoned "Residential" in Wokalup is confined to a triangular area bound by South Western Highway, Teesdale Road and Hocart Road. The locality contains several large lots, many of which have dual road frontage with the potential to be further subdivided. As short – medium term demand for the Wokalup locality is expected to remain modest and additional crossovers to South Western Highway may raise concern from Main Roads WA, no further expansion or intensification of "Residential" zoned properties is proposed in this Local Planning Strategy. BGSrS allows for the designation of Rural Living areas contiguous with the Wokalup townsite.	<i>Local Centre</i> Wokalup is serviced by Harvey Neighbourhood Centre. The Wokalup Local Centre is characterised by "Tourism" zoned site which includes the Wokalup Tavern. Inclusion of "Commercial" zoned land to expand the Local Centre is not proposed.	Wokalup does not include any "General Industry" or "Light Industry" zoned land. Investigation of additional Industrial Land in and around the Harvey townsite will consider the location of Wokalup and Benger.	Residents access community and sporting facilities from the Harvey Townsite. Aged care facilities.	a. A detailed investigation and multi-criteria analysis of potential industrial sites in and around Harvey-Wokalup are needed. The analysis should assess site suitability criteria, industrial lot demand, traffic movements, and servicing needs while considering constraints such as environmental, visual, and amenity impacts. b. Proposed Rural Living areas will need to be assessed and included through a future amendment to the Local Planning Strategy.
Roelands	Village	938	<i>Medium</i> Roelands is well situated for future growth given its proximity to the centres of Australind, Bunbury and Collie. Roelands has experienced significant low density residential growth east of	<i>Local Centre</i> "Commercial" zone under LPS 2 No expansion of the Centre is necessary.	Roelands does not include any "General Industry" or "Light Industry" zoned land. East of the townsite is a granite quarry limited	<i>Local Facilities</i> Roelands Hall (L) Primary School	a. The planning matters and process required for 'Future Urban' Planning Area I is detailed in Section 4, Table 5 part1. b. Future 'Urban Intensification' ("Urban Development" zoned land) requires the preparation of a Local Structure Plan.

Town	Settlement Hierarchy	Population 2021 ABS	Settlement	Activity Centre	Industry	Community and Sporting Facilities District (D) Neighbourhood (N) Local (L)	Summary of Issues and Opportunities. (Including recommended Planning Actions and Planning Areas)
			the main townsite. Low Density Residential expansion is constrained by the existence of a granite quarry owned by the State Government. The density of development of Roelands is restricted by a lack of reticulated sewer and the high costs associated with providing a reticulated water supply to land above 65m AHD contour. Lot 34 Colton Street, Roelands, zoned "Urban Deferred" under the GBRS and "Rural" under LPS 2 is included as Planning Area I under the Local Planning Strategy for low density residential development. "Urban Development" zoned land east of the townsite and bounded by irrigation channel and Planning Areas will require Local Structure Planning. The Structure Planning process will need to give consideration to adequate district drainage, the provision of a second access point to Coalfields Highway, improving pedestrian linkages to the school site and enhancing a sense of place for all residents within Roelands. BGSrS allows for the designation of Rural Living areas contiguous with the Roelands townsite.		expansion of the town via Special Control Area 6B under LPS 2.		c. The BGSrS allows for the designation of Rural Living areas adjacent to the Roeland townsite. Any proposed Rural Living areas will need to be assessed and included through a future amendment to the Local Planning Strategy.
Binningup	Village	1296	<i>Medium- High Potential</i> Binningup is expected to support a population of over 3,000 by 2035, based on townsite expansion areas zoned "Urban" under the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme and "Urban Development" under the LPS 2. The primary expansion area is Lot 9005, guided by the Binningup Beach Structure Plan (2015) valid until 19 October 2028, and reflected in LPS 2 as an "Urban Development" zone and "Special Control Area 5E (Environmental Protection Area)" which outlines minimum environmental reserve areas and provides detailed provisions for future structure plans. Lot 9005 is indicated as 'Future Urban Intensification' on the Local Planning Strategy map as development has not commenced. LPS 2 provisions require that subdivision on Lot 9005 land can only proceed subject to bushfire hazard assessments being completed consistent with the requirements of SPP 3.7 and the proponent providing a gazetted and constructed	<i>Local Centre</i> Three lots in Binningup are zoned as "Commercial" under LPS 2 and. The Binningup General Store occupies one lot, and two remain vacant. The Binningup Beach Local Structure Plan includes a "Village Centre" with up to 900m² of retail space. Both centres should be well connected, support all transport modes, and maintain complementary identities.	Binningup does not include any "General Industry" or "Light Industry" zoned land.	<i>District, Neighbourhood and Local Facilities</i> Binningup Bowling Club (N) Binningup Country Club (L) Binningup Water Sports Centre (L) Binningup Golf Course (D) Binningup Oval (L) Binningup Tennis Court (L) Binningup Multi-Purpose Courts (L) Binningup Hall (L) Binningup Library (L) Aged care facilities	a. The Binningup Beach Structure Plan rea (Lot 9005) is indicated as 'Future Urban Intensification' on the Local Planning Strategy map. b. The planning matters and process for Lot 76 Binningup Road are included in Planning Action 20, of Section 3.2, Table 1, Part 1. The preparation of the Local Structure Plan will emphasise the following: • The function of the site as an Ecological Linkage is maintained, and that approval will not result in an unacceptable environmental impact. • A road and lot layout in keeping with the existing landscape and subdivision character of the Binningup townsite within the immediate vicinity of the site. • Minimal retaining walls. • Lots of a similar size to the predominant lot sizes in the Binningup townsite • Fuel reduction zones located within private land and not in Public Open Space areas.

Town	Settlement Hierarchy	Population 2021 ABS	Settlement	Activity Centre	Industry	Community and Sporting Facilities District (D) Neighbourhood (N) Local (L)	Summary of Issues and Opportunities. (Including recommended Planning Actions and Planning Areas)
			second roadway. Options for this access is indicated on the Local Planning Strategy Map 2. The second public access road will ensure an improved level of convenience and safety for residents within Binningup and assist to alleviate current traffic concerns along Binningup Road. The pending foreshore and golf course management plans will ensure all residents will be able to sustainably enjoy the coastal and recreational attributes of Binningup. A portion of Lot 76 Binningup Road is zoned for "Urban Development" under LPS 2, requiring an approved structure plan before the subdivision can proceed, and is also designated as 'Future Urban Intensification' on the Local Planning Strategy Map. As part of the assessment process, the Shire will be ensuring the structure plan, subdivision layout and housing design will take into consideration the unique character of the area, topographical and environmental constraints.				
Myalup	Village	344	<i>Low</i> Myalup townsite is largely developed. Significantly constrained by the coast, Lake Preston and remnant bushland, it is considered that Myalup has little potential for future residential growth given the extreme bushfire risk, critically endangered habitat vegetation, topographical challenges, coastal setback and emergency access limitations of the locality. Residential development is generally restricted to infill development of existing lots including: - Lot 200 Myalup Beach Road zoned "Residential" and "Special Use Zone" (SU2) in Schedule 3 of the LPS 2 that allows for a maximum of 40 grouped dwellings. - Lot 100 Lake Preston Road is zoned "Residential" R15/30 and provides an infill development site of approximately 13,500m². The site is also zoned "Special Use" (SU1) in Schedule 3 of LPS 2, which states that the land may be developed for a maximum of 31 residential dwellings. Emphasis in developing this site is to be placed on the provision of adequate pedestrian links between the coastal car park and Ottrey Park. Expansion of the Myalup Townsite may occur on Lots 1 and 2 Myalup Beach Road, which are	<i>Local Centre</i> The "Commercial" zone is located opposite a "Tourism" zoned site, and comprises the Local Centre. No expansion of the local centre is necessary.	Myalup does not contain any industrial or light industrial land.	<i>Local Facilities</i> Myalup Tennis Court (L) Myalup Community Centre (L) Aged care facilities.	- Retain the current Scheme zoning over the existing townsite. - Residential Infill on Lot 100 and Lot 200 Lake Preston Road to be guided Schedule 3 SU1 and SU2 of LPS 2. - The planning matters to be addressed in preparing a Local Structure Plan is in Planning Action 21 in Section 3.2, Table 1, Part 1. The matters to be addressed in structure planning include, but are not limited to: - Outline extensive environmental management measures and a bushfire management plan for the site and its potential development. - Identify appropriate setbacks from the primary dunes and waterways. - Facilitate maximum retention of native vegetation. - Provide guidelines to prevent "Cut and Fill" type development; and - Attempt to retain the natural contours of the locality as much as possible. - Investigate the need for communal recreation or civic place, to establish a sense of community, to be managed by the land owners of Kookaburra Close and Freshwater Lakes identified as "Restricted Use" R1.



Town	Settlement Hierarchy	Population 2021 ABS	Settlement	Activity Centre	Industry	Community and Sporting Facilities District (D) Neighbourhood (N) Local (L)	Summary of Issues and Opportunities. (Including recommended Planning Actions and Planning Areas)
			zoned "Urban Development" in LPS 2 and "Urban" under the GBRS. The land parcel is significantly constrained and contains undulating sand dunes and remnant vegetation. Local Structure Plan requirements are detailed in Planning Action 21 in Section 3.2, Table 1, Part 1. North of the Myalup Townsite and east of Forrest highway are Kookaburra Close and Freshwater Lakes. Kookaburra Close is characterised as a small Rural residential area zoned "Rural" under the LPS 2 and is adjacent to Freshwater Lakes, which is zoned as a "Restricted Use" with a strata development at an R15 density. Investigate the need for communal recreation or civic place, to establish a sense of community, to be managed by the land owners.				

4.2.6 Cultural Heritage

4.2.6.1 Historic Heritage

The *Heritage Act 2018* requires local governments to identify culturally significant places on a 'Local Heritage Survey' (LHS), formerly the 'Municipal Heritage Inventory' (MHI), which serves as an informative tool without statutory protection (DPLH, 2022a). The LHS records places of cultural significance, including residential, commercial, government, and public sites, and culturally significant trees. Guided by the Heritage Advisory Committee, the Shire reviewed its MHI, which the Council adopted in October 2015. The Shire of Harvey MHI will formally transition to the LHS in 2025. The Shire of Harvey LHS (currently MHI) includes approximately 235 heritage places with assigned Management Categories.

Under the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015 (LPS Regulations)*, the Shire must also maintain a 'Heritage List' for statutory built heritage conservation. Sites of highest significance (Category 1 and 2) are also included in the Shire of Harvey's 'Heritage List'. The Heritage Council of Western Australia, supported by the DPLH, oversees the 'State Register of Heritage Places', offering the highest level of statutory protection for places of State significance. Figure 8 below from the BGSrS indicates that of the 235 Local Heritage Survey Places, 7 places are of State Heritage Significance, and 66 are considered Heritage List Places.

The Shire has recently reviewed its heritage framework to ensure accurate and contemporary protection and recognition of historic heritage. The Shire of Harvey Council has three Local Planning Policies supporting heritage conservation:

- LPP 6.7.1 – Heritage Protected Places: Provides guidance on assessing development applications for places proposed for inclusion in the Heritage List.

- LPP 6.7.4 – The Heritage List: Establishes the process, criteria, and guidelines for identifying and listing heritage places.
- LPP 6.7.5 – Heritage Incentive Scheme: Outlines development and financial incentives to support landowners and the community in protecting and enhancing Heritage List places, aligning with cultural heritage conservation objectives.

Figure 8: Historic Heritage Places

Local Government	Registered Heritage Places	Heritage List Places	Local Heritage Survey Places
City of Bunbury	35	173	222
Shire of Capel	7	37	176
Shire of Collie	8	101	148
Shire of Dardanup	3	0	67
Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup	11	0	69
Shire of Harvey	7	66	235
TOTAL – Sub-Region	71	377	917

Source: BGSrS 2022

4.2.6.2 Aboriginal Heritage and Native Title

This Local Planning Strategy acknowledges the past and present traditional owners of the Shire of Harvey sub-region. The entire Shire of Harvey sub-region is situated within Gnaala Karla Booja country. The *Native Title Act 1993* provides for the recognition and protection of the native title rights and interests of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Certain government actions, such as the granting of freehold, may extinguish native title.

In the Shire of Harvey and broader southwest region, the South West Native Title Settlement (the most comprehensive native title

settlement in Australian history) has resolved native title claims over approximately 200,000 square kilometres of Noongar Country. As part of this settlement, native title has been surrendered and extinguished in accordance with the agreement registered under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

When planning for urban growth and development, native title is an important consideration, however, since the settlement, attention has shifted to the ongoing roles of Noongar Regional Corporations and Aboriginal cultural heritage protections.

The recognised traditional owners of the Shire of Harvey sub-region are the Gnaala Karla Booja, one of the six groups collectively acknowledged as the Noongar traditional owners of the South West under the South West Native Title Settlement. This recognition is enshrined in the *Noongar (Koorah, Nitja, Boordahwan) (Past, Present, Future) Recognition Act 2016*.

On 8 June 2015, the Western Australian Government signed the six South West Native Title Settlement Agreements with the Ballardong, Gnaala Karla Booja, South West Boojarah, Wagyl Kaip & Southern Noongar, Whadjuk, and Yued groups. Noongar representatives, together with the Hon Tony Buti MLA, Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, later signed the Noongar Regional Corporation Deeds of Novation, formalising the role of the six Noongar Regional Corporations as parties to the ILUAs.

A key element of the Settlement is the creation of the Noongar Land Estate through the transfer of up to 320,000 hectares of Crown land for cultural, social, and economic development. On 14 July 2021, the first parcels of land were transferred into the Noongar Boodja Trust (NBT), marking the beginning of a five-year land allocation process. The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) and the NBT continue to identify and allocate land in consultation with the Noongar Regional Corporations, working towards targets set in the Noongar Land Base Strategy.

The Settlement also established the *Noongar Standard Heritage Agreement* (NSHA) as a formal mechanism for State government agencies to engage with the Noongar community on matters related to Aboriginal heritage. This supports compliance with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972 (WA)*, which continues to apply across the sub-region regardless of native title status. Accordingly, Aboriginal heritage must always be considered in land use planning processes.

Although the South West Native Title Settlement has legally commenced, full implementation is ongoing. As the Gnaala Karla Booja Regional Corporation becomes fully operational, it is expected to take a more active role in land use planning across the relevant parts of the sub-region, including the Shire of Harvey.

Strategic Direction 50 of the BGSrS states: “Engage with the Gnaala Karla Booja Regional Corporation (proposed), South West Boojarah Regional Corporation (proposed), and Aboriginal heritage knowledge holders as stakeholders in the land use planning process.” The Shire of Harvey contains 29 registered sites and 119 places of Aboriginal heritage. Accordingly, local planning must continue to respect, protect, and appropriately engage with Aboriginal cultural heritage and Traditional Owner groups during the preparation of strategies, plans, and proposals to ensure cultural heritage and Traditional Owner perspectives are appropriately considered.

Figure 9: Aboriginal heritage sites and places

Aboriginal Heritage Sites and Places in the Bunbury-Geopraphe Sub-Region		
Local Government Area	Registered Sites	Places
City of Bunbury	12	29
Shire of Capel	9	21
Shire of Collie	35	122
Shire of Dardanup	6	24
Shire of Donnybrook-Balingup	7	23
Shire of Harvey	29	119
TOTAL	98	338

Source: BGSrS

In this Local Planning Strategy, there is a reference to Wadandi and Wardandi in the context of the Wilman-Wadandi Highway, as well as to Wardandi in the summary of EPA advice regarding GBRS amendments. Please note that both names are accurate. The Wadandi and Wardandi people refer to the Noongar people of the South West region of Western Australia, particularly around Busselton, Margaret River, and Augusta. The distinction lies mainly in spelling and pronunciation, yet both terms describe the same group:

- Wadandi is the more commonly used contemporary spelling.
- Wardandi is an older variation of the spelling.

4.2.7 Public Open Space

In addition to dedicated sporting grounds, the Shire is also responsible for a range of other areas of public open space, which include both passive and active areas for recreation. The facilities available and size of the public open spaces across the Shire have

been designed in accordance with the requirements of Liveable Neighbourhoods.

As part of the subdivision process, developers are required to provide 10% of the developable area for Public Open Space (POS) free of charge. Where a development is of a scale or is in a location where the provision of POS is not appropriate, the landowner may be required to make payment to the Shire of an amount equivalent to the value of 10% of the developable land which is then contributed to POS provisions within the local area.

The *draft Operational Policy 2.3: Planning for Public Open Space (POS)* addresses the increasing demand for POS generated by new residential lots, whether from new suburbs or infill developments. The policy reaffirms the requirement for a minimum 10% POS provision in all residential areas but allows for flexibility in meeting this demand. This flexibility includes the option of using existing parks in established suburbs to fulfill POS needs and the potential for reduced POS contributions for certain subdivisions, such as strata lots and mixed-use proposals.

Key improvements to the policy include greater emphasis on local government planning strategies, the removal of the previous lot thresholds for POS contributions, and potential variations in regional and mixed-use developments. The draft policy will replace existing guidelines and will complement the Liveable Neighbourhoods policy. Future reforms are anticipated to explore alternative methods for calculating POS contributions, potentially introducing set fees per lot and revising the timing of POS contributions, although these changes will require legislative updates.

The LPS2020 includes recommendations to prepare a Public Open Space (POS) strategy for several townsites. Clause 5.4.4 of the *Draft Operational Planning Policy 2.3 – Regional Residential Subdivision* outlines the process for undertaking a strategic analysis of POS provision. In alignment with this, it is recommended that the Shire of

Harvey undertake a strategic analysis of POS as a component of preparing townsites strategies to inform future Local Structure Plans—particularly within the townsites of Harvey, Brunswick Junction, Binningup, and Myalup. However, Shire may also wish to conduct a POS audit across all urban areas of Shire prior to the review of the Local Planning Strategy in 2035 and subsequent to the WAPC formalising the draft Operational Policy 2.3.

4.2.8 Regional Open Space

The Greater Bunbury Region Scheme reserves a number of areas throughout the Shire as Regional Open Space (ROS). These areas have been identified as having regional environmental significance, such as along the coast, foreshore reserves and river corridors. Further discussion regarding regional open space is included in Section 4.4.1.1, 'Regionally Significant Environmental Areas' and description of the Kalgulup Regional Park, which encompasses ROS.

4.2.9 Community Facilities

The *Shire of Harvey Sport and Recreation Plan 2033* provides the community and its sporting stakeholders with a detailed assessment and analysis of the Shire's sporting facility landscape across the six Districts within the Shire. The plan identifies future venue planning and development priorities until 2033 and beyond and provides strategic directions and recommendations for each of the Shire's venues. Insights into the current and future needs of stakeholders were provided through the completion of Needs Assessments for key Shire facilities. The hierarchy of Sport and Recreation facilities in the Shire of Harvey are included in Table 29. *The Shire of Harvey Play Space Strategy 2021-2026* identifies that the Shire has 38 designated playgrounds located within public open space. Six of the playgrounds are attached to community facilities and are only accessible to users of these facilities.

The Shire has established a play space hierarchy comprising three classifications: Local (small to medium spaces within 500m of households), Neighbourhood (medium to large spaces serving a 2km catchment), and Destination (large spaces offering diverse play opportunities for all ages and abilities across a sub-region). This hierarchy aims to guide upgrades and development, ensuring consistent amenities that meet community needs and expectations across all localities. The Shire's Infrastructure Services directorate currently maintains all 38 playgrounds, and these form the scope of this Local Planning Strategy. The current playground provision by location is indicated in the Table 29 below.

Table 29: Shire of Harvey Playground by locality

Locality	Population	Playgrounds	Ratio
Australind and Leschenault	17,467	20	1 playground per 831 residents
Binningup	1,259	4	1 playground per 314 residents
Brunswick Junction	1,117	4	1 playground per 279 residents
Cookernup	507	1	1 playground per 507 residents
Harvey	3,316	5	1 playground per 663 residents
Myalup	358	1	1 playground per 358 residents
Roelands	839	1	1 playground per 839 residents
Yarloop	398	2	1 playground per 199 residents

Source: The Shire of Harvey Play Space Strategy 2021-2026

Table 30: Shire of Harvey Sport and Recreation Facilities

Classification	Shire of Harvey	Other Relevant Local Governments
Regional		
		South West Sports Centre (Wet)
		Hay Park (Athletics, Badminton, BMX, Croquet, Hockey, Netball, Soccer, Tennis)
		Hands Oval – (AFL)
		Bunbury Skate Park
District		
		Glen Huon Reserve/ BDSA Facility
		Eaton Recreation Centre
		Eaton Oval
		Wells Recreation Park
		Dardanup Equestrian Centre
		Waroona Recreation and Aquatic Centre
		Forest Park
		Payne Park
		Recreation Ground
Neighbourhood		
	Binningup Bowling Club	
	Yarloop Bowling Club	
	Harvey Bowling Club	
	Brunswick Bowling Club	
	Dr Topham Memorial swimming Pool	
	Meridan Park	
	Harvey Tennis Club	
	Brunswick Tennis Club	
Local		
	Binningup Oval	
	Binningup Tennis Club	
	Myalup Tennis Court	
	Cookernup Tennis Court	
	Yarloop Tennis Court	
	Binningup Multi-Purpose Courts	
	Yarloop Multi-Purpose Courts	
	Binningup Water Spaces	
	Binningup Skate Park	
	Yarloop Skate Park	
	Harvey Skate Park	
	Brunswick Skate Park	

The Creative Communities Strategy 2027 outlines six priority projects by 2032, including developing community precincts in Australind and Harvey, promoting arts and cultural trails, expanding the Community Arts Awards program, creating a Creative Communities Toolkit, showcasing local artists, and increasing public art through a per cent for Art Policy. The *Creative Community Strategy* includes an Art and Culture Infrastructure Map, which lists all the facilities within the Shire and a summary of the community infrastructure hierarchy.

The report provides details on the following two key community facilities:

- The Australind Community Precinct project addresses the need for improved library and administration facilities and fit-for-purpose community infrastructure, with a Master Plan expected to be finalised by 2023.
- The Harvey Community Precinct project plans to create a library and civic administration centre, integrate local organisations, and rejuvenate heritage buildings into flexible community spaces, with the construction of the first phase set to begin in 2023.

These facilities have been included in Table 27, along with a summary of the sport and recreational facilities for the townsites in Section 4.2.3 Coastal and Hinterland Townsites – Community, Housing, Activity Centres and Industry.

4.2.10 Infrastructure Contributions - State Planning Policy 3.6

State Planning Policy 3.6 – Infrastructure Contributions (SPP 3.6) and Guidelines were revised and adopted in April 2021. SPP3.6 recognises the challenge that local authorities face and provides mechanisms for local authorities to collect developer contributions. This process involves the identification of required services, facilities and/or infrastructure and the associated costs with their provision for

particular localities and establishing corresponding developer contribution areas. New development within the designated area requires the payment by the developer of a contribution per newly created lot, which is placed in a trust account for future use to provide the identified service to that locality

The Shire of Harvey LPS 2 includes a purpose, as outlined in the Model Scheme Text, to establish procedures for infrastructure contributions through development plans. However, it does not include the necessary provisions to enable contributions to be collected. Despite the Shire's steadily growing population, which increases the demand for additional facilities, services, and infrastructure for the community, the Shire of Harvey does not plan to include provisions for collecting infrastructure contributions through this process, as the majority of development areas are under single land ownership and associated infrastructure requirements can be suitably addressed during the standard planning and assessment process.

4.2.11 Community, Urban Growth and Settlement Issues and Opportunities

- The Australind Urban Area is identified as the major growth area in the Shire of Harvey's Settlement Hierarchy, supporting a diverse range of development opportunities through infill, greenfield growth, low and medium residential areas.
- Future expansion of the Australind Urban Area is planned to occur west of the Wilman-Wadandi Highway.
- Support the sustainable growth of Harvey, Brunswick Junction and Binningup Townsites through coordinated townsites strategies and structure planning.
- A strategic analysis of public open space is recommended to support the preparation of townsites strategies.
- Rural Living Planning Areas are identified adjacent to the Australind Urban Area. Further investigation is required to determine suitable locations for Rural Living development adjacent to other rural townsites, taking into account land availability and planning requirements.
- Servicing limitations present a constraint to infill and expansion of residential areas, particularly in townsites. The expansion of townsites is also constrained by environmental factors, including coastal processes, bushfire risk, and the protection of high-priority agricultural land.
- The Shire of Harvey designated Activity Centres are considered suitable to meet community needs, in alignment with the Local Planning Strategy and LPS 2.
- A shortage of General and Light Industrial land is recognised in and around the Harvey, Wokalup and Brunswick Townsites, and potentially also in the Australind Urban Area. An investigation into suitable land for future industrial development is required to be undertaken in the short term.
- The Shire's Historic Heritage Planning Framework will continue to ensure that heritage values are considered in all development and planning activities. Regular review of the Local Heritage Survey and Heritage List will help maintain relevance to evolving community values.
- Engagement with the Gnaarla Kaarla Boojorah Regional Corporation and Aboriginal heritage knowledge holders is integral in guiding land use planning processes.

4.3 Economy and Employment

4.3.1 Economy Profile

According to Table 30 the three main industry sectors of employment in the Shire were construction, mining and manufacturing. When comparing this data with the 2017/2018 figures, the following trends and patterns have been identified:

- the percentage of people working in the manufacturing sector dropped from 18.4% to 12.1%.
- the percentage of the population working in retail trade dropped from 9.1% to 7.4% but the number of people working in that sector was stable.
- the number of people and percentage of people working in the construction industry has grown from 13.4% to 17.6%.
- the sectors that had the greatest increase in terms of actual population was mining (approx. 750 more workers), construction (approx. 600 more workers), health care and social assistance (approx. 150 more workers), and education and training (approx. 170 more workers)
- the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector dropped from 9.7 % to 7.1 %.
- the percentage of population working in accommodation and food services has stayed the same however, the number of people employed has increased which corresponds to increases in the Tourism industry.

Table 31: Industry sector of employment

Employment (total) by industry Shire of Harvey							
Industry	2022/23		Western Australia	2017/18		Western Australia	Change
	Number	%.		Number	%.		2017/18 - 2022/23
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	682	7.1	2.1	758	9.7	2.9	-76
Mining	1173	12.2	9.8	422	5.4	7.5	750
Manufacturing	1163	12.1	6.1	1440	18.4	6.1	-276
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	107	1.1	1.4	114	1.5	1.4	-7
Construction	1694	17.6	9.1	1047	13.4	9.9	647
Wholesale Trade	114	1.2	2.8	58	0.7	2.7	56
Retail Trade	717	7.4	8.3	715	9.1	9.2	3
Accommodation and Food Services	528	5.5	6.2	435	5.6	6.8	93
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	205	2.1	5.1	190	2.4	4.9	15
Information Media and Telecommunications	18	0.2	1.1	11	0.1	1.2	7
Financial and Insurance Services	50	0.5	2.3	59	0.7	2.3	-9

Employment (total) by industry							
Shire of Harvey	2022/23			2017/18			Change
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	42	0.4	1.6	39	0.5	1.6	2
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	230	2.4	7.5	146	1.9	6.7	84
Administrative and Support Services	195	2	2.9	170	2.2	3.2	25
Public Administration and Safety	321	3.3	5.9	219	2.8	6.3	102
Education and Training	1159	12	8.3	989	12.7	8.9	170
Health Care and Social Assistance	748	7.8	13.4	596	7.6	12.2	151
Arts and Recreation Services	140	1.4	1.8	159	2	2.1	-19
Other Services	357	3.7	4.1	245	3.1	4.1	112
Total industries	9643	100	100	7812	100	100	1831

Source: ABS 2021

As shown in **Table 31** the following trends have been noted.

The three most popular occupations in 2021 were:

- Technicians and Trades Workers (1,540 local workers or 19.2%)
- Labourers (1,512 local workers or 18.9%)
- Professionals (1,121 local workers or 14.0%)

The largest changes in the jobs held by the workforce in the Shire of Harvey between 2016 and 2021 were those employed as:

- Technicians and Trades Workers (+396 local workers)
- Labourers (+393 local workers)
- Community and Personal Service Workers (+242 local workers)
- Professionals (+195 local workers)

Table 32: Occupation of employment

Local workers occupations							
Shire of Harvey - All industries	2021			2016			Change
Occupations (Click rows to view sub-categories)	Number	%.	WA%	Number	%.	WA%	2016 - 2021
Managers	889	11.1	12.2	836	12.6	12	53
Professionals	1121	14	21.9	926	14	20.4	195
Technicians and Trades Workers	1540	19.2	15.4	1144	17.2	16.4	396
Community and Personal Service Workers	868	10.8	11.8	626	9.4	10.5	242

Local workers occupations							
Shire of Harvey - All industries	2021			2016			Change
Occupations (Click rows to view sub-categories)	Number	%.	WA%	Number	%.	WA%	2016 - 2021
Clerical and Administrative Workers	641	8	12	599	9	12.9	42
Sales Workers	544	6.8	7.7	551	8.3	8.8	-7
Machinery Operators and Drivers	748	9.3	7.8	716	10.8	7.6	32
Labourers	1512	18.9	9.4	1119	16.9	9.8	393
Inadequately described or not stated	154	1.9	1.7	117	1.8	1.7	37
Total Persons	8017	100	100	6634	100	100	1383

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

The Shire has a diverse and wide economic base. A snapshot of other key statistics has been highlighted below:

- the Shire's Gross Regional Product is estimated at \$2.99 billion (increased from \$1.03 billion in 2016), representing 0.71% (increase from 0.4% in 2016) of the State's Gross State Product.
- There were 1,704 local businesses registered in 2024.
- Mining (\$1,405 million), Construction (\$400 million) and Agriculture Forestry and Fishing (\$200.4) are the most productive businesses in the Shire of Harvey according to 2022/2023 figures (Table 32: Value added by Industry)
- In 2021 there were 9,643 local jobs within the Shire and 16,245 employed residents.
- Households have experienced a moderate increase in actual weekly incomes between 2011 and 2021. In 2021 the median family income was \$2067 per week (compared to \$1,683 per week in 2011), the median total household income was \$1788 per week (compared to \$1,464 per week in 2011), and the median personal income was \$773 per week (compared to \$598 per week in 2011).

Table 33: Value added by Industry

Value added by industry sector							
Shire of Harvey	2022/23			2017/18			Change
Industry	\$m	%	WA	\$m	%	WA	2017/18 - 2022/23
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	200.4	7.6	2.8	115.3	5.5	2.2	+85.1
Mining	1,405.0	53.3	49.8	1,077.3	51.6	50.9	+327.7
Manufacturing	179.0	6.8	4.5	328.2	15.7	4.8	-149.2
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	28.9	1.1	1.3	27.3	1.3	1.4	+1.6
Construction	400.5	15.2	5.5	217.6	10.4	6.9	+182.9
Wholesale Trade	20.3	0.8	2.7	9.0	0.4	2.2	+11.3
Retail Trade	65.5	2.5	2.7	56.7	2.7	2.7	+8.8
Accommodation and Food Services	31.2	1.2	1.4	22.8	1.1	1.5	+8.4
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	28.2	1.1	3.5	18.8	0.9	3.4	+9.4
Information Media and Telecommunications	2.9	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.8	+1.7
Financial and Insurance Services	12.0	0.5	3.3	17.5	0.8	3.2	-5.5
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	8.9	0.3	1.9	7.6	0.4	1.7	+1.3
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	27.1	1.0	4.6	18.5	0.9	4.5	+8.6
Administrative and Support Services	21.0	0.8	2.2	15.1	0.7	1.9	+5.8
Public Administration and Safety	30.0	1.1	2.9	20.8	1.0	3.0	+9.2
Education and Training	81.2	3.1	2.8	67.2	3.2	2.9	+14.0
Health Care and Social Assistance	59.4	2.3	5.0	44.8	2.1	4.5	+14.6
Arts and Recreation Services	3.9	0.1	0.4	4.4	0.2	0.4	-0.5
Other Services	32.9	1.2	1.5	17.9	0.9	1.3	+15.0
Total industries	2,638.3	100.0	100.0	2,088.2	100.0	100.0	+550.1

Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2023. Compiled and presented in economy.id by.id (informed decisions). NIEIR-ID data are adjusted each year, using updated employment estimates.

4.3.2 Industry

The Shire contains major industrial activities, which are characterised as processing centres for materials that are obtained from outside of the district. The major industrial site is the *Kemerton Strategic Industrial Area* (KSIA) which is located 19 km southwest of Harvey and contains the Tronox Titanium Dioxide Pigment Plant, Simcoa

Silicon Plant and Albemarle's Lithium Plant. It is the principal regional industrial site and is expected to attract further development.

There are major refineries located immediately adjacent to the Shire's Municipal boundaries at Wagerup (Alcoa) and Worsley. Whilst the mining leases for Alcoa's Pinjarra and Wagerup refineries fall within the Shire's eastern boundary, the Local Planning Strategy will not

impact on these. Sand mining occurs along the South Western Highway corridor from Bengier to Yarloop.

These industries, in conjunction with existing local industries such as the Tronox Titanium Dioxide Pigment Plant, Harvey Beef Abattoir, Peters Dairy and Harvey Fresh provide a large part of the economic wellbeing and employment within the Shire. Light industrial areas are located both at Harvey and Australind, with a further zoned and partially developed area in Brunswick Junction as detailed in Table 27 of Section 4.2.5.

4.3.2.1 Kemerton Strategic Industrial Area

The Kemerton Strategic Industrial Area (KSIA) is located 19 km south of Harvey and contains heavy industrial and uses including lithium hydroxide processing, silica sand, silicon, titanium dioxide, chlor-alkali, oxygen and nitrogen production and power plants and multiple power generation facilities. Kemerton is the primary strategic industrial area for the region and is expected to attract further downstream processing development opportunities.

The KSIA Structure Plan provides a planning framework and the implementation requirements to guide future development within the Strategic Industrial Area. The overall objective of the Structure Plan is to enable the establishment of resource processing industries and associated supporting activity in order to fulfil Kemerton's designated role as the primary strategic industrial area for the South-West region.

The KSIA also includes the 'Kemerton Industry Buffer' zone, within which incompatible land uses should not be permitted. Land uses with the potential to negatively impact the core industrial uses at Kemerton should be located to more suitable zones where off site impacts can be managed and compatibility with surrounding land uses can be maintained.

Kemerton Strategic Industrial Area Structure Plan approved by WAPC on 24 May 2017, included the following Planning Matters to be Addressed:

- Part One of the Kemerton Strategic Industrial Area Structure Plan sets out the land use, subdivision and development, and environmental management requirements to be addressed as part of future development.
- Environmental considerations (Environmental Review).
- Amenity concerns depending on types of industries to be considered (such as waste discharge, noise, odours, light, etc.) in relation to adjoining landowners and proximity to urban areas.
- Coordination of State Government approvals (which may include but not necessarily limited to DWER, EPA, Development WA and JTSI).
- Fit for purpose water supply; and Abutting Primary Regional Road reserve (Forrest Highway).

4.3.2.2 Shire of Harvey Industrial Land Supply

The Shire of Harvey has 7,290 ha of zoned land available for Industrial uses, according to the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage data (2025) (See Table 33).

The majority of the Industrial zoned land is included in the Kemerton Strategic Industrial Area (KSIA), which is designated for strategic regional industrial purposes and typically accommodates heavy, noxious, and hazardous industrial uses. The KSIA comprises 7,100 ha of available Industrial zoned land in the Shire of Harvey. The Kemerton industry buffer includes 5,220ha of land, which is restricted use under

the Scheme, and does not permit industrial land use. The KSIA is owned and run by the State, and the land is not rated until the producing industry considers it productive.

The Australind Light Industrial Area (ALIA) provides land for light industrial purposes. As outlined in Section 4.2.4.6, there is evidence to suggest that the land within ALIA may only be sufficient to meet short-term local light industrial demand.

Table 27 also describes townsites “Light Industry” and “General Industry” zones, noting limitations for expansion in the Harvey townsites due to servicing and environmental constraints. In Brunswick, vacant industrial land is identified for future use by the Water Corporation, limiting its availability for broader industrial purposes.

It is recommended that an investigation be undertaken to assess the short, medium, and long-term industrial land requirements for the Shire of Harvey as a matter of priority. This should consider the hierarchy of industrial uses, with a particular focus on the future needs for light and general industry across the Shire

Table 34: Shire of Harvey Industrial Land Supply

Zone	Developed (Ha)	Undeveloped (Ha)	Unrated (Ha)	Total (Ha)
Light industry	70	-	10	80
General industry	60	-	50	110
Kemerton ancillary industry	170	-	-	170
Kemerton industry buffer	1,410	70	3,740	5,220
Kemerton strategic industry	1,110	30	570	1,710
Total	2,820	100	4,380	7,290

Source: DPLH 2025

Table 35: Industrial Land Supply (to be updated with DPLH data)

Planning Precinct	Precinct Area (ha)	Developable Area (ha)	Lot Size (Min Avg)	Estimated Lot Yield	Notes
General and Light Industry					
Australind Light Industrial Area (LIA1)	18.43ha	N/A	1500m ² – 4600m ²	39	The estimated lot yield was based on an approved subdivision plan.
Brunswick Industrial Area (ID1)	72.94ha	27 ha (Lot 200 only)	3,000m ² to 10,000m ²	26 – 65?	
Yarloop existing Industrial Area (ID3)	23.3ha	23.3ha	3,000m ² to 10,000m ²	23 – 77?	There is no proposed expansion of the existing Yarloop Industrial area. The figures provided indicate the potential subdivision potential only.
Subtotal	164.77ha				
Heavy Industry					
Kemerton Strategic Industry Park (KSIP)	7,508ha	N/A	4,000m ² to 71ha	157	The estimated lot yield was based on a subdivision concept (Figure 20) of the Kemerton Strategic Industry Area Structure Plan.
Total				?	

4.3.3 Tourism

Tourism is an important industry in the Southwest region. According to REMPLAN 2025, \$25.214 million in value is contributed by Tourism in the Shire of Harvey, which is 3.3% of the Tourism value to the South West. The overall value added by Tourism is estimated at \$773.52 million. This Local Planning Strategy recommends the adoption of a broad approach to Tourism in the Shire of Harvey that:

- Provides considerable flexibility in relation to the uses that can be carried out in appropriate zonings.
- Inherently provides for the delivery and physical dispersal of tourism related activities.
- Promotes tourism in competition with other land use activities.
- Protect existing caravan and camping parks.

- Recognises tourism as an activity that can be provided as part of a mixed-use offering.

In order to encourage the growth of tourism in the Shire, it is considered a broad and flexible approach should be adopted which recognises the various forms that tourism development may take.

This is particularly the case in the Shire where both urban and rural styles of tourist ventures are possible. It is considered that greater recognition and promotion of the tourism attributes of all localities throughout the Shire needs to be addressed.

The development of passive and active recreation which caters for all user groups should not be the sole responsibility of private industry. The Shire has many natural and built assets both on freehold land and on land Reserved for Recreation. Their ongoing development will encourage a healthy balance between the built and natural environments. In addition, creating a variety of

destinations and activities will facilitate a sense of community wellbeing and improved interaction between residents and tourists. An example of where a dedicated tourism precinct may be established is within the vicinity of the Harvey Dam.

Several policy documents have been revised and created since the adoption of the LPS2020, which provide guidance and a framework for planning for Tourism in the Shire of Harvey and include:

- The WAPC Local Planning Strategy Guidelines 2023.
- Shire of Harvey Local Planning Scheme No. 2 (LPS 2)
- Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Amendment (Short-Term Rental Accommodation) Regulations 2024.
- Position Statement: Planning for Tourism and Short-term Rental Accommodation.
- Planning for Tourism and Short-Term Rental Accommodation Guidelines November 2023.
- State Planning Policy 2.5 Rural Planning (2022).
- Harvey Tourism Strategic Report 2021.
- Harvey Tourism Road Map 2031.

The Local Planning Strategy guidelines 2023 describe 'Tourism' land use 'as an area that provides for a variety of holiday accommodation styles and associated uses, including retail and service facilities where those facilities are provided in support of the tourist accommodation and are of an appropriate scale where they will not impact detrimentally on the surrounding or wider area.'

LPS 2 includes the zone 'Tourism' with the aim (similarly described in the Local Planning Strategy guidelines) to 'Support and protect tourism throughout the Scheme area by providing for a range of accommodation types and land uses and embracing the historical and natural attributes and landscapes of the Scheme area'.

The State Government's Planning Reforms relating to Tourism accommodation include:

- *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Amendment (Short-Term Rental Accommodation (STRA)) Regulations 2024* to establish consistent state-wide definitions for STRA, distinguishing it from traditional accommodation types. Requires local governments to embed these definitions in planning schemes by January 2026, with development approvals mandatory unless exempt or explicitly permitted.
- *Planning for Tourism and Short-term Rental Accommodation Position Statement (November 2023)* requires that local governments should explicitly incorporate tourism considerations into strategic planning frameworks, reflecting the economic importance and trends in tourism, and identify appropriate sites and planning controls to manage tourism effectively.
- *Planning for Tourism and Short-Term Rental Accommodation Guidelines (STRA) (WAPC, November 2023)*
- Tourism activities on agricultural or rural land must remain secondary to the primary rural use, consistent with State Planning Policy 2.5, ensuring agriculture remains the dominant activity.

The Shire of Harvey Council has resolved to implement the State Government's planning reforms for short-term rental accommodation and to align with new land use classes and associated definitions

under the LPS 2 via Amendment 1. Through this amendment, “Unhosted Short Stay accommodation” will replace the definition of “Holiday house” which refers to use of a single house for tourists and visitor accommodation (eg. Air B&B) and will be a discretionary “D” use in “Rural” and “Priority Agriculture” zones. “Tourist and Visitor Accommodation” will replace several related definitions (motel, serviced apartment, tourist development) and will also be considered a “D” use in “Rural” and “Priority Agriculture” zones in LPS 2. The Shire of Harvey Council has responded by preparing Local Planning Policy 6.2.1 ‘Unhosted Short-term rental accommodation’.

4.3.3.1 Harvey Tourism Road Map 2031

The *Shire of Harvey Tourism Road Map 2031 Implementation Plan* (The Tourism Road Map 2031) follows the *Harvey Region Tourism Strategic Report 2021* report (HRTSR). The Tourism Road Map 2031 states that ‘By 2031, the visitor economy will be a key driver of the social, cultural and economic life of the Harvey Region, and significantly contribute to an even better lifestyle for our community.’

The actions of the Shire’s *Economic Development Strategy 2020 – 2025*, *Strategic Community Plan 2021 – 2031*, and *Corporate Business Plan 2021 – 2025* govern the Tourism Road Map 2031 and involved extensive engagement with community and sporting representatives and stakeholders, including:

- Shire of Harvey Tourism Strategies Working Group
- Harvey Districts Tourist Bureau Inc.
- Community and Sporting representatives
- Survey respondents
- Shire Staff

The context for preparing the Tourism Road Map 2031 is derived from the objectives and actions in the Shires Integrated Planning Framework and contains key recommendations and a range of ideas to support tourism, such as Tourism Development, Visitor Servicing, and Signage, focusing on maximising the region’s economic growth and tourism opportunities.

Many of the Tourism Road Map 2031 action plan recommendations involve streetscape and landscape beautification improvements and upgrades, and review of facilities on existing Shire of Harvey reserved lands. These items will not have implications for the Local Planning Strategy or Local Planning Scheme and can be implemented in current reserves or as part of the Shires works program. The purpose of including these items in the Tourism Road Map 2031 is to highlight the priorities of these projects for budgeting and to attract funding.

Several project recommendations mention land use planning concepts and may involve a planning process in their implementation. Most planning-related recommendations are currently addressed under the planning framework or via the Council’s ongoing business, and no further action is required. However, the concepts of ‘Agri-tourism’, and the ‘Myalup-Binningup- Australind Coastal Road’ are not currently addressed under the Shires local planning framework and require further consideration and are discussed in Sections 4.3.3.1.1 – 4.3.3.1.2 below.

4.3.3.1.1 Agri tourism

Land use planning and zoning recommendations of the Road Map 2031 refer specifically to promoting ‘Agri-tourism’. CSIRO describes Agri-tourism as ‘an experience that connects visitors to farm and rural life through agricultural products, people or places’. Agritourism includes experiences and attractions that bring visitors to regional and rural Australia and allows them to experience and interact with elements across the food and agribusiness value chain. Examples

include tours and cuisines at farms, wineries, breweries and farm gates. In the South West of Western Australia, it generally relates to food and beverage, wine and accommodation.

Planning for Tourism and Short-Term Rental Accommodation Guidelines November 2023 describes 'Rural Tourism' as being incidental to primary agricultural use with a focus on guiding the provision of tourist accommodation. The WA Planning Framework does not define or include a specific use class for 'Agri-tourism' however, the intent of the relevant policy framework is to provide scope to support tourism accommodation in rural areas where it will not detract from the primary agricultural use.

The WAPC Position Statement on Tourism Accommodation provides clear guidance for approving short-term rental and tourism accommodation within a "Rural" zone. However, when accommodation is combined with other non-accommodation uses that support Agri-tourism such as food services, events, or other experiences these are typically assessed on a case-by-case basis as per the use class table of LPS 2.

The "Rural" zone permits various discretionary, incidental, and permissible use classes. When multiple uses are combined, conflicts may arise between these definitions and permissibility's and make the approval process confusing for proponents and community. To enhance 'Agri-tourism' in the "Rural" zone, the Local Planning Strategy recommends that the Shire prepare a Local Planning Policy (LPP) to expand on the "Rural" zone Objective (e) under LPS 2 which states:

"To provide for a range of non-rural land uses where they demonstrate benefit and are compatible with surrounding uses."

The proposed Agri -Tourism LPP may define Agri-tourism and outline a range of appropriate combined activities, such as:

- Accommodation
- Food and beverage services
- Function centres
- Unique experiences
- Other complementary activities (such as rural industry) aligned with a tailored business concept

Consideration of a proposed Agri-Tourism LPP may also:

- Provide guidance to landowners and the Council on aligning the level of permissibility of uses, including potential uses not listed in the Scheme.
- Ensure a consistent definition of Agri-tourism and associated permissible activities/use classes within the objectives of the "Rural" zone.
- Address key considerations such as scale of development, landscape, siting, design, servicing, parking and access and compatibility with surrounding uses.
- Outline community engagement requirements, where necessary, to ensure alignment with local interests and LPS 2.

By implementing an LPP to guide Agritourism initiatives, the Shire can encourage Agri-tourism development that enriches the local tourism landscape while maintaining the agricultural integrity of the "Rural" zone. This approach could allow operators to more easily secure approvals for Agri-tourism ventures that benefit local business while ensuring compatibility with the "Rural" zone's primary focus on agriculture. A policy may reduce unnecessary reporting or confusing advertising of proposals. These recommendations aim to enhance the Shire of Harvey's strategic approach to Agritourism, ensuring

sustainable growth and integration within the broader rural landscape.

4.3.3.1.2 Myalup- Australind Coastal Tourism Road

Expanding tourism remains a priority for the Shire of Harvey, emphasising leveraging the region's natural assets. The Myalup-Binningup-Australind Coastal Road concepts have been reviewed from the Tourism perspective and included in local government documents (*Harvey Tourism Strategic Report 2021* (HRTSR) and *Harvey Tourism Road Map 2031* (Tourism Road Map 2031). Input from the landowners and the community in the Shire's tourism initiatives points to the need for a thorough understanding of potential road alternatives in the locality.

The HRTSR was prepared prior to the development of the Tourism Road Map 2031 through in-depth consultation and engagement with the Shire of Harvey Council and Executive team, external stakeholders, and the local community. The HRTSR includes a recommendation for better coastline connectivity and a specific action to investigate creating a second access road/route from Binningup to Australind via Leschenault (See Figure 10) and states 'This connection should promote multi-modal movement including vehicle, walking and bike riding. This will achieve an opportunity for visitors to experience more of the Harvey Region's coastline assets and offerings, without the need to return to Forrest Highway for connection.'

Figure 10:Harvey Tourism Strategic Report 2021Coastal Road Alignment



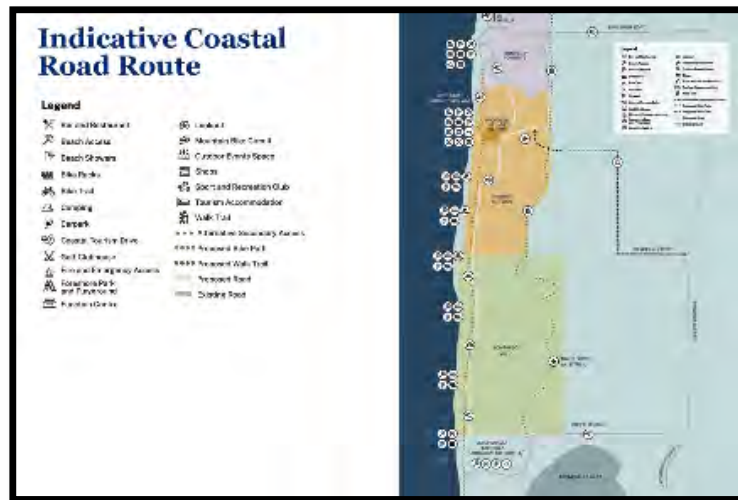
The Havey Tourism Road Map 2031 reflects the HTSR recommendation and includes the action to 'Investigate the potential to develop road connectivity along the coastline between Binningup and Australind by extending Lakes Parade to Buffalo Road'. The action includes 'work with private landowners to create access whilst protecting the Swan Coastal Wetlands.'

The Shire of Harvey Tourism Strategies working group facilitated a Stakeholder workshop on 27 March 2023 to further discuss the concept of a two-stage coastal tourism road between Myalup Beach Road and Buffalo Road to connect the coastal settlements of Myalup and Binningup with an alternative route to Australind. The landowners

combined to present an 'Indicative Coastal Road Route Concept' at the workshop included in Figure 11.

The BGSrS Transport Principle 'Improve transport connections within the subregion and to adjoining areas' is supported by Strategic Direction 41, which states 'Promote the sub-region's Tourist routes in Planning Instruments'. In alignment with the BGSrS and the Shire of Harvey Tourism recommendations, this Local Planning Strategy includes a Planning Action that considers investigating alternative road alignments to Forrest Highway between Myalup and Australind. This is further discussed in Section 4.5.2.5.

Figure 11: Indicative Coastal Road Route:



Source: FiveEight working Group

4.3.4 Agriculture and Rural Land

According to the Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) and 2024 ABS statistics, the Shire of Harvey has 43,595 hectares of Agricultural Land and 167 agricultural businesses. In 2015-2016, the Shire of Harvey had 46,977 hectares of land for agricultural uses, according to the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES) Australian Agricultural Census. Using this available data, it is estimated that the Shire of Harvey may have experienced an estimated loss of 3,000 hectares of agricultural land since 2015.

The Total Value of agricultural output for the Shire of Harvey in 2020/2021 was \$172 million. Table 35 below shows that the value added by the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Industries increased overall from \$115m in 2017/18 to \$200.4m in 2022/23, with Agriculture increasing from \$108m to \$160.7m.

Table 36: Value Added by Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing 2017/18 and 2022/23

Industry	\$m	%	Western Australia	\$m	%	Western Australia	2017/18 - 2022/23
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	200.4	7.6	2.8	115.3	5.5	2.2	+85.1
Agriculture	160.7	6.1	2.2	108.2	5.2	1.7	+52.5
Aquaculture	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	--
Forestry and Logging	15.3	0.6	0.2	3.3	0.2	0.2	+12.1
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.1	--

Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2025. Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id (informed decisions).

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing accounted for 7.1% of the Shire's labour force in 2022/2023, down from 9.6% in 2017/2018. Table 36 below compares the number of employees in Agriculture in the Shire of Harvey with the productivity (\$ per worker) between 2006 – 2023.

The trends indicate a decline in the number of employees and an increase in productivity (notwithstanding inflation). The increase in value and productivity may be due to innovation and improved practices.

Table 37: Time series employment Agriculture

Agriculture	Shire of Harvey			
Year	Employment (FTE)	Change from previous year	Worker productivity (\$ per worker)	Change from previous year
2022/23	534.5	-0.032	275926	0.168
2021/22	551.9	0.099	236153	0.31
2020/21	502.3	-0.058	180302	0.389
2019/20	533.4	-0.159	129803	-0.153
2018/19	634.1	-0.084	153219	0.009
2017/18	692	0.195	151793	-0.206
2016/17	579	0.098	191262	0.123
2015/16	527.4	-0.002	170356	-0.024
2014/15	528.2	0.019	174568	-0.073

Agriculture Shire of Harvey				
Year	Employment (FTE)	Change from previous year	Worker productivity (\$ per worker)	Change from previous year
2013/14	518.3	-0.141	188307	0.226
2012/13	603.2	-0.09	153599	-0.097
1/12/2011	662.8	-0.062	170165	0.451
1/11/2010	706.5	0.007	117248	-0.292
1/10/2009	701.7	-0.125	165516	0.128
1/09/2008	801.7	0.037	146737	0.367
1/08/2007	773.1	0.029	107366	0.269
1/07/2006	751.5	--	84614	--

Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2024.Compiled and presented in economy.id by.id (informed decisions).

This Local Planning Strategy aims to address the potential for continued employment decline and reduced availability of agricultural land by identifying opportunities for growth and sustainability, particularly in the agricultural sector.

The GBRS identifies land within the Shire which is classified as "Priority Agriculture". The Shire will give due regard to this classification during the assessment of development applications. Consideration will be balanced against the environmental, visual and community objectives contained within proposed LPS 2. Under LPS 2, rural uses are located on properties zoned "Rural" or "Priority Agriculture", which reflects the GBRS Priority Agricultural Land policy (July 2017). This Local Planning Strategy recommends retention of these zones to ensure the appropriate protection of irrigated and non-irrigated farmland within the Shire of Harvey. The Local Planning Strategy considers agricultural land valuable and worthy of protection, with the exception of specific areas identified for controlled townsite growth and settlement areas, as indicated under the state planning framework (BGSrS). Planning for settlements designates

appropriate locations for future expansion, ensuring the protection and viability of agricultural land.

The Local Planning Strategy addresses competing demands on rural land, providing guidance to balance various land uses. The Local Planning Strategy supports agricultural production in rural areas and permits compatible uses that maintain rural character. Non-agricultural developments may be considered if they avoid negative impacts on agricultural productivity, environmental conservation, and landscape integrity. Facilitating 'value-adding' industries alongside existing agricultural practices presents opportunities for diversification, contributing to the economic stability of rural communities.

The Shire of Harvey LPS 2 "Rural" zone has the greatest flexibility for provision of tourism uses, including uses such as holiday house, holiday accommodation, home businesses, home office, home store, light, rural and extractive industries, motel, nature based park, park homes, reception centre, art gallery, bed and breakfast, brewery,

caravan park, restaurant/café, reception centre, recreation- private, rural pursuit, hobby farm, winery, tourist development, workforce accommodation.

This range of uses (some listed to be updated via Amendment 1 to LPS 2) provides opportunities for all elements of the food and beverage industry, including wine, accommodation, and catering, as well as rural industry, pursuits, and recreation. These elements may combine to provide further rural tourism or Agri-tourism experiences. The Tourism Theme of Local Planning Strategy discusses the concept of Agri-tourism in Section 4.3.3.1.1.

Rural areas within the Shire do not have a uniform character or amenity as each rural locality has a number of different environmental and agricultural attributes, for example, horticultural areas on the Swan Coastal Plain, irrigated farmland and the broad acre areas within the scarp. In 2015, the term “amenity” was defined in the Scheme via the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015*. The introduction of this definition provides an opportunity to identify the character and the amenity of Shire’s distinct rural localities.

Notwithstanding, it is acknowledged that the current known development issues in the rural areas include (but are not limited to) the following:

- the establishment of a second house (caretaker dwelling/ancillary accommodation).
- appropriate and compatible non-rural uses in specific rural localities such as rural processing activities.
- unanticipated or current uses creating issues as a result of future and developing rural and agricultural industries and technologies.

- adequacy of existing Scheme and local planning policies in protecting ‘Places of Landscape Value’ – with regards to setbacks, design and materials; and
- appropriate separation distances/buffers for agricultural activities such as poultry farms in relation to surrounding land uses to ensure potential land use conflicts are minimised.

4.3.4.1 Harvey Water Irrigation Area

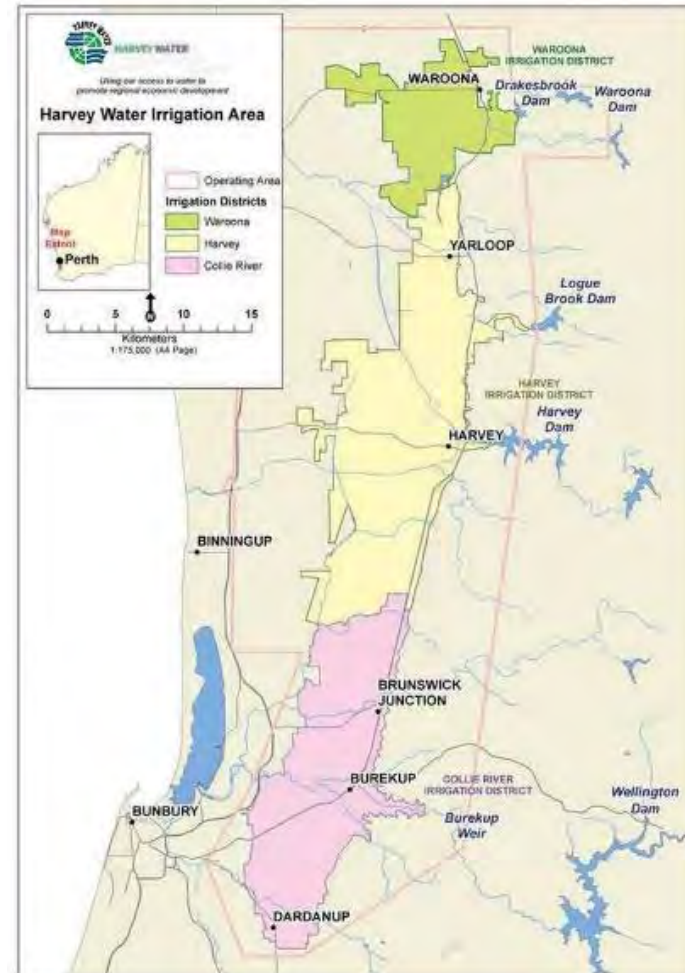
The Harvey Region includes one of only four irrigation supply schemes in Western Australia and comprises the 112,000 ha Irrigation Area, operated by Harvey Water. This irrigation scheme covers three irrigation zones: Waroona, Harvey and Collie (refer to Figure 12). There is currently around 10,000ha of land under permanent irrigation for dairy farming, beef grazing and horticulture, with a total irrigable area of approximately 34,369 ha (Harvey Water 2017). The irrigation scheme is a self-funded cooperative that delivers fit-for-purpose water to its 720 irrigator members and 350 non-member customer base customers for industrial, mining, construction, hobby farming, gardening, fire attenuation and community use. It is licensed to draw 137 gigalitres annually from the Waroona, Drakesbrook, Logue Brook, Harvey and Wellington dams as well as the Wokalup Pipe-head.

Water has historically been supplied by gravity flow from dam to farm along a network of open concrete lined and earthen channels. These channels are being replaced as part of a major capital works program by Harvey Water with more efficient pipe distribution, still utilising energy-conserving gravity flow techniques. Water is piped using gravity pressure through 495 kilometres of closed pipes and 256 kilometres of open channels, supplying water primarily for dairy farming, beef grazing and horticulture, generating \$100 million gross value annually. The quality of the water is good, generally having less than 200mg/litre of Total Dissolved Salts. The water from Wellington

Dam, however, has been of poor quality, generally over 1,000mg/litre of Total Dissolved Salts.

The Harvey Irrigation Area is captured within the area of High Agriculture Priority in this Local Planning Strategy, which reflects the GBRS Priority Agricultural Area and the Shire's LPS 2 "Priority Agriculture" zone. There are complex challenges related to small rural lot sizes and irrigation management in some areas of the Harvey Water Irrigation Area. Addressing these issues requires investment in sustainable water management practices to encourage appropriate use of the land and balancing agricultural needs with urban and townsite pressures.

Figure 12:Harvey Irrigation Area



4.3.4.2 Myalup Primary Industries Reserve (MPIR) Irrigated Agricultural Precinct

The Shire of Harvey is the fourth highest value LGA in WA in terms of horticultural production, most of which occurs in the existing 2,200ha Myalup Irrigated Agriculture Precinct (MIAP) part of the Harvey Water Irrigation Area. The MIAP land use comprises a mixture of irrigated horticulture, pine plantations, pastures, and native vegetation. Water for irrigated horticulture is sourced from groundwater bores in the superficial and Leederville aquifers, but crop production is constrained by the limited groundwater available and declining water quality. Salinity levels are increasing in some locations in the superficial aquifer, and the risk of saltwater intrusion into the aquifer from the coast has to be carefully managed.

The Western Australian Government's Myalup–Wellington Water for Food project aims to improve the agricultural productivity of this region and the adjacent Collie River Irrigation District (CRID), through identifying additional water sources (20 GL/year) and improving water quality. Planned upgrades to Wellington Dam (south-east of the MIPA) will change its connection to the CRID from irrigation channels to gravity-fed pipelines and should achieve water savings of 15 GL/year, which could then be directed to the Myalup IAP. One delivery option is to infiltrate this additional water into the superficial aquifer to allow more abstraction from groundwater bores for agriculture.

The Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) is investigating the development of a horticultural precinct in Myalup, referred to as the Myalup Primary Industries Reserve (MPIR). The MPIR is located in State Forest 16, which is an existing FPC (Forest Products Commission) pine plantation. DPIRD is exploring the potential to change the designation of "State Forest Reserve" to a "Rural" zone under the GBRS and "Priority Agriculture" under LPS 2 to reflect the intended development of the area for

various land uses, primarily focused on horticultural activities. The project is in the preliminary concept and planning phase, proposing a long-term initiative that may encompass approximately 1,700 hectares, with the potential for 1,500 hectares designated for horticulture use. The remaining area may include proposed conservation zones, infrastructure corridors, and other uses. This initiative is an important step toward promoting agricultural sustainability in the Shire of Harvey and the broader South West Region, helping to address the historical decline in agricultural land.

4.3.4.3 Environmental Values on Rural land

The Shire acknowledges that in certain locations within the Shire, rural land parcels possess significant environmental values that reduce their capacity to be utilised for agricultural purposes. In particular, remnant native vegetation, conservation status waterways, ecological linkages, and coastal areas are the most affected.

The *Draft Shire of Harvey Local Biodiversity Strategy 2025-2035* (SoHLBS) defines Local Natural Areas (LNAS) as 'natural areas that exist outside lands managed by DBCA, Regional Parks, and Bush Forever sites (Del Marco et al. 2004)'. LNAs contain native species and ecological communities that require improved protection to preserve and maintain biodiversity in the Shire. LNAs are further described in the Environment Theme under Section 4.4.1.2 of the Local Planning Strategy.

Much of the privately owned land with native vegetation is zoned "Rural" under LPS 2 in which case landowners are often unable to use that land in accordance with its zoning, nor able to obtain a clearing permit to clear the native vegetation due to the conservation status. LPS 2 includes an "Environmental Conservation" zone which provides an option to rezone "Rural" zoned land parcels containing high-quality native vegetation, including riparian vegetation and

associated waterways, (identified in priority LNA's) in order to preserve significant environmental features and remnant vegetation. Creation of conservation lots in areas appropriately zoned land under LPS 2 may be considered by WAPC in accordance with DC policy 3.4.

4.3.5 Basic Raw Materials

Extractive industries comprise an important component of the Shire's economy and are located throughout all areas of the Shire. The extraction of mineral resources and basic raw materials (BRM) are necessary to support development in the region. The Shire contains approximately 28 active extractive industry sites which contain a variety of materials including sand, limestone and gravel. Generally, gravel is extracted from the hills area, sand from the Swan Coastal Plain and limestone from coastal areas, particularly around the Myalup area.

LPS 2 includes "Special Control Area 2 Basic Raw Materials," which includes basic raw materials of State and Regional significance identified under the *GBRS Strategic Minerals and Basic Raw Materials Resource Policy (2017)* which identifies several areas as 'Strategic Minerals and Basic Raw Materials Resource Policy Areas'.

Studies, including the publication *Basic Raw Materials – Demand and Supply Study for the Bunbury – Busselton Region* (WAPC 2012), indicate that there will be increasing demand for basic raw materials within the Harvey region and therefore consideration will need to be given as to how to best manage this land use from a governance and operator perspective, whilst ensuring environmental and off-site impacts are mitigated. The Shire's "Extractive Industry Local Law 2017" contains provisions to manage this land use, and it is considered that the current process is operating effectively in terms of management and rehabilitation.

A study conducted by the Department of Planning examined the demand and supply of BRM within the greater Bunbury-Busselton region for 2009 and 2030. These estimates are based on population forecasts and future housing demand are shown in Table 37.

SPP 2.4 Planning for Basic Raw Materials was reviewed and updated in July 2021. SPP2.4 aims to ensure that basic raw materials (BRM) and extractive industries matters are considered during planning and development decision-making, facilitating the responsible extraction and use of the State's BRM resources. The policy establishes objectives that recognise the importance of basic raw materials (BRM) early in planning, protect BRM resources from incompatible land use encroachment, promotes efficient BRM use, and identifies extraction opportunities through sequential land use, ensuring impacts on the community and environment are avoided, minimised, or mitigated.

Section 6.2 of the SPP2.4 state that Local planning strategies should where appropriate identify and safeguard 'Significant Geological Supply' (SGS) areas and 'Extraction Sites' (ES) through establishing transitional land uses and separation distances, ensure resource extraction remains uncompromised via structure planning, promote staged development and site remediation, and minimises the need for imported basic raw materials (BRM) in future urban and industrial developments.

'Significant Geological Supplies' (SGS) are BRM areas identified by the Department of Mines, Industry, Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) as having State significance due to the size of the resource, relative scarcity, demand and/or location near growth areas and transport routes. Outside the Perth and Peel regions, SGS areas and known ES are identified by the presence of geological resources and mining tenements. SPP2.4 operates in association with the interactive Geological map (GeoVIEW.WA) produced by DMIRS and the SGS are found on the platform. This Local Planning Strategy recommends

a review of the "Special Control Area No. 2" under LPS 2 with the GeoView mapping, and any changes to be incorporated on the Local Planning Strategy map for future updates in LPS 2.

Table 388: Forecast residential construction demand by Local Government (figures shown as '000m³)

Local Government	Limestone			Sand			Clay			Rock		
	2021	2030	Total	2021	2030	Total	2021	2030	Total	2021	2030	Total
Harvey	124			408			163			241		
Dardanup	186			611			244			362		
Collie	2			8			3			5		
Capel	167			550			220			326		
Bunbury	120			394			158			233		
Busseton	310			N/A			409			605		
Total Residential Demand	909			1971			1197			1772		
Total Demand	1410			3330			1197			4491		
+ contingency measure	2115	2813	4928	5100	6783	11883	1796	2388	4184	6767	8960	15697

Source: Department of Planning, 2012, p 16

4.3.6 Economy and Employment Issues and Opportunities

- Mining (\$1,405 million), Construction (\$400 million) and Agriculture Forestry and Fishing (\$200.4) are the most productive businesses in the Shire of Harvey according to 2022/2023 figures.
- Undertake an investigation into the Shire's short-, medium-, and long-term industrial land requirements, with a focus on light and general industry, to ensure land supply aligns with the hierarchy of industrial uses and inform future planning.
- Recognise the community and stakeholder investment in the Havey Tourism Road Map 2031 which includes the action to 'Investigate the potential to develop road connectivity along the coastline between Binningup and Australind by extending Lakes Parade to Buffalo Road.'
- Encourage value-added agricultural enterprises and compatible agri-tourism initiatives that complement existing agricultural operations without causing land use conflicts.
- Appropriately locating tourism and other non-agricultural developments to preserve rural character, prevent negative visual or operational impacts on agricultural productivity, and mitigate potential land use conflicts.
- Recognise the diverse agricultural practices and rural amenity unique to each locality within the Shire, including horticultural areas, irrigated farmland, and broadacre agricultural areas.

- Recognise complex challenges related to rural lot sizes and irrigation management in the Harvey Water Irrigation Area. Addressing these issues requires strategic planning, balancing agricultural needs with urban and townsite pressures, and investing in sustainable water management practices.
- By prioritising agricultural land protection and supporting infrastructure improvements, the Shire can secure long-term productivity while adapting to evolving environmental and economic conditions.
- Agricultural labour force and business have declined within census periods. It is important to protect agricultural land from urban expansion, subdivision, and non-agricultural uses as set out in the state planning framework.
- Balance agricultural priorities with the conservation of significant native vegetation, ecological corridors, and waterways.
- Recognise the State government initiative to develop a horticultural precinct in Myalup.
- Basic Raw Materials are protected and valued in the planning framework.

4.4 ENVIRONMENT

The Shire contains a diverse range of natural landscapes, natural areas, and significant biodiversity. The planning framework can support the protection of areas of remnant vegetation through reservations and planning controls. Native flora and fauna within the Shire are vulnerable to the following threats:

- Climate change (increased temperatures, bushfire, and reduced rainfall)
- Habitat loss and fragmentation from clearing for development.
- Spread of dieback disease (*Phytophthora Cinnamomi*)
- Introduced animal and invasive plant species.
- Extraction and damming of water sources.
- Salinity associated with groundwater and surface water supplies.

The Shire's LPS 2 aims to protect environmental values and establish a balance between environmental protection, bushfire mitigation measures, and the use of land for agriculture and urban development. Local planning scheme amendments, structure planning, subdivision and development provide opportunities for the assessment and protection of ecological conditions and conservation values.

4.4.1 Natural Areas

4.4.1.1 Regionally Significant Environmental Areas

The Greater Bunbury Region Scheme reserves a number of areas throughout the Shire as Regional Open Space (ROS), which include areas that have been identified as having regionally significant biodiversity values and located in areas where environmental protection is warranted, such as along foreshore reserves and river corridors.

The Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan was officially adopted by the Western Australian Planning Commission in July

2017 covering an area of approximately 2,278 hectares. This plan created a second regional park within the Greater Bunbury Region, encompassing the Leschenault Estuary, Leschenault Inlet, and the riparian zones of the Collie, Brunswick, and Preston Rivers. The Establishment Plan classified the area into three main management zones:

- **Conservation and Protection:** Areas featuring high conservation and landscape value, minimally disturbed and maintained in their natural state by limiting public access.
- **Natural Environment Uses:** Areas providing limited development and amenities, allowing for low-impact recreational activities without adversely affecting the environment.
- **Recreation:** Areas designated for both passive and active recreation, including facilities such as toilets, playing fields, barbecue sites, boat ramps, and playgrounds. Facility development in these areas depends on local conservation needs, community demand, and effective management.

The two regional parks in the Bunbury–Geographe sub-region were initially established under the *Preston River to Ocean Regional Park Establishment Plan* (WAPC 2011) and the *Leschenault Regional Park Establishment Plan* (WAPC 2017a). Management of these parks was later combined under the *Kalgulup Regional Park Management Plan 2021*. This comprehensive plan encompasses regional open space areas within the City of Bunbury, Shire of Capel, Shire of Dardanup, and Shire of Harvey. LPS 2 reflects the areas within the 'Kalgulup Regional Park' as 'Regional Open Space' aligning with the GBRS. These areas are included on the Local Planning Strategy maps as 'Regional Parks and Recreation.'

The *Kalgulup Regional Park Management Plan 2021* aims to protect and enhance the park's conservation, recreation, and landscape

values. The plan provides sustainable management of natural and cultural assets, allowing appropriate community use while conserving special features.

It is the principal statutory management plan for the park, replacing previous management plans such as the *Leschenault Peninsula Conservation Park and Morangarel Nature Reserve* (DPaW 2016), *Manea Park* (Jennings 1999), *Shearwater (Usher Dalyellup) Tuart Forest* (Ecoscape 2002), and *Wardandi Flora Reserve* (Shire of Harvey 2012). Although these older plans contain valuable information relevant to park management, the *Kalgulup Regional Park Management Plan 2021* takes precedence in cases of inconsistency. Additionally, this plan complements the *Forest Management Plan 2014–2023* prepared under the CALM Act. Subsidiary masterplans or management plans remain valid for specific sites or reserves within the park, such as *Ridley Place Foreshore Park*, where identified as current by management agencies.

In addition, areas of environmental value are protected under Local Reserves, which include "Public Open Space", "Environmental Conservation", "Public Purpose" and "Foreshore Reserves" owned by the Crown and managed by the Shire of Harvey. LPS 2 includes planning controls, to facilitate the protection of natural areas on privately owned land through the inclusion of an "Environmental Conservation" zone and "Special Control Area" provisions, including:

- SCA Environmental Protection Areas 5A-5E and
- SCA 6A Coastal Lakelands
- SCA 6C Vegetation Preservation Area

4.4.1.2 Local Natural Areas

The Shire's Local Biodiversity Strategy is an environmental planning document first prepared in 2011. The document identifies areas of significant natural value including waterways, native vegetation and sensitive coastal areas. It also provides guidance for the management and protection of Local Natural Areas on private land through the subdivision and development planning processes. The Biodiversity Strategy was updated in 2015 and the background information used to inform the preparation of the Shire's Local Planning Strategy in 2020. The Shires Biodiversity Strategy has been reviewed in 2025 (Draft Local Biodiversity Strategy 2025) and the information incorporated where relevant in this version of the Local Planning Strategy.

'Local Natural Areas' (LNA's) contain native species and ecological communities that require improved protection to preserve and maintain biodiversity in the Shire. LNAs in the Shire are:

- Natural areas located on private property that the Shire has some management control over through Policy and decision-making processes such as planning approvals.
- Natural areas located in public or regional open space, managed by the Shire of Harvey but not officially recognised as managed for the purpose of conservation.
- State Government freehold land not zoned "Regional Open Space" under the Greater Bunbury Regional Scheme GBRS.

The *draft Shire of Harvey Local Biodiversity Strategy 2025* (SoHLBS) discusses the prioritisation of Local Natural Areas (LNA's) and the goals, objectives and actions to implement the Local Planning Strategy. The SOHLBS 'Local Natural Area Prioritisation Plan' is to be reviewed every five years to ensure scoring is current and relevant

with updated datasets and information. The document contains mapping of native vegetation located throughout the Shire on both public and privately owned land.

This Local Planning Strategy recommends the inclusion of the following strategic objectives and actions of the formally endorsed (SoHLBS):

- Review the reserve purpose of Shire owned and managed land identified as a LNA and request a change of reserve purpose if required. Ensure the reservation of land in the LPS 2 identified as an LNA is reflective of biodiversity and conservation significance.
- Investigate potential for buffers around identified LNAs for incorporation into the local planning framework.
- Investigate developing a Significant Tree Register under the local planning framework.

4.4.1.3 Physical and Environmental Features

There are three main landform units within the Shire:

The Coastal Plains:

Occupy the western portion of the Shire, stretching from the Darling Scarp to the Indian Ocean. They are low and flat with a contour of Quindalup dunes parallel to the foreshore, and further inland older, more rounded and vegetated dunes. Approximately 6 – 7 km inland, a north-south limestone ridge peak at about 40m AHD. East of the ridge, at approximately 10m AHD, there are a series of north-south orientated wetlands. The land then gradually rises to about 40m AHD to the Ridge Hill Shelf. The Shelf is no more than 3km wide, is highly discontinuous, and largely vegetated by *Eucalyptus marginata*

(Jarrah) and *Corymbia calophylla* (Marri), with an understorey of *Banksia*, *Casuarina fraseriana* and *Xylomelum occidentale* (Woody Pear).

The Darling Scarp:

On the eastern edge of the Ridge Hill Shelf, the Darling escarpment runs north-south and rises steeply from approximately 100m to 200m. It is easily identified by massive granite outcrops and numerous steep sided valleys, of which the most significant contain the Collie, Brunswick and Harvey Rivers.

The Darling Plateau:

Inland from the Scarp, the Plateau rises to approximately 300m and has a rolling topography of hills and valleys, where the hills can be capped with gravels of precipitated ironstone.

Within the Shire, the geology consists of two general types, which approximate the same physical areas as the Coastal Plains and Darling Plateau discussed in Section 4.1.2. The Darling Scarp forms the dividing line between these two formations. The Yilgarn Block is bordered on the west by the Darling Fault and consists of Archaean granite, migmatite, gneiss and various recognisable volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The Harvey area of the Yilgarn Block is notable for its bauxite and laterite. The Quaternary sediment of the Perth Basin in the coastal plain area consists of marine sand and limestone, beach and dune deposits. This area contains deposits of heavy mineral sands and silica sand.

4.4.1.4 Wetlands

Wetlands are areas that are permanently, seasonally, or intermittently waterlogged or inundated with water that can be fresh or salty, flowing or still, and the wetland can occur naturally or may be artificially

created. Wetlands are natural regulators, mitigating the impacts of flooding, improving water quality, and providing an environmental buffer whilst supporting a variety of habitats for flora and fauna species (DBCA, 2025a).

Wetlands are the sites of the highest Biodiversity on the SCP, and the EPA estimated in 2007 that more than 80% of the original wetlands on the SCP have been destroyed since 1829 (Urban Bushland Council, 2022). In WA, a geomorphic wetland classification system is used; it considers the wetland's landform and hydro-period to define wetlands (Seminuk *et al.*, 2011).

Geomorphic wetlands in WA have been mapped by DBCA. Ramsar wetlands include sites on the List of Wetlands of International Importance and are considered representative, rare or unique, or important for conserving biological diversity (DEECCW, 2022a).

Wetland management categories for geomorphic wetlands are determined by the geomorphological, ecological, and hydrological features of the wetland and any impacts of disturbance (NAH, 2024). The three wetland management categories include conservation, resource enhancement and multiple use, Table 38. Conservation category and resource enhancement wetlands are protected during the planning processes due to their ecological significance. The Shire has 1,937 geomorphic wetlands comprised of 295 conservation category wetlands, 1,371 multiple use category wetlands, and 196 resource enhancement wetlands (Table 38).

Table 39:Wetland management categories for geomorphic wetlands (DBCA, 2025b)

Wetland Category	Description
Conservation Category Wetlands	Wetlands which support a high level of attribute and function. Objective is the preserve and protect the existing conservation values
Resource Enhancement Wetlands	Wetlands which may have been partially modified but still support substantial attributes and functions
Multiple Use Wetlands	Wetlands with few remaining important attributes and functions

The Shire contains wetlands of international significance. The Peel-Yalgorup System, which extends through the Local Government Authorities of Mandurah, Waroona and Harvey, is listed under the Ramsar Convention (1971). The System includes the Peel Inlet, the Harvey Estuary, the adjacent Mealup and McLarty Lakes, and the Yalgorup Lakes including Lakes Clifton and Lake Preston, and is one of the most important areas for waterbirds in south-western Australia. [Thousands of waterbirds gather each year with over 80 species recorded.](#) The Peel-Harvey Estuary is also one of the largest shallow estuaries in the south west and supports substantial areas of salt marsh.

Table 40:Geomorphic wetlands within the Shire of Harvey (DBCA, 2025b)

Category	Number
Conservation Category Wetlands	295
Multiple Use Category Wetlands	1,371
Resource Enhancement Wetlands	196
Not Applicable	7
Not Assessed	68

In addition, several Shire wetlands are identified as supporting migratory birds listed under agreements between Australia and Japan and/ or China and therefore are significant at an international level. These include Yalgorup Lakes (as above), Bengier Swamp and Leschenault Estuary(described below).

Waterways and wetlands of national significance includes those identified in The *Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia* (Australian Nature Conservation Authority, 1996) and listed on the Register of National Estate by the Australian Heritage Commission. Within the Shire, the following several wetlands are considered to be of national significance, including:

- **Bengier Swamp**
Located to the south-west of the Harvey town site this large freshwater wetland is highly modified but is well-vegetated and considered important for birds in Western Australia
- **Brunswick, Collie and Wellesley Rivers**
This encompasses the Brunswick River downstream from Brunswick Junction, the Wellesley River downstream from about 1km north of its intersection with Wellesley Road, and the Collie River from its mouth to approximately 4km upstream.
- **Cathedral Avenue Wetlands**
These wetlands are located on the western and northern edges of the Leschenault Estuary and form part of the Leschenault Estuary wetlands, which are recognised as important for recreation and bird life
- **Yalgorup Lakes System**
This system is located near the coast, north and east of Myalup, and includes Lake Clifton and Lake Preston, which are naturally saline coastal lakes with a hydrology that includes several types of salinity regimes.

In accordance with the Western Australian, Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) recommendations, the Greater Bunbury Region Scheme (GBRS) defines regionally significant wetlands as:

- Gazetted by the *Environmental Protection (Swan Coastal Plain Lakes) Policy 1992 (EPP)* – revoked 20 November 2015.
- Listed for protection by international agreements including Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar); Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA) and China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA); and
- Listed in the *Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia* by Australian Nature Conservation Authority (1996).

Within the GBRS there were approximately 230 lakes listed under the former *Swan Coastal Plain Lakes EPP*. A significant portion of these protected wetlands occur within the Shire, and are mostly concentrated in north-south chain that lie alongside the Forrest Highway and further inland within Bassendean Sands. Notable wetlands such as Lake Preston and Bengier Swamp and several wetlands associated with or close to the Collie and Brunswick River systems are included.

Wetlands listed under international agreements and in the *Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia* are discussed in the preceding sections. Wetlands assigned a Conservation management category can also be considered regionally significant. Conservation Category Wetlands include those wetlands listed under international agreements, national publications and regional policies as per preceding sections. They include wetlands that retain a high level of natural attributes and/or important fauna habitat and therefore might be significant at a regional scale.

The multiple layers of recognition reinforce the importance of protecting these wetlands from incompatible land use and ensuring their values are maintained through strategic planning, environmental assessment, and appropriate land management.

The Water Quality Improvement Plan for the Rivers and Estuary of the Peel-Harvey System - Phosphorus Management (EPA, 2008) aims to improve water quality by reducing phosphorus discharges from the catchment through changes to agricultural and urban practices and land-use planning. Further to this work, Bindjareb Djilba: a Plan for the Protection of the Peel-Harvey Estuary, was published by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) in 2020. It collates actions across the estuary and its catchment and asks for many groups to work together to protect the estuary's values for future generations.

4.4.1.5 Vegetation

Native vegetation covers approximately 90,131ha of the Shire or 51% of the total area of the municipality. The greatest areas of remnant vegetation occur in the eastern portion on the Scarp and as fragmented parcels in the west of the Shire. The inland regions of the Plain have been heavily cleared, and the remaining areas of native vegetation are generally small and dispersed.

Table 41: Extent of Native Vegetation

	Shire of Harvey
Total Area (ha)	176,600
Total Area of Native Vegetation (ha)	90,131
%Total Vegetation Area	51%

Source: *Shire of Harvey Biodiversity Strategy 2011*

Very little native vegetation on the Swan Coastal Plain still exists within the Shire. This is principally due to the relatively long history of farming and agricultural activities that have occurred. The extent of remnant vegetation in the Shire is shown in Table 40.

The Shire encompasses a number of National Parks, Nature Reserves, 5(g) Reserves and other areas managed and vested with the Department of Parks and Wildlife (DPaW) for conservation. The Conservation reserves have been identified by Mattiske (1996) and include Yalgorup National Park (Lake Preston), Byrd Swamp Nature Reserve, Harvey Flats Nature Reserve, Crampton Nature Reserve, Benger Swamp Nature Reserve, Falls Brook Nature Reserve, Korijekup Conservation Park and Lane Poole Reserve. In addition, a large area of land on the Darling Plateau is gazetted as State Forest – Timber Reserve which has a dual use as water catchment areas for the Harvey, Stirling and Logue Brook Dams.

The protection and assessment of vegetation communities is a primary component of this Strategy on all land tenure. The recognition and protection of remnant vegetation is important for biological diversity and ecosystem function. Biological diversity is a key environmental factor in achieving ecologically sustainable development. The Shire has significant regional vegetation communities that are recognised in this Strategy.

Native vegetation comprises plants that are indigenous to Australia, including trees, shrubs, sedges, herbs, and grasses, and incorporates lower lifeforms such as mosses, lichens, and fungi. Native vegetation is crucial for the health of Australia's environment – it stabilises soil, supports pollinators and other animals, purifies water, stores carbon, and provides food and habitat for Biodiversity (Australian Government,

2021). The unique character of our vegetation is embedded within Australia's cultural identity. From Indigenous peoples' perspective, a sense of place and belonging can be defined by Country (Australian Government, 2021).

Vegetation complexes are a series of plant communities forming regularly repeating groups associated with a particular soil/landform unit (Keighery, B, n.d.). A total of twenty-four vegetation complexes are recorded within the Shire (Hedde *et al.* 1998). The vegetation complexes compared against the native vegetation extent to determine the pre-European extent remaining regionally within the IBRA subregion and remaining locally are detailed in Table 42.

Table 42: Pre-European extent remaining regionally within the IBRA subregion and remaining locally within the Shire 2023

Name	Pre-European extent remaining regionally within the IBRA Subregion (%)	Pre-European extent remaining locally within the Shire (%)
Swan Coastal Plain		
Bassendean Complex-Central and South	28.35	45.11
Cannington Complex	12.45	7.14
Cartis Complex	17.12	8.67
Cottesloe Complex-Central and South	32.75	42.10
Dardanup Complex	5.93	2.53
Forrestfield Complex	13.36	23.35
Guildford Complex	5.55	3.43
Karrakatta Complex-Central and South	23.94	36.37
Quindalup Complex	61.01	84.79
Serpentine River Complex	10.27	12.31
Southern River Complex	19.86	9.09
Swan Complex	14.55	18.21
Vasse Complex	32.55	35.26
Yoongarillup Complex	37.12	32.02
Jarrah Forest		
Cooke	81.57	99.11
Darling Scarp, DS2	42.77	23.07
Dwellingup, D1	86.62	86.97
Goonaping	79.43	95.29
Helena 1	75.80	63.34
Lowdon	37.35	32.89
Murray 1	76.13	61.35
Swamp	75.48	97.43
Yarragil 1	81.01	87.02
Yarragil 2	92.49	84.81

Source: Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD), (2023)

Legislated lands and waters include National Parks, Nature Reserves, Conservation Parks, and State Forests. The Shire contains 107 legislated lands and waters that are protected and managed under State Law; a total of 383 reserves are locally managed, with 216 vested

in the Shire (NAM, 2024). The location of local and state managed reserves are provided in Map 6.

The portion of vegetation complexes remaining within the Shire that are protected locally by the Shire or under State Government Law are provided in Table 43.

Table 43: Pre-European extent of vegetation complexes protected within the Shire.

Name	IBRA subregion (%)	Locally, within the Shire (%)
Swan Coastal Plain		
Bassendean Complex-Central and South	3.42	15.75
Cannington Complex	0.00	0.00
Cartis Complex	0.00	0.00
Cottesloe Complex-Central and South	1.08	36.83
Dardanup Complex	0.02	0.04
Forrestfield Complex	0.56	6.18
Guildford Complex	0.00	0.02
Karrakatta Complex-Central and South	1.80	18.68
Quindalup Complex	1.05	14.98
Serpentine River Complex	2.45	7.18
Southern River Complex	0.00	0.00
Swan Complex	0.00	0.00
Vasse Complex	1.17	11.33
Yoongarillup Complex	5.65	14.44
Jarrah Forest		
Cooke	2.92	99.10
Darling Scarp, DS2	0.39	1.58
Dwellingup, D1	18.04	82.60
Goonaping	1.16	95.29
Helena 1	2.45	13.66
Lowdon	4.90	7.94
Murray 1	5.87	53.81
Swamp	0.50	97.43
Yarragil 1	13.85	83.04
Yarragil 2	6.73	84.38

Source: DPIRD, 2023. Red indicates vegetation complexes with less than 10 % remaining and orange indicates vegetation complexes with less than 30 % remaining.

4.4.1.6 Ecological Communities

In 2009, the Western Australian Local Government Association and the Department of Environment and Conservation (now DBCA) commissioned the South West Regional Ecological Linkages Technical Report 2009 (SWREL 2009). The purpose of the study was to identify regional scale ecological linkages in the South West region, and to provide effective recognition of these linkages in land use planning policy. The SWREL 2009 document recognises the importance of ecological linkages as an additional value to biodiversity conservation.

The GBRS Environmental Review (2000) described Regionally Significant Fauna and Habitats for Waterbirds as environmental factors relevant to the Scheme in regard to environmental impact and management. Such habitats are those listed under international agreements such as Ramsar, JAMBA and CAMBA. Regionally significant habitats within the Shire are identified as:

- Leschenault Estuary
- Yalgorup Lakes (includes Lake Preston)
- Bengier Swamp

Based on analysis of remaining vegetation within the Shire, there is a range of existing fauna habitat within the Shire boundaries. Habitat loss and modification is most substantial on the Swan Coastal Plain where clearing for agricultural based land use and settlements are concentrated. Habitat remaining within the Shire includes eucalypt-dominated forest and woodlands, coastal heath and shrubland communities, *Banksia* woodland, wetlands including watercourses and estuaries, beaches, parkland-cleared woodlands and pasture.

Coastal areas and wetlands could support a range of migratory birds listed under international agreements or species listed as Migratory under provisions of the EPBC Act 1999.

The South West is an internationally recognised “biodiversity hotspot”, not only for the biological richness and uniqueness of species identified within the area but also for the level of threat (SWREL 2009). Threatened species, their preferred habitats and threatened species status in Western Australia are classified under the *Wildlife Conservation Act 1950* and the *EPBC Act 1999*. In addition, international migratory species are also protected under a number of International Agreements fulfilled executed under the *EPBC Act 1999* for which Australia is a signatory to. These agreements include the:

- Bonn Convention (Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals) for which Australia is a Range State under the Convention.
- Agreement between the Governments of Australia and China for the Protection of Migratory Birds and their Environment (CAMBA); and
- Agreement between the Governments of Australia and Japan for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Birds in Danger of Extinction and their Environment (JAMBA).

A variety of waterbirds and terrestrial bird species listed as migratory species are likely to habitat wetlands and dryland habitats in the Shire. Lake Preston, Bengier Swamp and Leschenault Estuary have been identified as supporting listed Migratory species. Lake Preston forms part of the Peel-Yalgorup Wetland system, which is listed as a Ramsar site due to its significant waterbird habitat.

A desktop survey undertaken of online databases indicated the potential for a total of 99 conservation significant species to occur within the Shire (Draft SoHLBS). NatureMap and a DBCA database search indicated 87 conservation significant flora species listed under the BC Act or by the WA Herbarium (1998-), and a review of the Protected Matters Search Tool (PMST) indicated 24 significant flora species listed under EPBC Act (NAH, 2024). The PMST provides general guidance on matters of national environmental significance (MNES), or other matters protected by the EPBC Act.

A desktop survey undertaken of online databases indicated the potential for a total of 93 conservation significant fauna species to

occur within the Shire (refer SoHLBS). NatureMap and DBCA database search indicated 68 conservation significant species listed under the BC Act and the PMST indicated 50 threatened species listed under the EPBC Act as potentially occurring within the Shire (NAH, 2024).

[A review of the PMST report and a DBCA database search identified 3 listed threatened ecological communities under the EPBC Act and 16 listed threatened and priority ecological communities under the BC Act \(NAH, 2024\) \(Table 43\). The location of threatened and priority ecological communities across the Shire are provided in Map 10 in the *Shires Draft Local Biodiversity Strategy*.](#)

Table 44:Threatened and Priority Ecological Communities within the Shire of Harvey

Name (EPBC Act)	Name (BC Act)	BC Act	EPBC Act
Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community	<i>Banksia attenuata</i> and/or <i>Eucalyptus marginata</i> woodlands of the eastern side of the Swan Coastal Plain (floristic community type 20b as originally described in Gibson <i>et al.</i> 1994)	Critically Endangered	Endangered
	<i>Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community</i>	Priority 3	Endangered
	<i>Low lying Banksia attenuata</i> woodlands or shrublands	Priority 3	Endangered
	<i>Southern Banksia attenuata</i> woodlands	Priority 3	Endangered
Clay Pans of the Swan Coastal Plain	<i>Dense shrublands on clay flats (floristic community type 9 as originally described in Gibson et al. 1994)</i>	Endangered	Critically Endangered
	<i>Herb rich shrublands in clay pans (floristic community type 8 as originally described in Gibson et al. 1994)</i>	Endangered	Critically Endangered
Tuart woodlands and forests of the Swan Coastal Plain	<i>Quindalup Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i> and/or <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> woodlands	Priority 3	Critically Endangered
	<i>Southern Eucalyptus gomphocephala-Agonis flexuosa</i> woodlands	Priority 3	Critically Endangered

Name (EPBC Act)	Name (BC Act)	BC Act	EPBC Act
	<i>Tuart (Eucalyptus gomphocephala) woodlands and forests of the Swan Coastal Plain</i>	Priority 3	Critically Endangered
	<i>Corymbia calophylla — Eucalyptus marginata woodlands on sandy clay soils of the southern Swan Coastal Plain (floristic community type 3b as originally described in Gibson et al. 1994)</i>	Endangered	
	<i>Corymbia calophylla — Xanthorrhoea preissii woodlands and shrublands, Swan Coastal Plain (floristic community type 3c as originally described in Gibson et al. 1994)</i>	Endangered	Endangered
	<i>Living microbial mats in hypersaline ponds</i>	Priority 2	
	<i>Northern Spearwood shrublands and woodlands</i>	Priority 3	
	<i>Shrublands and woodlands on Muchea Limestone of the Swan Coastal Plain</i>	Endangered	Endangered
	<i>Shrublands on calcareous silts of the Swan Coastal Plain (floristic community type 18 as originally described in Gibson et al. 1994)</i>	Critically Endangered	
	<i>Subtropical and Temperate Coastal Saltmarsh</i>	Priority 3	Vulnerable

In order to ensure the survival and repopulation of these threatened species and prevent further elevation of their threatened species status, there needs to be a greater emphasis on the protection of native vegetation and prevention of habitat loss. Local planning mechanisms and policy documents, such as those identified in the State Planning Policy 2.5 and the Shire's draft Local Biodiversity Strategy 2025, can be part of this solution. The Shire's response however is only part of a multi-pronged solution and requires the collaborated efforts of Federal, State, Regional and other local government agencies. Proper management of environmental

reserves and remnant vegetation is necessary in addition to an appropriate legislative and policy framework.

In Western Australia, the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (BAM) Act 2007* came into effect on the 1st May 2013 with the purpose of ensuring the protection of the agriculture and food sector, and the environment. The *BAM Act 2007* identifies invasive pests and weed species, and then further classifies the individual requirements from management to eradication. The *BAM Act 2007* is a significant piece of legislation that not only applies to Local Governments and individual landowners but also to State Government agencies. State

Government agencies responsible for managing allocated crown land and reserves must effectively manage invasive pest and weed species identified under the *BAM Act 2007*.

4.4.1.7 The Land

The Shire has two distinct landform units, the Swan Coastal Plain and the Darling Scarp. The Darling Scarp contains areas capped with laterite with bauxite deposits, whilst the Swan Coastal Plain consists principally of sandy soils. An environmental concern is the eutrophication of catchments and in particular the Peel Harvey Inlets. Land units represent areas of similar soil, slope and drainage and therefore often exhibit similar production potential and degradation risks (Tille 1996).

Land characteristics and qualities are linked to land units. Land characteristics are soil and landform features that can be explicitly observed (qualitative estimate) or measured (quantitative during a land resource survey) (Department of Food and Agriculture, DAFWA 2008). Land qualities are estimated based on the land characteristics. Some are based on a single soil or landform characteristic such as pH. In most cases, however, a particular land quality will be based on a number of soil and landform characteristics. For example, water erosion hazard requires consideration of organic carbon content, soil texture, soil structure, soil permeability, slaking, dispersion and water repellence to estimate the erodibility of the soil; then combined with slope to determine the erodibility rating (DAFWA, 2008). Sixteen land characteristics are described in van Gool et al. (2005), and DAFWA has identified 22 land qualities that are broadly applicable to the most commonly encountered land uses. These include phosphorus export hazard, surface soil structure decline and susceptibility waterlogging/inundation risk.

Land quality information is used to calculate land capability classes for selected land uses. DAFWA uses five capability classes to

describe the land's ability to sustain a particular use without adverse environmental effects. The calculation of land capability is based on a worst limiting factor approach (DAFWA, 2008). Individual land qualities are assigned to capability classes depending on the degree of influence each land quality has on a particular land use. The overall land capability is determined by the most limiting land quality as described in the Table 44 below:

Table 45: Land Capability

Class	Description
1 – Very High	Very few physical limitations present and are easily overcome. Risk of land degradation is negligible.
2 – High	Some physical limitations affecting either productive land use or risk of land degradation. Limitations overcome by careful planning.
3 - Fair	Moderate physical limitations significantly affecting productive land use or risk of land degradation. Careful planning and conservation measures required.
4 - Low	High degree of physical limitations not easily overcome by standard development techniques and/or resulting in a high risk of land degradation. Extensive conservation requirements.
5 – Very Low	Severity of physical limitations is such that its use is usually prohibitive in terms of either development costs or the associated risk of land degradation.

The key element in defining the capability of land units is its ability to sustain various land uses with minimal risk of degradation occurring on a long term basis.

4.4.1.8 Landscape Value

The Shire's Local Planning Scheme No. 2 (LPS 2) identifies areas within its locality that are considered to have important landscape value and includes them as "Special Control Area 6 – Landscape

Protection Areas," where the character of the landscape is to be protected to a standard acceptable to the Shire.

SCA 6 includes provisions that address the requirement to protect the visual amenity of these areas. The WAPC Visual Landscape Planning in WA - a manual for evaluation, siting, and design provides guidance in the assessment, and determining the impact on visual amenity of proposals in Special Control Area 6 (SCA 6).

4.4.2 WATER RESOURCES

4.4.2.1 Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSAs)

Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSAs) are surface water catchments and groundwater areas that provide drinking water to cities, towns and communities. These areas are proclaimed under the *Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909* or the *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* as water reserves, catchment areas or underground water pollution control areas. These Acts provide the powers necessary to legally define the boundary of public drinking water source areas and also provide by-laws which are used to help protect water quality of these sources and public health.

The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) is responsible for managing and protecting the State's water resources. DWER prepares Drinking Water Source Protection Plans for each drinking water catchment, and determines priority areas, protection zones and the catchment boundary. The priority areas determine the suitability of land uses, whilst protection zones around reservoirs and bores act to further control land or water-based activities to protect water quality.

State Planning Policy 2.7 'Public drinking water source' and State Planning Policy 2.9: 'Water resources', guide land use planning in

PDWSAs. SPP 2.7 is supported by DWER's Water Quality Protection Note (WQPN) No. 25 'Land use compatibility tables for public drinking water source areas, 2021', which helps local government protect PDWSAs, by preventing, minimising or managing development in these areas.

The following proclaimed public drinking water source areas are located within the Shire:

- Harris River Dam Catchment Area (including a reservoir protection zone).
- Stirling Dam Catchment Area (including a reservoir protection zone).
- Preston Beach Water Reserve (southern half); and
- Samson Brook Catchment Area (small portion).

These areas are generally noted as 'Special Control Areas' in the Shire's LPS 2. Any strategic or development proposal within these catchment areas will be referred to the DWER.

4.4.2.2 Rivers and Waterways

The rivers and their catchment areas cover about 27% of the total Shire area of 1,766 km². The main river systems in the Shire include. Harvey River (408 km²): flows north-easterly from the Harvey Reservoir to its discharge point at the southern end of the Harvey Estuary. Many of the waterways within the catchment have been modified and these portions of the rivers and brooks have been re-named as drains. Just downstream of the Harvey Reservoir the Harvey Diversion Drain carries water directly to the ocean.

The headwaters of Logue Brook are located on the Darling Plateau in the Dwellingup State Forest. The Brook flows into Lake Brockman, the reservoir formed by Logue Brook Dam, before continuing through the coastal Plain to its confluence with Harvey Main Drain. Bancell Brook flows into Logue Brook while both Clarke Brook and Weeks Brook discharge into Harvey Main Drain, upstream of Logue Brook (Peel Harvey Catchment Council, 2014).

Brunswick River (228 km²):

The headwaters of the Brunswick River are located approximately 55 km inland from the coast on the Darling Scarp north west of Collie. From there the river flows westward passing through Brunswick Junction before moving southward as it nears Australind before discharging into the Collie River at Point Latour, approximately 10 km from the Leschenault Estuary (McLaughlin and Jeevaraj 1994). The Brunswick River is the only fresh tributary to the salinity affected Collie River. The main tributary of the Brunswick River is the Wellesley River. Other tributaries are the Ernest, Augustus, Frederic and Lunenburg Rivers and Elvira Gully.

The dominant land uses in the upper part of the Brunswick River catchment are State Forest and the Worsley Alumina Refinery. The lower part of the catchment is situated on the Swan Coastal Plain and supports agriculture, including horticulture and dairy farming, and an increasing number of lifestyle and residential properties closer to Australind. The lower section of the catchment encompasses approximately one third of its total area. The elevation of the catchment ranges from around 5 m AHD on the coastal plain in the west of the catchment, to 300 m AHD in the east along the Darling Scarp (Beckwith Environmental Planning Pty Ltd, 2010).

Wellesley River:

Flows into the Brunswick River 10 km downstream of Brunswick Junction. The catchment forms part of the Harvey Irrigation District and as such is very flat and highly modified. The Wellesley's source

is below Kemerton Substation at an elevation of 22.5m and ends at an elevation of 6.84m, where it merges with the Brunswick River. The Harvey River Diversion Drain provides an east west link from the Harvey River to the coast at Myalup and forms a central channel for the drainage and irrigation network of the Harvey hinterland.

Minor watercourses include Bancell Brook, Logue Brook, Clark Brook, Chalk Brook, Wellesley Creek and parts of the Harris River.

4.4.2.3 Groundwater

The Shire is located within two designated groundwater areas being the Bunbury Groundwater Area and the South West Coastal Groundwater Area. The Australind Sub Area draws on three aquifers, these being:

- The Superficial Aquifer (depth 0 - 50 metres) which is at 94% of its allocation limit of 900 megalitres.
- The Leederville Aquifer (depth 100 - 200 metres) which is at 100% of its allocation limit of 4,000 megalitres.
- The Yarragadee South Aquifer (300 – 1,700 metres) which is at 100% of its allocation limit of 4,000 megalitres.

Generally, the water quality of the Superficial and Yarragadee Aquifers is marginal, and the Leederville Aquifer is fresh.

Myalup and Binningup are both located in the Myalup Sub Area where it is known that a saline plume from the Superficial formation extends into the upper Leederville formation increasing salinity of the more commonly fresh Leederville Aquifer. In addition, areas adjacent to the coast have saline water within the Lower Superficial and upper Leederville formations.

Myalup and Binningup Town water supplies are obtained from the Leederville Aquifer. Due to increasing salinity and the aquifer nearing its allocation limit, no further licenses are being issued in the Leederville Aquifer for the Myalup Sub Area. There is water available for use in the Superficial Aquifer.

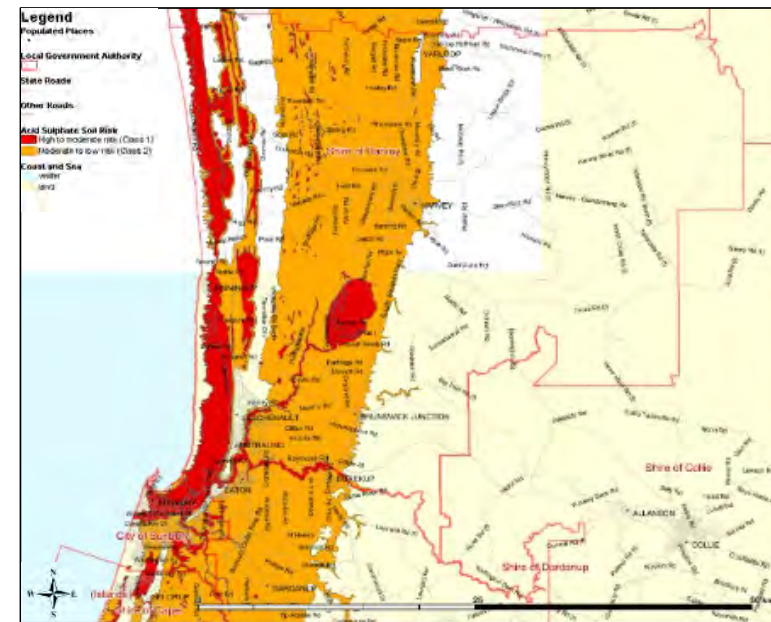
4.4.2.4 Sulfate Soils Acid

Land within the Shire, particularly wetland areas near the coast, are known to contain acid sulphate soils (ASS). ASS occur naturally in WA and are harmless when left in a waterlogged, undisturbed environment. However, when exposed to air, through drainage or excavation, the iron sulfides in the soils react with oxygen and water to produce iron compounds and sulfuric acid. This acid can release other substances, including heavy metals, from the soil and into the surrounding environment and waterways (Department of Environmental Regulation 2015). Activities with the potential to disturb ASS must be managed carefully to avoid serious environmental harm. Western Australian Planning Commission Planning Bulletin No. 64 describes land that is of low, moderate and high risk of encountering acid sulphate soils and sets out the planning guidelines for dealing with these soils. The location and classification risk for these soils are shown in Figure 13.

4.4.3 Climate Change Hazards

Climate change is a significant global issue that can have severe ramifications on the environment. In addition, climate change can have serious economic and social impacts as a result of increased intensity and number of extreme weather events, sea level rises affecting coastal and low lying areas. From a local perspective, Local Governments can help address this issue through the design of urban and regional centres, as well as mitigation plans for at risk areas.

Figure 13: Acid Sulphate Soil



Source: Environmental Planning Tool 2017

Climate change is a significant threat to Biodiversity and the South West of WA is becoming hotter and drier with more frequent and extreme weather events such as drought, heatwaves, high-risk bushfire weather, dangerous rainfall events and rising sea levels (Government of WA, 2025).

Climate change with higher temperatures, altered patterns of precipitation, sea level rise and an increased number and magnitude of extreme weather events will impact the environment and species habitats – both flora and fauna. The rate of these changes will create

difficulties in the adaptability of species (Steffan et al., 2009). Species unable to adapt will be unable to survive, impacting the structure and function of ecosystems.

The Shire is expected to experience a future climate change scenario similar to other locations in WA with a Mediterranean climate (Government of WA, 2025a) these include:

- Mean, maximum and minimum temperatures are projected to continue to rise and by 2030, the mean annual warming across all emissions scenarios is projected to be about 0.5 to 1.1 °C above the climate of 1986–2005.
- The temperature and frequency of very hot days is expected to increase, and heatwaves will get longer and more intense with a reduced number of days with frost risk.
- The South West has experienced a marked drying trend since 1970; the decline has been larger than anywhere else in Australia. By 2030 under all emission scenarios, winter rainfall is projected to decrease by up to 15 per cent.
- Under all emission scenarios, the time spent in drought is projected to increase, and even though the total annual rainfall is expected to reduce, the intensity of heavy rainfall events will likely increase.
- Drier and hotter conditions will lead to decreases in soil moisture and runoff because of increased water loss from plants and soils (evapotranspiration), that could further exacerbate drought conditions.
- There is high confidence that climate change will result in a harsher fire weather climate in the future.

- There is very high confidence that sea levels will continue to rise during the 21st century, with projections sensitive to representative concentration pathways (RCP) as the century progresses however, if a collapse in the marine-based sectors of the Antarctic ice sheet were initiated, projections could be several tenths of a metre higher than the high RCP by late in the century.
- There is very high confidence that oceans will become more acidic, and the rate of ocean acidification will be proportional to carbon dioxide emissions (Government of WA, 2015a)

Additional climate change impacts include:

- Reduced water availability in waterways and other groundwater dependant ecosystems.
- Deterioration of water quality in waterway and for other groundwater dependant ecosystems.
- Changes to wildlife migration patterns and seasonal timing of reproduction.
- Species movement due to habitat destruction that could lead to reduction in local biodiversity and/or an increase introduced pest flora and fauna.
- Land degradation through erosion and inundation (NSW Government, 2025).

4.4.3.1 Flood Prone Areas

DWER is responsible for the management of the nominated watercourses within the Shire. DWER also provides advice to the Shire on flood levels and developments within flood prone land. Generally, the Shire will unlikely support subdivision and

development on land which is below the defined 1:100-year flood level. In some instances, development may occur, based upon favourable advice from DWER and where appropriate risk mitigation design factors have been incorporated (such as raising minimum floor and ground levels) where appropriate.

The *GBRS Policy: Floodplain Management Policy (2017) Policy* contains floodplain mapping relevant to the Shire of Harvey and has defined areas around the Leschenault Estuary and parts of the lower Collie River. The Floodplain is generally applicable to land within 200m of other watercourses for which a floodplain has not been defined. The Local Planning Strategy maps illustrate the flooding potential of the Collie, Brunswick and Wellesley Rivers and the Leschenault Estuary, including the Cathedral Avenue locality.

The GBRS Policy has been included in LPS 2 under “Special Control Area 1 – Flood Prone Areas” which include provisions controlling development in these areas in accordance with the GBRS Floodplain Management Policy, and requirement for habitable floor levels. LPS 2 also includes defined flood prone areas for the Collie, Wellesley and Brunswick Rivers which are not included in the GBRS policy.

4.4.3.2 Bush Fire Risk Areas

In accordance with SPP 3.7 “Planning for Bushfire Protection” a Bushfire Hazard Assessment Report (BHLA 2015) has been prepared for the Shire which focuses on the Planning Areas identified within this Local Planning Strategy (excluding Australind, Treendale and Kingston). All future Structure Plans will be required to include fire mitigation measures addressing the known risks identified within the BHLA 2015. Management Plans for waterways, wetlands and remnant vegetation will be developed concurrently with Bushfire Management Plans to ensure that the plans align. These plans are to be implemented by the developer at the time of subdivision.

Additionally, Scheme provisions will need to be included within LPS 2 to make reference to the Planning and Development Regulations in regard to fire risk.

Of note, the BHLA 2015 identified that single access into the Myalup townsite via Myalup Beach Road is a significant bushfire management issue that should be given priority in any planning for the locality. SPP 3.7 and the associated Guidelines recommend a minimum of two vehicle access ways leading to two different destinations are to be available to ensure alternative evacuation routes are available in the event of a significant bushfire.

4.4.3.3 Coastal Protection

State Coastal Planning (SPP 2.6) provides the framework for considering land use planning amendments in the context of coastal processes. The Bunbury - Geographe Sub-regional Strategy (BGSrS) identifies Myalup and Binningup as vulnerable to coastal erosion, as well as coastal and fluvial flooding and inundation. It includes Strategic Direction 19, which states, ‘Adopt a presumption against planning proposals within areas identified to be affected by coastal hazards and flooding.’

The Shire of Harvey, in collaboration with the PNP, developed the Shire of Harvey Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan (Harvey Coastal CHRMAP) 2017 to guide coastal planning and asset management. This CHRMAP translates strategic and technical data, with input from the local community, into a practical and accessible framework.

The Harvey Coastal CHRMAP raises awareness of local coastal processes, hazards, and risks among both the Council and the community, supporting the development of more sustainable and resilient coastal communities. It identifies land-based facilities and assesses their vulnerability to erosion and coastal flooding over a

100-year planning horizon. Detailed maps for Myalup and Binningup coastal assets are included in this document to assist future planning and risk mitigation efforts.

The Harvey Coastal CHRMAP outlines several approaches to coastal and dune care options. Appropriate Scheme provisions are included within LPS 2 under “Special Control Areas” 5C, 5D and 5E to guide the management of coastal infrastructure and development as recommended under the Harvey Coastal CHRMAP. The outcomes of the CHRMAP also directly inform the development and implementation of the Myalup and Binningup Foreshore Management Plans.

4.4.3.4 Capel - Leschenault Inlet CHRMAP

The Capel-Leschenault Coastal Hazard Risk Management and Adaptation Plan (CL-CHRMAP) was adopted in October 2023 for the Shires of Harvey, Capel, Dardanup, and the City of Bunbury. The coastal area for the Shire of Harvey was excluded due to the Harvey Coastal CHRMAP, and addresses vulnerabilities within two primary management units: MU9 (Leschenault Estuary) and MU11 (Collie River North). The CL-CHRMAP provides strategic direction for adaptation scenarios and includes an implementation plan to guide risk management across short (0–15 years), medium (15–30 years), and long-term (100-year) horizons.

Table 2-5 of the CL-CHRMAP outlines land use planning recommendations that will require future amendments to LPS 2. This Local Planning Strategy responds to those recommendations by identifying actions to support an amendment to LPS 2 and incorporating relevant hazard zones into the Local Planning Strategy maps. The CL-CHRMAP includes draft provisions for a Scheme Amendment to introduce Special Control Area provisions. These were originally prepared for inclusion into District Planning Scheme No. 1 and will need to be reviewed and updated to align with the

current LPS 2 framework. The local planning framework will address the following recommendations of the CL-CHRMAP:

- LU1 – Incorporate a Coastal Hazard Special Control Area into the planning scheme to identify coastal erosion and inundation hazard zones to 2120.
- LU2 – Designate a Foreshore Reserve over public land within identified hazard zones not already covered by regional open space.
- LU3 – Develop a Local Planning Policy for Coastal Hazards to guide planning and development decisions on land affected by coastal erosion and inundation risks.
- LU4 – Ensure existing and future structure plans account for CHRMAP recommendations and relevant state planning policies.
- LU5 – Inform affected landowners of hazard risks and ensure development approvals appropriately address future coastal impacts.
- LU6 – Review Coastal Leasehold arrangements in hazard areas to ensure future use is consistent with CHRMAP findings.

Table 2-5 recommendations LU7 and LU8 have been addressed under LPS 2.

4.4.4 Environment - Issues and Opportunities

- Protection of regionally significant ecological linkages through the GBRS and Kalgalup Regional Park provides sustainable management of natural and cultural assets.

- Recognising Local Natural Areas (LNA's) to ensure their values are preserved through improved planning provisions and development controls that support long-term biodiversity conservation.
- Balance the protection of remnant vegetation with land use and bushfire planning objectives by identifying appropriate management responses through structure planning, local policy, and scheme provisions.
- Climate change-induced events such as flooding, bushfires, and coastal processes require identification and management to protect communities, settlements and places of cultural significance.
- Support implementation of the Capel–Leschenault CHRMAP by identifying actions to amend LPS 2 and the planning framework to address long-term coastal hazard risks.
- Incorporate bushfire risk mitigation measures consistent with the BHLA 2015 and SPP 3.7, to include coordinated fire and environmental management plans. Prioritise a second access to Myalup to address bushfire management.
- Water quality and protection is fundamental to community and environment health and underpins all aspects of land use.
- The Shire of Harvey contains internationally, nationally, state, and regionally significant waterways and wetlands that require protection from development impacts to maintain their long-term health and viability.

4.5 INFRASTRUCTURE

4.5.1 Water Supply and Wastewater Disposal

It is the intent of the Local Planning Strategy to ensure developments are required to connect to scheme water, reticulated sewerage (if available) in accordance with the Government Sewerage Policy and where there is no scheme water available, to have access to a sufficient supply of potable water that is of the quality specified under the Australian Drinking Water Quality Guidelines 2004.

The GBRS identifies a significant area within the eastern portion of the Shire as “Special Control Area No. 3” for “Public drinking water source area”. The purpose of which is to prevent uses or development that would prejudice the quality of water supplies for public use.

Where reticulated sewerage is not available, proposals will need to be guided by the Government Sewerage Policy. LPS 2 incorporates suitable provisions which reflect the requirements of the Government Sewerage Policy and public health requirements in regard to potable water supply. To assess the type of on-site wastewater disposal systems, a 'site-and-soil evaluation', in accordance with Australian Standard 1547 (AS/NZS 1547), is required and should be referenced in the documentation in support of proposals.

4.5.2 Transport Network

Major roads servicing the Shire include Forrest Highway, Wilman-Wadandi Highway (formerly known as the Bunbury Outer Ring Road), South Western Highway, and Coalfields Highway. The Forrest Highway connects the South West region to Perth; however, while it passes through the Shire, it bypasses all major towns and settlements. The South Western Highway traverses several towns, including Harvey, Brunswick, Roelands, Wokalup, and Yarloop, but

has experienced a significant decline in traffic since the opening of the Forrest Highway in 2009. The Coalfields Highway serves as the main road linking the coastal towns of Bunbury, Australind, and Eaton with Collie, a major mining hub that employs many residents from the coastal areas.

It is expected that road usage will continue to grow, and Main Roads WA, the responsible authority, will maintain the primary roads to an appropriate standard. While the South Western Highway runs through several inland towns, there are currently no plans to create bypasses.

Marriott Road has been reclassified and is now under the care and control of Main Roads.

The Shire and Main Roads WA express concerns regarding the increase in horticulture-related farm machinery on Forrest Highway and its implications for road safety; therefore, they are currently developing an alternative road network to provide a safer option for farm machinery.

4.5.2.1 Wilman-Wadandi Highway

The Main Roads WA Bunbury Outer Ring Road (BORR) project, known as the Wilman-Wadandi Highway, interfaces with the Shire's future Treendale Road and Clifton Road Rural Living Areas, as well as the East Treendale Urban Expansion Area. A major upgrade has occurred at the Paris Road and Clifton Road interchange, which connects to Bunbury and Busselton to the south, the townsite of Brunswick to the east, Australind to the west, and Perth to the north.

The Wilman-Wadandi Highway connects Raymond Road to a grade-separated interchange. West of the highway, Treendale Road has been renamed Tern Place, while to the east, Raymond Road provides access to the locality of Treendale. Further east, Raymond

Road links with the South Western Highway and continues onto the Coalfields Highway, providing access to Collie. Improved east-west connectivity across the Wilman-Wadandi Highway is needed to enhance access between these key transport routes and surrounding localities.

4.5.2.2 Rail

Rail services run adjacent to the South Western Highway and are primarily used for freight purposes. The railway infrastructure has been upgraded in recent years and supports significant freight movement, most of which is transported to Bunbury Port. The Kemerton Industrial Park Strategy indicates that an additional spur connecting the Kemerton locality to the port of Bunbury, north of Brunswick, is necessary to efficiently utilise the strategically located industrial area and ensure its ongoing viability.

The South West passenger rail line, which operates 'The Australind' passenger service, is currently not in operation due to upgrades north of the line. Transport for regional customers is provided via road coaches connecting Bunbury and the inland towns with Perth. An east-west spur linking Brunswick to the Worsley Industrial Area near Collie also exists.

The Bunbury-Geographe Sub-regional Strategy identifies a future fast rail service between Perth and Bunbury. Investigations are underway to assess the potential for a fast rail service between Perth, Bunbury, and other areas of the South West, considering population and economic growth indicators, as well as potential timing for investment and delivery. No timeframe is available for the outcome of the investigation. The BGSrS recommends collaboration with State Government agencies in planning for potential fast passenger rail, including securing a corridor in appropriate planning instruments. Until further investigation confirms the concept, the Shire of Harvey planning instruments will not need to be reviewed for this purpose.

LPS2020 includes an indicative rail line through the Shire, and this will continue to be included on the Local Planning Strategy maps.

4.5.2.3 Pedestrian and Cycle Paths

To reduce reliance on motor vehicles and to encourage a connected, healthy, and active community, it is important for the Shire to continue investing in a high-quality and safe pedestrian and cycling network throughout all localities, particularly in areas where vehicle traffic congestion is an issue. This network should aim to provide safe and efficient connections linking both recreational and commercial nodes.

The Shire also offers a variety of destinations, including foreshores and naturally vegetated areas adjacent to townsites, that would be more widely utilised if the pedestrian and cycling networks were upgraded. The organisation Healthy Spaces and Places produces a guide with design principles to support communities in achieving health through quality urban design, which should be used as a reference by the Shire.

The Shire of Harvey engaged with the communities of Binningup and Myalup in early 2025 asking for residents to share ideas for projects. A popular suggestion was to develop shared path trails. The Council endorsed funding to investigate the feedback and develop a plan for a Myalup-based project.

4.5.2.4 Boating Facilities

There are currently several boat launching facilities around the Australind area, with the most significant being the boat ramp located at Ridley Place. The Shire has recently completed an extensive upgrade to the facilities at Ridley Place in accordance with the Ridley Place Master Plan.

An audit of existing formal and informal boat launching facilities within the Shire is being conducted with the aim of rationalisation. This will be achieved by upgrading necessary boat ramps and closing those that are contributing to unnecessary environmental impacts along the foreshores and banks of the Shire's waterways.

4.5.2.5 Myalup- Binningup – Australind Coastal Road Concept

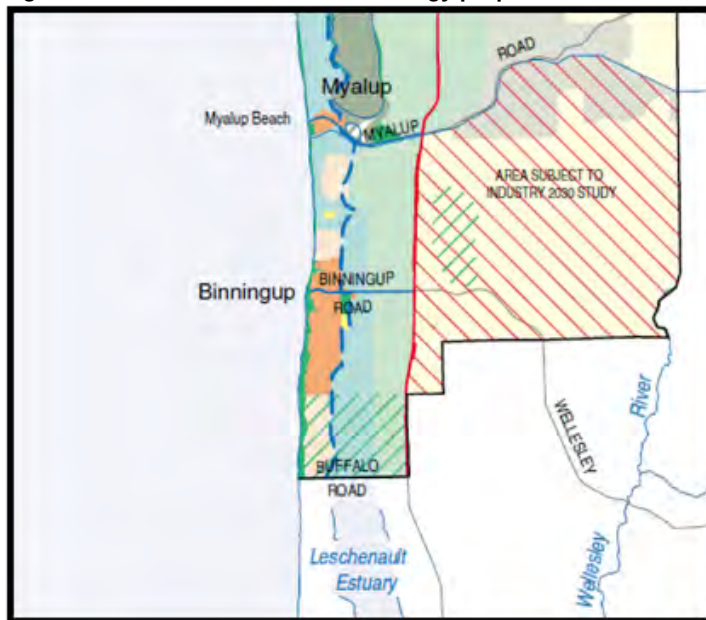
The Myalup–Binningup–Australind Coastal Road concept was initially introduced in the Coastal and Lakelands Planning Strategy (WAPC, 1997), prepared by consultants Taylor Burrell, Environmental Capability, and Bill James. The road concept was later reviewed in the Scoping Study – Binningup Myalup Investigation Study (WAPC, 2007), undertaken in partnership with the Shire of Harvey.

The Coastal and Lakelands Planning Strategy (CLPS) proposed a scenic tourism route linking Preston Beach (Shire of Waroona) through Myalup and Binningup, connecting south to Buffalo Road in Leschenault (see Figure 14). The Coastal and Lakelands Planning Strategy is no longer current, having been superseded by Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) advice and subsequent planning outcomes. Strategic Environmental Advice (SEA) issued by the EPA in May 2010 under Section 16e of the Environmental Protection Act 1986 recommended the CLPS review and acquisition of land between the coast and the Yalgorup Lake system for inclusion in Yalgorup National Park. However, recommendation 10 of the SEA identified that existing cleared land south of Lake Preston and east of Binningup as having potential for development, subject to detailed local and regional environmental assessment.

The *Myalup-Binningup District Structure Plan (DSP) Scoping Paper* (scoping paper) was initially prepared (WAPC and the Shire of Harvey) in response to increasing development pressures in the coastal areas of the Shire of Harvey. The preparation of a District

Structure Plan (DSP) was anticipated in several earlier strategic documents, including the Bunbury-Wellington Region Plan, Coastal and Lakelands Planning Strategy, and the Shire of Harvey's draft LPS2020, however the DSP process did not proceed.

Figure 14: Coastal and Lakelands Strategy proposed Tourism Route



Source: Coastal and Lakelands Strategy (1997) superceded

An internal road/coastal road concept was included in the scoping paper to address the evolving role of Old Coast Road, which was being upgraded to freeway standards with the construction of Forrest Highway at the time. The Forrest Highway upgrade introduced

limited, grade-separated intersections designed to manage locally generated traffic.

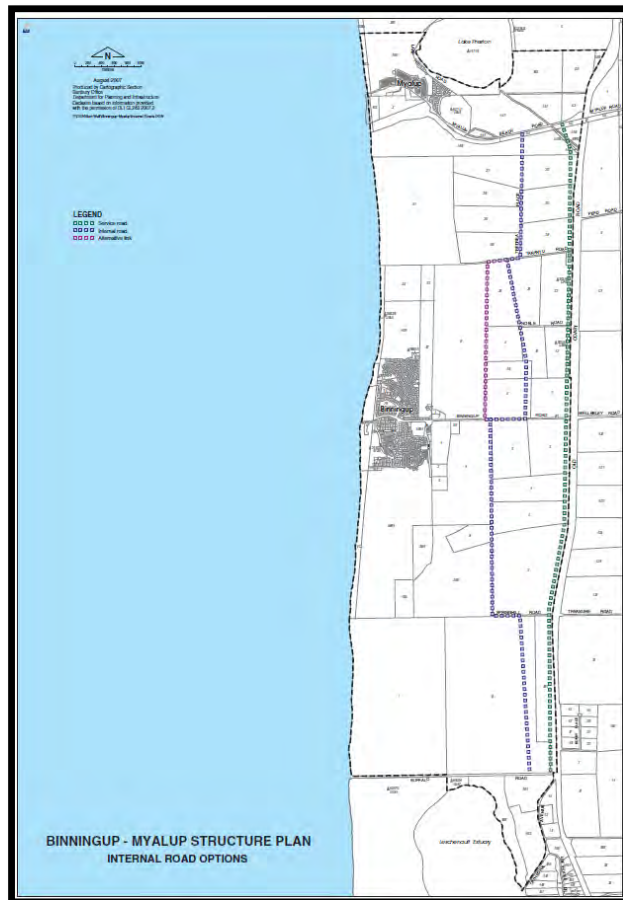
The proposed DSP was expected to anticipate these changes by identifying an internal road network independent of Forrest Highway. This network would facilitate local trips, recreational travel, limestone transport, and maintain property access.

The DSP scoping study examined three alternative inland road alignments east of the existing Old Coast Road (See Figure 15). The first option follows a service road concept, maintaining proximity to the alignment of Forrest Highway. A second option considers environmental and property constraints, integrating existing north-south road segments. Additionally, an alternative link between Binningup Road and Taranto Road was identified, offering improved access to high-grade limestone resource areas. These alignments have been staggered at key intersections to address site-specific conditions and optimise regional connectivity. A comprehensive Transport Study, aligned with the Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) *Transport Assessment Guidelines for Development*, was recommended to guide this process.

The *Binningup Local Structure Plan (2013)* provides the land use planning framework for land zoned "Urban Development" and designated as "Special Control Area 5E – Environmental Protection Area" under the Shire of Harvey Local Planning Scheme No. 2 (LPS 2). Amendment 1 to the Local Planning Strategy for Lot 102 Taranto Road (Planning Area K) also addresses the need for a secondary access route to support safe bushfire management and improve local connectivity.

The *Binningup Beach Structure Plan* was endorsed by WAPC on the 18th of December 2013 (valid 19 October 2028.) Riley Consulting prepared a Traffic Report (2011) for the proposed structure plan, assessing the site within the context of the surrounding road network.

Figure 15: Myalup- Binningup District Structure Plan Scoping -Coastal

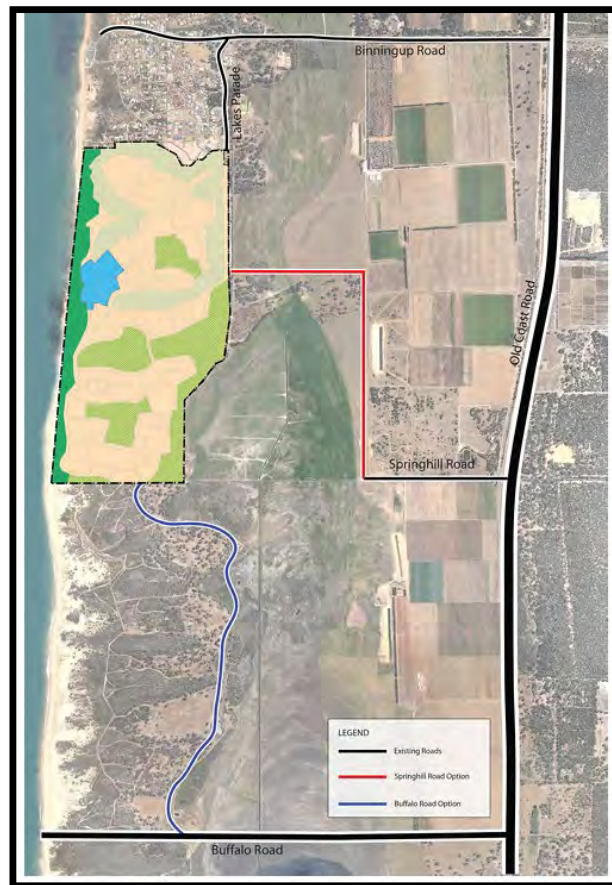


One key outcome from the report and associated 'Design Enquiry Forum' was broad support for a second access road to the Binningup townsite. This additional access route would alleviate traffic on the existing Binningup Road, provide a permanent secondary emergency access, and offer quicker, more direct access to the proposed Village Centre from the south. The Riley Consulting Traffic Report concludes that a second access road will not be required until the construction and occupation of more than 1,500 new dwellings within the development.

Two options for the second road access were identified (Figure 16) and are included on the Local Planning Strategy maps. The road options, utilise existing gazetted roads and logical entry points to the site with the aim to balance access efficiency with environmental considerations and local stakeholder requirements. The two options include the following:

- The Buffalo Road option extends from the termination point of Buffalo Road along an existing track on private land to the southern boundary of the site. The track would be sealed and upgraded to align with the broader road hierarchy. While this route minimises vegetation disturbance, deviations may be required to avoid sensitive environmental areas or reduce earthworks. Landowner consent and Shire approval would be necessary for the gazettal and construction.
- Springhill Road would extend west from its current endpoint along property boundaries, crossing the degraded Leschenault peripheral estuary wetland, classified as a Multiple Use Wetland (MUW). The road would need to be sealed and gazetted, providing a direct connection from Old Coast Highway to the site.

Figure 16: Binningup Structure Plan Secondary Road Options



As noted in the LPS2020, the Shire, and Main Roads WA previously raised concerns about the increasing use of Forrest Highway by horticulture-related farm machinery and identified the need to investigate alternative road networks to provide a safer route.

The priorities under the planning framework for the locality focus on protecting areas west of Forrest Highway for priority agriculture, basic raw materials, coastal processes, Regional Open Space, and environmental and landscape values. Since the earlier strategies were superseded, major infrastructure changes have occurred, including the upgrade of Old Coast Road to Forrest Highway, the development of the Water Corporation's Desalination Plant, and the proposed Offshore Windfarm regulation area. These initiatives represent significant advancements in state and regional sustainable infrastructure and add to the evolving and long standing planning requirements for the area.

The concept of a coastal or internal alternative road west of Forrest Highway has been considered in various forms for the past 30 years as discussed above and in Section 4.3.3.1.2 relating to the Shire of Harvey Tourism reports. An additional transport route through the area offers several potential benefits. These benefits include:

- Providing alternative local road access for residents of Myalup and Binningup to the Australind Urban Area.
- Meeting secondary bushfire access requirements.
- Responding to community expectations for improved coastal tourism.
- Enhancing community education initiatives on sustainable infrastructure, including the desalination plant and proposed offshore wind farm.

- Supporting resource delivery for basic raw materials and priority agriculture.

The Bunbury-Geographe Sub-regional Strategy (BGSrS) Transport Principle to “Improve transport connections within the subregion and to adjoining areas” is supported by Strategic Direction 41, which states: “Promote the sub-region’s tourist routes in planning instruments.”

To align with Strategic Direction 41, the Local Planning Strategy proposes a Planning Action to investigate alternative road alignments within the Myalup–Leschenault area, in collaboration with relevant agencies including the EPA, DPLH, infrastructure providers, and landowners.

The proposed area for investigation is bounded by Forrest Highway (east), GBRS Regional Open Space (west), Myalup Beach Road (north), and Buffalo Road (south), and should include transport studies supported by technical assessments of:

- Environmental values
- Coastal processes
- Bushfire risk
- Existing and planned land uses
- Landscape and visual amenity.

Should the studies identify a preferred alignment, this will require a formal amendment to the Shire of Harvey Local Planning Strategy.

4.5.3 Renewable Energy Facilities

State Planning Strategy 2050 states that planning for energy for Western Australia's future includes the introduction of renewable energy defined as ‘Renewable energy – any naturally occurring, theoretically inexhaustible source of energy, as biomass, solar, wind, tidal, wave, and hydroelectric power, that is not derived from fossil or nuclear fuel’.

The *State Planning Strategy* highlights the importance of forward planning to secure land and infrastructure for energy generation, transmission, and distribution to support a competitive energy market, attract new providers, and strengthen regional energy capacity. Enhancing energy efficiency and increasing localised (embedded) generation will require upgrades to ageing infrastructure within the South West Interconnected System (SWIS). A key challenge is the progressive replacement of this infrastructure with modern technologies that improve service delivery, economic efficiency, and environmental performance.

WAPC Position Statement: Renewable Energy Facilities March 2020 applies to the preparation and assessment of region and local planning schemes, strategies, structure plans, and subdivision and development applications. The position statement identifies assessment measures to facilitate the appropriate development of renewable energy facilities. It seeks to ensure that these facilities are located in areas that minimise the potential impact on the environment, natural landscape, and urban areas, while maximising energy production returns and operational efficiency.

Section 5.2 of the position statement states that local governments should address renewable energy facilities into their local planning framework. Section 5.2.1 of the position statement states that the Local Planning Strategy should:

- Identify and exclude high-value environmental and landscape areas from renewable energy development.
- Consider compatibility with rural land uses and apply SPP 2.5 Rural Planning when locating facilities, ideally near grid connections on cleared, low-agricultural-value land.
- Avoid compromising future urban growth or sensitive uses like housing.

Section 5.2.2 states that where applicable, the Local Planning Scheme should include a standardised definition for “renewable energy facility” and apply it as an ‘A’ use (requiring advertising) in appropriate zones or an ‘X’ use (prohibited) in Special Control Areas for protected views or airspace. The position statement suggests inclusion of scheme provisions to guide location, setbacks, screening, and other development standards is also recommended where appropriate. Section 5.2.3 states that a Local Planning Policy can be prepared to specify detailed development standards and provide guidance where the Local Planning Strategy or Scheme lacks direction.

The Shire of Harvey LPS 2 includes the definition ‘renewable energy facility means premises used to generate energy from a renewable energy source and includes any building or structure used in, or in connection with, the generation of energy by a renewable resource, where energy is being produced for commercial gain’. The Renewable Energy facility definition under the WAPC position statement excludes the reference to “where energy is being produced for commercial gain.” and includes an additional sentence in the definition that states “It does not include renewable energy electricity generation where the energy produced principally supplies a domestic and/or business premises and any on selling to the grid is secondary.”

The use is currently permitted as an “A” use (requiring advertising) in “Priority Agriculture” and “Rural” zones, and as a “D” use in the ‘Strategic Industry’ zone; it is not permitted in other zones under LPS 2. These uses are generally considered compatible with the GBRS zoning, and separate development approval is not required from the WAPC. However, WAPC development approval is required if the development is subject to a Clause 27 resolution requiring WAPC assessment, which may include development that abuts or affects a regional reservation under the GBRS (e.g., regional road, open space, or other reserved land), or if the development is of State or regional significance.

The Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) is currently preparing ‘Renewable Energy Development Codes’ to provide a consistent and coordinated approach to assessing renewable energy proposals. Initially, the Codes will focus on wind farms and will ultimately also address solar energy systems, battery storage, and transmission infrastructure. Once finalised, the Codes are intended to be adopted into the planning framework and incorporated into local planning schemes, where they will take precedence over local planning policies. The Codes may provide prescriptive development control provisions relating to setbacks, height, noise, bushfire risk assessment, shadow flicker, and transport impacts. The Renewable Energy Codes will not address issues of strategic land use planning, location criteria, or economic or community benefit issues.

The Local Planning Strategy addresses the WAPC Position Statement by affirming support for renewable energy development (consistent with LPS 2), whilst ensuring the protection of significant landscapes, agricultural land, residential areas, tourism values, and encouraging renewable energy development within suitable corridors or on degraded land.

It is recommended that the Local Planning Strategy include an action for the Shire to prepare a Local Planning Policy for Renewable

Energy Facilities in response to Section 5.21 of the WAPC position paper, and to ensure that proposed renewable energy developments are appropriately managed.

Several regional local governments have explored the potential to establish a Community Enhancement Fund (CEF) in partnership with renewable energy proponents to support community wellbeing and improve the liveability and sustainability of local towns. While Council may wish to consider developing a policy position on this matter, it is not recommended as a component of a Local Planning Policy, as it does not meet the need and nexus test required under WAPC State Planning Policy. Specifically, planning conditions and contributions must demonstrate a clear and direct relationship (nexus) between the proposed development and the need for the infrastructure or contributions being sought.

The LPP may address both statutory development requirements and broader strategic planning considerations as outlined below:

Statutory Policy Requirements

- Establish interim development control standards for renewable energy proposals whilst the WAPC Renewable Energy Development Codes are being finalised. These should cover matters such as noise, bushfire risk, shadow flicker, transport access, setbacks, and safety.
- Provide development guidance within Special Control Area 6 (Landscape Protection Area) under LPS 2, which currently requires development approval for native vegetation removal and restricts reflective materials.
- Require visual landscape and environmental impact assessments to accompany development applications.

- Community consultation and engagement protocols.

Strategic Planning Considerations:

- Identify preferred locations for renewable energy infrastructure, focusing on areas with proximity to the South West Interconnected System (SWIS), degraded land, and locations away from sensitive land uses.
- Address the visual and strategic landscape impacts, as well as the environmental impacts, of renewable energy infrastructure, particularly near the SWIS and within identified infrastructure corridors and the Shire of Harvey Local Biodiversity Strategy identified Local Natural Areas.

This work may inform a future amendment to Local Planning Scheme No. 2 to update land use permissibility and provisions, particularly those relating to renewable energy infrastructure within Special Control Area 6 (Landscape Protection Areas) as suggested in Section 5.22 of the WAPC position statement.

4.5.3.1 Proposed Myalup Offshore Windfarm

On 30 August 2024, the Minister for Climate Change and Energy declared an area in the Indian Ocean off the Bunbury region for offshore wind electricity infrastructure. This was formalised through the Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Declaration 2024 (Declared Area OEI-03-2024). The declared area covers 3,995 km² and is located at least 30 kilometres offshore, between Dawesville and Cape Naturaliste, Western Australia. The declaration identifies where environmental assessments and investigations are required to inform future development of offshore electricity infrastructure.

The indicative time frame for an offshore renewable energy regulator A current proposal within this declared operating area is branded as

the Myalup Offshore Wind farm, and the first stage is proposed (by commercial proponents) to be constructed in the area between Preston beach and Myalup in the Shire of Harvey.

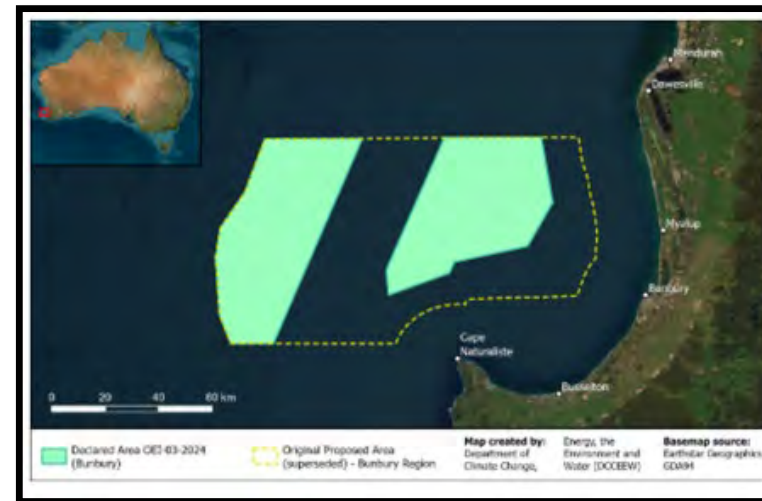
to establish approval for construction is approximately 7 years (proponent-led, regulated by the Government), with construction and development occurring sometime after the commercial licence issued. This timeframe may see the construction of the offshore wind farm within the term of the revised Shire of Harvey Local Planning Strategy 2035.

The Australian Government's Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Act 2021 (OEI) and the OEI Regulations 2022 outline how and where offshore wind projects can operate and provides the regulatory framework for the construction and operation of offshore renewable projects. The process is managed by the Offshore Infrastructure Regulator.

The Australian Energy Infrastructure Commissioner (AEIC) is an independent role appointed by the Australian Government. The Commissioner's role is to:

- facilitate referrals and resolution of complaints received from concerned community residents about wind farms, large-scale solar farms, energy storage facilities and new major transmission projects.
- promote best practices for industry and government to adopt in regard to the planning and operation of these projects, and
- provide greater transparency on information related to proposed and operating projects.

Figure 17: Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Declaration Area 2024



The AEIC '*Considerations for Offshore Wind Industry on Community Engagement*' (November 2023) states that governments are best placed to understand and take into consideration the direct and indirect cumulative impacts of proposed offshore declared areas and the projects that will follow, particularly where there is other existing or proposed renewable energy and transmission infrastructure. The document sets out expectations for proponents in dealing with stakeholders and the local community. Potential concerns that may be raised in community consultation sessions include:

- Impacts to the local environment and relevant local industries
- Impacts to cultural heritage, including underwater cultural heritage

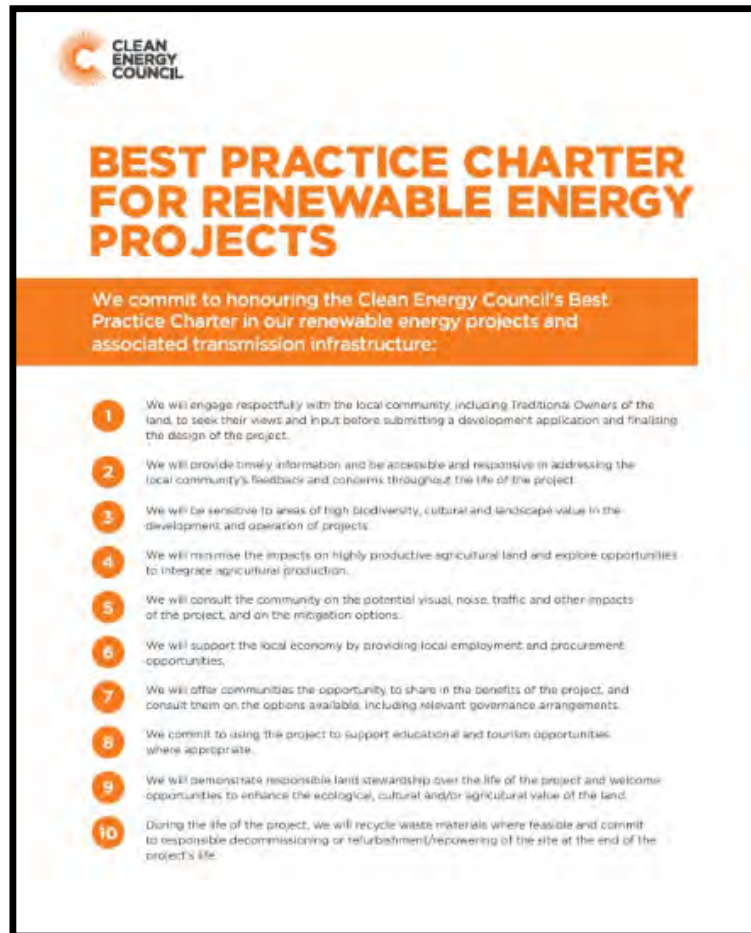
- Visual amenity impacts
- Awareness of cumulative impacts from multiple proposals and projects
- Impacts to commercial and recreational fishing
- Impacts of transmission lines
- Maintenance and incident handling at sea
- Impacts to tourism and recreational activities
- Emergency and safety plans e.g., protocols for coastal rescue operations
- Aviation and marine safety, including navigational safety lighting
- Water quality and pollution incidents during installation and construction
- Disturbances to bird migration, breeding and feeding etc.
- Disturbances to the habitat of marine life/benthic communities and impact of noise and vibration during construction
- The amount and quality of engagement and consultation with appropriate stakeholders

The Clean Energy Council is the peak body for the clean energy industry in Australia including Offshore wind energy. The Clean Energy Council provides training and certification programs for the renewable energy sector and provides a 'Best Practice Charter for Renewable Energy Projects' (See Figure 18).

The Australian Energy Infrastructure Commissioner (AEIC) is responsible for approving and regulating offshore wind farms. As part of a process for approval of offshore windfarm proposals, there is the expectation that the Shire of Harvey will be included in community engagement activities from proponents guided by documents such as the AEIC's 'Considerations for Offshore Wind Industry on Community Engagement' (November 2023) and the Office of Clean Energy's "Best Practice Charter for Renewable Energy." These guidelines aim to ensure transparent and effective communication with the community regarding renewable energy projects.

The Local Planning Strategy recognises the importance of representing the Shire of Harvey community in State and Federal offshore renewable energy projects. It includes a planning direction for renewable energy facilities and an action for the Shire to prepare a response to the 'Best Practice Charter for Renewable Energy Projects'. This response will reflect the Shires commitment to communicating the aims and provisions of LPS 2 in relation to offshore renewable energy transmission infrastructure within the Shire. It is intended to inform future submissions on offshore renewable energy proposals and may be developed in conjunction with, or as part of, the proposed Local Planning Policy for Renewable Energy Facilities.

Figure 18: Clean Energy Council - Best Practice Charter for Renewable Energy Projects



4.5.4 Servicing

4.5.4.1 Water

Water servicing across the Shire of Harvey is provided by the Water Corporation through a combination of regional and local infrastructure, including connections to the Integrated Water Supply System (IWSS), surface water sources, bore fields, and storage tanks.

Australind is serviced by groundwater from a borefield with six production bores. Water is stored and distributed via four service reservoirs and seven pump stations. Clifton Park is supplied from the Australind system. The Leschenault area also receives water from a local bore scheme operated by the Water Corporation.

The Harvey townsite is currently serviced by approximately 1,570 water connections, with a slow but steady growth of 6.5% over the past decade (0.6–0.75% annually). Water is supplied from the Fleay Road storage tank, which receives bulk treated water from the Stirling Dam via the Murray Road chlorine dosing facility. Most of the town is supplied via gravity, while elevated areas (e.g. Logue Road and Letto Way) are serviced from the elevated Logue Road tank.

Brunswick Junction, Roelands, and Burekups collectively include approximately 1,056 water services. Water is supplied via a 200mm main along Victoria Road, connected to the Milligan Avenue storage tanks in Australind.

Binningup (approx. 735 services) is supplied from the Binningup storage tank, which is replenished via a 300mm distribution main linked to the Harvey scheme. This main also supplies Myalup via the Myalup Beach storage tank.

Yarloop and its surrounds (approx. 324 services) are supplied from the Boundary Road storage tanks located northeast of the town. Bulk water is sourced from the Stirling Trunk Main via a 200mm distribution main. The previous local source at Bancell Brook Pipehead Dam is no longer used.

4.5.4.1.1 Southern Seawater Desalination Plant

The Southern Seawater Desalination Project (SSDP), (also referred to as the Binningup Desalination Plant) is a desalination plant located along Taranto Road, Binningup. The plant is capable of producing 100GL of drinking water annually, supplying 20% of Perth's water requirements and to the south west region. The facility consists of offshore marine infrastructure (intake and diffuser systems) and onshore infrastructure (treatment and storage infrastructure) (Water Corporation 2015).

The site is about 1,200 metres from the coast with most of the plant situated in a now disused limestone quarry. The project includes the laying of a 30-kilometre, 1,300-millimetre pipeline to deliver potable water to the South West Integrated System via a storage facility near Harvey (Water Corporation 2015). The Harvey facility has one 32 megalitre storage tank operational with another one under construction. There is allowance at the site for four 32 megalitre storage tanks.

The Binningup Seawater Desalination Plant, Harvey Summit tanks, and 1,400mm steel trunk mains are now operational, and these assets are part of the IWSS and serve as bulk water transfer infrastructure—not direct supply to local townsites.

4.5.4.2 Reticulated Sewerage

Reticulated sewerage infrastructure is available within the primary urban settlements of the Shire of Harvey, including Harvey,

Australind, Brunswick Junction, Binningup, and Yarloop. These networks are managed by the Water Corporation and serviced by local or regional wastewater treatment plants. Areas outside of the reticulated network are reliant on private onsite effluent disposal systems. The Shire of Harvey's Environmental Health Services is responsible for the regulation and enforcement of these systems, ensuring compliance with relevant public health and environmental standards.

The Kemerton Wastewater Treatment Plant (KWWTP), located at Lot 310 Wellesley Road, Kemerton, is the regional facility servicing Australind and Eaton (Shire of Dardanup). The plant currently processes approximately 3.5 million litres of wastewater per day. To support population growth projections to 2030, the Water Corporation has completed significant upgrades to the KWWTP, including:

- Installation of denitrification filters to improve nutrient removal; and
- Construction of a pipeline to redirect Eaton's wastewater flows to the Bunbury Wastewater Treatment Plant, thereby increasing capacity for growth in the Australind area.

The townsites are serviced by standalone wastewater treatment facilities as described below:

- Harvey – Serviced by a wastewater treatment plant located to the south of the townsite.
- Brunswick Junction – Wastewater is treated at a facility located southwest of the town.
- Binningup – Serviced by a treatment plant situated to the north of the townsite.

- Yarloop – The town is connected to a reticulated sewerage network serviced by the Boundary Road Wastewater Treatment Plant located northeast of the town.

Each treatment plant operates under an individual licence with the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER), and has unique capacity limitations, treatment technologies, and environmental operating conditions. These factors must be considered in the planning and staging of future growth, particularly in relation to the expansion of sewered areas or increased residential density.

4.5.4.3 Electricity

The Kemerton Gas Power Plant is located on 505 Treasure Road, Wellesley. It operates as a peaking plant and provides input into the South West Interconnected System (SWIS) in Western Australia. The power station comprises of two open cycle gas turbines and commenced operation in November 2005. In June 2008, a 40 MW upgrade to Kemerton Power Station was completed, increasing its capacity to 344 MW. The upgrade has made the power station more efficient and improved its environmental rating by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, while providing power for an additional 10,000 households. It is estimated that power station will have a remaining life of 15 yrs, with a 2040 asset end. There is also Western Power's Kemerton Terminal and Substation, and Tesla's Peak Power Station located within the Kemerton Strategic Industrial Area.

4.5.4.4 High-Pressure Gas Pipelines

The Shire contains corridors for the ATCO Gas Australia (ATCO) and Dampier to Bunbury Natural Gas (DBNG) Pipelines. Portions of the ATCO Pipeline corridor is located within Australind, Brunswick and Roelands with a small section in Wellesley. Portions of the DBNG

Pipeline corridor traverses Yarloop, Cookernup, Uduc, Wokalup, Wellesley and Brunswick.

The WAPC's draft DCP 4.3 (Planning for High-Pressure Gas Pipelines) is therefore relevant within the Shire. Due regard shall be given to the WAPC's draft DCP 4.3 (Planning for High-Pressure Gas Pipelines) when preparing LPS 2.

4.5.4.5 Telecommunications

The National Broadband Network (NBN) has been rolled out over the Shire as part of a Federal Government initiative. In order to provide sufficient coverage over the Shire's rural areas and urban centres, the NBN will consist of a mix of fixed line and fixed wireless technology. Fixed wireless technology is where data travels from a transmission tower using existing mobile phone towers, as **opposed to fixed line technology where data travels from cables. Australind, Leschenault, Harvey, Myalup, Binningup, Brunswick, and parts of Treendale and Kingston are connected to the fixed NBN network.**

4.5.5 Infrastructure and Servicing Issues and Opportunities

- Forrest Highway, Wilman- Wadandi Highway, South Western Highway and Coalfields Highway link the Shire of Harvey with Perth, South West, and Collie.
- There is a long-standing need to investigate an alternative local road alignment between Myalup, Binningup and the Australind Urban Area to improve local access, emergency evacuation options, and support coastal tourism, mining and farming activities.
- Farm Machinery should not compromise the activity and safety on the regional roads, and therefore alternative road networks are needed to be considered where there is a conflict.

- Future reviews of the Local Planning Strategy may need to consider planning for the future Perth- Bunbury fast rail services.
- The growing number of renewable energy project proposals highlights the need to establish a policy framework to guide appropriate development outcomes and alignment with State Planning guidance.
- Off Shore renewable energy projects may impact the Shire of Harvey reserves, natural areas, landscapes and rural land and will need consideration by the Shire to represent the community in future proposals.
- Rationalisation of the Shires informal and formal boating facilities are required to improve access and environmental outcomes.
- Increased reticulated waste water and reticulated water services are required to support the growth of the Shire of Harvey, particularly in the townsites where infrastructure capacity is limited.
- Adequate infrastructure and servicing will facilitate growth and investment in providing sustainable forms of land development.

Shire of Harvey

Financial Report

For the Period Ending 30/04/2026

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE				
For the period ending 30 April 2026				
	2024-25	2025 - 2026	2025 - 2026	2025-2026
	Actual	Budget	Amended Budget	Actual YTD
REVENUE FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES				
General Rates	29,680,112	31,910,421	32,037,243	32,091,286
Specified area and ex gratia rates	818,677	831,427	831,427	831,427
Operating grants, subsidies and contributions	4,594,158	4,115,329	4,506,668	3,033,511
Fees and charges	11,145,701	11,552,890	11,462,163	10,770,424
Interest earnings	1,773,005	1,425,000	1,435,000	1,240,559
Other revenue	344,609	341,000	376,500	306,488
Profit on asset disposals	335,007	255,000	255,000	48,503
Share of net profit of associates using equity method	976,433	0	0	0
	49,667,702	50,431,067	50,904,001	48,322,199
EXPENSES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES				
Employee costs	20,541,747	23,052,799	23,024,620	18,192,597
Materials and contracts	19,206,170	20,058,694	20,528,958	16,318,208
Utility charges	1,036,036	1,214,685	1,227,685	1,040,262
Depreciation on non-current assets	14,758,759	14,445,121	14,445,121	13,186,131
Interest expenses	266,952	230,415	239,417	128,229
Insurance expenses	1,040,547	775,257	782,257	771,536
Other expenditure	1,151,143	900,000	900,000	338,354
Loss on asset disposals	83,503	116,368	116,368	109,016
	58,084,857	60,793,339	61,264,426	50,084,334
<u>Increase / (Decrease)</u>	(8,417,155)	(10,362,272)	(10,360,425)	(1,762,135)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Non-operating grants, subsidies & contributions	9,011,009	24,934,218	25,431,360	5,139,468
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(16,293,663)	(35,257,381)	(35,768,609)	(6,354,944)
Payments for construction of infrastructure	(3,847,797)	(18,935,983)	(17,988,444)	(2,435,158)
Payments for financial assets at amortised cost	0	(50,616)	(50,616)	(26,713)
Proceeds from disposal of assets	1,451,882	638,278	607,187	311,051
Proceeds from financial assets at amortised cost	154,556	50,616	50,616	24,445
	(9,524,013)	(28,620,868)	(27,718,506)	(3,341,851)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Repayment of borrowings	(401,524)	(209,485)	(225,787)	(204,321)
Principal elements of finance lease payments	(42,624)	(29,788)	(29,788)	0
Proceeds from new borrowings	1,350,000	15,670,000	14,670,000	620,000
Transfers to cash backed reserves	(6,545,077)	(3,720,442)	(3,680,715)	120,420
Transfers from cash backed reserves	12,891,008	8,567,205	9,661,347	2,422,784
	7,251,783	20,277,490	20,395,057	2,958,883
NON CASH ITEMS (REVERSED)				
Less Non-cash Amounts	13,878,935	14,445,121	14,445,121	13,186,131
Less Fair Value adj. to Financial Assets	0	0	0	0
Less P& L on Asset Disposals	(251,504)	(138,632)	(138,632)	60,513
Add Surplus July 1 B/Fwd	439,339	4,399,162	3,377,384	3,377,384
END OF PERIOD SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	3,377,384	(0)	(0)	14,478,925

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

For the period ending 30 April 2026

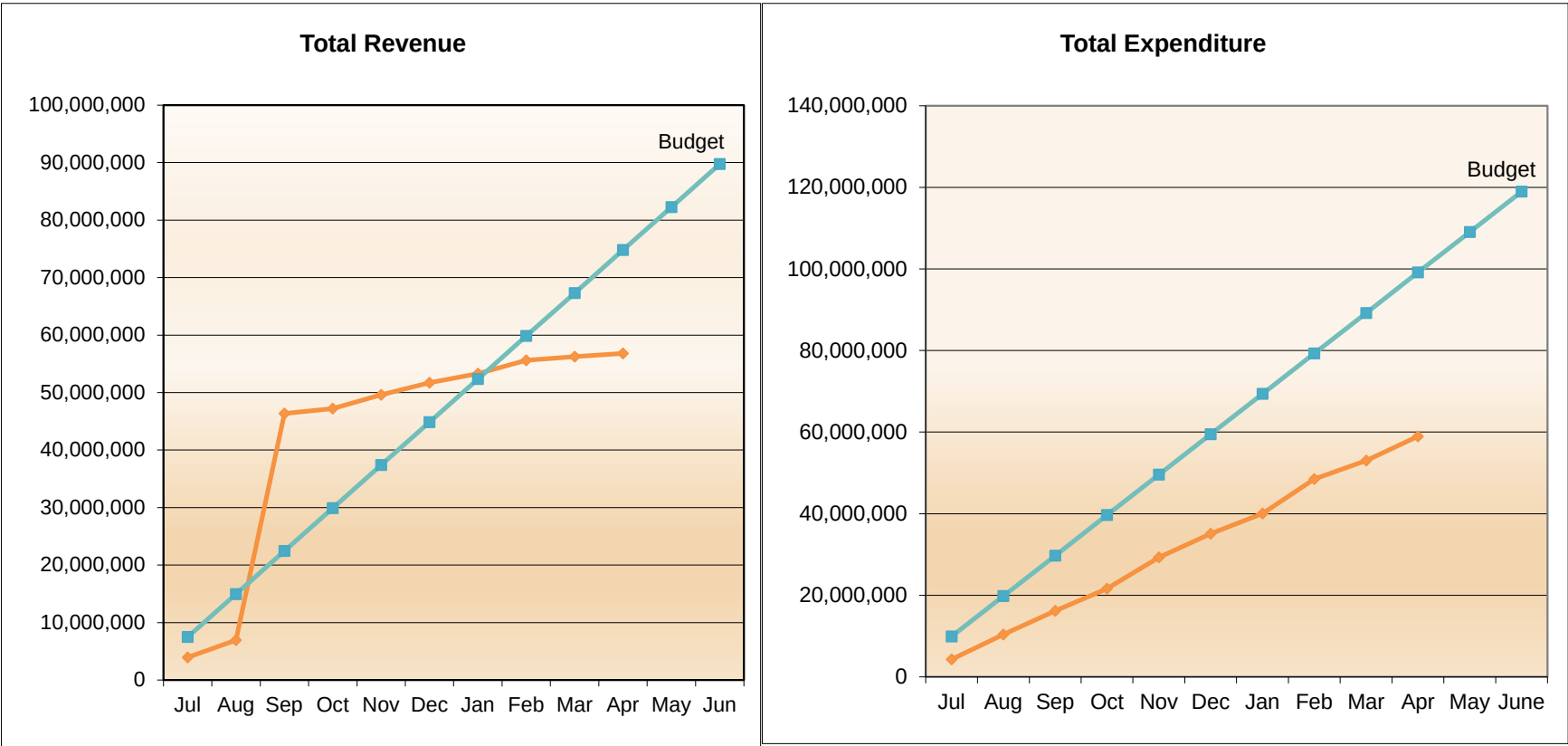
	2024-25 Actual Full Year	2025-26 Actual YTD
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
- General Fund	14,749,913	11,114,818
- Restricted Assets - (Trust, Loan & Reserves)	18,089,792	26,489,007
Trade and Other Receivables		
- Rates	1,557,562	4,276,327
- Other	845,377	567,307
Self Supporting Loans	31,744	31,744
Other Assets	155,838	182,128
Inventory	211,010	86,007
	35,641,236	42,747,338
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Infrastructure	671,864,091	671,864,091
Accumulated Depreciation - Infrastructure	(20,627,836)	(29,341,377)
Land & Buildings	147,278,520	147,278,520
Accumulated Depreciation - Land & Buildings	0	(2,936,308)
Plant & Equipment	13,059,324	12,402,146
Accumulated Depreciation - Plant & Equipment	(3,893,733)	(4,654,967)
Furniture & Equipment	3,715,154	3,715,154
Accumulated Depreciation - Furniture & Equipment	(2,029,964)	(2,439,586)
Public Library Stock	339,699	339,699
Accumulated Depreciation - Public Library Stock	(247,839)	(306,600)
Investment in BHRC	4,312,564	4,312,564
Richardson Rd Refuse Cells	1,880,762	1,880,762
Accumulated Depreciation - Other Assets	(1,558,346)	(1,558,346)
Right of Use Assets	42,794	42,794
Trade and Other Receivables	293,658	320,959
Other Financial Assets	592,058	452,724
	815,020,906	801,372,230
TOTAL ASSETS	850,662,142	844,119,568
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and Other Payables	(11,473,692)	(7,038,141)
Borrowings	(190,614)	(190,614)
Capital Grant/Contributions Liabilities	(1,157,415)	(1,212,210)
Employee Related Provisions	(2,668,624)	(2,723,668)
Lease Liabilities	(29,788)	(29,788)
	(15,520,133)	(11,194,421)
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Employee Related Provisions	(442,337)	(442,337)
Other Provisions	(3,848,806)	(3,848,806)
Lease Liabilities	(13,217)	(13,217)
Borrowings	(4,507,788)	(4,507,788)
	(8,812,148)	(8,812,148)
TOTAL LIABILITIES	(24,332,281)	(20,006,569)
NET ASSETS	826,329,862	824,112,999
EQUITY		
Reserves	(16,932,377)	(14,509,591)
Accumulated Surplus	(809,397,484)	(809,603,408)
TOTAL EQUITY	(826,329,862)	(824,112,999)

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Material Variances between Year To Date Budget and Actuals are as follows;

	\$	
	VARIANCE TO BUDGET YTD	
<u>REVENUE FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES</u>		
General Rates	5,499,269	Over
Rates for the Financial year 25/26 raised in September 2025		
Specified area and ex gratia rates	138,571	Over
Rates for the Financial year 25/26 raised in September 2025		
Operating grants, subsidies and contributions	(395,930)	Under
Timing Variance. Financial assistance grant final payment due in May 2026.		
Fees and charges	1,143,016	Over
Fees and Charges relating to Rubbish raised in September 2025		
Interest earnings	53,059	Over
Expected to receive more interest income than budgeted for FY 25/26		
Other revenue	22,321	Over
Minimal Variance		
Profit on asset disposals	(163,997)	Under
Pending disposal of assets		
<u>EXPENSES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES</u>		
Employee costs	426,971	Under
Some employee positions vacant		
Materials and contracts	397,370	Under
Timing variance. Major Projects for the financial year 25/26 yet to start		
Utility charges	(28,025)	Over
Minimal Variance		
Depreciation on non-current assets	(1,148,530)	Over
Depreciation expense increase due to Building asset revaluation		
Interest expenses	63,783	Under
Timing Variance		
Insurance expenses	(125,489)	Over
Insurance paid in advance for full year		
Loss on asset disposals	(12,043)	Over
Minimal Variance		
<u>REVENUE FROM INVESTING/FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>		
Non-operating grants, subsidies & contributions	(15,639,047)	Under
Most of the Non-operating Grant yet to be applied/received		
Proceeds from disposal of assets	(220,847)	Under
Most of the planned assets pending disposal		
Proceeds from new borrowings	(12,438,333)	Under
Funds yet to be borrowed for some major capital projects		
Transfers from cash backed reserves	(4,716,554)	Under
Transfer from reserves entered on half yearly basis		
<u>EXPENSES FROM INVESTING/FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	23,026,207	Under
Works on some capital works did not commence yet		
Payments for construction of infrastructure	13,344,828	Under
Works on some capital works did not commence yet		
Repayment of borrowings	(29,751)	Over
Minimal Variance		
Principal elements of finance lease payments	24,823	Under
Minimal Variance		
Transfers to cash backed reserves	3,220,789	Under
Transfer to reserve is pending		

Total Municipal Revenue & Expenditure
(Excluding Non Cash items such as Depreciation, P/L on Disposal of Assets, etc)



CASH AT BANK - RESTRICTED ASSETS (LOANS)

30/04/2026

	BUDGETED LOANS 2025 - 2026	RECEIPTS	PAYMENTS	BALANCE 30/04/2026
Harvey Oval Rec Ground Improvement	2,000,000	0	0	0
Loan - Australind Community Precinct	2,000,000	0	0	0
Loan - Harvey Community Precinct	4,000,000	0	0	0
Stanley Road Refuse	2,000,000	0	0	0
Brunswick Tennis Club - Resurfacing	405,000	405,000	0	405,000
LLC - Court Expansion	3,250,000	0	0	0
Leschenault Bushfire Brigade	1,200,000	0	0	0
Harvey Golf Club Extn.	215,000	215,000	0	215,000
LLC - Air Handling & Heat Pump Replacement	600,000	0	0	0
TOTAL LOAN FUND	15,670,000	620,000	0	620,000

CASH AT BANK - RESTRICTED ASSETS (RESERVES)

30/04/2026

	BALANCE 01-Jul-25	RECEIPTS	PAYMENTS	INTEREST RECEIVED	BALANCE 30/04/2026
LLC Capital & Major Maintenance	1,059,484	0	0	0	1,059,484
LLC Aquatic Major Maintenance	1,385,563	0	0	0	1,385,563
LLC Gym Equipment Reserve	226,922	0	0	0	226,922
HRCC Capital & Major Maintenance	133,558	0	0	0	133,558
BRC Capital & Major Maintenance	263,471	0	0	0	263,471
Building Reserve	3,779,018	0	0	0	3,779,018
District Revaluation Reserve	981	0	0	0	981
Bridge Maintenance Reserve	427,693	0	0	0	427,693
Harvey Infrastructure Reserve	375,180	0	0	0	375,180
Provision for L.S.L. Reserve	173,789	0	0	0	173,789
Asset Replacement Reserve - Office & Equipment	783,479	0	0	0	783,479
Asset Replacement Reserve - Plant & Equipment	630,339	0	0	0	630,339
Yarloop Heritage Precinct	4,173	0	0	0	4,173
Land Acquisition Reserve	1,132,836	0	0	0	1,132,836
Refuse Management Reserve	354,128	0	0	0	354,128
Sullage Pit Major Maintenance Reserve	244,395	0	0	0	244,395
Recreation Facilities Reserve	571,476	0	0	0	571,476
Insurance Reserve	393,624	0	0	0	393,624
Coastal Communities Development Reserve	1,161,630	0	0	0	1,161,630
Alcoa - Yarloop Townscape Reserve	8,817	0	0	0	8,817
Unspent Grants & Contributions reserve	2,422,784	(2,422,784)	0	0	0
Community Grants Reserve	10,274	0	0	0	10,274
Yarloop Rebuild Insurance Reserve	1,388,763	0	0	0	1,388,763
Interest	0	0	0	351,884	351,884
TOTAL RESERVE FUND	16,932,375	(2,422,784)	0	351,884	14,861,475

CASH AT BANK - RESTRICTED ASSETS (BONDS & DEPOSITS)

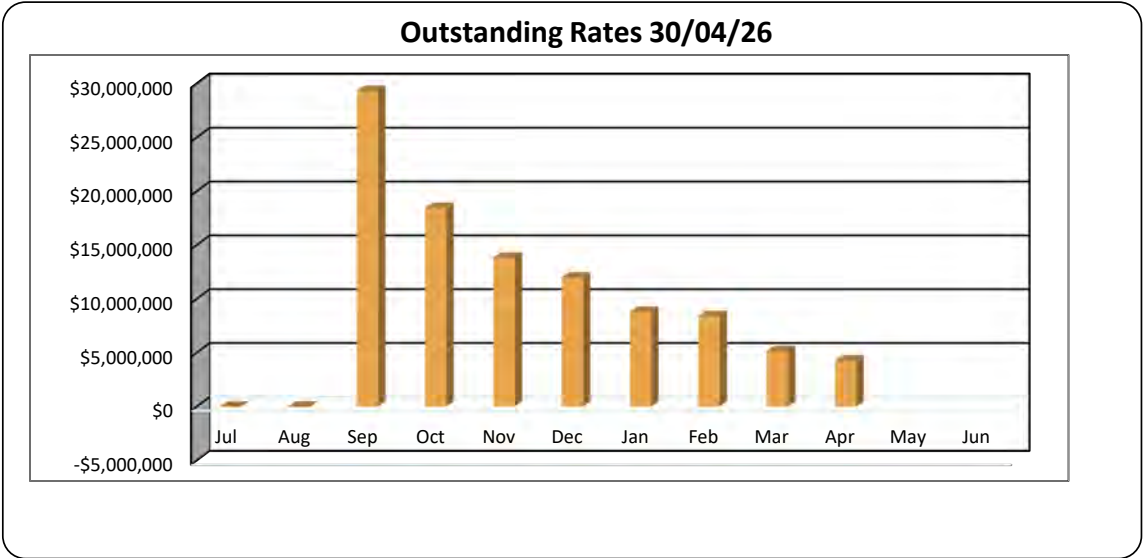
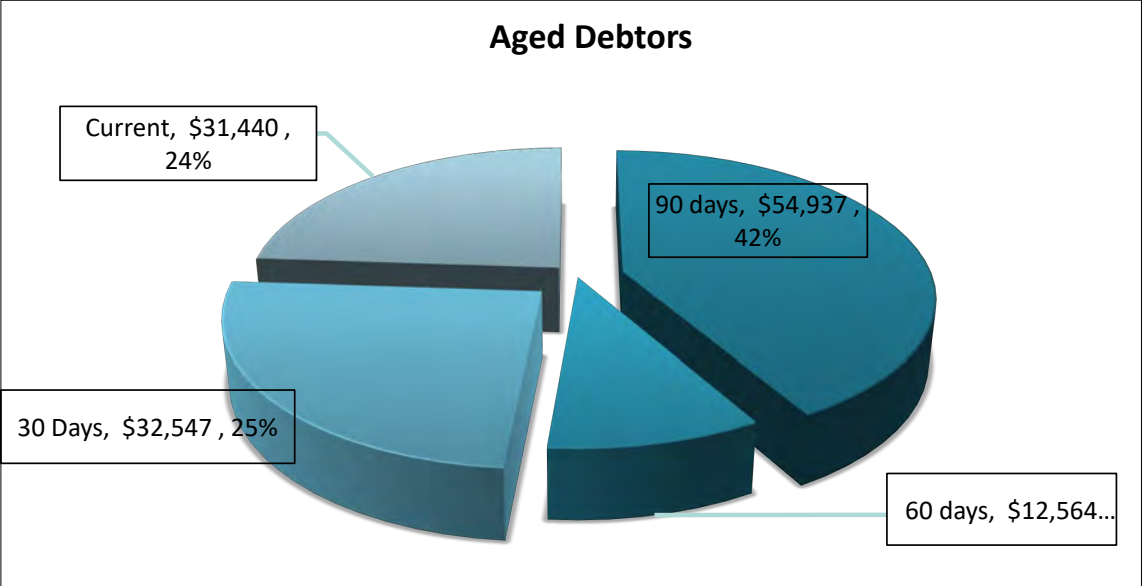
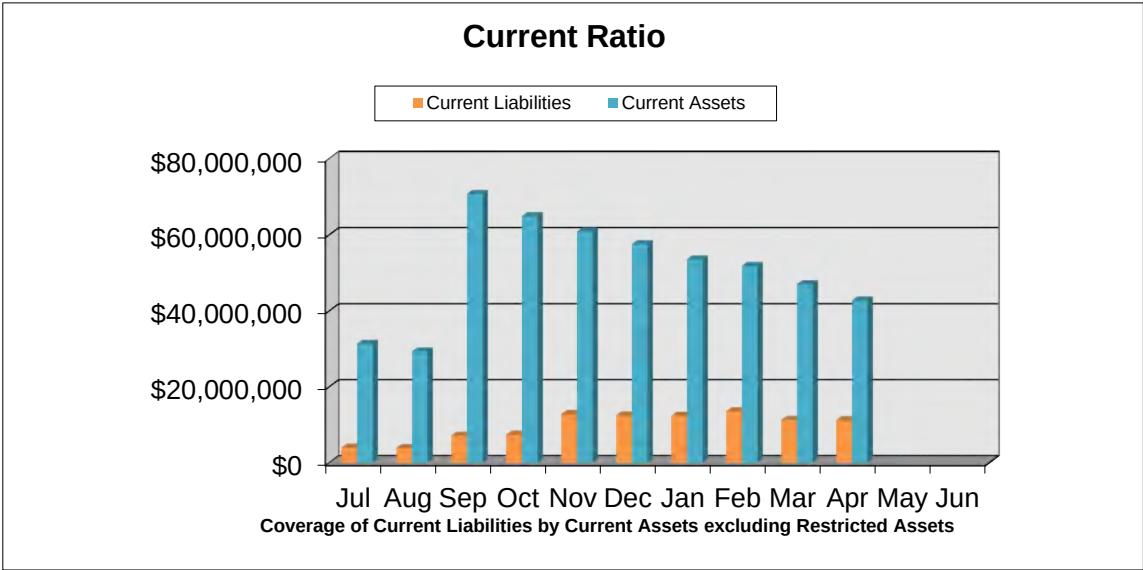
30/04/2026

	BALANCE 01-Jul-25	RECEIPTS	PAYMENTS	BALANCE 30/04/2026
Bonds	1,013,049	20,090	0	1,033,139
Community Sail Training	18,328	0	0	18,328
Pit Reinstatement	80,223	0	0	80,223
Specified Area Rates	336,439	0	0	336,439
Sundry Trust	64,547	544	0	65,091
Unclaimed Monies	11,891	0	0	11,891
Contribution to Works & Grants	50,810	0	0	50,810
Alcoa Harvey Sustainability	1,812,350	0	0	1,812,350
Road Maintenance	127,616	0	0	127,616
Social Club Fund	6,787	0	0	6,787
Harvey Commonage	0	0	0	0
Lake Preston Rd Mtce	246,015	0	0	246,015
Extractive Industries - Road Maintenance	564,090	0	0	564,090
TOTAL RESTRICTED ASSETS - (TRUST)	4,332,144	20,634	0	4,352,778

TRUST FUND - AMOUNTS HELD IN TRUST WHERE OWNERSHIP DOES NOT RESIDE WITH SHIRE

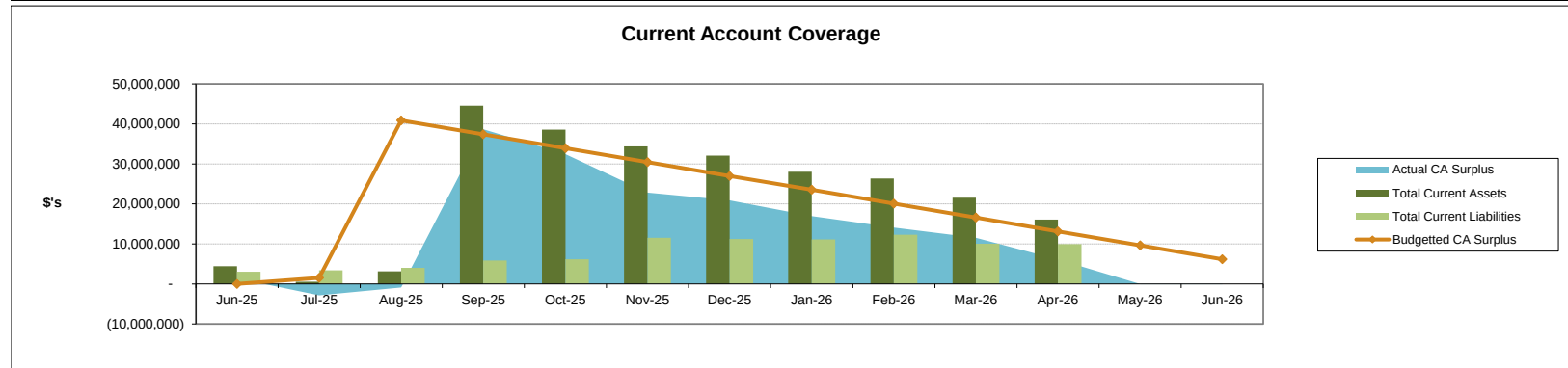
Funds over which the Municipality has no control and which are not included in the financial statements are as follows.

	BALANCE 01-Jul-25	RECEIPTS	PAYMENTS	BALANCE 30/04/2026
Harvey-Dardanup Joint Scheme Levies	1,607,691	0	0	1,607,691
T.P.S. No 3	252,837	0	0	252,837
P.O.S. - Australind	382,023	0	0	382,023
P.O.S. - Binningup	461	0	0	461
P.O.S. - Old Coast Rd	106,181	0	0	106,181
P.O.S. - Brunswick & Roelands	1,019	0	0	1,019
P.O.S. - Harvey	206,378	0	0	206,378
Local Planning Conditions	0	0	0	0
Interest	0	165,700	0	165,700
TOTAL TRUST FUND	2,556,590	165,700	0	2,722,290



Current Account Coverage

	As at	2024 - 2025 Actuals											
	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26
<u>Current Assets</u>													
Cash - Municipal Fund	3,915,540	208,266	2,960,786	5,425,548	19,779,971	19,953,503	19,557,188	19,014,406	17,696,657	15,289,947	11,114,818		
Cash - Loan Funds	39,845	31,744	31,744	31,744	31,744	31,744	31,744	31,744	31,744	31,744	31,744		
Receivables - Rates	54,636	(45,837)	(45,837)	29,322,495	18,419,155	13,811,909	11,957,678	8,782,145	8,387,310	5,151,543	4,276,327		
Receivables - Other	223,304	302,040	212,249	9,681,573	266,376	408,896	332,247	139,334	139,334	946,659	567,307		
Accrued Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Stock	211,325	38,054	1,523	80,130	83,402	181,476	207,249	97,926	101,512	116,209	86,007		
Total Current Assets	4,444,650	534,268	3,160,465	44,541,489	38,580,648	34,387,527	32,086,107	28,065,555	26,356,557	21,536,102	16,076,203	-	-
<u>Current Liabilities</u>													
Creditors	71,244	506,522	1,153,690	3,011,025	3,302,214	8,687,588	8,360,811	8,248,079	9,433,896	7,170,489	7,038,141		
Accrued Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Provisions	2,693,257	2,693,257	2,693,257	2,668,624	2,668,624	2,668,624	2,668,624	2,668,624	2,668,624	2,668,624	2,723,668		
Loan Liability	284,651	190,614	190,614	190,614	190,614	190,614	190,614	190,614	190,614	190,614	190,614		
Total Current Liabilities	3,049,153	3,390,393	4,037,561	5,870,262	6,161,452	11,546,826	11,220,048	11,107,317	12,293,134	10,029,727	9,952,424	-	-
Actual CA Surplus	1,395,498	(2,856,125)	(877,096)	38,671,227	32,419,196	22,840,702	20,866,058	16,958,238	14,063,423	11,506,375	6,123,780	-	-
Budgetted CA Surplus	-	1,500,000	40,861,249	37,393,249	33,925,249	30,457,249	26,989,249	23,521,249	20,053,249	16,585,249	13,117,249	9,649,249	6,179,136



SHIRE OF HARVEY
SCHEDULE OF ACCOUNTS PAID - APRIL 2026

Payment No	EFT/CHQ	Date	Creditor Name	Description	Amount
CP.45.01	EFT	1/04/2026	ALICIA R HITCHCOCK	MEETING ATTENDANCE FEE & ALLOWANCE - APRIL 2026	1,690.50
CP.45.02	EFT	1/04/2026	AMITY SIGNS	CUSTOM ROAD SIGNS & STREET BLADE DELIVERED TO HARVEY DEPOT	350.90
CP.45.03	EFT	1/04/2026	AMITY SIGNS	CUSTOM WARNING SIGN DELIVERED TO HARVEY DEPOT	187.00
CP.45.04	EFT	1/04/2026	ANTHONY D TAYLOR	WALKWAY REPAIRS CLIFTON COMMUNITY RESERVE OFF KAU CLOSE	407.50
CP.45.05	EFT	1/04/2026	ANTHONY D TAYLOR	INSTALL SIGNS & BOLLARDS IN VARIOUS LOCATIONS	1,184.40
CP.45.06	EFT	1/04/2026	ANTHONY D TAYLOR	LLC FOOTBRIDGE REPAIRS IN KINGSTON AND CARRYING OUT ROUTINE MAINTENANCE	2,194.02
CP.45.07	EFT	1/04/2026	AQUA FILTRATION ENTERPRISES PTY LTD	HARVEY ADMIN: REPLACE WATER FILTER CARTRIDGE AND BOTTLE CLEANING	125.00
CP.45.08	EFT	1/04/2026	ARGIRIS PAPAS	DISMANTLE DAMAGED WALL AND CARRY OUT REQUIRED REPAIRS- VIRGO BRACE PLAYGROUND	5,960.00
CP.45.09	EFT	1/04/2026	ASH RICHES	REIMBURSEMENT FOR WORKING WITH CHILDREN CHECK	87.00
CP.45.10	EFT	1/04/2026	AUSSIE VOLTS ELECTRICAL	LLC : REPAIR AND REFIT EXTERNAL LIGHTING	143.00
CP.45.11	EFT	1/04/2026	AUSSIE VOLTS ELECTRICAL	HRCC - UPGRADE TO LIGHTING- REPLACE OUTLETS ON EXTERNAL WALL & INSTALL WEATHERPROOF EXTERNAL BOX	2,786.30
CP.45.12	EFT	1/04/2026	AUSSIE VOLTS ELECTRICAL	BRUNSWICK BOWLING CLUB: REPLACE LED BATTENS & FAULT FINDING OF RCD TRIPPING	2,211.00
CP.45.13	EFT	1/04/2026	AUSSIE VOLTS ELECTRICAL	HRCC ELECTRICAL MAINTENANCE- REPLACED GLOBES, FLURO TUBES & MODIFY SOCKET OUTLETS	946.00
CP.45.14	EFT	1/04/2026	AUSSIE VOLTS ELECTRICAL	LLC: PLANTROOM LIGHTING AND REPAIR- REPLACE EMERGENCY FITTING & LED TUBES	489.50
CP.45.15	EFT	1/04/2026	AXION SD PTY LTD	MONTHLY ALTORA (INDUCTIONS & CONTRACTOR MANAGEMENT SYSTEM) SUBSCRIPTION (UNLIMITED COURSES) + CMS ADD-ON	602.80
CP.45.16	EFT	1/04/2026	B & J CATALANO PTY LTD	GRAVEL ROAD BASE FOR ROAD WORKS AT HYMUS LANE	4,575.29
CP.45.17	EFT	1/04/2026	BODY BIKE AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	LLC - SERVICING OF EXERCISE BIKES	269.69
CP.45.18	EFT	1/04/2026	BRAD BROOKSBY CONSULTING	ROAD SAFETY INSPECTION ON PARIS RD / GRAND ENTRANCE AUSTRALIND ROUNDABOUT	4,400.00
CP.45.19	EFT	1/04/2026	BRADLEY BATRICK	REIMBURSEMENT FOR PRE-EMPLOYMENT MEDICAL AND POLICE CHECK	219.28
CP.45.20	EFT	1/04/2026	BRENNAN VOICE AND DATA PTY LTD	CITRIX CLOUD VDI SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE PERIOD 01 MARCH 26 TO 01 APRIL 2026	995.65
CP.45.21	EFT	1/04/2026	BRENT I SILVER	REIMBURSEMENT FOR PRE-EMPLOYMENT MEDICAL AND POLICE CHECK	208.78
CP.45.22	EFT	1/04/2026	BROLLY AUSTRALASIA PTY LTD	SOCIAL MEDIA ARCHIVING FOR THE PERIOD 01 MAY 2026 TO 01 MAY 2027	5,781.60
CP.45.23	EFT	1/04/2026	BRUNSWICK RURAL AGENCIES PTY LTD	FERTILISER FOR BRUNSWICK REC GROUND MTCE AND BRUNSWICK DEPOT	52.74
CP.45.24	EFT	1/04/2026	BTS TECHNOLOGY	SUPPLY AND INSTALL TELSTRA KIT TO BOOST MOBILE SIGNAL AT YARLOOP FIRE BRIGADE	4,213.21
CP.45.25	EFT	1/04/2026	BUNBURY HARVEY REGIONAL COUNCIL	FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION FOR OPERATIONAL EXPENSES FOR 2025/2026	280,000.00
CP.45.26	EFT	1/04/2026	BUNBURY PLUMBING SERVICES	CLEAR BLOCKED TOILETS AT OLD COAST ROAD MALE TOILET	215.00
CP.45.27	EFT	1/04/2026	BUNBURY TELECOM SERVICES PTY LTD	SERVICE LOCATIONS - TEESDALE/KENDALL STREETS AND RAILWAY ROAD	1,707.20
CP.45.28	EFT	1/04/2026	BUNNINGS WAREHOUSE	WORKSHOP CONSUMABLES FOR HARVEY DEPOT (TAPE MEASURE, DUCT TAPE PAINT ETC)	204.10
CP.45.29	EFT	1/04/2026	CHELLA BALLANTINE	UMPIRE FEE - JUNIOR NETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 4	42.00
CP.45.30	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	CARRY OUT ESSENTIAL REPAIRS TO FIRE HYDRANT AT BINNINGUP FIRE BRIGADE STATION	949.83
CP.45.31	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	HARVEY REC CULTURAL CENTRE: SIX MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	184.80
CP.45.32	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	BRUNSWICK REC COMMUNITY CENTRE: VARIOUS: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	26.40
CP.45.33	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	HRCC DAY CARE CENTRE : 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	17.60
CP.45.34	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	LLC : 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	466.40
CP.45.35	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	AUSTRALIND ADMIN CENTRE: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	70.40
CP.45.36	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	AUSTRALIND LIBRARY: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	35.20
CP.45.37	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	AUSTRALIND TOWN HALL: VARIOUS: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	17.60
CP.45.38	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	AUSTRALIND COMMUNITY HALL: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	51.70
CP.45.39	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	BENGER HALL: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	44.00
CP.45.40	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	HARVEY DAM (GIBBS POOL): 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	8.80
CP.45.41	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	HARVEY INTERNMENT CAMP SHRINE: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	8.80
CP.45.42	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	HARVEY STANTON PARK HALL: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	150.70
CP.45.43	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	HARVEY MUSEUM (RAILWAY STATION) HARPER ST HARVEY: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	17.60
CP.45.44	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	HARVEY TOWN HALL: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	52.80
CP.45.45	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	HARVEY WALL MEMORIAL LIBRARY: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	8.80
CP.45.46	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	HARVEY POOL: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	26.40
CP.45.47	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	HARVEY COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRE: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	141.90
CP.45.48	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	HARVEY CREATIVE ARTS CENTRE: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	17.60
CP.45.49	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	HARVEY RSL HALL & EXTERNAL HALL: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	26.40
CP.45.50	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	HARVEY ADMIN OFFICE BEACHER ST: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	35.20

CP.45.51	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	HARVEY COMMUNITY RADIO STATION: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	35.20
CP.45.52	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	HARVEY DEPOT: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	761.75
CP.45.53	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	AUSTRALIND SETTLERS HALL: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	266.64
CP.45.54	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	HARVEY TIP - RICHARDSON ROAD: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	168.11
CP.45.55	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	HARVEY SENIOR CITIZENS CENTRE: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	52.80
CP.45.56	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	HARVEY SES BUILDING: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	44.00
CP.45.57	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	HARVEY STIRLING COTTAGE: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	44.00
CP.45.58	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	BRUNSWICK CHILD HEALTH CENTRE: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	8.80
CP.45.59	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	BRUNSWICK COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRE: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	26.40
CP.45.60	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	BRUNSWICK SHOWGROUNDS MENS SHED: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	52.80
CP.45.61	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	ROELANDS HALL: 6 MONTHLY FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE FEB 2026	26.40
CP.45.62	EFT	1/04/2026	CHUBB FIRE AND SECURITY PTY	HARVEY NEW SES NEW BUILDING: SIX MONTHLY/ANNUAL FIRE EQUIPMENT SERVICE JAN 2026	44.00
CP.45.63	EFT	1/04/2026	CLAIRE E WOOLHOUSE	BIKE SCULPTURES INSTALLATIONS FOR THE HARVEY HARVEST FESTIVAL	1,800.00
CP.45.64	EFT	1/04/2026	CLEANAWAY SOLID WASTE PTY LTD.	TRF - HARVEY DEPOT (WORKSHOP AREA CLEAN-UP) & RICHARDSON ROAD	1,366.69
CP.45.65	EFT	1/04/2026	CLEANAWAY SOLID WASTE PTY LTD.	TRF'S - RICHARDSON ROAD, HARVEY ADMINISTRATION & HARVEY DEPOT	541.71
CP.45.66	EFT	1/04/2026	CLOUD PAYMENT GROUP	DEBT COLLECTION CHARGES FOR RATES	9,613.19
CP.45.67	EFT	1/04/2026	CM PAINTING & DECORATING	PAINTING OF TOILET DOOR & WALLS - GIBBS POOL PUBLIC TOILETS	4,000.00
CP.45.68	EFT	1/04/2026	CRAIG P CARBONE	MEETING ATTENDANCE FEE & DEPUTY PRESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCE - APRIL 2026	2,628.75
CP.45.69	EFT	1/04/2026	DATA #3 LTD	ACROBAT PRO LICENSES FOR SHIRE STAFF	561.84
CP.45.70	EFT	1/04/2026	DATALINE VISUAL LINK PTY LTD	AUSTRALIND LIBRARY DOOR LOCK REPLACEMENT	1,888.22
CP.45.71	EFT	1/04/2026	DEFINITIVE BUSINESS SOLUTIONS PTY LTD	INFANT CAR RESTRAINT SERVICE AT READ AND PLAY DAY AT RIDLEY PARK PLAYGROUND, AUSTRALIND	300.00
CP.45.72	EFT	1/04/2026	DONNA BASTOW	UMPIRE FEE - BASKETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 3	60.00
CP.45.73	EFT	1/04/2026	DONNA BASTOW	UMPIRE FEE - BASKETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 4	90.00
CP.45.74	EFT	1/04/2026	DORMA BWN AUTOMATICS PTY LTD	LLC: AUTO ENTRANCE DOOR NOT CLOSING	242.00
CP.45.75	EFT	1/04/2026	EARTH 2 OCEAN COMMUNICATIONS	REPAIR OF INTERCOM MICROPHONES OF YARLOOP FIRE TRUCK	311.22
CP.45.76	EFT	1/04/2026	EATON ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	TREAT TERMITES IN VERGE TREE AT PEARCE ST	220.00
CP.45.77	EFT	1/04/2026	EBONY WILLIAMS	UMPIRE FEE - JUNIOR NETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 3	42.00
CP.45.78	EFT	1/04/2026	EBONY WILLIAMS	UMPIRE FEE - JUNIOR NETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 4	42.00
CP.45.79	EFT	1/04/2026	EMILY SCHUTOFFEL	UMPIRE FEE - JUNIOR NETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 4	42.00
CP.45.80	EFT	1/04/2026	ERIN EMERSON	UMPIRE FEE - BASKETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 3	60.00
CP.45.81	EFT	1/04/2026	ERIN EMERSON	UMPIRE FEE - BASKETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 4	90.00
CP.45.82	EFT	1/04/2026	FANGSMITH	SUBCONTRACTOR SERVICES - WEBSITE CONTENT MIGRATION REVIEW - LLC & HRCC	700.00
CP.45.83	EFT	1/04/2026	FLETCHA EVANS	UMPIRE FEE - JUNIOR NETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 3	84.00
CP.45.84	EFT	1/04/2026	FLETCHA EVANS	UMPIRE FEE - JUNIOR NETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 4	42.00
CP.45.85	EFT	1/04/2026	FRASER BELLE INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	REPLACE SHIRE MOWER TYRE TUBE	75.00
CP.45.86	EFT	1/04/2026	FRASER BELLE INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	TYRES REPLACEMENT FOR SHIRE VEHICLE TRACTOR	1,185.00
CP.45.87	EFT	1/04/2026	FREYA O'BRIEN	UMPIRE FEE - JUNIOR NETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 3	84.00
CP.45.88	EFT	1/04/2026	FREYA O'BRIEN	UMPIRE FEE - JUNIOR NETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 4	42.00
CP.45.89	EFT	1/04/2026	FUSZEN GROUP PTY LTD	LLC: AUTO DOORS INTERNAL SENSOR FAULT REPAIR	706.75
CP.45.90	EFT	1/04/2026	FUSZEN GROUP PTY LTD	LLC: AUTO DOORS EXTERNAL BOARD FAULT REPAIR	706.75
CP.45.91	EFT	1/04/2026	FUSZEN GROUP PTY LTD	LLC: AUTO DOOR CONTROLLER AND MOTOR REPAIR	1,643.21
CP.45.92	EFT	1/04/2026	GEOGRAPHE FORD PTY LTD	NEW VEHICLE FOR SHIRE STAFF	57,136.03
CP.45.93	EFT	1/04/2026	GRACE RECORDS MANAGEMENT	STORAGE OF C1 & C10 LARGE FORMAT BOXES. GDG USERS, DATA CHARGES AND OTHER RECORDS RELATED COSTS.	86.54
CP.45.94	EFT	1/04/2026	GROUP TRAINING SOUTH WEST	SCHOOL BASED TRAINEESHIP	183.15
CP.45.95	EFT	1/04/2026	H + H ARCHITECTS	STIRLING COTTAGE STRUCTURAL REPAIR PROJECT - CONTRACT DOCUMENTATION	214.77
CP.45.96	EFT	1/04/2026	HARVEY MITRE 10	BOARD UP SUPPLIES AND PADLOCK FOR RADIO STATION BUILDING MTCE	39.46
CP.45.97	EFT	1/04/2026	HARVEY MITRE 10	PREMIX BAGS PATCHING FOR HARVEY DEPOT	300.00
CP.45.98	EFT	1/04/2026	HARVEY MITRE 10	TRAILER LOCK FOR HARVEY DEPOT	65.00
CP.45.99	EFT	1/04/2026	HARVEY MITRE 10	WORKSHOP CONSUMABLES FOR HARVEY DEPOT (LIQUID NAILS, ADHESIVE SEALANT ETC)	75.52
CP.45.100	EFT	1/04/2026	HARVEY TYREPOWER	TYRES REPLACEMENT FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES VEHICLE	1,299.00
CP.45.101	EFT	1/04/2026	HARVEY TYREPOWER	LIGHT TRUCK ROTATION & BALANCE AND WHEEL ALIGNMENT	170.00
CP.45.102	EFT	1/04/2026	HARVEY TYREPOWER	NEW TYRES & WHEEL ALIGNMENT FOR SHIRE VEHICLE	1,342.00
CP.45.103	EFT	1/04/2026	HARVEY TYREPOWER	REPLACE TYRE & BALANCE FOR SHIRE VEHICLE	300.00
CP.45.104	EFT	1/04/2026	HASTIJ CORPORATION PTY LTD	MULGARA HOUSE: ANNUAL SERVICE OF AIRCON	165.00

CP.45.105	EFT	1/04/2026	HAVCON ENGINEERING	SIDE TIPPER HIRE FOR SHOULDER WORKS AT CATHEDRAL AVENUE, LESCHENAULT	7,920.00
CP.45.106	EFT	1/04/2026	HAVE GAVEL WILL TRAVEL AUCTIONEERING	MEETING ATTENDANCE FEE & ALLOWANCE - APRIL 2026	1,690.50
CP.45.107	EFT	1/04/2026	HEAD OCEANIA PTY LTD	SWIMMING GOGGLES & ASSORTED MERCHANDISE FOR LLC	765.60
CP.45.108	EFT	1/04/2026	HEAD OCEANIA PTY LTD	SWIMMING GOGGLES & ASSORTED MERCHANDISE FOR LLC	917.40
CP.45.109	EFT	1/04/2026	HIP POCKET WORKWEAR & SAFETY BUNBURY	PROTECTIVE WORKWEAR WITH LOGO EMBROIDERY FOR SHIRE STAFF	405.75
CP.45.110	EFT	1/04/2026	HIP POCKET WORKWEAR & SAFETY BUNBURY	PROTECTIVE WORKWEAR FOR SHIRE STAFF	218.50
CP.45.111	EFT	1/04/2026	HIP POCKET WORKWEAR & SAFETY BUNBURY	PROTECTIVE WORKWEAR AND UNIFORM FOR SHIRE STAFF	132.30
CP.45.112	EFT	1/04/2026	HIP POCKET WORKWEAR & SAFETY BUNBURY	PROTECTIVE WORKWEAR, NAME BADGE FOR SHIRE STAFF	551.79
CP.45.113	EFT	1/04/2026	HOBSON'S FURNITURE STORE	BRUNSWICK CHILD CARE: REMOVE EXISTING VINYL AND INSTALL COMMERCIAL VINYL	10,850.00
CP.45.114	EFT	1/04/2026	HOPBROKER PTY LTD	TOUR OF BREWERY PLUS REFRESHMENT - PERTH LOCAL CONTENT CREATORS (FAMIL VISIT ON MAR. 26)	131.00
CP.45.115	EFT	1/04/2026	HUMPHREY GROUP AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	PLAYMATTA TILES AND GLUE FOR PLAYGROUND SOFTFALL REPAIRS THROUGHOUT SHIRE	984.50
CP.45.116	EFT	1/04/2026	ILLION AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	PUBLIC TENDER ADVERTISING - GALWAY GREEN IRRIGATION MAINLINE UPGRADE	194.70
CP.45.117	EFT	1/04/2026	IVC COMPUTER SERVICES	PRINTER TONER FOR HARVEY ADMINISTRATION	451.00
CP.45.118	EFT	1/04/2026	IVC COMPUTER SERVICES	PHONE ACCESSORY/COVER REPLACEMENT SUPPLIED TO AUSTRALIND LIBRARY	154.00
CP.45.119	EFT	1/04/2026	IVC COMPUTER SERVICES	PRINTERS - REPLACEMENTS FOR HARVEY LIBRARY & RATES TEAM	1,336.50
CP.45.120	EFT	1/04/2026	J BLACKWOOD & SON LTD	CONSUMABLES (BATTERY, TAPE) FOR SHIRE BRIGADES	85.67
CP.45.121	EFT	1/04/2026	J BLACKWOOD & SON LTD	CONSUMABLES (BAG RESEALABLE) FOR SHIRE BRIGADES	14.97
CP.45.122	EFT	1/04/2026	JADE MCCALLUM	REIMBURSEMENT FOR TRANSPORT FOR TOURISM EVENT	64.82
CP.45.123	EFT	1/04/2026	JADE MCCALLUM	REIMBURSEMENT FOR STAFF MEAL EXPENSE AT TOURISM EVENT	13.70
CP.45.124	EFT	1/04/2026	JADE MCCALLUM	REIMBURSEMENT FOR STAFF MEAL EXPENSE AT TOURISM EVENT	44.68
CP.45.125	EFT	1/04/2026	JADE MCCALLUM	REIMBURSE STAFF PARKING AT TOURISM EVENT	28.11
CP.45.126	EFT	1/04/2026	JADE MCCALLUM	REIMBURSE STAFF MEAL & FUEL FOR TOURISM EVENT	76.99
CP.45.127	EFT	1/04/2026	JASON'S STAGE LIGHTING & SOUND	HRCC CULTURAL PERFORMANCE PRODUCTION- MUSIC ARTIST PERFORMANCE	950.00
CP.45.128	EFT	1/04/2026	JASON'S STAGE LIGHTING & SOUND	HRCC FUNCTION ROOM PROJECTOR MAINTENANCE	475.00
CP.45.129	EFT	1/04/2026	JK & NJ TAPPER ATF THE JAYNICKY TRUST	REGLAZE CRACKED GLASS PANEL TO WINDOW AT MULGARA HOUSE AUSTRALIND	908.25
CP.45.130	EFT	1/04/2026	JOHN K BROMHAM	MEETING ATTENDANCE FEE & ALLOWANCE - APRIL 2026	1,690.50
CP.45.131	EFT	1/04/2026	JULIE COMBES	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 3	120.00
CP.45.132	EFT	1/04/2026	JULIE COMBES	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 4	90.00
CP.45.133	EFT	1/04/2026	KAREN A MCCARTHY	MEETING ATTENDANCE FEE & ALLOWANCE - APRIL 2026	1,690.50
CP.45.134	EFT	1/04/2026	KARYN ROWE	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 3	90.00
CP.45.135	EFT	1/04/2026	KARYN ROWE	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 4	90.00
CP.45.136	EFT	1/04/2026	KATRINA MCGUIRE	REIMBURSEMENT FOR EMPLOYMENT MEDICAL AND POLICE CHECK	339.12
CP.45.137	EFT	1/04/2026	KC (WA) PTY LTD	UNDERTAKE CLEARING OF TRANSPORTABLE ALL ABILITIES TOILETS - OFF HINGE ROAD, HARVEY	49.50
CP.45.138	EFT	1/04/2026	KC (WA) PTY LTD	UNDERTAKE CLEARING OF TRANSPORTABLE ALL ABILITIES TOILETS - OFF HINGE ROAD, HARVEY	49.50
CP.45.139	EFT	1/04/2026	KELLIE HOLM	REIMBURSEMENT FOR STAFF FAREWELL MORNING TEA	194.85
CP.45.140	EFT	1/04/2026	KENNETH POMARE	UMPIRE FEE - BASKETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 3	90.00
CP.45.141	EFT	1/04/2026	KENNETH POMARE	UMPIRE FEE - BASKETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 4	60.00
CP.45.142	EFT	1/04/2026	KIORA INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	FOOD FOR SALE THROUGH HRCC KIOSK (ROLLS, LOLLIES ETC)	97.95
CP.45.143	EFT	1/04/2026	KLEEN WEST DISTRIBUTORS	WORKSHOP CONSUMABLES (HAND SOAP & DEGREASER) FOR HARVEY DEPOT	369.27
CP.45.144	EFT	1/04/2026	LANDGATE	INTERIM VALUATIONS SCHEDULE FOR PROPERTIES	3,410.56
CP.45.145	EFT	1/04/2026	LAURIE MORLEY	MEETING ATTENDANCE FEE & ALLOWANCE - APRIL 2026	1,690.50
CP.45.146	EFT	1/04/2026	LEXI J SMITH	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 3	60.00
CP.45.147	EFT	1/04/2026	LEXI J SMITH	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 4	90.00
CP.45.148	EFT	1/04/2026	LIA SMITH	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 3	30.00
CP.45.149	EFT	1/04/2026	LINKS MODULAR SOLUTIONS	FOPS FOR HRCC GYM ACCESS	324.50
CP.45.150	EFT	1/04/2026	MADISON DEWAR	UMPIRE FEE - JUNIOR NETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 3	84.00
CP.45.151	EFT	1/04/2026	MADISON DEWAR	UMPIRE FEE - JUNIOR NETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 4	42.00
CP.45.152	EFT	1/04/2026	MAIN ROADS WA	REFUND OF RPG GRANT FOR OLD COAST ROAD, PROJECT WITHDRAWN	35,200.00
CP.45.153	EFT	1/04/2026	MAINSPRAY	VEGETATION CONTROL - SHIRE OF HARVEY BRIDGES	1,632.40
CP.45.154	EFT	1/04/2026	MALATESTA GROUP HOLDINGS PTY LTD	CATEMUL FOR ROAD PAVING	720.00
CP.45.155	EFT	1/04/2026	MARCON AUSTRALIA	MULGARA HOUSE: CEILING PAINTING	2,576.16
CP.45.156	EFT	1/04/2026	MCDONALD FENCING - DARDANUP	REPAIRS TO DAMAGED GATE - RSL HALL HARVEY	267.30
CP.45.157	EFT	1/04/2026	MICHELLE E CAMPBELL	MEETING ATTENDANCE FEE & PRESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCE - APRIL 2026	7,175.91
CP.45.158	EFT	1/04/2026	MICKAZ NOMINEES PTY LTD	EXTERIOR CLEANING SERVICES AT LLC LRP CHANGEROOMS IN MARCH 2026	825.00

CP.45.159	EFT	1/04/2026	MICKAZ NOMINEES PTY LTD	EXTERIOR CLEANING SERVICES AT LLC TENNIS CLUB IN MARCH 2026	605.00
CP.45.160	EFT	1/04/2026	MICKAZ NOMINEES PTY LTD	EXTERIOR CLEANING SERVICES AT LLC IN MARCH 2026	2,420.00
CP.45.161	EFT	1/04/2026	MJS BOBCAT EARTHWORKS PTY LTD	SWEeper HIRE FOR VARIOUS SHIRE LOCATIONS IN FEB & MARCH 2026	2,788.50
CP.45.162	EFT	1/04/2026	MJS BOBCAT EARTHWORKS PTY LTD	BOBCAT/TRUCK AND ROLLER HIRE FOR CATHEDRALS AVE SHOULDER WORKS	8,937.50
CP.45.163	EFT	1/04/2026	MJS BOBCAT EARTHWORKS PTY LTD	BOBCAT/TRUCK AND ROLLER HIRE FOR SHOULDER WORKS CATHEDRAL AVE	2,574.00
CP.45.164	EFT	1/04/2026	MJS BOBCAT EARTHWORKS PTY LTD	BOBCAT HIRE FOR TRIM UP DRIVEWAYS AND CLEAN UP VERGES AT SPENCER ST COOKERNUP	1,215.50
CP.45.165	EFT	1/04/2026	MJS BOBCAT EARTHWORKS PTY LTD	BOBCAT HIRE FOR CONTROL OF ACCESS WORKS AT SKYLARK MEWS AND EPSOM LANE TREENDALE	1,111.00
CP.45.166	EFT	1/04/2026	MOPANE RESOURCES PTY LTD	TOUR HARVEY CHEESE AND DISTILLERY FOR PERTH LOCAL FAMIL VISIT	110.25
CP.45.167	EFT	1/04/2026	MOPANE RESOURCES PTY LTD	TOUR HARVEY CHEESE AND DISTILLERY FOR PERTH LOCAL FAMIL VISIT	42.23
CP.45.168	EFT	1/04/2026	MORGAN JOANEL	HRCC CULTURAL PERFORMANCE - FREE LIVE MUSIC EVENT	300.00
CP.45.169	EFT	1/04/2026	MPS PLUMBING / GAS & HANDYMAN SERVICES	CLEAR BLOCKED TOILET & REPLACE BURST PIPE AT BRUNSWICK RECREATION GROUND TOILETS	189.75
CP.45.170	EFT	1/04/2026	MPS PLUMBING / GAS & HANDYMAN SERVICES	WATER LEAK REPAIR AT THE MAIN WATER PIPE, BRUNSWICK MEN'S SHED	191.95
CP.45.171	EFT	1/04/2026	MPS PLUMBING / GAS & HANDYMAN SERVICES	CLEAR BLOCKAGE TO HARVEY DUMP POINT	178.75
CP.45.172	EFT	1/04/2026	MPS PLUMBING / GAS & HANDYMAN SERVICES	CLEAR BLOCKED TOILET AT HARVEY LAWN CEMETERY	178.75
CP.45.173	EFT	1/04/2026	MPS PLUMBING / GAS & HANDYMAN SERVICES	CLEAR BLOCKED DRAINS AT HARVEY DAM TOILETS	178.75
CP.45.174	EFT	1/04/2026	MPS PLUMBING / GAS & HANDYMAN SERVICES	WATER LINE REPAIR AT BRUNSWICK RECREATION GROUND	429.00
CP.45.175	EFT	1/04/2026	MPS PLUMBING / GAS & HANDYMAN SERVICES	DISCONNECT GAS TO COOKER, SEAL GAS LINE AND TEST AT BRUNSWICK HALL	178.75
CP.45.176	EFT	1/04/2026	MPS PLUMBING / GAS & HANDYMAN SERVICES	REPLACE TOILET SEAT & FLUSH PIPE TO LADIES TOILETS AT YOUNG ST TOILETS	170.50
CP.45.177	EFT	1/04/2026	MPS PLUMBING / GAS & HANDYMAN SERVICES	CARRY OUT REPAIR TO EXTERNAL DRAIN AT STIRLING COTTAGE	143.00
CP.45.178	EFT	1/04/2026	MPS PLUMBING / GAS & HANDYMAN SERVICES	LLC: DRAIN CLEAN OUT OF GYM & COURTSIDE TOILETS, PLUMBING WORKS AT LLC TENNIS CLUB & FIX POOR WATER PRESSURE	973.50
CP.45.179	EFT	1/04/2026	MPS PLUMBING / GAS & HANDYMAN SERVICES	LESCHENAULT FIRE BRIGADE: REPLACE HOSE TAP AND REPAIR TAPS INSIDE	231.00
CP.45.180	EFT	1/04/2026	MPS PLUMBING / GAS & HANDYMAN SERVICES	BINNINGUP BUSH FIRE BRIGADE: REPAIR WASHING MACHINE CONVERSION TAPS	143.00
CP.45.181	EFT	1/04/2026	MPS PLUMBING / GAS & HANDYMAN SERVICES	REPAIR HOT WATER SYSTEM TO BOUNDARY KITCHEN	143.00
CP.45.182	EFT	1/04/2026	MPS PLUMBING / GAS & HANDYMAN SERVICES	MYALUP TOILETS: REMOVE BURNT OUT VANDALISED TOILET	579.70
CP.45.183	EFT	1/04/2026	NATURALISTE TURF	CYLINDER MOWING TO HARVEY AND LLC CRICKET OVALS	2,244.00
CP.45.184	EFT	1/04/2026	NICOLA CHILDS	UMPIRE FEE - JUNIOR NETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 3	42.00
CP.45.185	EFT	1/04/2026	NICOLA CHILDS	UMPIRE FEE - JUNIOR NETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 4	42.00
CP.45.186	EFT	1/04/2026	NICOLE L TAYLOR	UMPIRE FEE - BASKETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 4	60.00
CP.45.187	EFT	1/04/2026	NIXON BUNBURY PTY LTD	UNDERTAKE REPLACEMENT OF LAMPS AND IGNISTORS AT LRP OVAL 6	14,237.30
CP.45.188	EFT	1/04/2026	NIXON BUNBURY PTY LTD	UNDERTAKE POLE LIGHT FAULT INVESTIGATION AT OVAL 6 AUSTRALIND REC	1,283.26
CP.45.189	EFT	1/04/2026	NIXON BUNBURY PTY LTD	PROPERTY CERT. TO RESTORE POWER FOR PROPERTY UNDER SHIRE OF HARVEY POSSESSION UNPAID RATES FOR RESALE	1,981.94
CP.45.190	EFT	1/04/2026	NORCAPE TREE AND CONTRACTION PTY LTD	REMOVE HANGERS, STORM DAMAGE CLEAR & TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AT SETTLERS HALL, LESCHENAULT	750.20
CP.45.191	EFT	1/04/2026	NORCAPE TREE AND CONTRACTION PTY LTD	REMOVE HANGER & DEAD BRANCHES OVER ROAD AT HOVEA ST MYALUP	447.70
CP.45.192	EFT	1/04/2026	NORTH WEST TRANSPORT (WA) PTY LTD	REFUEL - LOADER - RICHARDSON ROAD REFUSE SITE	1,775.36
CP.45.193	EFT	1/04/2026	OFFICEWORKS	ASSORTED STATIONERY (CLIPS, CALCULATOR ETC) FOR BUILDING SERVICES	72.05
CP.45.194	EFT	1/04/2026	OFFICEWORKS	ASSORTED STATIONERY (STAPLER, THERMAL ROLLS, FOLDERS, A3& A4 PAPER ETC) FOR HRCC & WATER FOR GYM	232.73
CP.45.195	EFT	1/04/2026	OLD COAST ROAD BREWERY PTY LTD	TOUR OF BREWERY & REFRESHMENT FOR PERTH LOCAL CONTENT CREATORS FOR DESTINATION HARVEY REGIONAL MARKETING	108.00
CP.45.196	EFT	1/04/2026	OMNICON MEDIA GROUP AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	LOCAL GOVT PUBLIC NOTICE ADVERTISEMENT	305.68
CP.45.197	EFT	1/04/2026	PCI ELECTRICAL SERVICES PTY LTD	REPLACE IRRIGATION CABINET (BORE & LIGHTING CONTROL) AT OVAL 3 LLC	24,193.40
CP.45.198	EFT	1/04/2026	PHILIP E SHIPMAN	CARRY OUT REPAIRS TO AC UNIT AT LLC	922.55
CP.45.199	EFT	1/04/2026	PHILIP E SHIPMAN	CARRY OUT REPAIRS TO AC UNIT AT LLC SWIM SCHOOL	517.66
CP.45.200	EFT	1/04/2026	PHILIP E SHIPMAN	KITCHEN AC REPAIR AT STIRLING COTTAGE	563.75
CP.45.201	EFT	1/04/2026	PRESTIGE ELEVATORS PTY TD	LESCHENAULT PAVILION LIFT : REPLACE LOCK & REPAIR TRAP DOOR	1,089.00
CP.45.202	EFT	1/04/2026	PRESTIGE ELEVATORS PTY TD	LESCHENAULT PAVILION: QUARTERLY LIFT SERVICE	1,705.00
CP.45.203	EFT	1/04/2026	PRIME SUPPLIES	WORKSHOP CONSUMABLES (PAINT, LINE MARKING, DIY MARK ETC) FOR HARVEY DEPOT	287.76
CP.45.204	EFT	1/04/2026	RANGE ELECTRICAL	REPAIRS TO GROUND LIGHT AND MAKE SECURE - RIDLEY PLACE	198.00
CP.45.205	EFT	1/04/2026	RANGE ELECTRICAL	PUBLIC CONVENIENCES AUSTRALIND : ELECTRICAL REPAIRS	447.70
CP.45.206	EFT	1/04/2026	RANGE ELECTRICAL	TREENDALE FRONT LAKE RESERVE MTCE: MOTOR FAULT REPAIRS	330.00
CP.45.207	EFT	1/04/2026	RANGE ELECTRICAL	INSTALL A SUB BOARD AT MYALUP HALL TO SEPARATE FROM FIRE STATION	2,563.00
CP.45.208	EFT	1/04/2026	REAL STEEL ELECTRICS	UDUC HALL AND SNELLS PARK: REPLACE POWER POINTS	179.03
CP.45.209	EFT	1/04/2026	REDFISH TECHNOLOGIES PTY LTD	MERIDEN PARK SKATEPARK CCTV IMPLEMENTATION	4,636.19
CP.45.210	EFT	1/04/2026	REPCO - GPC ASIA PACIFIC PTY LTD	VARIOUS ITEM FOR SHIRE VEHICLE (AIR FILTER, VINYL PROTECTANT SPRAY)	346.76
CP.45.211	EFT	1/04/2026	REPCO - GPC ASIA PACIFIC PTY LTD	VARIOUS ITEM FOR SHIRE VEHICLE (FILTER SERVICE KIT, ENGINE OIL)	344.06
CP.45.212	EFT	1/04/2026	REPCO - GPC ASIA PACIFIC PTY LTD	WIPERS FOR SHIRE VEHICLE	148.76

CP.45.213	EFT	1/04/2026	REPCO - GPC ASIA PACIFIC PTY LTD	WIPERS FOR SHIRE VEHICLE	126.07
CP.45.214	EFT	1/04/2026	REPCO - GPC ASIA PACIFIC PTY LTD	WIPERS FOR SHIRE VEHICLE	24.23
CP.45.215	EFT	1/04/2026	REPCO - GPC ASIA PACIFIC PTY LTD	ANGLE GRINDER FOR HARVEY DEPOT	446.60
CP.45.216	EFT	1/04/2026	ROBYN I COLEMAN	MEETING ATTENDANCE FEE & ALLOWANCE - APRIL 2026	1,690.50
CP.45.217	EFT	1/04/2026	SAGE CONSULTING ENGINEERS PTY LTD	LED FLOODLIGHT REPLACEMENT LESCHENAULT OVAL 4 LIGHTING PROJECT - CONCEPT DESIGN	6,875.00
CP.45.218	EFT	1/04/2026	SANPOINT PTY LTD AS TRUSTEE FOR FIORE FAM	AUSTRALIND CEMETERY LANDSCAPING MAINTENANCE MARCH 2026	885.05
CP.45.219	EFT	1/04/2026	SANPOINT PTY LTD AS TRUSTEE FOR FIORE FAM	HARVEY INFORMATION BAY LANDSCAPING MAINTENANCE MARCH 2026	2,474.76
CP.45.220	EFT	1/04/2026	SANPOINT PTY LTD AS TRUSTEE FOR FIORE FAM	IRRIGATION REPAIRS EXTRA WORKS IN FEBRUARY 2026 - KINGSTON, TREENDALE & GALWAY GREEN RESERVES	4,608.79
CP.45.221	EFT	1/04/2026	SANPOINT PTY LTD AS TRUSTEE FOR FIORE FAM	IRRIGATION PARTS FOR REPAIRS AT LESCHENAULT LEISURE CENTRE OVALS	2,502.27
CP.45.222	EFT	1/04/2026	SANPOINT PTY LTD AS TRUSTEE FOR FIORE FAM	REPAIRS OF HARVEY AND KINGSTON PLAYGROUND IN MARCH 2026	1,887.60
CP.45.223	EFT	1/04/2026	SANPOINT PTY LTD AS TRUSTEE FOR FIORE FAM	MONTHLY PLAYGROUND INSPECTIONS AND REPORTS - MARCH 2026	7,260.00
CP.45.224	EFT	1/04/2026	SANPOINT PTY LTD AS TRUSTEE FOR FIORE FAM	HIRE OF TEMP FENCING FOR LESCHENAULT REC OVAL TWO IN MARCH 2026	2,200.00
CP.45.225	EFT	1/04/2026	SANPOINT PTY LTD AS TRUSTEE FOR FIORE FAM	IRRIGATION INSPECTIONS LLC SPORTING FIELDS AND SURROUNDS IN MARCH 2026	3,410.00
CP.45.226	EFT	1/04/2026	SANPOINT PTY LTD AS TRUSTEE FOR FIORE FAM	SHIRE OF HARVEY ESTATE MAINTENANCE IN MARCH 26 - LAKEWOOD SHORES, GALWAY GREEN, KINGSTON & TREENDALE	110,875.36
CP.45.227	EFT	1/04/2026	SANPOINT PTY LTD AS TRUSTEE FOR FIORE FAM	LAWN AND GARDEN MAINTENANCE AT MERIDEN SKATE PARK IN MARCH 2026	3,224.52
CP.45.228	EFT	1/04/2026	SHANNON JONES	UMPIRE FEE- JUNIOR SOCCER MARCH 2026 WEEK 3	60.00
CP.45.229	EFT	1/04/2026	SHANNON JONES	UMPIRE FEE- JUNIOR SOCCER MARCH 2026 WEEK 4	60.00
CP.45.230	EFT	1/04/2026	SIMPLE BEN STORIES	HRCC CULTURAL PERFORMANCE VIDEOGRAPHY & SOCIAL MEDIA PROMOTION	1,515.25
CP.45.231	EFT	1/04/2026	SOS OFFICE EQUIPMENT	METER READING FOR PHOTOCOPIER AT VARIOUS ADMIN OFFICES IN MARCH 2026	2,615.67
CP.45.232	EFT	1/04/2026	SOUTHBOUND SUPPLIES PTY LTD AFT TEEPEE TR	WORKSHOP CONSUMABLES (TOILET ROLL) FOR HARVEY DEPOT	330.00
CP.45.233	EFT	1/04/2026	SOUTHERN LOCK & SECURITY	LLC: REPAIR LOCK, SUPPLY DEADLOCK, CYLINDER AND KEYS	312.10
CP.45.234	EFT	1/04/2026	ST JOHN AMBULANCE WESTERN AUSTRALIA LTC	PROVIDE FIRST AID TRAINING TO SHIRE STAFF	180.00
CP.45.235	EFT	1/04/2026	STANISLAV YANCHOGLOV	UMPIRE FEE- JUNIOR SOCCER MARCH 2026 WEEK 3	60.00
CP.45.236	EFT	1/04/2026	STANISLAV YANCHOGLOV	UMPIRE FEE - JUNIOR SOCCER MARCH 2026 WEEK 4	60.00
CP.45.237	EFT	1/04/2026	SUPERIOR FOOD GROUP PTY LTD TAS STALEYS	BATHROOM CONSUMABLES - BAG BIN LINER, CLOTH WIPES, FOAM WASH, TOILET PAPER & URINAL MATS - FOR LLC	1,831.38
CP.45.238	EFT	1/04/2026	SUPERIOR FOOD GROUP PTY LTD TAS STALEYS	BATHROOM SUPPLIES - TOWEL ROLL - FOR LLC	919.47
CP.45.239	EFT	1/04/2026	SYNERGY - ENERGY RETAIL CORPORATION	ELECTRICITY CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD 17 JAN 2026 TO 19 MAR 2026 AT BRUNSWICK POOL PUBLIC CONVENIENCES	154.23
CP.45.240	EFT	1/04/2026	TANIA G JACKSON	TOUR OF MAJOR PROJECTS IN SHIRE OF HARVEY BY COUNCIL	700.00
CP.45.241	EFT	1/04/2026	TE WAIRIMU POMARE	UMPIRE FEE - BASKETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 3	90.00
CP.45.242	EFT	1/04/2026	THERESE M PRICE	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 3	120.00
CP.45.243	EFT	1/04/2026	THERESE M PRICE	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 4	90.00
CP.45.244	EFT	1/04/2026	THOMAS STUBBINGS	STAFF REIMBURSEMENT FOR EXTENSION CABLE PURCHASE	26.00
CP.45.245	EFT	1/04/2026	TJC CARPENTRY	STIRLING COTTAGE GARDENERS SHED REPLACEMENT	2,695.00
CP.45.246	EFT	1/04/2026	TJC CARPENTRY	HARVEY HISTORICAL MUSEUM: INSTALL CHICKEN WIRE MATERIAL TO PREVENT FIRE & ADD EXTRA TIMBER RAILS	3,993.33
CP.45.247	EFT	1/04/2026	TJC CARPENTRY	HRCC CHILD CARE: INSTALL DOOR LATCH FOR EXTERNAL DOOR& INSTALL MOP AND BROOME BRACKETS	210.00
CP.45.248	EFT	1/04/2026	TJC CARPENTRY	HRCC MAINTENANCE- GUTTER AND DOWNPIPE CLEANING TO MAIN ROOF AREA	770.00
CP.45.249	EFT	1/04/2026	VINEYARD 28	SITE VISIT, TOUR AND REFRESHMENT FOR PERTH LOCAL CONTENT CREATORS FOR DESTINATION HARVEY REGION MARKETING	180.00
CP.45.250	EFT	1/04/2026	WATER CORPORATION - OSBORNE PARK	WATER USE & SERVICE CHARGE ACCOUNT FOR THE DRINKING TAP AT LUCY VICTORIA AV AUSTRALIND	1,830.26
CP.45.251	EFT	1/04/2026	WATER CORPORATION - OSBORNE PARK	WATER USE & SERVICE CHARGE ACCOUNT FOR THE TOILETS AT OLD COAST RD AUSTRALIND	1,719.85
CP.45.252	EFT	1/04/2026	WATER CORPORATION - OSBORNE PARK	WATER USE & SERVICE CHARGE ACCOUNT FOR LLC	9,054.10
CP.45.253	EFT	1/04/2026	WATER CORPORATION - OSBORNE PARK	WATER USE & SERVICE CHARGE ACCOUNT FOR THE RESERVE AT LESCHENAULT PDE AUSTRALIND	6.02
CP.45.254	EFT	1/04/2026	WATER CORPORATION - OSBORNE PARK	WATER USE & SERVICE CHARGE ACCOUNT FOR THE ROUNDABOUT AT CNR MAYNE LUCY VICTORIA AV AUSTRALIND	30.12
CP.45.255	EFT	1/04/2026	WATER CORPORATION - OSBORNE PARK	SERVICE CHARGE ACCOUNT FOR THE SPORTS GROUND AT LESCHENAULT RECREATION PARK AUSTRALIND	1,176.08
CP.45.256	EFT	1/04/2026	WATER CORPORATION - OSBORNE PARK	WATER USE & SERVICE CHARGE ACCOUNT FOR THE DEPOT AT DITCHINGHAM PL AUSTRALIND	24.10
CP.45.257	EFT	1/04/2026	WENDY M DICKINSON	MEETING ATTENDANCE FEE & ALLOWANCE - APRIL 2026	1,690.50
CP.45.258	EFT	1/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	WASTE DISPOSAL - HYMAS RD	1,870.00
CP.45.259	EFT	1/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	WASTE DISPOSAL - HYMAS RD	330.00
CP.45.260	EFT	1/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	WASTE DISPOSAL - LIVINGSTON HEIGHTS	176.55
CP.45.261	EFT	1/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	DUMPING OF SPOIL FROM PATH REPAIRS	682.66
CP.45.262	EFT	1/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	GREEN WASTE FEES	88.28
CP.45.263	EFT	1/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	GREEN WASTE FEES	88.28
CP.45.264	EFT	1/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	GREEN WASTE FEES	88.28
CP.45.265	EFT	1/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	GREEN WASTE FEES	88.28
CP.45.266	EFT	1/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	GREEN WASTE FEES	88.28

CP.45.267	EFT	1/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	GREEN WASTE FEES	176.56
CP.45.268	EFT	1/04/2026	WEST OZ LINEMARKING PTY LTD.	REPAINT WHEELCHAIR SYMBOL/BLUE LOGO AT HARVEY DAM	192.50
CP.45.269	EFT	1/04/2026	WESTERN POWER	DOCUMENTATION COST - EASEMENT - LLC ELECTRICAL UPGRADES	2,005.96
CP.45.270	EFT	1/04/2026	WESTRAC	NEW SEAT ASSEMBLY FOR THE SHIRE CATERPILLAR LOADER	6,285.63
CP.45.271	EFT	1/04/2026	WINC	WORKSHOP CONSUMABLES FOR HARVEY DEPOT (TISSUE, EARMUFF, TOWEL, MILK ETC)	545.61
CP.45.272	EFT	1/04/2026	WINC	WORKSHOP CONSUMABLES FOR HARVEY DEPOT (ANTISEPTIC CREAM)	628.06
CP.45.273	EFT	1/04/2026	WINC	WORKSHOP CONSUMABLES FOR HARVEY DEPOT (ANTISEPTIC CREAM)	16.10
CP.45.274	EFT	1/04/2026	WINC	WORKSHOP CONSUMABLES FOR HARVEY DEPOT (SUN PROTECTION TUBE)	48.45
CP.45.275	EFT	1/04/2026	WINC	WORKSHOP CONSUMABLES FOR HARVEY DEPOT (BIN LINERS, A4 PAPER, TOILET PAPER, GEL ROLLER ETC)	514.81
CP.45.276	EFT	1/04/2026	WINC	VARIOUS STATIONARY ITEMS FOR AUSTRALIND LIBRARY(A4 PAPERS, SELF ADHESIVE DISPENSER PACK ETC)	185.44
CP.45.277	EFT	1/04/2026	WINC	WORKSHOP CONSUMABLES FOR HARVEY DEPOT (HAND TOWEL, TOILET PAPER, DISH WASHING LIQUID, BIN LINERS ETC)	705.14
CP.45.278	EFT	1/04/2026	WORK CLOBBER	PROTECTIVE WORK WEAR & EMBROIDERY OF SHIRE LOGO	437.64
CP.45.279	EFT	1/04/2026	YARLOOP COMMUNITY LEARNING & DROP-IN C	REFRESHMENT FOR COMMUNITY DROP-IN CONSULTATION FOR CITY STATUS AT YARLOOP COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRE	40.00
CP.45.280	EFT	1/04/2026	ZILLA (WA) PTY LTD	LLC AQUATIC: BI MONTHLY SERVICE OF HVAC	637.26
CP.45.281	EFT	1/04/2026	ZOE WILLIAMS	UMPIRE FEE - JUNIOR NETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 4	42.00
CP.45.282	EFT	1/04/2026	ZUSAMMEN FAMILY TRUST	FREE STANDING ACOUSTIC SCREENS SUPPLIED TO HARVEY DEPOT	1,605.00
CP.46.1	EFT	8/04/2026	A D ENGINEERING INTERNATIONAL PTY LTD (AD	LED DRIVER BOARD FOR SHIRE ROAD MAINTENANCE WORKS TRAFFIC MGT	361.90
CP.46.2	EFT	8/04/2026	ANDERSON NEUROLOGICAL AND DEVELOPMEN	EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM: FITNESS TO WORK FUNCTION CAPACITY ASSESSMENT	1,218.00
CP.46.3	EFT	8/04/2026	ANDERSON NEUROLOGICAL AND DEVELOPMEN	EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM: FITNESS TO WORK FUNCTION CAPACITY ASSESSMENT	609.00
CP.46.4	EFT	8/04/2026	ANNA L BAGULEY	REIMBURSE COSTS PARKING & BREAKFAST IN PERTH - ATTENDING EHO CONFERENCE BY SHIRE STAFF	89.07
CP.46.5	EFT	8/04/2026	AUSSIE VOLTS ELECTRICAL	LLC: REPLACE LED LIGHTS NEAR TEMPORARY ENTRANCE, REC ROOM & REPAIR FAULT WALKWAY LIGHT	671.00
CP.46.6	EFT	8/04/2026	AUSTRALIND LANDSCAPING SUPPLIES	CUBES OF SOIL CONDITIONER FOR TREENDALE RESERVE MAINTENANCE	280.80
CP.46.7	EFT	8/04/2026	BOC LTD	MEDICAL OXYGEN CONTAINER SERVICE CHARGE	37.20
CP.46.8	EFT	8/04/2026	BOC LTD	SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF CO2 GAS	1,223.08
CP.46.9	EFT	8/04/2026	BOC LTD	SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF CO2 GAS	1,354.21
CP.46.10	EFT	8/04/2026	BOC LTD	MONTHLY CONTAINER CHARGE APRIL 2026	555.65
CP.46.11	EFT	8/04/2026	BRENNAN VOICE AND DATA PTY LTD	CITRIX CLOUD VDI SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE PERIOD 01 APRIL 26 TO 01 MAY 2026	995.65
CP.46.12	EFT	8/04/2026	BUNBURY PLUMBING SERVICES	PAVILION AUSTRALIND: WATER FOUNTAIN LEAKING AND WOMEN'S BATHROOM TAP REPAIR	130.00
CP.46.13	EFT	8/04/2026	BUNNINGS WAREHOUSE	SAFETY CONES, SUPER SOAP WIPES, WALLPAPER SMOOTHER, FILLER CONCRETE SUPPLIED TO HARVEY DEPOT	102.66
CP.46.14	EFT	8/04/2026	BUNNINGS WAREHOUSE	BATTER, TWO STEP LADDER SUPPLIED TO LLC	96.83
CP.46.15	EFT	8/04/2026	BUNNINGS WAREHOUSE	DEEP SOCKET, FILES ROUND TROJAN SUPPLIED TO LLC AQUATICS	28.01
CP.46.16	EFT	8/04/2026	BURGESS RAWSON (WA) PTY LTD	WATER USAGE FOR THE PERIOD 13 JAN 26 TO 09 MARCH 26 AT HACKETT ROAD HARVEY RAILWAY RESERVE	23.19
CP.46.17	EFT	8/04/2026	CHELLA BALLANTINE	UMPIRE FEE - JUNIOR NETBALL FEBRUARY 2026 WEEK 4-2	42.00
CP.46.18	EFT	8/04/2026	CLEANAWAY	LESCHENAU LT LEISURE CENTRE - SKIP BIN CLEARED IN MARCH 2026	1,352.70
CP.46.19	EFT	8/04/2026	CLEANAWAY SOLID WASTE PTY LTD.	TRF RICHARDSON ROAD	534.87
CP.46.20	EFT	8/04/2026	COCA COLA AMATIL (AUST) PTY LTD	DRINKS FOR LLC KIOSK	586.73
CP.46.21	EFT	8/04/2026	CORSIGN WA PTY LTD	CUSTOM SIGN- NO THROUGH ROAD SIGNS- DELIVERED TO HARVEY DEPOT	572.00
CP.46.22	EFT	8/04/2026	DATA #3 LTD	SOPHOS ACCESS POINT FOR BINNINGUP PUBLIC WIFI	1,235.05
CP.46.23	EFT	8/04/2026	DATALINE VISUAL LINK PTY LTD	HARVEY DEPOT CONTROLLER REPAIR	1,427.80
CP.46.24	EFT	8/04/2026	DATALINE VISUAL LINK PTY LTD	SHIRE OF HARVEY QUARTERLY ALARM MONITORING FOR THE PERIOD APRIL TO JUNE 2026	1,664.39
CP.46.25	EFT	8/04/2026	DEREK D HALL	UMPIRE FEE - BASKETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 5	60.00
CP.46.26	EFT	8/04/2026	EATON ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	TERMITES TREATMENT IN VERGE TREE AT EIGHTH ST HARVEY	220.00
CP.46.27	EFT	8/04/2026	EATON ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES	TREAT TERMITES IN VARIOUS TREES ON HACKETT STREET HARVEY	495.00
CP.46.28	EFT	8/04/2026	EBONY WILLIAMS	UMPIRE FEE - JUNIOR NETBALL FEBRUARY 2026 WEEK 4-2	21.00
CP.46.29	EFT	8/04/2026	ELDERS SOUTHERN DISTRICTS ESTATE AGENCY	RENT FOR TENANCY 2, BUDGETED OUTGOINGS & MANAGEMENT FEES FOR 3 MULGARA ST FOR APRIL 2026	3,576.80
CP.46.30	EFT	8/04/2026	EMILY SCHUTOFFEL	UMPIRE FEE - JUNIOR NETBALL FEBRUARY 2026 WEEK 4-2	42.00
CP.46.31	EFT	8/04/2026	ENTERTAINMENT CONSULTING PTY LTD	HRCC CULTURAL PERFORMANCE - MUSIC ARTIST PERFORMANCE FEE	7,425.00
CP.46.32	EFT	8/04/2026	ERIN EMERSON	UMPIRE FEE - BASKETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 5	60.00
CP.46.33	EFT	8/04/2026	FLETCHA EVANS	UMPIRE FEE - JUNIOR NETBALL FEBRUARY 2026 WEEK 4-2	42.00
CP.46.34	EFT	8/04/2026	FREYA O'BRIEN	UMPIRE FEE - JUNIOR NETBALL FEBRUARY 2026 WEEK 4-2	21.00
CP.46.35	EFT	8/04/2026	GEOGRAPHE CIVIL PTY LTD	ROCK WALL REPAIRS ON SEVEN HILLS ROAD	5,830.00
CP.46.36	EFT	8/04/2026	GEOGRAPHE CIVIL PTY LTD	LIVINGSTON HEIGHTS SUBSOIL DRAINAGE REPAIRS	12,562.00
CP.46.37	EFT	8/04/2026	GEOGRAPHE CIVIL PTY LTD	SPENCER ST, COCKERNUP - DRAINAGE WORKS	18,136.25
CP.46.38	EFT	8/04/2026	GEOGRAPHE CIVIL PTY LTD	SUPPLY AND LAY PIPE CROSSINGS FOR SPENCER ST COCKERNUP RECONSTRUCTION WORKS	41,250.00
CP.46.39	EFT	8/04/2026	GLEN FLOOD GROUP	TEMPORARY PERSONNEL SUPPORT FOR SHIRE MANAGERIAL POSITION	13,656.50
CP.46.40	EFT	8/04/2026	GRACE RECORDS MANAGEMENT	MONTHLY BIN RENTAL FOR LLC	9.54

CP.46.41	EFT	8/04/2026	GRACE RECORDS MANAGEMENT	STORAGE OF C1 & C10 LARGE FORMAT BOXES. GDG USERS, DATA CHARGES AND OTHER RECORDS RELATED COSTS.	458.98
CP.46.42	EFT	8/04/2026	GRACE RECORDS MANAGEMENT	STORAGE OF C1 & C10 LARGE FORMAT BOXES. GDG USERS, DATA CHARGES AND OTHER RECORDS RELATED COSTS.	2,913.86
CP.46.43	EFT	8/04/2026	GRACE RECORDS MANAGEMENT	STORAGE OF C1 & C10 LARGE FORMAT BOXES. GDG USERS, DATA CHARGES AND OTHER RECORDS RELATED COSTS.	219.87
CP.46.44	EFT	8/04/2026	GRACE RECORDS MANAGEMENT	STORAGE OF C1 & C10 LARGE FORMAT BOXES. GDG USERS, DATA CHARGES AND OTHER RECORDS RELATED COSTS.	3,226.78
CP.46.45	EFT	8/04/2026	HARVEY MITRE 10	PICTURE HOOKS FOR HARVEY ADMIN	27.50
CP.46.46	EFT	8/04/2026	HARVEY NEWSAGENCY	HRCC STATIONERY SUPPLIES	114.96
CP.46.47	EFT	8/04/2026	HASTIJ CORPORATION PTY LTD	REPLACE FAULTY AIRCON AT LLC SWIM SCHOOL OFFICE	3,161.00
CP.46.48	EFT	8/04/2026	IRVIN GRAHAM MUIR	STORAGE OF CLAY FOR REC GROUND MAINTENANCE	1,980.00
CP.46.49	EFT	8/04/2026	ISABELLE COUTTS	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 5	90.00
CP.46.50	EFT	8/04/2026	IXOM OPERATIONS PTY LTD	CHLORINE DRUM SERVICE CHARGE MARCH 2026	174.25
CP.46.51	EFT	8/04/2026	JANAE K RALPH	REFUND OF SWIMMING LESSONS	173.00
CP.46.52	EFT	8/04/2026	JANAE K RALPH	REFUND OF SWIMMING LESSONS	170.00
CP.46.53	EFT	8/04/2026	JETLINE KERBING CONTRACTORS	SUPPLY MOUNTABLE KERBING AT HYMUS LANE AUSTRALIND	6,776.00
CP.46.54	EFT	8/04/2026	JK & NJ TAPPER ATF THE JAYNICKY TRUST	ADJUST DOUBLE DOOR FRAME AT MULGARA HOUSE AUSTRALIND	255.00
CP.46.55	EFT	8/04/2026	JULIE COMBES	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 5	120.00
CP.46.56	EFT	8/04/2026	KARYN ROWE	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 5	90.00
CP.46.57	EFT	8/04/2026	KYLA ROBINSON	UMPIRE FEE - JUNIOR NETBALL FEBRUARY 2026 WEEK 4-2	42.00
CP.46.58	EFT	8/04/2026	LANDGATE	ONLINE SHOP - COPY OF CERTIFICATE OF TITLE	32.60
CP.46.59	EFT	8/04/2026	LANDMARK PRODUCTS PTY LTD	SLAB EXTENSION FOR MERIDEN PARKS PUBLIC TOILETS	2,475.00
CP.46.60	EFT	8/04/2026	LEVEROCK PTY LTD	ASSORTED ACCESSORIES FOR LLC KIOSK	281.60
CP.46.61	EFT	8/04/2026	LIWA AQUATICS	LIWA MEMBERSHIP FOR SHIRE STAFF	150.00
CP.46.62	EFT	8/04/2026	LOUISE NOMINEES PTY LTD	REFRESHMENT ITEMS FOR UDOC FIRE PREVENTION, HARVEY LIBRARY, HRCC CULTURAL, SOCIAL CLUB, COUNCIL MARCH 2026	2,408.22
CP.46.63	EFT	8/04/2026	M & L ROBBINS PTY LTD	REFRESHMENT FOR CONTENT CREATOR FOR DESTINATION HARVEY REGION MARKETING	21.80
CP.46.64	EFT	8/04/2026	M.H. ANDREWS AND C.L. ANDREWS	REPLACE DAMAGED PLUG OF SHIRE VEHICLE	12.99
CP.46.65	EFT	8/04/2026	MADISON DEWAR	UMPIRE FEE - JUNIOR NETBALL FEBRUARY 2026 WEEK 4-2	42.00
CP.46.66	EFT	8/04/2026	MAJOR MOTORS PTY LTD	FRONT CAMERA REPAIR OF SHIRE VEHICLE	176.00
CP.46.67	EFT	8/04/2026	MCDONALD FENCING - DARDANUP	REPAIRS TO DAMAGED WIRE ROPE FENCING AT THE ELBOW BOAT RAMP AREA OFF EASTWELL RD, AUSTRALIND	1,397.00
CP.46.68	EFT	8/04/2026	MICKAZ NOMINEES PTY LTD	TWICE WEEKLY BBQ CLEANING & WEEKLY DEPOT CLEANING - MARCH 2026	4,844.76
CP.46.69	EFT	8/04/2026	MJS BOBCAT EARTHWORKS PTY LTD	BOBCAT AND ROLLER HIRE FOR ROAD MAINTENANCE WORKS AT FIELD RD	1,661.00
CP.46.70	EFT	8/04/2026	MUSCLE WORX PTY LTD	ASSORTED ITEMS FOR SALE (GYM SUPPLEMENTS) THROUGH HRCC KIOSK	678.40
CP.46.71	EFT	8/04/2026	NICOLA CHILDS	UMPIRE FEE - JUNIOR NETBALL FEBRUARY 2026 WEEK 4-2	42.00
CP.46.72	EFT	8/04/2026	NICOLE L TAYLOR	UMPIRE FEE - BASKETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 5	90.00
CP.46.73	EFT	8/04/2026	NOAH BISSAKER	REIMBURSE FOR FIRST AID COURSE	180.00
CP.46.74	EFT	8/04/2026	NORCAPE TREE AND CONTRACTION PTY LTD	ROOT GRINDING ON HINGE RD	288.75
CP.46.75	EFT	8/04/2026	NORCAPE TREE AND CONTRACTION PTY LTD	TREE PRUNING, REMOVE DEAD LIMB, INSPECT REMAINING TREE AT BALWYN RD KINGSTON	1,135.46
CP.46.76	EFT	8/04/2026	NORCAPE TREE AND CONTRACTION PTY LTD	RC PRUNING, TREE PRUNING AND TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AT PERREN RD, BRUNSWICK	13,243.12
CP.46.77	EFT	8/04/2026	NORCAPE TREE AND CONTRACTION PTY LTD	COMPLETE ANNUAL STREET TREE PRUNING WITHIN THE SHIRE OF HARVEY	38,500.00
CP.46.78	EFT	8/04/2026	NORTH WEST TRANSPORT (WA) PTY LTD	MOVE ROLLER FROM SPENCE ST TO DIX RD FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION WORKS	600.00
CP.46.79	EFT	8/04/2026	NORTH WEST TRANSPORT (WA) PTY LTD	FLOAT ROLLER FROM DIX RD TO OLDHAM RD FOR ROAD MAINTENANCE WORKS	660.00
CP.46.80	EFT	8/04/2026	OFFICEWORKS	BLUETOOTH TRANSMITTER/RECEIVER FOR IT DEPARTMENT	76.95
CP.46.81	EFT	8/04/2026	OFFICEWORKS	ASSORTED STATIONERY FOR HRCC (PHONE MESSAGE BOOK, A4 PAPER, PLASTIC LABEL ETC)	194.75
CP.46.82	EFT	8/04/2026	PATRICIA WORRELL	REFUND OF MEMBERSHIP	376.94
CP.46.83	EFT	8/04/2026	PERFECT LANDSCAPES	YARLOOP WORK STATION LANDSCAPING MAINTENANCE IN MARCH 2026	1,090.09
CP.46.84	EFT	8/04/2026	PFD FOOD SERVICES PTY LTD	ASSORTED CONFECTIONERY ITEMS FOR LLC KIOSK (CHIPS, CHOCOLATE BAR, LOLLIES ETC)	281.15
CP.46.85	EFT	8/04/2026	PSH ENGINEERING PTY LTD	LLC: REPORT ON WALL STRUCTURAL	907.50
CP.46.86	EFT	8/04/2026	RJ STRUCTURAL PTY LTD	STRUCTURAL INSPECTION AND DESIGN - HARVEY TOWN HALL, MASONRY WALL REPAIR	3,432.00
CP.46.87	EFT	8/04/2026	RURAL WEED CONTROL	SPRAYING FOR WEED CONTROL AT TREENDALE SWALES DRAIN	2,672.24
CP.46.88	EFT	8/04/2026	RURAL WEED CONTROL	SPRAYING FOR WEED CONTROL AT DEVLIN RD & TREEN CRT AUSTRALIND	2,648.91
CP.46.89	EFT	8/04/2026	SANPOINT PTY LTD AS TRUSTEE FOR FIORE FAM	REPLACEMENT PARTS FOR IRRIGATION AT KINGSTON, BINNINGUP, TREENDALE & GALWAY GREEN	4,752.84
CP.46.90	EFT	8/04/2026	SANPOINT PTY LTD AS TRUSTEE FOR FIORE FAM	IRRIGATION PARTS FOR REPAIRS AT BINNINGUP & TREENDALE KANGAROO PARK	2,968.34
CP.46.91	EFT	8/04/2026	SHORELANDS PASTORAL COMPANY PTY LTD	PARTS FOR SHIRE TRACTOR	455.26
CP.46.92	EFT	8/04/2026	SITE ENVIRONMENTAL & REMEDIATION SERVICES	ASBESTOS SURVEYS OF VARIOUS SHIRE OF HARVEY BUILDINGS	20,680.00
CP.46.93	EFT	8/04/2026	SJ TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT FOR DRAIN CLEANING ON BALMORAL BOULEVARD, LESCHENAULT	4,484.15
CP.46.94	EFT	8/04/2026	SJ TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT FOR CULVERT INSTALLATION ON MITCHELL RD	13,270.40
CP.46.95	EFT	8/04/2026	SJ TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT FOR DRAINAGE UPGRADES ON HINGE RD, HARVEY	10,699.43

CP.46.96	EFT	8/04/2026	SJ TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT FOR ROAD MAINTENANCE WORKS, AT FIELD RD	3,955.60
CP.46.97	EFT	8/04/2026	SJ TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT FOR ROAD RECONSTRUCTION, DRAINAGE WORKS ON SPENCER ST, COOKERNUP	14,131.98
CP.46.98	EFT	8/04/2026	SJ TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT FOR ROAD RECONSTRUCTION KERBING AND CONCRETE WORKS ON COOPER ST HARVEY	14,428.15
CP.46.99	EFT	8/04/2026	SJ TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT FOR ROAD RECONSTRUCTION WORKS ON SPENCER ST	3,533.20
CP.46.100	EFT	8/04/2026	SJ TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT FOR ROAD SHOULDER WORKS ON CATHEDRAL AVENUE	14,345.93
CP.46.101	EFT	8/04/2026	SJ TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT FOR ROAD MAINTENANCE WORKS ON OLDHAM ROAD	7,370.00
CP.46.102	EFT	8/04/2026	SPORTSPOWER BUNBURY	ASSORTED SQUASH BALLS SUPPLIED TO LLC	172.80
CP.46.103	EFT	8/04/2026	SPORTSPOWER BUNBURY	VOUCHERS FOR FIND YOUR FIT - LLC PROMOTION	100.00
CP.46.104	EFT	8/04/2026	ST JOHN AMBULANCE WESTERN AUSTRALIA LTC	FIRST AID KIT REPLENISHMENT SERVICE FOR LLC	342.11
CP.46.105	EFT	8/04/2026	TE WAIRIMU POMARE	UMPIRE FEE - BASKETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 5	90.00
CP.46.106	EFT	8/04/2026	TEAM GLOBAL EXPRESS PTY LTD	COURIER SERVICE FEES	53.53
CP.46.107	EFT	8/04/2026	TELSTRA LTD	HRCC SERVICE AND EQUIPMENT RENTAL FOR THE PERIOD 25 FEB TO 24 MARCH 2026	100.00
CP.46.108	EFT	8/04/2026	THE DSR TRUST	LLC SWIM SCHOOL CERTIFICATES	437.80
CP.46.109	EFT	8/04/2026	THE TRUSTEE FOR MAJ TRUST	ASSORTED BADGES/UNIFORMS FOR LLC	69.19
CP.46.110	EFT	8/04/2026	THERESE M PRICE	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL MARCH 2026 WEEK 5	120.00
CP.46.111	EFT	8/04/2026	TOTAL EDEN PTY LTD	IRRIGATION PARTS BRUNSWICK REC GROUND & EASTERN SPORTS GROUND	663.11
CP.46.112	EFT	8/04/2026	TOTAL EDEN PTY LTD	IRRIGATION PARTS BRUNSWICK REC GROUND & EASTERN SPORTS GROUND	977.20
CP.46.113	EFT	8/04/2026	TOTAL EDEN PTY LTD	SPRINKLERS FOR BINNINGUP REC GROUND	962.92
CP.46.114	EFT	8/04/2026	TOTAL HYGIENE SERVICES	FORTNIGHTLY SANITARY & WEEKLY NAPPY DISPOSAL SERVICE AT LLC	2,015.20
CP.46.115	EFT	8/04/2026	WATTLEUP TRACTORS (BUNBURY)	SERVICING OF SHIRE TRACTOR	1,275.64
CP.46.116	EFT	8/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	GREEN WASTE FEES	181.50
CP.46.117	EFT	8/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	GREEN WASTE FEES	88.28
CP.46.118	EFT	8/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	GREEN WASTE FEES	181.50
CP.46.119	EFT	8/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	DUMPING OF SPOIL AFTER ROAD REPAIR WORKS	117.70
CP.46.120	EFT	8/04/2026	WESTERN RESOURCE RECOVERY PTY LTD	GREASE TRAP WASTE PUMP OUT SERVICE - HRCC	234.39
CP.46.121	EFT	8/04/2026	WORK CLOBBER	PROTECTIVE WORK WEAR FOR SHIRE STAFF	371.94
CP.46.122	EFT	8/04/2026	WORK CLOBBER	PROTECTIVE WORK WEAR FOR SHIRE STAFF	221.64
CP.46.123	EFT	8/04/2026	ZOE M DALL	REFUND OF MEMBERSHIP	58.00
CP.47.1	EFT	15/04/2026	ABENO BLUE SKY FAMILY TRUST	REFRESHMENT FOR MEETING WITH HARVEY COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRE IN MARCH 26	205.00
CP.47.2	EFT	15/04/2026	ALCOCUPS PTY LTD	WELLBEING PACK ITEMS LGIS FOR OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY TRAINING	1,159.40
CP.47.3	EFT	15/04/2026	AMPOL AUSTRALIA PETROLEUM PTY LTD	FUEL SUPPLIES FOR SHIRE VEHICLES MARCH 2026	4,278.81
CP.47.4	EFT	15/04/2026	ANTHONY D TAYLOR	INSTALL BOLLARDS TO RESTRICT ACCESS TO VERGE FOR SAFER PARKING AT PARKFIELD PRIMARY SCHOOL	2,794.00
CP.47.5	EFT	15/04/2026	ANTHONY D TAYLOR	INSTALL PEDESTRIAN SIGNAGE AT PARKFIELD PRIMARY SCHOOL	745.00
CP.47.6	EFT	15/04/2026	ASHLEY ANDREW	SHIRE OF HARVEY ART PRIZE - YOUTH AWARD	500.00
CP.47.7	EFT	15/04/2026	AUSTRALIA POST	POSTAGE OF MARCH 2026	4,530.41
CP.47.8	EFT	15/04/2026	AUSTSWIM LTD	SWIMMING SCHOOL LICENCE RENEWAL & WATER SAFETY ACCREDITATION FOR SHIRE STAFF	275.00
CP.47.9	EFT	15/04/2026	BETTER TELCO SOLUTIONS (BTS) - MONTH CHAR	INTERNAL CALLS MAR/APRIL 2026	2,923.80
CP.47.10	EFT	15/04/2026	BINTHERE BINS PTY LTD	REMOVE AND DISPOSE INFORMATION SIGN - UDOC RD HARVEY	110.00
CP.47.11	EFT	15/04/2026	BLACK BOX CONTROL PTY LTD	GPS MONTHLY PLAN - MAR 2026 - DEPOT & RANGERS	363.00
CP.47.12	EFT	15/04/2026	BOC LTD	SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF CO2 GAS	1,008.72
CP.47.13	EFT	15/04/2026	BOC LTD	SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF CO2 GAS	163.92
CP.47.14	EFT	15/04/2026	BP AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	FUEL FOR SHIRE VEHICLES - MARCH 2026	8,685.09
CP.47.15	EFT	15/04/2026	BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY TRAINING	CTF LEVIES PAYMENT - MARCH 2026	7,395.16
CP.47.16	EFT	15/04/2026	BUNBURY HARVEY REGIONAL COUNCIL	HOOK BIN COLLECTION OF WASTE FROM RICHARDSON ROAD & DELIVER TO CLEANAWAY, DARDANUP IN MARCH 2026	1,980.00
CP.47.17	EFT	15/04/2026	BUNNINGS WAREHOUSE	HIGH PRESSURE WASHER CLEANER, STAINLESS STEEL CLEANER FOR LLC	731.78
CP.47.18	EFT	15/04/2026	BUNNINGS WAREHOUSE	SCRUBBING BRUSH FOR LLC	23.36
CP.47.19	EFT	15/04/2026	C Y MINI DIGGER SERVICES	CLEANING UP DRAIN AREA IN AUSTRALIND	440.00
CP.47.20	EFT	15/04/2026	C Y MINI DIGGER SERVICES	CLEANING UP ILLEGAL HOMELESS CAMP NEAR COLLIE RIVER IN AUSTRALIND	572.00
CP.47.21	EFT	15/04/2026	CARBONE BROS PTY LTD	ROAD CONSTRUCTION WORKS AT OLD COAST ROAD AUSTRALIND CLAIM 01	134,989.21
CP.47.22	EFT	15/04/2026	CB TRAFFIC SOLUTIONS	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR 2026 ANZAC DAY EVENT IN HARVEY	759.00
CP.47.23	EFT	15/04/2026	CELISANO CONCRETING PTY LTD	PATH REPAIRS ON HINGE ROAD IN HARVEY SOUTHERN SECTION	24,600.00
CP.47.24	EFT	15/04/2026	CELISANO CONCRETING PTY LTD	PATH REPAIRS ON HINGE ROAD AT HARVEY SKATEPARK FOOTPATH	22,865.00
CP.47.25	EFT	15/04/2026	CELISANO CONCRETING PTY LTD	KERBING REPAIRS ON HINGE RD, HARVEY	13,167.00
CP.47.26	EFT	15/04/2026	CENTIGRADE MECHANICAL CONTRACTING PTY LTD	LLC HVAC UPGRADE - CLAIM FOR MECHANICAL SERVICES COMPLETED IN MARCH 2026	60,419.70

CP.47.27	EFT	15/04/2026	CENTRAL ANIMAL RECORDS (AUST) PTY LTD	MICROCHIP REGISTRATION FOR CAT AND DOG POUND MAINTENANCE	1.99
CP.47.28	EFT	15/04/2026	CHARGEFOX PTY LTD	HAYWARD STREET CHARGER - SOFTWARE FEES - MARCH 26	89.18
CP.47.29	EFT	15/04/2026	CITY & REGIONAL FUELS	FUEL MARCH 2026	50,539.64
CP.47.30	EFT	15/04/2026	CIVILCON CONSTRUCTIONS	HARVEY BULLS FOOTBALL CLUB CHANGEROOM EXTENSION PROJECT- PROGRESS CLAIM 4	157,498.69
CP.47.31	EFT	15/04/2026	CIVILTECH SOLUTIONS PTY LTD	TRIAL OF THE ROAD CONDITION EQUIPMENT FOR ACCURATE ROAD DEFECTS IDENTIFICATION & REPORTING	9,762.50
CP.47.32	EFT	15/04/2026	CLEANAWAY SOLID WASTE PTY LTD.	FOGO - MARCH 2026	43,139.36
CP.47.33	EFT	15/04/2026	CLEANAWAY SOLID WASTE PTY LTD.	RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL WASTE COLLECTION - MARCH 2026	39,154.35
CP.47.34	EFT	15/04/2026	CM PAINTING & DECORATING	EXTERNAL PREVENTATIVE PAINTING WORKS AT BINNINGUP WATER SPORTS FACILITY	12,350.00
CP.47.35	EFT	15/04/2026	COATES HIRE OPERATIONS PTY LTD	PORTABLE TOILET HIRE WITH DISABLED ACCESS AT MERIDEN PARK FROM 28 FEB TO 31 MAR 26	1,164.11
CP.47.36	EFT	15/04/2026	COCA COLA AMATIL (AUST) PTY LTD	DRINKS FOR LLC KIOSK	1,281.70
CP.47.37	EFT	15/04/2026	COCA COLA AMATIL (AUST) PTY LTD	DRINKS FOR LLC KIOSK	134.63
CP.47.38	EFT	15/04/2026	CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION SYSTEMS LIMITED	LG CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION NATSPEC SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE PERIOD 03 APRIL 2026 TO 30 JUNE 2026	848.33
CP.47.39	EFT	15/04/2026	CORE BUSINESS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEPT IN MARCH 2026	23,487.20
CP.47.40	EFT	15/04/2026	D & L STUDIO PTY LTD	STAFF NAME BADGES	104.50
CP.47.41	EFT	15/04/2026	D & S BERRY PTY LTD	DESIGN, FABRICATE AND INSTALL MOUNTING FRAME FOR RAIL POINTS - HARVEY RAILWAY STATION	2,568.50
CP.47.42	EFT	15/04/2026	DATACOM SOLUTIONS (AU) PTY LTD	DATASCAPE MONTHLY SOFTWARE AS A SERVICE FEE - MARCH 2026	19,571.20
CP.47.43	EFT	15/04/2026	DATACOM SOLUTIONS (AU) PTY LTD	MONTHLY DATA PAY PAYROLL SERVICES MARCH 2025	4,699.20
CP.47.44	EFT	15/04/2026	DAVE'S RETRAVISION HARVEY	PORTABLE AIR CON FOR OLD CHURCH	1,096.00
CP.47.45	EFT	15/04/2026	DONNA BASTOW	UMPIRE FEE - BASKETBALL APRIL 2026 WEEK 1	90.00
CP.47.46	EFT	15/04/2026	EDGELOE ENGINEERING PTY LTD	FORESTRY UDOC GOVERNMENT ROAD INTERSECTION UPGRADE: DESIGN & DRAFTING, PROJECT MGT	401.50
CP.47.47	EFT	15/04/2026	EDGELOE ENGINEERING PTY LTD	UDUC-GOVERNMENT-FORESTRY ROAD INTERSECTION UPGRADE: POWER DESIGN	726.00
CP.47.48	EFT	15/04/2026	ELLIOTT'S FILTRATION PTY LTD	MONTHLY SERVICE OF IRRIGATION FILTRATION UNITS AT RIDLEY PLACE, AUSTRALIND	368.50
CP.47.49	EFT	15/04/2026	ERIN EMERSON	UMPIRE FEE - BASKETBALL APRIL 2026 WEEK 1	90.00
CP.47.50	EFT	15/04/2026	EVERLYN STURGES	SHIRE OF HARVEY ART PRIZE - OVERALL AWARD WINNER	2,000.00
CP.47.51	EFT	15/04/2026	FEDELES MOBILE AUTO ELECTRICS	WIRING FOR THE NEW RANGER VEHICLE INCLUDES BOTH CAMERAS AND SPOT LIGHTS	727.10
CP.47.52	EFT	15/04/2026	FLICK ANTICIMEX PTY LTD	PEST CONTROL SERVICE AT ROELANDS HALL FIRE BRIGADE	175.59
CP.47.53	EFT	15/04/2026	FLICK ANTICIMEX PTY LTD	PEST CONTROL SERVICE AT LESCHENAULT FIRE BRIGADE	378.40
CP.47.54	EFT	15/04/2026	GEOGRAPHE CIVIL PTY LTD	SUPPLY AND FIT ADDITIONAL GRATED LIDS AND CLASS 2 TRAFFICABLE LIDS INSTALL LAYBACK HYMUS LANE	8,530.72
CP.47.55	EFT	15/04/2026	GEOGRAPHE CIVIL PTY LTD	REPLACE DAMAGED CULVERT AND ROAD LIFT ON MITCHELL RD BENDER	43,620.50
CP.47.56	EFT	15/04/2026	GEOGRAPHE CIVIL PTY LTD	SUPPLY SURVEY SUB BASE AND BASE COURSE WORKS & CONCRETE WORKS AT HYMUS LANE	64,779.00
CP.47.57	EFT	15/04/2026	GLEN FLOOD GROUP	ENGAGE SPECIALIST TO REVIEW ASSET FINDA DATABASE & REPORT ON DATA MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS	3,619.55
CP.47.58	EFT	15/04/2026	GLEN FLOOD GROUP	TEMPORARY PERSONNEL SUPPORT FOR THE SHIRE MANAGERIAL POSITION - 30 MAR 26 TO 12 APRIL 26	11,063.25
CP.47.59	EFT	15/04/2026	GLEN FLOOD GROUP PTY LTD	BRUNSWICK RIVER POOL DAM WALL REPAIRS - STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING INVESTIGATION & WATER QUALITY TESTING	12,388.75
CP.47.60	EFT	15/04/2026	GRIFFO'S SOFT SERVE, SLUSH N COFFEE PTY LTD	PROVIDE ICE CREAMS FOR COMMUNITY AT BINNINGUP SKATE PARK	300.00
CP.47.61	EFT	15/04/2026	GRIFFO'S SOFT SERVE, SLUSH N COFFEE PTY LTD	ICE CREAMS FOR READING PLAY DAY AT RIDLEY PARK	150.00
CP.47.62	EFT	15/04/2026	HACER PTY LTD	DESIGN AND CONSTRUCT LESCHENAULT BUSHFIRE BRIGADE BUILDING - PROGRESS CLAIM 4	137,917.82
CP.47.63	EFT	15/04/2026	HARVEY COURIER SERVICE	COURIER SERVICE CHARGES IN MARCH 2026	1,297.68
CP.47.64	EFT	15/04/2026	HARVEY MITRE 10	ASPHALT PRE MIX BAGS DELIVERED TO HARVEY DEPOT	300.00
CP.47.65	EFT	15/04/2026	HARVEY MITRE 10	PLANTS FOR CITIZENSHIP CEREMONY - APRIL 2026	750.00
CP.47.66	EFT	15/04/2026	HARVEY MITRE 10	MATERIALS TO REPAIR TRANSFER BUCKET FOR RICHARDSON ROAD TIP MAINTENANCE	80.12
CP.47.67	EFT	15/04/2026	HARVEY MITRE 10	ASPHALT PRE MIX BAGS DELIVERED TO HARVEY DEPOT	60.14
CP.47.68	EFT	15/04/2026	HARVEY NEWSAGENCY	SUBSCRIPTION & PUBLICATION, MAGAZINES/PERIODICALS FOR SHIRE LIBRARIES	261.98
CP.47.69	EFT	15/04/2026	HARVEY TYREPOWER	LAWN MOWER BATTERY SUPPLIED TO DEPOT	128.00
CP.47.70	EFT	15/04/2026	HARVEY TYREPOWER	HIGH PERFORMANCE BATTERY FOR SHIRE VEHICLES	434.00
CP.47.71	EFT	15/04/2026	HARVEY WATER	WATER USAGE FOR THE PERIOD 24 FEB 2026 TO 27 MAR 2026 AT BRUNSWICK REC GROUND & BOWLING CLUB	1,711.32
CP.47.72	EFT	15/04/2026	HARVEY WATER	WATER USAGE FOR THE PERIOD 25 FEB TO 30 MAR 2026 AT HARVEY LAWN CEMETERY, DAM, WELLESLEY RD	1,545.95
CP.47.73	EFT	15/04/2026	HARVEY WATER	WATER USAGE FOR THE PERIOD 20 FEB TO 24 MAR 2026 AT HARVEY - ANN PARK, SWIMMING POOL, MERIDEN PARK	2,954.82
CP.47.74	EFT	15/04/2026	HARVEY WATER	WATER CHARGES FOR THE PERIOD 21 FEB 26 TO 27 MAR 26 AT YARLOOP PUBLIC TOILETS	467.24
CP.47.75	EFT	15/04/2026	HELENE PTY LTD	TEMPORARY RANGER SUPPORT FOR THE SHIRE INCLUDING REIMBURSEMENT OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL TEST	2,364.21
CP.47.76	EFT	15/04/2026	HELENE PTY LTD	RANGER CONTRACTING SUPPORT FOR THE SHIRE	3,865.62
CP.47.77	EFT	15/04/2026	HFM ASSET MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	LLC: BUILDING MAINTENANCE CONDITION REPORT	19,096.00
CP.47.78	EFT	15/04/2026	HOPBROKER PTY LTD	REFRESHMENTS FOR SHIRE COUNCILLORS' - MARCH 2026, ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING	270.00
CP.47.79	EFT	15/04/2026	HOPBROKER PTY LTD	REFRESHMENTS FOR SHIRE COUNCILLORS' - MARCH 2026, ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING	118.50
CP.47.80	EFT	15/04/2026	HOSKINS INVESTMENTS PTY LTD ATF M R HOSKI	LESCHENAULT PAVILION REMEDIAL WORKS AT LEISURE DRIVE, AUSTRALIND	55,176.06

CP.47.81	EFT	15/04/2026	JENNIFER R CAMPBELL-HICKS	REIMBURSE FOR AEDC WORKSHOP EXPENSES	76.00
CP.47.82	EFT	15/04/2026	JOSHUA RICK BOGNAR	LESCHENAULT LEISURE CENTRE PAVING WORKS	16,089.88
CP.47.83	EFT	15/04/2026	JULIE COMBES	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL APRIL 2026 WEEK 1	120.00
CP.47.84	EFT	15/04/2026	KARYN ROWE	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL APRIL 2026 WEEK 1	90.00
CP.47.85	EFT	15/04/2026	KATE MALONEY	GIANT BUBBLES FOR AUSTRALIND READ AND PLAY DAY - AUSTRALIND LIBRARY	150.00
CP.47.86	EFT	15/04/2026	KC (WA) PTY LTD	UNDERTAKE CLEARING OF TRANSPORTABLE ALL ABILITIES TOILETS - OFF HINGE ROAD, HARVEY	49.50
CP.47.87	EFT	15/04/2026	KELLIE HOLM	STAFF REIMBURSEMENT FOR HOLIDAY PROGRAM CONSUMABLES	51.96
CP.47.88	EFT	15/04/2026	KIORA INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	FOOD FOR SALE THROUGH HRCC KIOSK (CHIPS, CHEESE)	116.71
CP.47.89	EFT	15/04/2026	KLEEN WEST DISTRIBUTORS	WORKSHOP CONSUMABLES (FLOOR CLEANER) FOR HARVEY DEPOT	187.00
CP.47.90	EFT	15/04/2026	KOTARA HOLDINGS PTY LTD	NEW TYRES FOR SHIRE VEHICLE INCLUDING TYRE DISPOSAL	1,695.00
CP.47.91	EFT	15/04/2026	KSS BAKERS PTY LTD	REFRESHMENT FOR FCWP COUNCILLOR WORKSHOP	186.40
CP.47.92	EFT	15/04/2026	KURMANN FAMILY TRUST	CARTAGE DOCKET BOOKS DELIVERED TO HARVEY DEPOT	494.00
CP.47.93	EFT	15/04/2026	LANDMARK PRODUCTS PTY LTD	INSTALL MERIDEN PARK PUBLIC TOILETS AND CHANGING PLACES FACILITIES PROGRESS PAYMENT 1	25,492.50
CP.47.94	EFT	15/04/2026	LANDMARK PRODUCTS PTY LTD	INSTALL MERIDEN PARK PUBLIC TOILETS AND CHANGING PLACES FACILITIES PROGRESS PAYMENT 2	58,055.25
CP.47.95	EFT	15/04/2026	LIA SMITH	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL APRIL 2026 WEEK 1	90.00
CP.47.96	EFT	15/04/2026	LIWA AQUATICS	LIWA AQUATICS MEMBERSHIP FOR LLC SHIRE STAFF	150.00
CP.47.97	EFT	15/04/2026	LLOYD GEORGE ACOUSTICS PTY LTD	BINNINGUP OVAL (PROPOSED BASKETBALL COURT): NOISE ASSESSMENT AGAINST ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS	5,434.00
CP.47.98	EFT	15/04/2026	LP & JA FRYER PTY LTD	LAWN FERTILISER FOR AUSTRALIND RESERVE MAINTENANCE	8,700.00
CP.47.99	EFT	15/04/2026	LP & JA FRYER PTY LTD	SUBSOIL PIPE FOR DRAIN MAINTENANCE	149.00
CP.47.100	EFT	15/04/2026	LP & JA FRYER PTY LTD	PVC PIPE DELIVERED TO HARVEY DEPOT	397.00
CP.47.101	EFT	15/04/2026	LP & JA FRYER PTY LTD	PAKTON POWER PROBE FOR RANGER SERVICES	210.00
CP.47.102	EFT	15/04/2026	MCLEODS LAWYERS	LEGAL FEES	765.60
CP.47.103	EFT	15/04/2026	MCLEODS LAWYERS	LEGAL FEES	110.42
CP.47.104	EFT	15/04/2026	MCLEODS LAWYERS	LEGAL FEES	1,129.70
CP.47.105	EFT	15/04/2026	MCLEODS LAWYERS	LEGAL FEES	2,247.08
CP.47.106	EFT	15/04/2026	MHSK PTY LTD	COMPRESSOR SERVICE AND TESTING AT YARLOOP DEPOT	660.58
CP.47.107	EFT	15/04/2026	MHSK PTY LTD	EXTERNAL PRESSURE VESSEL INSPECTION AT YARLOOP DEPOT	593.12
CP.47.108	EFT	15/04/2026	MHSK PTY LTD	COMPRESSOR SERVICE AND TESTING AT HARVEY DEPOT	546.15
CP.47.109	EFT	15/04/2026	MHSK PTY LTD	LABOUR CHARGE FOR DIAGNOSING UNSERVICEABLE COMPRESSOR AT HARVEY DEPOT	211.20
CP.47.110	EFT	15/04/2026	MICKAZ NOMINEES PTY LTD	CLEANING OF THE WINDOWS AND DOORS AT THE HARVEY ADMIN OFFICE	300.00
CP.47.111	EFT	15/04/2026	MICROANALYSIS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	CEILING TESTING OF LLC	605.00
CP.47.112	EFT	15/04/2026	MJB INDUSTRIES PTY LTD	COLLECT EX WORKS - CONCRETE PIPE, RUBBER RING FOR RAILWAY PARADE ROAD	1,035.41
CP.47.113	EFT	15/04/2026	MJB INDUSTRIES PTY LTD	COLLECT EX WORKS - DRAINAGE PRODUCTS FOR RAILWAY PARADE ROAD UPGRADES	3,513.12
CP.47.114	EFT	15/04/2026	MJB INDUSTRIES PTY LTD	DRAINAGE PRODUCTS FOR AUSTRALIND FLOODING PREVENTION WORKS	2,657.15
CP.47.115	EFT	15/04/2026	MJS BOBCAT EARTHWORKS PTY LTD	BOBCAT HIRE FOR EARTHWORKS ON COOPER ST HARVEY	715.00
CP.47.116	EFT	15/04/2026	MJS BOBCAT EARTHWORKS PTY LTD	BOBCAT & TRUCK HIRE FOR PARKFIELD PRIMARY SCHOOL FOOTPATH UPGRADES	5,016.00
CP.47.117	EFT	15/04/2026	MJS BOBCAT EARTHWORKS PTY LTD	BOBCAT HIRE FOR AUSTRALIND PIONEER CEMETERY PLANNED BURN & INSTALL FIREBREAK	605.00
CP.47.118	EFT	15/04/2026	MNG SURVEY	PREPARATION OF INTEREST ONLY DEPOSIT PLAN INC. FIELD SURVEY & SEARCHES	3,300.00
CP.47.119	EFT	15/04/2026	MPS PLUMBING / GAS & HANDYMAN SERVICES	RIDLEY PLACE TOILETS: BROKEN PIPE AT BOAT RAMP AND MEN'S TOILETS	319.00
CP.47.120	EFT	15/04/2026	MPS PLUMBING / GAS & HANDYMAN SERVICES	COOKERNUP HALL: REPLACE BROKEN STANDPIPE	239.25
CP.47.121	EFT	15/04/2026	NATURALISTE TURF	AERATION CORING TO PLAYING FIELDS THROUGHOUT THE SHIRE	33,996.05
CP.47.122	EFT	15/04/2026	NAVAMA PTY LTD	ACCOMMODATION FOR SHIRE STAFF	270.00
CP.47.123	EFT	15/04/2026	NAVAMA PTY LTD	ACCOMMODATION FOR SHIRE STAFF	270.00
CP.47.124	EFT	15/04/2026	NAVAMA PTY LTD	ACCOMMODATION FOR SHIRE STAFF	270.00
CP.47.125	EFT	15/04/2026	NAVAMA PTY LTD	ACCOMMODATION FOR ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS	270.00
CP.47.126	EFT	15/04/2026	NICOLE L TAYLOR	UMPIRE FEE - BASKETBALL APRIL 2026 WEEK 1	60.00
CP.47.127	EFT	15/04/2026	NIGHTGUARD SECURITY SERVICE (WA) PTY LTD	OPEN / CLOSE SERVICE OF LESCHENAULT LEISURE MULTI PURPOSE TOILETS & LSA PUBLIC TOILETS - FEB & MAR 26	1,303.46
CP.47.128	EFT	15/04/2026	NIGHTGUARD SECURITY SERVICE (WA) PTY LTD	OPEN / CLOSE SERVICE OF LESCHENAULT LEISURE MULTI PURPOSE TOILETS & LSA PUBLIC TOILETS- FEB & MAR 26	1,443.12
CP.47.129	EFT	15/04/2026	NINTH ST VETERINARY CLINIC	EUTHANASIA AND DISPOSAL OF IMPOUNDED CATS	354.00
CP.47.130	EFT	15/04/2026	NORTH WEST TRANSPORT (WA) PTY LTD	SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF TOP SOIL TO TEESDALE ST, YARLOOP	176.00
CP.47.131	EFT	15/04/2026	NORTH WEST TRANSPORT (WA) PTY LTD	REFUEL - LOADER - RICHARDSON ROAD REFUSE SITE	2,746.21
CP.47.132	EFT	15/04/2026	OFFICEWORKS	ASSORTED STATIONERY (HIGHLIGHTER, GEL PEN, FLAG ETC) FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	98.54
CP.47.133	EFT	15/04/2026	OUR COMMUNITY PTY LTD	SMARTY GRANTS ANNUAL ACCESS FEE FOR THE PERIOD 31 MAR 2026 TO 30 MAR 2027	14,075.00
CP.47.134	EFT	15/04/2026	PANETTA'S LAWN MOWING & GARDENING SER	MAINTAIN INSIDE GRASS AREA AT DR PETER TOPHAM MEMORIAL POOL	1,540.00

CP.47.135	EFT	15/04/2026	PANETTA'S LAWN MOWING & GARDENING SER'	WHIPPER SNIP AND MOW MERRIEDALE CRES HARVEY	220.00
CP.47.136	EFT	15/04/2026	PEOPLE SENSE	EAP COUNSELLING SESSIONS IN MARCH 2026	1,351.80
CP.47.137	EFT	15/04/2026	PSH ENGINEERING PTY LTD	ASSESS CURRENT CONDITION & PROVIDE REPORT - BRUNSWICK POOL	907.50
CP.47.138	EFT	15/04/2026	REPCO - GPC ASIA PACIFIC PTY LTD	SERVICE PARTS FOR SHIRE VEHICLE	33.00
CP.47.139	EFT	15/04/2026	REPCO - GPC ASIA PACIFIC PTY LTD	PARTS FOR SHIRE VEHICLE	44.56
CP.47.140	EFT	15/04/2026	REPCO - GPC ASIA PACIFIC PTY LTD	PARTS FOR SHIRE VEHICLE	95.15
CP.47.141	EFT	15/04/2026	REPCO - GPC ASIA PACIFIC PTY LTD	SERVICE PARTS FOR SHIRE VEHICLE	109.61
CP.47.142	EFT	15/04/2026	RJA PTY LTD	LLC: TEST AND TAG SINGLE PHASE APPLIANCE IN MARCH 2026	3,300.00
CP.47.143	EFT	15/04/2026	SANDRA L SCHRODER	SHIRE OF HARVEY ART PRIZE - RESIDENT AWARD	1,000.00
CP.47.144	EFT	15/04/2026	SANPOINT PTY LTD AS TRUSTEE FOR FIORE FAM	TURFING, EXISTING IRRIGATION MODIFICATIONS & RETAINING WALLS AT YARLOOP WORKSHOPS	36,780.70
CP.47.145	EFT	15/04/2026	SANPOINT PTY LTD AS TRUSTEE FOR FIORE FAM	TURFING, EXISTING IRRIGATION MODIFICATIONS & RETAINING WALLS AT YARLOOP WORKSHOPS	742.50
CP.47.146	EFT	15/04/2026	SEEK LTD	ADVT FOR STAFF VACANCIES	1,097.80
CP.47.147	EFT	15/04/2026	SJ TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AT WEST COAST DRIVE, BINNINGUP FOR DRAINAGE UPGRADES	2,360.60
CP.47.148	EFT	15/04/2026	SJ TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AT FLEAY RD, HARVEY FOR ROAD RESHEETING WORKS	5,104.00
CP.47.149	EFT	15/04/2026	SJ TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AT COOPER ST HARVEY FOR RECONSTRUCTION DRAINAGE WORKS	7,886.73
CP.47.150	EFT	15/04/2026	SJ TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AT COOPER ST HARVEY FOR RECONSTRUCTION WORKS	990.00
CP.47.151	EFT	15/04/2026	SJ TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AT TARANTO RD FOR ASPHALT OVERLAY	990.00
CP.47.152	EFT	15/04/2026	SJ TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	SUPPLY WORK PACK GRAND ENTRANCE AUSTRALIND ASPHALT OVERLAY	440.00
CP.47.153	EFT	15/04/2026	SJ TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AT FLEAY RD FOR ROAD RE SHEETING WORKS	5,683.70
CP.47.154	EFT	15/04/2026	SOUTH WEST PARTY HIRE	ARCADE MACHINE (RETRO CONSOLE WITH GAMES) HIRE FOR CHILDREN HOLIDAY PROGRAM AT LLC	225.00
CP.47.155	EFT	15/04/2026	SOUTHERN LOCK & SECURITY	SUPPLY KEYED PADLOCKS FOR CONTROL OF ACCESS FOR TRAFFIC SIGNS	1,036.20
CP.47.156	EFT	15/04/2026	SPORTSPOWER BUNBURY	GAME BALLS & NETS DELIVERED TO LLC	1,080.00
CP.47.157	EFT	15/04/2026	STEWART & HEATON CLOTHING CO PTY LTD	BRMC UNIFORM BELT FOR FIRE PREVENTION	59.35
CP.47.158	EFT	15/04/2026	SUPAGAS PTY LTD	GAS CHARGES FOR MARCH 26	348.50
CP.47.159	EFT	15/04/2026	SUSAN DENTON	SHIRE OF HARVEY ART PRIZE - EMERGING WINNER & PEOPLES CHOICE	800.00
CP.47.160	EFT	15/04/2026	SYNERGY - ENERGY RETAIL CORPORATION	STREET LIGHTING CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD 25 FEB 2026 TO 24 MAR 2026	55,604.99
CP.47.161	EFT	15/04/2026	SYNERGY - ENERGY RETAIL CORPORATION	ELECTRICITY CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD 24 DEC 25 TO 16 MAR 26 AT HARVEY POOL, HRCC, HARVEY OVAL & VISITOR CENTRE ETC	28,000.27
CP.47.162	EFT	15/04/2026	SYNERGY - ENERGY RETAIL CORPORATION	ELECTRICITY CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD JAN 26-MAR 26 AT LLC, AUSTRALIND ADMIN, PUBLIC CONV. IN AUSTRALIND	35,055.29
CP.47.163	EFT	15/04/2026	SYNERGY - ENERGY RETAIL CORPORATION	ELECTRICITY CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD 11 MAR 2026 TO 07 APR 2026 AT RAILWAY PDE, YARLOOP	53.45
CP.47.164	EFT	15/04/2026	SYNERGY - ENERGY RETAIL CORPORATION	ELECTRICITY CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD 05 FEB 26 TO 09 APR 26 FOR PUBLIC CONV. AT BINNINGUP OVAL	132.59
CP.47.165	EFT	15/04/2026	SYTE AU PTY LTD	LLC HVAC UPGRADE - BUILDERS WORKS - STAGE 2 - CLAIM 4	69,608.36
CP.47.166	EFT	15/04/2026	TE WAIRIMU POMARE	UMPIRE FEE - BASKETBALL APRIL 2026 WEEK 1	60.00
CP.47.167	EFT	15/04/2026	TEAM GLOBAL EXPRESS PTY LTD	COURIER SERVICE FEES	127.25
CP.47.168	EFT	15/04/2026	TEAM GLOBAL EXPRESS PTY LTD	COURIER SERVICE FEES	187.24
CP.47.169	EFT	15/04/2026	TELSTRA LTD	SERVICE AND EQUIPMENT RENTAL FOR THE PERIOD 05 APR TO 04 MAY 26	516.27
CP.47.170	EFT	15/04/2026	TELSTRA LTD	SERVICE AND EQUIPMENT RENTAL FOR THE PERIOD 05 APR TO 04 MAY 26	6,493.94
CP.47.171	EFT	15/04/2026	THE DESKTOP (AUST) PTY LTD ATF THE DESKTOP	ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION FOR LLC CHILDCARE SERVICE	397.00
CP.47.172	EFT	15/04/2026	THERESE M PRICE	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL APRIL 2026 WEEK 1	120.00
CP.47.173	EFT	15/04/2026	TINA TKALCEVIC	REIMBURSE POLICE CLEARANCE & MEDICAL ASSESSMENT	307.28
CP.47.174	EFT	15/04/2026	TJC CARPENTRY	MOVE CHAIRS FROM HARVEY TOWN HALL TO ROELANDS TOWN HALL & RETURN TO HARVEY TOWN HALL	650.00
CP.47.175	EFT	15/04/2026	TONY'S MECHANICAL SERVICE & LUBRICANTS PT	BEARINGS FOR SHIRE TRACTOR	59.40
CP.47.176	EFT	15/04/2026	TRIBE PERTH	ACCOMMODATION & PARKING FOR COUNCILLORS ESSENTIAL TRAINING IN PERTH	800.00
CP.47.177	EFT	15/04/2026	TRIPLE F PTY LTD	SERVICING OF SHIRE VEHICLE	568.57
CP.47.178	EFT	15/04/2026	TRIPLE F PTY LTD	CAR DETAIL SERVICE TO SHIRE VEHICLE	393.00
CP.47.179	EFT	15/04/2026	TRIPLE F PTY LTD	CAR DETAIL SERVICE TO SHIRE VEHICLE	363.00
CP.47.180	EFT	15/04/2026	TRIPLE F PTY LTD	SERVICING OF SHIRE VEHICLE	451.12
CP.47.181	EFT	15/04/2026	TRIPLE F PTY LTD	SERVICING OF SHIRE VEHICLE	458.68
CP.47.182	EFT	15/04/2026	TRISH PALMONARI	REIMBURSEMENT FOR REFRESHMENT FOR COUNCILLOR FULL DAY ROAD TRIP	83.23
CP.47.183	EFT	15/04/2026	TRUSTEE FOR BATEMAN FAMILY TRUST	DATASCAPE IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT POST-GO LIVE SUPPORT AND TRAINING	4,554.00
CP.47.184	EFT	15/04/2026	UNITING GLOBAL PTY LTD	CONTRACT CLEANING SERVICES TO LRP, MPP, LLC PUBLIC TOILETS IN MARCH 2026	13,369.58
CP.47.185	EFT	15/04/2026	V VERSACI BOBCAT HIRE	WATER CART HIRE FOR ROAD MAINTENANCE WORKS AT OLDHAM ROAD	1,215.50
CP.47.186	EFT	15/04/2026	V VERSACI BOBCAT HIRE	WATER CART HIRE FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION WORKS AT COOPER ST HARVEY	1,430.00
CP.47.187	EFT	15/04/2026	WATER CORPORATION - OSBORNE PARK	WATER USE AND SERVICE CHARGE FOR THE PARK AT HAYWARD ST HARVEY	460.70
CP.47.188	EFT	15/04/2026	WATER CORPORATION - OSBORNE PARK	WATER USE AND SERVICE CHARGE FOR THE LIBRARY AT MULGARA ST AUSTRALIND	1,678.07

CP.47.189	EFT	15/04/2026	WATER CORPORATION - OSBORNE PARK	WATER USE AND SERVICE CHARGE FOR THE PARK AT 82 OLD COAST RD AUSTRALIND	1,012.03
CP.47.190	EFT	15/04/2026	WATER CORPORATION - OSBORNE PARK	WATER USE AND SERVICE CHARGE FOR THE MEMORIAL AT OLD COAST RD AUSTRALIND	45.18
CP.47.191	EFT	15/04/2026	WATER CORPORATION - OSBORNE PARK	WATER USE AND SERVICE CHARGE FOR THE PARK AT 369 OLD COAST RD AUSTRALIND	84.34
CP.47.192	EFT	15/04/2026	WATER CORPORATION - OSBORNE PARK	WATER USE AND SERVICE CHARGE FOR THE ROUNDABOUT AT OLD COAST RD AUSTRALIND	472.88
CP.47.193	EFT	15/04/2026	WATER CORPORATION - OSBORNE PARK	WATER USE AND SERVICE CHARGE FOR THE MUSEUM AT HAYWARD ST HARVEY	81.32
CP.47.194	EFT	15/04/2026	WATER CORPORATION - OSBORNE PARK	WATER USE AND SERVICE CHARGE FOR FIRE BRIGADE AND SES SERVICES AT HARPER ST	146.75
CP.47.195	EFT	15/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	DUMPING OF SPOIL AFTER DRAIN CLEANING IN KINGSTON & FUEL SURCHARGE & GREEN WASTE FEES	1,672.00
CP.47.196	EFT	15/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	HARD WASTE TIP FEES & FUEL SURCHARGE	1,331.00
CP.47.197	EFT	15/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	HARD WASTE TIP FEES & FUEL SURCHARGE	338.80
CP.47.198	EFT	15/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	HARD WASTE TIP FEES & FUEL SURCHARGE	847.00
CP.47.199	EFT	15/04/2026	WESTRAC	SERVICE & BUCKET CUTTING EDGE OF A SHIRE LOADER	4,767.79
CP.47.200	EFT	15/04/2026	WILLSHER ROOFING PTY LTD	LLC: QUARTERLY GUTTER CLEANING & ROOF INSPECTION IN APRIL 2026	797.50
CP.47.201	EFT	15/04/2026	WML CONSULTING ENGINEERS	DRAINAGE DESIGN: PARIS ROAD, AUSTRALIND	6,707.81
CP.47.202	EFT	15/04/2026	WML CONSULTING ENGINEERS	DRAINAGE DESIGN & GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION AT KILLARA STREET, BINNINGUP	4,475.80
CP.47.203	EFT	15/04/2026	WOODLANDS DISTRIBUTORS & AGENCIES PTY LTD	COMPOSTABLE DOG WASTE BAGS FOR ANIMAL WASTE BINS	3,379.20
CP.47.204	EFT	15/04/2026	ZUSAMMEN FAMILY TRUST	OFFICE CHAIRS FOR AUSTRALIND ADMIN OFFICE	875.00
CP.48.1	EFT	22/04/2026	ALINTA	GAS BILL FOR THE PERIOD 24 FEB - 26 MAR 2026 AT LLC	5,353.85
CP.48.2	EFT	22/04/2026	ANDERSON NEUROLOGICAL AND DEVELOPMENT	FITNESS TO WORK FUNCTION CAPACITY ASSESSMENT FOR SHIRE STAFF	406.00
CP.48.3	EFT	22/04/2026	ASAHI LIFESTYLE BEVERAGES	DRINKS FOR SALE THROUGH KIOSK AT HRCC - MAR 25	2,505.89
CP.48.4	EFT	22/04/2026	ASTRID BIRT	MURAL CREATION AT MYALUP BUS STOP	1,500.00
CP.48.5	EFT	22/04/2026	ATF THE M & B FAMILY TRUST	TREENDALE RESERVE MAINTENANCE: SPRAY, SLASH, MULCH GARDENS AREA	9,370.00
CP.48.6	EFT	22/04/2026	AUSSPORT SCOREBOARDS	LLC HANDHELD CONTROLLER REPAIR AT THE LCD MAIN BOARD	302.50
CP.48.7	EFT	22/04/2026	AUSTRALIND SENIOR CITIZENS	SENIORS WEEK 2025 - HAVE A GO DAY: FREE ACTIVITIES AT AUSTRALIND SENIOR CITIZENS CENTRE	2,025.10
CP.48.8	EFT	22/04/2026	BELL FIRE EQUIPMENT CO PTY LTD	MONTHLY SERVICE OF AUTOMATIC FIRE SYSTEMS - HARVEY RECREATIONAL CENTRE	80.30
CP.48.9	EFT	22/04/2026	BELL FIRE EQUIPMENT CO PTY LTD	MONTHLY SERVICE OF WATER STORAGE TANK & AUTOMATIC FIRE PUMP SET AT LESCHENAULT SPORTING PAVILLION	231.00
CP.48.10	EFT	22/04/2026	BINNINGUP COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION	POWER SUPPLY TO THE BINNINGUP FIRE BRIGADE FACILITY FOR THE PERIOD JAN-MAR 2026	262.66
CP.48.11	EFT	22/04/2026	BRUNSWICK COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRE	BRUNSWICK JUNCTION ANZAC DAY CEREMONY 2026 CONTRIBUTION	500.00
CP.48.12	EFT	22/04/2026	BRUNSWICK RURAL AGENCIES PTY LTD	SOIL CONDITIONER FOR BRUNSWICK REC GROUND	58.98
CP.48.13	EFT	22/04/2026	BRUNSWICK WELDING & MECHANICAL SOLUTIONS	GATE REPAIR AT BRUNSWICK RECREATION GROUND	151.15
CP.48.14	EFT	22/04/2026	BUNBURY HARVEY REGIONAL COUNCIL	TIP PASSES - MARCH 2026	48,487.75
CP.48.15	EFT	22/04/2026	BUNBURY MOWER SERVICE	VARIOUS REPLACEMENT PARTS FOR SMALL PLANT (CHAINSAW, MOWER)	180.00
CP.48.16	EFT	22/04/2026	BUNBURY MOWER SERVICE	BUMP HEAD SPOOLS FOR SMALL MOWERS	513.50
CP.48.17	EFT	22/04/2026	BUNBURY PLUMBING SERVICES	DUMP POINT AUSTRALIND: VALVE TO HOSE REPAIR	244.40
CP.48.18	EFT	22/04/2026	BUNBURY PLUMBING SERVICES	SETTLERS HALL: THE SINK REPAIR IN THE CLEANING/STORAGE ROOM	341.35
CP.48.19	EFT	22/04/2026	BUNBURY TELECOM SERVICES PTY LTD	SERVICE LOCATIONS CHAPPEL DRIVE AUSTRALIND - PARKFIELD PRIMARY SCHOOL	1,157.75
CP.48.20	EFT	22/04/2026	BUNBURY TRUCKS	REPAIR EXHAUST BRAKE OF A SWEEPER VEHICLE	1,961.00
CP.48.21	EFT	22/04/2026	BUNNINGS WAREHOUSE	POWER FIT HEAVY DUTY FOAM FILTER FOR SOUTHERN SPORTS GROUND	11.11
CP.48.22	EFT	22/04/2026	BUNNINGS WAREHOUSE	JERRY CAN & CABLE JOINERS FOR AUSTRALIND DEPOT	26.09
CP.48.23	EFT	22/04/2026	BUNNINGS WAREHOUSE	CHIPBOARD, LOPPER FOR PLAYGROUND MAINTENANCE	82.13
CP.48.24	EFT	22/04/2026	CALL ASSOCIATES PTY LTD	AFTER HOURS CALLS - MARCH 2026	1,564.20
CP.48.25	EFT	22/04/2026	CHATON INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	HRCC: AFTER SCHOOL CARE, CULTURAL PROGRAM, KIOSK SUPPLIES, SKATING, KINDY GYM, HOLIDAY PROG ETC IN MAR. 26	1,133.73
CP.48.26	EFT	22/04/2026	CLEANAWAY	LESCHENAULT LEISURE CENTRE SKIP BIN CLEARING IN MARCH 2026	367.77
CP.48.27	EFT	22/04/2026	CLEANAWAY SOLID WASTE PTY LTD.	TRFS - HARVEY & BRUNSWICK DEPOTS	110.94
CP.48.28	EFT	22/04/2026	CLEANING SUPPLIES WA	DISINFECTING WIPES FOR LLC GYMS	1,032.90
CP.48.29	EFT	22/04/2026	CODEE-LEE DOWN	REFUND FOR SWIMMING LESSONS	102.90
CP.48.30	EFT	22/04/2026	CORSIGN WA PTY LTD	TRAFFIC SIGN MATERIALS (GALVANISED POST, CLAMP ETC) DELIVERED TO HARVEY DEPOT	1,798.50
CP.48.31	EFT	22/04/2026	DANA HARROLD	STAFF REIMBURSEMENT FOR MEDICAL AND POLICE CLEARANCE	229.78
CP.48.32	EFT	22/04/2026	EMMA M HUTCHINGS	REIMBURSEMENT FOR ACCOMMODATION FOR FINANCE PROFESSIONALS CONFERENCE IN PERTH	500.00
CP.48.33	EFT	22/04/2026	FIRE AND SAFETY SUPPLIES WA	PROTECTIVE WORK WEAR FOR EMERGENCY SERVICE STAFF	1,459.44
CP.48.34	EFT	22/04/2026	FLAGWORLD PTY LTD	FLAG TRAX DIGITAL PRINTED FLAG FOR DESTINATION HARVEY REGION MARKETING	830.50
CP.48.35	EFT	22/04/2026	FRASER BELLE INVESTMENTS PTY LTD	REPLACE TYRES OF SHIRE VEHICLE	1,170.00
CP.48.36	EFT	22/04/2026	FUSZEN GROUP PTY LTD	LLC: REPLACED FRONT AUTO DOORS CONTROLLER AND MOTOR	2,633.20
CP.48.37	EFT	22/04/2026	G.C.M. AGENCIES PTY LTD	NEW STEEL DRUM ROLLER FOR SHIRE	196,350.00
CP.48.38	EFT	22/04/2026	HARVEY BULLS FOOTBALL CLUB	REIMBURSEMENT OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD 1/2/26 - 28/2/26	78.42

CP.48.39	EFT	22/04/2026	HARVEY MITRE 10	TAPE MEASURE FOR VEHICLE	28.05
CP.48.40	EFT	22/04/2026	HARVEY PANEL & PAINT	EXCESS ON INSURANCE CLAIM	500.00
CP.48.41	EFT	22/04/2026	HASTIE WASTE PTY LTD	CARDBOARD RECYCLING COLLECTION - LESCHENAULT LEISURE CENTRE - 25/26	64.80
CP.48.42	EFT	22/04/2026	HELENE PTY LTD	RANGER CONTRACTING SERVICE FOR THE SHIRE	2,302.61
CP.48.43	EFT	22/04/2026	JOHN K BROMHAM	TRAVEL REIMBURSEMENTS JUNE 2025 - MARCH 2026	2,956.96
CP.48.44	EFT	22/04/2026	KELLIE HOLM	STAFF REIMBURSEMENT FOR HOLIDAY PROGRAMS CONSUMABLES	206.42
CP.48.45	EFT	22/04/2026	LP & JA FRYER PTY LTD	GALVANISED FENCE POSTS FOR CENTRAL AREA RESERVE MAINTENANCE	276.00
CP.48.46	EFT	22/04/2026	LUKE CARUANA	HARVEY - ART PRIZE - PHOTOGRAPHY	726.00
CP.48.47	EFT	22/04/2026	MALATESTA GROUP HOLDINGS PTY LTD	CATEMUL FOR ROAD PAVING	720.00
CP.48.48	EFT	22/04/2026	MARIUS VERMEULEN	REIMBURSEMENT FOR FUEL PURCHASED FOR SHIRE VEHICLE	185.21
CP.48.49	EFT	22/04/2026	MCDONALD FENCING - DARDANUP	SUPPLY AND INSTALL NEW ENCLOSURE FENCING AND GATE AT HRCC	5,373.50
CP.48.50	EFT	22/04/2026	MCDONALD FENCING - DARDANUP	INSTALL A MAINTENANCE ACCESS GATE TO NEW FENCING AT HRCC	770.00
CP.48.51	EFT	22/04/2026	MJS BOBCAT EARTHWORKS PTY LTD	BOBCAT HIRE FOR SCRAPE/SWEEP SAND AND DEBRIS FROM FOOTPATH - KINGFISHER TCE	440.00
CP.48.52	EFT	22/04/2026	MJS BOBCAT EARTHWORKS PTY LTD	ROAD SWEEPING AND EARTHWORKS, CURB PULL UP - COOPER ST & HESTER ST HARVEY	6,275.50
CP.48.53	EFT	22/04/2026	MJS BOBCAT EARTHWORKS PTY LTD	BOBCAT HIRE FOR REMOVAL OF CONCRETE FOOTPATH AT COOPER ST, HARVEY	1,694.00
CP.48.54	EFT	22/04/2026	MPS PLUMBING / GAS & HANDYMAN SERVICES	CLEAR BLOCKED TOILET - CHRISTINA ST TOILETS	178.75
CP.48.55	EFT	22/04/2026	MPS PLUMBING / GAS & HANDYMAN SERVICES	BINNINGUP COUNTRY CLUB - REPLACE HOSE TAP	154.00
CP.48.56	EFT	22/04/2026	MPS PLUMBING / GAS & HANDYMAN SERVICES	CLEAR BLOCKED DRAINS - HARVEY REC CHILD CARE	178.75
CP.48.57	EFT	22/04/2026	MPS PLUMBING / GAS & HANDYMAN SERVICES	REPAIR LEAKING DRINKING FOUNTAINS AT VIRGO PLACE PARK AND RIDLEY PLACE PLAYGROUND	393.25
CP.48.58	EFT	22/04/2026	MURPH & CO PTY LTD	PARTS FOR SHIRE TRACTOR REPAIR	105.80
CP.48.59	EFT	22/04/2026	MURPH & CO PTY LTD	PARTS FOR SHIRE TRACTOR REPAIR	970.00
CP.48.60	EFT	22/04/2026	NIGHTGUARD SECURITY SERVICE (WA) PTY LTD	OPEN/CLOSE PUBLIC TOILETS-ECO-MUSEUM, CHRISTINA ST, RIDLEY PLACE, CATHEDRAL AVE & EASTWELL RD FEB. 26	1,955.18
CP.48.61	EFT	22/04/2026	NIGHTGUARD SECURITY SERVICE (WA) PTY LTD	OPEN/CLOSE PUBLIC TOILETS-ECO-MUSEUM, CHRISTINA ST, RIDLEY PLACE, CATHEDRAL AVE & EASTWELL RD MAR. 26	2,164.67
CP.48.62	EFT	22/04/2026	NIGHTLIFE MUSIC PTY LTD	CROWD DJ NIGHTLIFE MUSIC ZONE LICENSE FOR MAY 2026	385.00
CP.48.63	EFT	22/04/2026	NORCAPE TREE AND CONTRACTION PTY LTD	CLEAR STORM DAMAGE & TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT - OLD COAST RD	447.70
CP.48.64	EFT	22/04/2026	NORCAPE TREE AND CONTRACTION PTY LTD	CLEAR STORM DAMAGED FALLEN LIMB & HANGER AT OLD COAST RD/PARIS RD	1,058.75
CP.48.65	EFT	22/04/2026	NORCAPE TREE AND CONTRACTION PTY LTD	TREE PRUNING, TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AT THE PROMENADE, TREENDALE	4,649.66
CP.48.66	EFT	22/04/2026	NORCAPE TREE AND CONTRACTION PTY LTD	TREE PRUNING AND CLEAR STORM DAMAGE AT BINNINGUP YOUTH CAMP	2,084.50
CP.48.67	EFT	22/04/2026	NORTH WEST TRANSPORT (WA) PTY LTD	CARTAGE OF CRUSHED LIMESTONE - RICHARDSON ROAD WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY	4,162.07
CP.48.68	EFT	22/04/2026	OFFICEWORKS	ASSORTED STATIONERY ITEMS (AAA BATTERIES, A4 PAPER, SCOTCH TAPE, NOTES ETC) FOR AUSTRALIND ADMIN OFFICE	399.80
CP.48.69	EFT	22/04/2026	OFFICEWORKS	WATER FOR HRCC GYM	61.75
CP.48.70	EFT	22/04/2026	PERFECT LANDSCAPES	MONTHLY LANDSCAPING ESTABLISHMENT MAINTENANCE - AT CLIFTON ROAD, BRUNSWICK	864.04
CP.48.71	EFT	22/04/2026	PRATIK K KANSARA	REFUND FOR SWIMMING LESSONS	51.00
CP.48.72	EFT	22/04/2026	PRIME SUPPLIES	VALVES FOR PATCHING TRUCK	187.46
CP.48.73	EFT	22/04/2026	PROMOTE YOU!	MEMBERSHIP TAGS FOR LLC	1,188.00
CP.48.74	EFT	22/04/2026	PROMOTE YOU!	MEMBERSHIP TAGS FOR LLC	528.00
CP.48.75	EFT	22/04/2026	RAGS CLEANING	MONTHLY CLEANING - HARVEY ADMIN OFFICES AND HARVEY LIBRARY IN MARCH 2026	4,782.45
CP.48.76	EFT	22/04/2026	RECYCLED LANDSCAPES	MINOR PAVING REPAIR DUE TO ROOT DAMAGE AT TANZANITE ROAD	475.00
CP.48.77	EFT	22/04/2026	REPCO - GPC ASIA PACIFIC PTY LTD	VARIOUS ITEMS FOR SHIRE RANGER VEHICLE (CLEAN SPRAY, GLASS CLEANER, SERVICE KIT ETC)	625.55
CP.48.78	EFT	22/04/2026	REPCO - GPC ASIA PACIFIC PTY LTD	SERVICE PARTS FOR SHIRE VEHICLE - FILTER, BLADE BEAM ETC	307.72
CP.48.79	EFT	22/04/2026	RUVIN FOODS PTY LTD	REFRESHMENT FOR CONCEPT FORUM MEETING	198.00
CP.48.80	EFT	22/04/2026	SAMANTHA BELL	STAFF REIMBURSEMENT FOR POLICE CLEARANCE	64.12
CP.48.81	EFT	22/04/2026	SANPOINT PTY LTD AS TRUSTEE FOR FIORE FAM	CONCRETE SLAB FOR MEMORIAL SEAT AT HARVEY DOG PARK	2,709.30
CP.48.82	EFT	22/04/2026	SEVEN NETWORK (OPERATIONS) LTD	HRCC ADVERTISING AND PROMOTIONS	1,650.00
CP.48.83	EFT	22/04/2026	SHORELANDS PASTORAL COMPANY PTY LTD	PARTS FOR SHIRE TRACTOR REPAIR	2,750.41
CP.48.84	EFT	22/04/2026	SOUTHERN LOCK & SECURITY	RIDLEY PLACE TOILETS: FIXING THE LOCK	274.50
CP.48.85	EFT	22/04/2026	SUPERIOR NOMINEES PTY LTD	STRAP SWING SEAT FOR PLAYGROUND MAINTENANCE	99.00
CP.48.86	EFT	22/04/2026	SUPERIOR NOMINEES PTY LTD	STRAP SWING SEATS FOR PLAYGROUND MAINTENANCE	297.00
CP.48.87	EFT	22/04/2026	SYNERGY - ENERGY RETAIL CORPORATION	ELECTRICITY CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD 10 FEB 2026 TO 13 APR 2026 AT THE BOULEVARD, AUSTRALIND	3,803.26
CP.48.88	EFT	22/04/2026	SYNERGY - ENERGY RETAIL CORPORATION	ELECTRICITY CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD 11 MAR - 07 APR 2026 AT RAILWAY PDE, YARLOOP	54.59
CP.48.89	EFT	22/04/2026	SYNERGY - ENERGY RETAIL CORPORATION	ELECTRICITY CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD 12 FEB - 15 APR 2026 AT FORSYTH APP, AUSTRALIND	74.48
CP.48.90	EFT	22/04/2026	SYNERGY - ENERGY RETAIL CORPORATION	ELECTRICITY CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD 12 FEB - 15 APR 2026 AT 3 MULGARA ST, AUSTRALIND	180.69
CP.48.91	EFT	22/04/2026	SYNERGY - ENERGY RETAIL CORPORATION	ELECTRICITY CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD 11 FEB-14 APR 2026 AT KINGSTON DR, AUSTRALIND	210.99
CP.48.92	EFT	22/04/2026	SYNERGY - ENERGY RETAIL CORPORATION	ELECTRICITY CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD 07 FEB - 10 APR 2026 AT OLD COAST RD, AUSTRALIND	2,687.71

CP.48.93	EFT	22/04/2026	SYNERGY - ENERGY RETAIL CORPORATION	ELECTRICITY CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD 10 JAN - 12 MAR 2026 AT COLTON ST, ROELANDS	235.53
CP.48.94	EFT	22/04/2026	SYNERGY - ENERGY RETAIL CORPORATION	ELECTRICITY CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD 17 JAN - 19 MAR 2026 AT REC CENTRE, BRUNSWICK POOL, BRUNSWICK REC GROUNDS ETC	5,002.02
CP.48.95	EFT	22/04/2026	SYNERGY - ENERGY RETAIL CORPORATION	ELECTRICITY CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD 05 FEB - 10 APR 2026 AT MYALUP BFB SHED, MYALUP PUBLIC CONVENIENCE	578.51
CP.48.96	EFT	22/04/2026	SYNERGY - ENERGY RETAIL CORPORATION	ELECTRICITY CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD 05 FEB - 10 APRIL 2026 FOR PUBLIC CONV. & REC GROUNDS AT BINNINGUP	4,055.35
CP.48.97	EFT	22/04/2026	TELAIR PTY LTD	PHONE & DATA CHARGES - APRIL 2026	394.00
CP.48.98	EFT	22/04/2026	TELSTRA LTD	SERVICE AND EQUIPMENT RENTAL FOR THE PERIOD 05 APR TO 4 MAY	119.89
CP.48.99	EFT	22/04/2026	TELSTRA LTD	MOBILE ACCOUNT CHARGES FROM 14 APR TO 13 MAY	7,528.98
CP.48.100	EFT	22/04/2026	TERMI HOME & COMMERCIAL SOUTH WEST	TREATMENT OF ANTS IN THE LLC AQUATIC TRAINING ROOM	242.00
CP.48.101	EFT	22/04/2026	THE DSR TRUST	INTERNMENT CAMP MEMORIAL – HIGH TRACK OUTDOOR VINYL ACCESS SIGN INSTALLATION	281.60
CP.48.102	EFT	22/04/2026	TREENDALE FARM HOTEL	ADULT SPORTS COMPETITION SPONSORSHIP - AUTUMN 25/26	350.00
CP.48.103	EFT	22/04/2026	TRUCK CENTRE (WA) PTY LTD	WATER PUMP FOR SHIRE TRUCK	2,161.02
CP.48.104	EFT	22/04/2026	UNITING GLOBAL PTY LTD	CONTRACT CLEANING SERVICES TO AUSTRALIND , BINNINGUP & MYALUP PUBLIC TOILETS MARCH 2026	9,524.25
CP.48.105	EFT	22/04/2026	VANGUARD PUBLISHING PTY LTD	BROCHURE DISPLAY, WAREHOUSING, HANDLING AND TRANSPORT FEES	547.59
CP.48.106	EFT	22/04/2026	WATTLEUP TRACTORS (BUNBURY)	INSPECT MOWER FOR DAMAGE & FIXING	610.68
CP.48.107	EFT	22/04/2026	WATTLEUP TRACTORS (BUNBURY)	REPLACE DAMAGED AIRCON UNIT OF A SHIRE TRACTOR	4,789.62
CP.48.108	EFT	22/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	GREEN WASTE FEES & FUEL SURCHARGE	90.75
CP.48.109	EFT	22/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	GREEN WASTE FEES & FUEL SURCHARGE	90.75
CP.48.110	EFT	22/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	GREEN WASTE FEES & FUEL SURCHARGE	90.75
CP.48.111	EFT	22/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	GREEN WASTE FEES & FUEL SURCHARGE	181.50
CP.48.112	EFT	22/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	GREEN WASTE FEES & FUEL SURCHARGE	90.75
CP.48.113	EFT	22/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	GREEN WASTE FEES & FUEL SURCHARGE	90.75
CP.48.114	EFT	22/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	GREEN WASTE FEES & FUEL SURCHARGE	272.25
CP.48.115	EFT	22/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	GREEN WASTE FEES & FUEL SURCHARGE	181.50
CP.48.116	EFT	22/04/2026	WEST COAST WASTE	GREEN WASTE FEES & FUEL SURCHARGE	90.75
CP.48.117	EFT	22/04/2026	WEX AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	FUEL - EMERGENCY SERVICES VEHICLES	1,073.15
CP.48.118	EFT	22/04/2026	WORK CLOBBER	PROTECTIVE CLOTHING & UNIFORMS FOR SHIRE STAFF	458.34
CP.49.1	EFT	23/04/2026	DANIEL REA	REIMBURSEMENT OF WELFARE FOR VOLUNTEER FIRE FIGHTERS	151.25
CP.50.1	EFT	29/04/2026	ADC CONSULTING	LIQUID APPLICATIONS TO PLAYING FIELDS- BRUNSWICK AFL, MERIDEN PARK, HARVEY REC, LLC & BINNINGUP OVAL	15,950.00
CP.50.2	EFT	29/04/2026	ANTHONY D TAYLOR	PAVING REPAIRS AT TREENDALE SHOPPING CENTRE	1,184.50
CP.50.3	EFT	29/04/2026	ANTHONY D TAYLOR	ROAD SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS - INSTALL CHEVRONS AT ROAD JUNCTIONS	945.00
CP.50.4	EFT	29/04/2026	ANTHONY D TAYLOR	INSTALL SAFETY SIGNAGE AROUND TREENDALE DRAINAGE BASIN AND REPAIR STREET SIGNS	1,060.50
CP.50.5	EFT	29/04/2026	ANTON J FIMMANO	STAFF REIMBURSEMENT FOR PARKING AT FACET HERITAGE TOURISM WORKSHOP	20.19
CP.50.6	EFT	29/04/2026	AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION ASSO	ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEE FOR NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION FOR SHIRE STAFF	369.00
CP.50.7	EFT	29/04/2026	B & J CATALANO PTY LTD	GRAVEL ROAD BASE FOR ROAD MTCE WORKS AT SPENCER RD, OLDHAM RD, CATHEDRAL AVE & FLEAY RD IN MARCH 2025	92,122.03
CP.50.8	EFT	29/04/2026	BINNINGUP COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION INC	ANZAC DAY EVENT SUPPORT AT BINNINGUP COUNTRY ASSOCIATION	550.00
CP.50.9	EFT	29/04/2026	BIOBAG AUSTRALIA PTY	COMPOSTABLE BAGS	350.00
CP.50.10	EFT	29/04/2026	BOC LTD	SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF CO2 GAS	325.31
CP.50.11	EFT	29/04/2026	BUNBURY CRANE HIRE	CRANE HIRE TO REMOVE BRUNSWICK WEIR PANELS AT BRUNSWICK RIVER	618.75
CP.50.12	EFT	29/04/2026	BUNNINGS WAREHOUSE	SCREWS BOX FOR HARVEY DEPOT	62.23
CP.50.13	EFT	29/04/2026	BUNNINGS WAREHOUSE	STORAGE CONTAINER WITH HEAVY DUTY HANDLES FOR SHIRE VEHICLE	28.48
CP.50.14	EFT	29/04/2026	C Y MINI DIGGER SERVICES	TREENDALE TYPHA REMOVAL AND FIREBREAK TRACK INSTALLATION	192.50
CP.50.15	EFT	29/04/2026	CELISANO CONCRETING PTY LTD	SUPPLY AND RECONSTRUCTION OF ROADWORKS AND COOPER ST HARVEY	33,286.00
CP.50.16	EFT	29/04/2026	CJD EQUIPMENT PTY LTD	MIRROR FOR SHIRE VEHICLE	232.06
CP.50.17	EFT	29/04/2026	CLEANAWAY	WASTE REMOVAL - HARVEY HARVEST FESTIVAL	802.12
CP.50.18	EFT	29/04/2026	CLEANAWAY SOLID WASTE PTY LTD.	TRF'S RICHARDSON ROAD , HARVEY ADMINISTRATION & HARVEY DEPOT	1,121.98
CP.50.19	EFT	29/04/2026	CORSIGN WA PTY LTD	CUSTOM DANGER SIGNS DELIVERED TO HARVEY DEPOT	440.00
CP.50.20	EFT	29/04/2026	CORSIGN WA PTY LTD	SUPPLY OF SURFACE MOUNT GRAB RAILS TO HARVEY DEPOT	2,244.00
CP.50.21	EFT	29/04/2026	CORSIGN WA PTY LTD	SUPPLY OF VARIOUS STREET SIGNAGE TO HARVEY DEPOT	1,788.60
CP.50.22	EFT	29/04/2026	D & S BERRY PTY LTD	TRAILER TILT LOCK PIN FOR SHIRE TRUCK	40.70
CP.50.23	EFT	29/04/2026	DATACOM SOLUTIONS (AU) PTY LTD	DATASCAPE MONTHLY SOFTWARE AS A SERVICE FEE - APRIL 2026	19,571.20
CP.50.24	EFT	29/04/2026	DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, INDUST	BUILDING SERVICES LEVIES COLLECTED - MARCH 2026	26,557.24
CP.50.25	EFT	29/04/2026	DONNA BASTOW	UMPIRE FEE - BASKETBALL APRIL 2026 WEEK 2	60.00
CP.50.26	EFT	29/04/2026	DONNA BASTOW	UMPIRE FEE - BASKETBALL APRIL 2026 WEEK 3	60.00
CP.50.27	EFT	29/04/2026	EDGELOE ENGINEERING PTY LTD	GOVERNMENT RD INTERSECTION : DESIGN AND DRAFTING PROJECT MANAGEMENT	610.50

Ordinary Council Agenda

Tuesday, 26 May 2026

CP.50.28	EFT	29/04/2026	ERIN EMERSON	UMPIRE FEE - BASKETBALL APRIL 2026 WEEK 2	60.00
CP.50.29	EFT	29/04/2026	ERIN EMERSON	UMPIRE FEE - BASKETBALL APRIL 2026 WEEK 3	60.00
CP.50.30	EFT	29/04/2026	FLOWERS BY DANAE	WREATHS FOR ANZAC DAY 2026	704.00
CP.50.31	EFT	29/04/2026	FRANCIS JETTA	REFUND OF HALL HIRE	400.00
CP.50.32	EFT	29/04/2026	FULTON HOGAN INDUSTRIES PTY LTD	SEAL WORKS ON HYMUS ROAD	9,748.84
CP.50.33	EFT	29/04/2026	GLEN FLOOD GROUP	TEMPORARY PERSONNEL SUPPORT FOR PARKS TECHNICAL OFFICER DURING 23 MARCH TO 24 APRIL	10,560.00
CP.50.34	EFT	29/04/2026	GLEN FLOOD GROUP	TEMPORARY PERSONNEL SUPPORT FOR SHIRE ASSET MANAGEMENT POSITION DURING 13/04/2026 TO 26/04/2026	11,891.00
CP.50.35	EFT	29/04/2026	H + H ARCHITECTS	STIRLING COTTAGE CAFÉ HARVEY ALTERATIONS- SUBCONSULTANT STRUCTURAL ENGINEER	1,113.75
CP.50.36	EFT	29/04/2026	HART SPORT	BUOYANCY BELTS FOR LLC AQUATICS	765.00
CP.50.37	EFT	29/04/2026	HARVEY FARM SERVICE	SERVICE PARTS FOR SHIRE VEHICLE GRADER	366.65
CP.50.38	EFT	29/04/2026	HARVEY MITRE 10	TOOLS FOR RICHARDSON ROAD TIP MAINTENANCE	52.28
CP.50.39	EFT	29/04/2026	HARVEY PANEL & PAINT	INSURANCE EXCESS CONTRIBUTION FOR SHIRE VEHICLE	500.00
CP.50.40	EFT	29/04/2026	HARVEY TYREPOWER	TYRE PUNCTURE REPAIR & WHEEL BALANCING OF A SHIRE VEHICLE	50.00
CP.50.41	EFT	29/04/2026	HELENE PTY LTD	RANGER CONTRACTING SERVICE ENDING 18 APRIL 2026	3,756.15
CP.50.42	EFT	29/04/2026	IJAH COYLE	UMPIRE FEE - BASKETBALL APRIL 2026 WEEK 3	60.00
CP.50.43	EFT	29/04/2026	ISABELLE COUTTS	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL APRIL 2026 WEEK 2	120.00
CP.50.44	EFT	29/04/2026	JULIE COMBES	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL APRIL 2026 WEEK 2	120.00
CP.50.45	EFT	29/04/2026	JULIE COMBES	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL APRIL 2026 WEEK 3	90.00
CP.50.46	EFT	29/04/2026	KARYN ROWE	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL APRIL 2026 WEEK 2	90.00
CP.50.47	EFT	29/04/2026	KARYN ROWE	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL APRIL 2026 WEEK 3	90.00
CP.50.48	EFT	29/04/2026	LEXI J SMITH	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL APRIL 2026 WEEK 2	60.00
CP.50.49	EFT	29/04/2026	LEXI J SMITH	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL APRIL 2026 WEEK 3	60.00
CP.50.50	EFT	29/04/2026	LIA SMITH	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL APRIL 2026 WEEK 2	30.00
CP.50.51	EFT	29/04/2026	LIA SMITH	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL APRIL 2026 WEEK 3	30.00
CP.50.52	EFT	29/04/2026	LINKS MODULAR SOLUTIONS	LLC: DATA TRANSFER FEE	2,750.00
CP.50.53	EFT	29/04/2026	LP & JA FRYER PTY LTD	BAGS OF CAT LITTER FOR HARVEY POUND MAINTENANCE	108.00
CP.50.54	EFT	29/04/2026	LP & JA FRYER PTY LTD	BAGS OF DOG FOOD FOR HARVEY POUND MAINTENANCE	173.12
CP.50.55	EFT	29/04/2026	MAJOR MOTORS PTY LTD	SERVICING OF SHIRE VEHICLE	740.00
CP.50.56	EFT	29/04/2026	MALATESTA GROUP HOLDINGS PTY LTD	SUPPLY PRIMER, PROFILER & LAY ASPHALT ON COOPER ST HARVEY	63,819.25
CP.50.57	EFT	29/04/2026	MALATESTA GROUP HOLDINGS PTY LTD	SUPPLY PRIMER SEAL TO PATCHES, LAY ASPHALT - THIRD STREET, HARVEY	13,656.61
CP.50.58	EFT	29/04/2026	MALATESTA GROUP HOLDINGS PTY LTD	LAY ASPHALT HYMUS LANE, AUSTRALIND	8,827.50
CP.50.59	EFT	29/04/2026	MCDONALD FENCING - DARDANUP	MERIDEN PARK FENCING REALIGNMENT	3,443.00
CP.50.60	EFT	29/04/2026	MCLEODS LAWYERS	LEGAL FEES	372.24
CP.50.61	EFT	29/04/2026	MCLEODS LAWYERS	LEGAL FEES	859.98
CP.50.62	EFT	29/04/2026	MCLEODS LAWYERS	LEGAL FEES	770.88
CP.50.63	EFT	29/04/2026	MHSK PTY LTD	NEW COMPRESSOR FOR AUSTRALIND DEPOT	1,879.79
CP.50.64	EFT	29/04/2026	MHSK PTY LTD	COMPRESSOR SERVICE AND TESTING AT BRUNSWICK DEPOT	382.45
CP.50.65	EFT	29/04/2026	MHSK PTY LTD	COMPRESSOR SERVICE AND TESTING AT HARVEY DEPOT	1,009.36
CP.50.66	EFT	29/04/2026	MJB INDUSTRIES PTY LTD	COLLECT EX WORKS - SQ GRATED COVER FLASH FOR RAILWAY PARADE DRAINAGE UPGRADE	774.97
CP.50.67	EFT	29/04/2026	MJB INDUSTRIES PTY LTD	COLLECT EX WORKS - SQ GRATED COVER FLASH FOR RAILWAY PARADE DRAINAGE UPGRADE	48.19
CP.50.68	EFT	29/04/2026	MJS BOBCAT EARTHWORKS PTY LTD	BOBCAT HIRE FOR PLANNED BURN AT HARVEY SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	308.00
CP.50.69	EFT	29/04/2026	MPS PLUMBING / GAS & HANDYMAN SERVICES	LLC CRICKET PITCH - FIX WATER LINE	206.25
CP.50.70	EFT	29/04/2026	MUSCLE WORX PTY LTD	GYM SUPPLEMENTS (PROTEIN BAR, ENERGY DRINK ETC) FOR HRCC KIOSK	1,016.40
CP.50.71	EFT	29/04/2026	NICOLE L TAYLOR	UMPIRE FEE - BASKETBALL APRIL 2026 WEEK 2	90.00
CP.50.72	EFT	29/04/2026	NICOLE L TAYLOR	UMPIRE FEE - BASKETBALL APRIL 2026 WEEK 3	60.00
CP.50.73	EFT	29/04/2026	NIGHTGUARD SECURITY SERVICE (WA) PTY LTD	ALARM RESPONSE IN APRIL 2026	330.00
CP.50.74	EFT	29/04/2026	NINTH ST VETERINARY CLINIC	CAT STERILISATION	33.00
CP.50.75	EFT	29/04/2026	NORTH WEST TRANSPORT (WA) PTY LTD	SUPPLY OF CRUSHED LIMESTONE FOR BINNINGUP DRAINAGE UPGRADE & RICHARDSON ROAD TIP	1,322.87
CP.50.76	EFT	29/04/2026	NORTH WEST TRANSPORT (WA) PTY LTD	SHIRE OF HARVEY - SEPTAGE REMOVAL - SULLAGE TIP MAINTENANCE	49,170.00
CP.50.77	EFT	29/04/2026	NORTH WEST TRANSPORT (WA) PTY LTD	SHIFT SHIRE MACHINERY ON FLOAT FOR SPENCER RD CONSTRUCTION WORK	1,650.00
CP.50.78	EFT	29/04/2026	NORTH WEST TRANSPORT (WA) PTY LTD	REFUEL - LOADER - RICHARDSON ROAD REFUSE SITE	978.86
CP.50.79	EFT	29/04/2026	OFFICEWORKS	ASSORTED STATIONERY ITEMS (STAPLER, USB CABLE, HAND SANITISER ETC) FOR HARVEY ADMIN	716.71
CP.50.80	EFT	29/04/2026	OFFICEWORKS	ASSORTED STATIONERY ITEMS (STANDARD DESK RISER ETC) FOR HARVEY ADMIN	298.95
CP.50.81	EFT	29/04/2026	ONYX JANITORIAL SERVICES	HRCC MONTHLY CLEANING FEE - MARCH 2025	8,396.66

CP.50.82	EFT	29/04/2026	ONYX JANITORIAL SERVICES	HRCC DAILY CLEANING CONSUMABLES FOR MARCH 2026	541.94
CP.50.83	EFT	29/04/2026	ONYX JANITORIAL SERVICES	HRCC THE BOUNDARY CLEANING FEE - MARCH 2026	2,016.66
CP.50.84	EFT	29/04/2026	ONYX JANITORIAL SERVICES	HRCC THE BOUNDARY WEEKLY CLEANING CONSUMABLES FOR MARCH 2026	20.63
CP.50.85	EFT	29/04/2026	PAUL ATHERTON	DAILY LOCKING & UNLOCKING OF BINNINGUP PUBLIC TOILETS	420.00
CP.50.86	EFT	29/04/2026	PERON NATURALISTE PARTNERSHIP INC	CONTRIBUTION TO PERON NATURALISTE PARTNERSHIP 2025/26	27,622.10
CP.50.87	EFT	29/04/2026	PETS & VETS SW PTY LTD	CAT STERILISATION	66.00
CP.50.88	EFT	29/04/2026	PFD FOOD SERVICES PTY LTD	ASSORTED CONFECTIONERY ITEMS FOR LLC KIOSK (CHIPS, LOLLIES ETC)	517.75
CP.50.89	EFT	29/04/2026	REPCO - GPC ASIA PACIFIC PTY LTD	VARIOUS ITEMS FOR SHIRE RANGER VEHICLE (FILTER OIL, FILTER, BEARING ETC)	164.85
CP.50.90	EFT	29/04/2026	REPCO - GPC ASIA PACIFIC PTY LTD	VARIOUS ITEMS FOR SHIRE ENG. MTCE VEHICLE (BLADE HYBRID BEAM)	97.56
CP.50.91	EFT	29/04/2026	REPCO - GPC ASIA PACIFIC PTY LTD	VARIOUS ITEMS FOR SHIRE PARK SERVICES (FILTER, FILTER OIL, CARTRIDGE ETC)	119.44
CP.50.92	EFT	29/04/2026	REPCO - GPC ASIA PACIFIC PTY LTD	VARIOUS ITEMS FOR SHIRE RANGER VEHICLE (FILTER, HYBRID BEAM)	214.19
CP.50.93	EFT	29/04/2026	REPCO - GPC ASIA PACIFIC PTY LTD	GREASE FOR SHIRE VEHICLE	403.27
CP.50.94	EFT	29/04/2026	REPCO - GPC ASIA PACIFIC PTY LTD	GREAT KIT FOR ENGINEERING VEHICLE MTCE SERVICE	1,049.10
CP.50.95	EFT	29/04/2026	REPCO - GPC ASIA PACIFIC PTY LTD	ENGINE OIL FOR SHIRE GRADER VEHICLE	318.96
CP.50.96	EFT	29/04/2026	REPCO - GPC ASIA PACIFIC PTY LTD	ENGINE OIL FOR SHIRE VEHICLE TRUCK	637.91
CP.50.97	EFT	29/04/2026	ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY WA	TRAVEL COSTS PROVIDED TO RLSWA FOR HARVEY SWIMMING POOL SAFETY ASSESSMENT	367.40
CP.50.98	EFT	29/04/2026	SAYARNE PTY LTD	LLC GYM EQUIPMENT URGENT REPAIR	662.75
CP.50.99	EFT	29/04/2026	SCASSERRA FAMILY TRUST	SWEEPING CARPARK & OFFSITE DEBRIS REMOVAL AT THE PROMENADE, TREENDALE	577.50
CP.50.100	EFT	29/04/2026	SJ TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	PROVIDE TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT SERVICES FOR PARKFIELD PRIMARY SCHOOL PATH UPGRADE WORKS	3,573.35
CP.50.101	EFT	29/04/2026	SJ TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PTY LTD	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT SERVICES FOR ROAD RESHEETING AT OLD HAM RD, WOKALUP	10,995.60
CP.50.102	EFT	29/04/2026	SMS GLOBAL PTY LTD	MONTHLY SMS TRAFFIC - MARCH 2026	46.72
CP.50.103	EFT	29/04/2026	SOUTHBOUND SUPPLIES PTY LTD AFT TEEPEE TR	WORKSHOP CONSUMABLES (TOILET ROLL) SUPPLIED TO HARVEY DEPOT	330.00
CP.50.104	EFT	29/04/2026	ST JOHN AMBULANCE WESTERN AUSTRALIA LTC	CPR TRAINING PROVIDED FOR SHIRE STAFF	89.00
CP.50.105	EFT	29/04/2026	ST JOHN AMBULANCE WESTERN AUSTRALIA LTC	CPR TRAINING PROVIDED FOR SHIRE STAFF	89.00
CP.50.106	EFT	29/04/2026	SUPERIOR FOOD GROUP PTY LTD TAS STALEYS	BIN BAG LINER AND TOILET ROLL DELIVERED TO LLC	831.32
CP.50.107	EFT	29/04/2026	SYNERGY - ENERGY RETAIL CORPORATION	ELECTRICITY CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD 01 SEP 25 TO 03 MAR 26 FOR PROPERTY UNDER SHIRE POSSESSION UN PAID RATES	236.04
CP.50.108	EFT	29/04/2026	TE WAIRIMU POMARE	UMPIRE FEE - BASKETBALL APRIL 2026 WEEK 2	90.00
CP.50.109	EFT	29/04/2026	THE DSR TRUST	COMMUNITY GRANT BANNERS & GRANT FLYERS FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	410.30
CP.50.110	EFT	29/04/2026	THE DSR TRUST	SMART CARDS FOR SHIRE STAFF	103.40
CP.50.111	EFT	29/04/2026	THE DSR TRUST	PULL UP BANNERS (HARVEY, BINNINGUP, LLC) FOR MARKETING PROMOTION	590.70
CP.50.112	EFT	29/04/2026	THE DSR TRUST	PLAIN ENVELOPE FOR AUSTRALIND ADMIN OFFICE	209.00
CP.50.113	EFT	29/04/2026	THE TRUSTEE FOR J AND K UNIT TRUST	UNDERTAKE STRUCTURAL REPAIRS ON CLIFTON PARK RESERVE ROTUNDA	9,295.00
CP.50.114	EFT	29/04/2026	TOTAL EDEN PTY LTD	SPRINKLERS FOR HARVEY REC CENTRE	719.40
CP.50.115	EFT	29/04/2026	TRISTAN'S ODD JOBS	HRCC SQUASH COURT MAINTENANCE	660.00
CP.50.116	EFT	29/04/2026	TYRECYCLE PTY LTD	COLLECTION OF TYRES FOR RICHARDSON ROAD REFUSE SITE IN APRIL 2026	1,998.18
CP.50.117	EFT	29/04/2026	VEOLIA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (AUST) PTY	DRAIN CLEANING & MAINTENANCE - TEESDALE, DARCY CRT AND BALMORAL	17,326.16
CP.50.118	EFT	29/04/2026	WA RANGERS ASSOCIATION	VEHICLE DOOR DECALS FOR RANGER SERVICES VEHICLES	375.25
CP.50.119	EFT	29/04/2026	WATTLEUP TRACTORS (BUNBURY)	BEARING FOR SHIRE TRACTOR	208.50
CP.50.120	EFT	29/04/2026	WEST AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERS LTD	HRCC ADVERTISING AND PROMOTIONS IN MARCH 2026	134.20
CP.50.121	EFT	29/04/2026	WEST AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERS LTD	PROHIBITED BURNING PERIOD EXTENSION ADVERTISED	4,289.51
CP.50.122	EFT	29/04/2026	WESTERN RESOURCE RECOVERY PTY LTD	LLC - GREASE TRAP PUMP OUT DISPOSAL CHARGE	554.40
CP.50.123	EFT	29/04/2026	WINC	MOUSEPAD FOR HEALTH DEPT	48.38
CP.50.124	EFT	29/04/2026	WOLFCOM AUSTRALIA PTY LTD	BODY WORN CAMERA & INSTALLATION ON SHIRE RANGERS VEST	3,641.52
CP.50.125	EFT	29/04/2026	WOODY'S WORLD PRODUCTIONS	UKULELE WORKSHOPS FOR AUSTRALIND & HARVEY LIBRARIES SCHOOL HOLIDAYS PROGRAM APRIL 2026	1,500.00
CP.50.126	EFT	29/04/2026	WORK CLOBBER	RANGER SHIRT AND EMBROIDERY ORDER FOR SHIRE RANGERS	1,637.80
CP.50.127	EFT	29/04/2026	WORK CLOBBER	PROTECTIVE WORK WEAR & UNIFORM FOR SHIRE STAFF	351.40
CP.50.128	EFT	29/04/2026	YAKKA EARTHWORKS & FORESTRY	LIVINGSTONE HEIGHTS - NEW FENCE, GATE AND EARTHWORKS	5,500.00
CP.50.129	EFT	29/04/2026	ZOE WILLIAMS	UMPIRE FEE - NETBALL APRIL 2026 WEEK 3	90.00
CP.50.130	EFT	29/04/2026	ZUSAMMEN FAMILY TRUST	OFFICE CHAIR FOR AUSTRALIND ADMIN OFFICE	445.00
					3,594,741.59
117749	CHQ	15/04/2026	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION FEE	15.30
117750	CHQ	15/04/2026	SHIRE OF HARVEY	PAYMENT OF BINS - 2025/26	28,362.03
117751	CHQ	22/04/2026	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT	JETTY LICENCE- SUTTON COURT, AUSTRALIND	47.70
					28,425.03

CBA CREDIT CARD PAYMENTS LISTING - APRIL 2026

DATE	PAYEE	AMOUNT
28/04/2026	PAYMENT	12,701.09
7/04/2026	PAYMENT	1,996.58
		<u>14,697.67</u>
<u>ADMINISTRATION CREDIT CARDS</u>		
15/04/2026	OFFICEWORKS Special project items - clipboard, Laminating A3 box - MCD	53.25
14/04/2026	DOMINOS Youth week art roundup lunch- MCD	52.95
14/04/2026	COLES Youth week art roundup drink- MCD	18.30
14/04/2026	TWC AUSTRALIND Reading glasses and face masks for spray painting, Youth week activities- MCD	33.98
10/04/2026	XIN BAO INVESTMENT PTY LTD Sport and rec advisory group dinner- MCD	76.03
7/04/2026	COLES Youth week art roundup supplies- MCD	34.80
2/04/2026	OFFICEWORKS Australind memory café supplies- MCD	70.00
2/04/2026	KMART Youth week art roundup supplies- MCD	47.50
21/04/2026	SPOTIFY Music Subscription service for HRCC programs- MHRCC	15.99
15/04/2026	JOTFORM PTY LTD Registration form subscription for HRCC Programs- MHRCC	377.83
7/04/2026	MAILCHIMP Monthly subscription for email marketing for HRCC- MHRCC	38.70
24/04/2026	BUNNINGS Vacuum for Australind office- DCS	81.95
20/04/2026	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT Change and remake of Licence plate for Shire vehicle- DCS	84.10
8/04/2026	IGA HARVEY Refreshment for day long council meeting - DCS	22.74
7/04/2026	TEMU.COM Tablecloths for Harvey Library - DCS	120.65
7/04/2026	GOOGLE ADS SYDNEY Google account for Economic development- DCS	34.74
7/04/2026	GOOGLE CLOUD Google account for Economic development- DCS	29.30
7/04/2026	OPEN AI ChatGPT team subscription inc int. transaction fee- DCS	3,565.14
2/04/2026	BUNNINGS CCTV cleaning items- DCS	91.98
1/04/2026	SAFETYCULTURE PTY LTD Additional safetyculture iAuditor annual plan license- DCS	257.71
30/03/2026	GOOGLE ADS Google Accounts for economic development - DCS	500.00
27/03/2026	BUNNINGS Water cooler for Harvey library- DCS	206.23
17/04/2026	SUBWAY Refreshment for volunteer firefighters at Australind cemetery- MWSS	195.00
16/04/2026	WOOLWORTHS Refreshment for volunteer firefighters at Australind cemetery- MWSS	97.00
16/04/2026	TREENDALE KEBABS Refreshment for volunteer firefighters at Australind cemetery- MWSS	378.12
16/04/2026	HARVEY FRENCH HOT BREAD SHOP	50.00

CBA CREDIT CARD PAYMENTS LISTING - APRIL 2026

	Refreshment for volunteer firefighters at Weir road- MWSS	
16/04/2026	HARVEY FRENCH HOT BREAD SHOP	53.00
	Refreshment for volunteer firefighters at Weir road- MWSS	
1/04/2026	PAC FIRE AUSTRALIA	1,052.70
	E-flares for four operational vehicles - MWSS	
31/03/2026	IGA HARVEY	76.85
	Refreshment for staff farewell- MWSS	
30/03/2026	BARK CONTROL AUSTRALIA	215.84
	Spray Shield animal deterrent- MWSS	
24/04/2026	COLES	20.00
	Coffee cups, refreshment items for Creative connection event, Alind Library- MLS	
23/04/2026	COLES	22.68
	Flower- Mothers day creative connection workshop, Australind Library- MLS	
23/04/2026	KMART	84.00
	Materials for School Holiday program at Library- MLS	
23/04/2026	ALDI STORES	13.10
	Refreshment for Rhyme time at library - MLS	
20/04/2026	COLES	6.00
	Refreshment for Binningup library volunteers - MLS	
20/04/2026	BUNNINGS	7.94
	Refreshment for Binningup library volunteers - MLS	
13/04/2026	COLES	25.36
	Refreshments for Paint & crunch schools holidays program - MLS	
13/04/2026	AUSTRALIA POST	63.90
	Interlibrary loans postage- MLS	
9/04/2026	COLES	5.60
	Cleaning items for Australind Toilets - MLS	
8/04/2026	BUNNINGS	7.94
	Keys for Binningup library - MLS	
7/04/2026	SP LARRIKIN HOUSE	153.00
	Replacement/new books for library - MLS	
2/04/2026	THE REJECT SHOP LTD	9.50
	Easter eggs for Easter Hunt Activity- MLS	
30/03/2026	AUSTRALIA POST	56.75
	Interlibrary loans postage- MLS	
30/03/2026	KMART	35.00
	Materials for Creative Connection workshop- MLS	
30/03/2026	COLLINS BOOKS BUNBURY	52.98
	Replacement/new books for library- MLS	
24/04/2026	HARVEY FRENCH HOT BREAD SHOP	50.00
	Refreshments for firefighters for planned burning - CESM	
24/04/2026	HARVEY FRENCH HOT BREAD SHOP	99.00
	Refreshments for firefighters for planned burning - CESM	
22/04/2026	AMSA CANBERRA	252.00
	Application for certificate of survey- SES flood boat- CESM	
20/04/2026	STARLINK INTERNET	80.00
	Monthly data service subscription- CESM	
7/04/2026	PERTH AIRPORT	138.66
	Parking reimbursement during deployment - CESM	
30/03/2026	WOOLWORTHS	113.00
	Drinking water bottle for Yarloop BFB- CESM	
24/04/2026	BODY SCIENCE INT	75.89
	Vending machine protein products - MLLC	
24/04/2026	BODY SCIENCE INT	398.50
	Vending machine protein products - MLLC	
15/04/2026	COLES	63.40
	Refreshment, cleaning items for LLC admin & gym - MLLC	
10/04/2026	REDDOT HOME	47.93
	Misc items for LLC gym & sports program - MLLC	

CBA CREDIT CARD PAYMENTS LISTING - APRIL 2026

9/04/2026	REBEL SPORT BUNBURY Staff uniform for LLC -MLLC	373.90
8/04/2026	DISNEY PLUS Disney online subscription for April Holiday program - MLLC	209.99
8/04/2026	NETFLIX Netflix online subscription for April Holiday Program - MLLC	20.99
7/04/2026	COLES Holiday program expense- MLLC	992.25
1/04/2026	BIG W Holiday program expense- MLLC	51.30
1/04/2026	OFFICEWORKS Holiday program expense- MLLC	93.75
1/04/2026	KMART Holiday program expense- MLLC	654.00
31/03/2026	SAFE HANDS EDUCATION Child protection training online - MLLC	55.00
30/03/2026	BUNNINGS Various items for Sport management Expense - MLLC	150.28
23/04/2026	TICKETS SOUTH WEST Councillors state budget lunch- CEO	289.00
10/04/2026	BOOKING.COM HOTEL Accommodation for asset management support- CEO	400.96
1/04/2026	BENESSE AUSTRALIND Councillors bus tours refreshments- CEO	285.38
31/03/2026	BOOKING.COM HOTEL Accommodation for asset management support- CEO	375.90
28/04/2026	STATE LIBRARY OF WA Historical photos - DSD	25.00
27/04/2026	META MARKETING Harvey region as a destination marketing campaign- DSD	200.00
2/04/2026	NORTHAM CARAVAN PARK Shire staff accommodation to attend Heritage conference- DSD	355.25
9/04/2026	COLES Refreshment for performance mgt training - DCL	82.92
7/04/2026	LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROFESSIONALS AI Fundamental workshop in April - DCL	280.00
30/03/2026	OFFICEWORKS Refund due to unavailable product - DCL	- 12.71
		<u>14,697.67</u>

ELECTRONIC FUNDS PAID - APR 2026

DATE	PAYEE	AMOUNT
2/04/2026	Foxtel Streaming Service - HRCC	155.00
1/04/2026	Westnet Internet - LLC & Binningup Library	94.94
1/04/2026	Les Mills LLC Invoice	1,917.44
7/04/2026	Fleetcare Shire Vehicle Lease Charges	1,487.21
8/04/2026	IINET Internet Admin	109.99
22/04/2026	Shire of Harvey Staff Payroll Disbursement	595,113.78
22/04/2026	Shire of Harvey Staff Payroll Disbursement for Leisure Centres	120,883.03
21/04/2026	Wex Australia - Motorpass Fuel Roelands BFB	328.36
16/04/2026	SG Fleet CESM Vehicle Lease Charges	2,553.85
23/04/2026	FER Fines Enforcement - Fines lodgement fees	973.50
15/04/2026	Caltex Card Myalup & Binningup BFB	11.24
8/04/2026	Shire of Harvey Staff Payroll Disbursement	604,051.31
8/04/2026	Shire of Harvey Staff Payroll Disbursement for Leisure Centres	122,899.57
10/04/2026	PAYRIX LLC third party direct debit payment service set up fee	55.00
20/04/2026	NAYAX AUSTRALIA Fee for LLC vending machine	54.34
		<u>1,450,688.56</u>

AMPOL Australia Fuel Card - EFT Payment in APRIL 2026		
Vehicle Ref:	Date	Amount
H9033	1/03/2026	104.45
	02/03/2026	17.80
	8/03/2026	104.29
	12/03/2026	108.78
	14/03/2026	86.99
	15/03/2026	78.84
	20/03/2026	154.35
	26/03/2026	85.55
H9002	3/03/2026	50.96
	7/03/2026	129.91
	11/03/2026	91.62
	17/03/2026	191.14
	20/03/2026	82.94
	23/03/2026	187.84
	25/03/2026	55.22
	27/03/2026	105.03
H9001	31/03/2026	120.97
	12/03/2026	236.32
H9089	20/03/2026	266.24
	5/03/2026	120.24
H9030	13/03/2026	164.46
	19/03/2026	160.46
	26/03/2026	193.05
	30/03/2026	192.62
	17/03/2026	106.66
H9000	10/03/2026	77.84
	30/03/2026	194.02
H9045	6/03/2026	119.73
	13/03/2026	136.01
	21/03/2026	158.74
	29/03/2026	107.97
H9060	18/03/2026	133.16
	28/03/2026	154.61
Total paid under EFT No.CP.47.3 paid on 15/04/2026		4,278.81

BP Fuel Card - EFT Payment in APR 2026		
Vehicle Ref:	Date	Amount
H9003	12/03/2026	94.41
H9010	11/03/2026	106.32
	28/03/2026	119.38
H9011	10/03/2026	121.59
	26/03/2026	116.85
H9013	2/03/2026	119.59
	7/03/2026	92.27
	10/03/2026	108.49
	12/03/2026	125.91
	18/03/2026	154.29
	23/03/2026	129.73
	26/03/2026	178.91
H9033	23/03/2026	122.89
	28/03/2026	109.11
H9042	7/03/2026	75.75
	12/03/2026	73.52
H9049	11/03/2026	61.63
	20/03/2026	82.50
H9059	8/03/2026	113.19
	13/03/2026	82.63
	30/03/2026	134.71
H9060	2/03/2026	91.50
	6/03/2026	90.15
H9061	6/03/2026	123.03
	14/03/2026	117.82
	25/03/2026	186.71
H9079	3/03/2026	68.95
	7/03/2026	43.02
H9081	2/03/2026	62.26
	11/03/2026	71.79
	19/03/2026	82.89
	28/03/2026	115.18
H9084	4/03/2026	89.71
	10/03/2026	84.29
H9000	3/03/2026	141.88
	30/03/2026	150.85
	30/03/2026	158.26
H20901	11/03/2026	119.20
	25/03/2026	170.23
H20913	5/03/2026	58.97
	8/03/2026	72.92
	12/03/2026	96.27
	19/03/2026	90.68
	23/03/2026	76.77
	27/03/2026	65.44
H20915	3/03/2026	58.29
	6/03/2026	41.16
	11/03/2026	66.98
	19/03/2026	64.53
	24/03/2026	71.23
H20919	7/03/2026	63.36
H20921	12/03/2026	86.04
	26/03/2026	166.33
H20923	9/03/2026	81.75
	17/03/2026	75.17

	20/03/2026	43.65
	26/03/2026	118.86
H20930	4/03/2026	58.19
	15/03/2026	55.24
	17/03/2026	90.91
	18/03/2026	58.40
	20/03/2026	73.46
	23/03/2026	43.88
	27/03/2026	65.42
	30/03/2026	89.95
H9001	8/03/2026	152.61
	30/03/2026	212.19
H9032	19/03/2026	80.87
	25/03/2026	53.73
	28/03/2026	69.14
H9040	4/03/2026	57.06
	8/03/2026	71.30
	12/03/2026	79.44
	19/03/2026	88.69
	26/03/2026	71.10
H9058	1/03/2026	92.50
	7/03/2026	73.74
	17/03/2026	127.35
	28/03/2026	141.09
H9083	28/03/2026	89.63
	30/03/2026	63.84
	31/03/2026	66.42
H9092	11/03/2026	125.89
H9093	27/03/2026	201.40
H9098	18/03/2026	71.81
	27/03/2026	86.60
H9099	7/03/2026	61.44
	11/03/2026	57.04
	12/03/2026	48.38
	16/03/2026	70.07
	22/03/2026	68.77
	27/03/2026	77.76
Total paid under EFT No. CP.47.14 on 15/04/26		8,685.10

Wex motorpass Card - EFT Payment APRIL 2026		
Vehicle Ref:	Date	Amount
H9063	20/03/2026	103.73
H9067	11/03/2026	78.15
H9038	13/03/2026	80.32
	16/03/2026	204.55
H9073	27/03/2026	234.79
H9053	11/03/2026	88.80
H9051	16/03/2026	53.60
	2/04/2026	21.18
H9055	16/03/2026	107.06
Administration Charges		100.97
Total paid under EFT No.CP.48.117 on 22/04/2026		1,073.15

2026-2027 SCHEDULE OF FEES & CHARGES DRAFT					
Description					
2025 - 2026 Proposed 26/27 Charges Work Order GST					
I. BUILDING SERVICES					
1.1 Building Permits Uncertified Class 1 and 10					
1.1.1	0.32% of value of work, e.g. Value of construction \$100,000 = Fee \$320.00	\$	P.O.A	P.O.A	133202 N
1.1.2	Minimum fee of 1.1.1	\$	110.00	\$	110.00 133202 N
1.1.3	Building Services Levy, Min fee of \$61.65 up to value of \$45,000	\$	61.65	\$	61.65 146210 N
1.1.4	Building Services Levy, 0.137% on value of work if value above \$45,000	\$	P.O.A	P.O.A	146210 N
1.1.5	Building Construction Industry Training Fund - As listed at 1.6				146208 N
1.2 Building Permits Certified Class 1 and 10					
1.2.1	0.19% of value of work, e.g. Value of construction \$100,000 = Fee \$190.00	\$	P.O.A	P.O.A	133202 N
1.2.2	Minimum fee of 1.2.1	\$	110.00	\$	110.00 133202 N
1.2.3	Building Services Levy, Min fee of \$61.65 up to value of \$45,000	\$	61.65	\$	61.65 146210 N
1.2.4	Building Services Levy, 0.137% on value of work if value above \$45,000	\$	P.O.A	P.O.A	146210 N
1.2.5	Building Construction Industry Training Fund - As listed at 1.6				146208 N
1.3 Building Permits Unauthorised Class 1 and 10					
1.3.1	0.38% of value of work, e.g. Value of construction \$100,000 = Fee \$380.00	\$	P.O.A	P.O.A	133202 N
1.3.2	Minimum fee of 1.3.1	\$	110.00	\$	110.00 133202 N
1.3.3	Building Services Levy, Min fee of \$123.30 up to value of \$45,000	\$	123.30	\$	123.30 146210 N
1.3.4	Building Services Levy, 0.274% on value of work if value above \$45,000	\$	P.O.A	P.O.A	146210 N
1.3.5	Building Construction Industry Training Fund - As listed at 1.6				146208 N
1.4 Building Permits Commercial Certified Class 2-9					
1.4.1	0.09% of value of work, e.g. Value of construction \$100,000 = Fee \$90.00	\$	P.O.A	P.O.A	133202 N
1.4.2	Minimum fee of 1.4.1	\$	110.00	\$	110.00 133202 N
1.4.3	Building Services Levy, Min fee of \$61.65 up to value of \$45,000	\$	61.65	\$	61.65 146210 N
1.4.4	Building Services Levy, 0.137% on value of work if value above \$45,000	\$	P.O.A	P.O.A	146210 N
1.4.5	Building Construction Industry Training Fund - As listed at 1.6				146208 N
1.5 Certification for Commercial or Unauthorised Works					
1.5.1	Certificate of Design Compliance		P.O.A	P.O.A	133231 Y
1.5.2	Minimum fee of \$1,100 or 0.2% of the estimated value of works				
	Unauthorised Works (Certificate of Building Compliance)				
	Inspection Fee	\$	420.00	\$	438.50 133231 Y
	Any additional inspection required	\$	182.00	\$	190.00 133231 Y
	Certificate of Building Compliance, Minimum fee of \$1,000 or 1.2% of the estimated values of works	\$	P.O.A	P.O.A	133231 Y
1.5.3	Certificate of Construction Compliance		P.O.A	P.O.A	133231 Y
	Certificate of Construction Compliance - Minimum fee of \$1,000 or 0.2% of the estimated value of works	\$	182.00	\$	182.00 133231 Y
	Any additional inspection required	\$			
1.6 Building Training Levy					
1.6.1	Council acts as an agent for the Building and Construction Industry Training Fund and the fees are based on 0.2% of the value of		P.O.A	P.O.A	146208 N
1.7 Applications for Occupancy Permits, building approval certificates					
1.7.1	Application for an occupancy permit for a completed building (s.46)	\$	110.00	\$	110.00 133202 N
1.7.2	Application for an occupancy permit for an incomplete building (s.47)	\$	110.00	\$	110.00 133202 N
1.7.3	Application for modification of an occupancy permit for additional use of a building on a temporary basis (s.48)	\$	110.00	\$	110.00 133202 N
1.7.4	Application for a replacement occupancy permit for permanent change of the building's use or classification (s.49)	\$	110.00	\$	110.00 133202 N
1.7.5	Application for an occupancy permit for a building in respect of which unauthorised work has been done (s.51(2)) - 0.18% of the	\$	P.O.A	P.O.A	133202 N
1.7.6	Application for a building approval certificate for a building or an incidental structure in respect of which unauthorised work has been	\$	P.O.A	P.O.A	133202 N
1.7.7	Application to replace an occupancy permit for an existing building (s.52(1))	\$	110.00	\$	110.00 133202 N
1.7.8	Application for a building approval certificate for a building or an incidental structure where unauthorised work has not been done	\$	110.00	\$	110.00 133202 N
1.7.9	Application to extend the time during which an occupancy permit or building approval certificate has effect (s.65(3)(a))	\$	110.00	\$	110.00 133202 N
1.7.10	Certificate of construction compliance - inspection service	\$	400.00	\$	400.00 133231 N
1.8 Demolition Permit					
1.8.1	Permit Fee - Flat fee	\$	110.00	\$	110.00 133202 N
1.8.2	Building Services Levy, Min fee of \$61.65 up to value of \$45,000	\$	61.65	\$	61.65 146210 N
1.8.3	Building Services Levy, 0.137% on value of work if value above \$45,000	\$	P.O.A	P.O.A	146208 N
1.8.4	Building Construction Industry Training Fund - As listed at 1.6				N
1.9 Other Building Fees					
1.9.1	Swimming Pool Inspection Fee - every 4 years	\$	49.50	\$	52.00 133204 N
1.9.2	Requested Pool Inspection Fee or Compliance Certificate (e.g. Pre-sale/purchase compliance)	\$	111.00	\$	111.00 133204 N
1.9.3	Pool reinspection fee for non-compliant barriers when visited more than 3 times	\$	150.00	\$	150.00 133204 N
1.9.4	Compliance assessment and inspection for new swimming pool barrier	\$	312.00	\$	312.00 133204 N
1.9.5	Building plan searches - \$110 for 1 permit and \$10 for any additional permit	\$	110.00	\$	110.00 133209 N
1.9.6	Building approvals information search	\$	110.00	\$	110.00 133209 N
1.9.7	Request for certificate of design compliance - Class 1 and 10, 0.13% of value of work but not less than \$110.00	\$	P.O.A	P.O.A	133231 Y
1.9.8	For applicant requests for inspections out of normal hours, per hour	\$	163.35	\$	163.35 133231 Y
1.9.9	Written Building Advice for Preliminary site information	\$	75.00	\$	78.50 133209 N
1.9.10	Requested Inspections - Dwelling	\$	675.00	\$	705.00 133212 N
	- Commercial	\$	1,175.00	\$	1,227.00 133212 N
1.10 Building Returns					
1.10.1	Supply of Building Returns - Per year	\$	206.00	\$	206.00 133212 N
	- Per month	\$	24.00	\$	24.00 133212 N

2026-2027 SCHEDULE OF FEES & CHARGES
DRAFT

SHIRE OF
HARVEY

Description		2025 - 2026	Proposed 26/27 Charges	Work Order	GST	
2. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH						
2.1 Septic Tank						
2.1.1	Septic Tank Fees (Single Dwellings or Single Residential Equivalent)	\$ 118.00	\$ 118.00	103201	N	
2.1.2	Septic Tank Inspections	\$ 118.00	\$ 118.00	103201	N	
2.1.3	Septic Tank Fees (Local Government Report Fee)	\$ 110.00	\$ 110.00	103201	N	
2.2 Trading in Public Places						
2.2.1	Permit Fee - Daily (Council Land)	\$ 28.50	\$ 28.50	73205	N	
2.2.2	Permit Fee - One week (Council Land)	\$ 160.00	\$ 160.00	73205	N	
2.2.3	Permit Fee - Monthly (Council Land)	\$ 350.00	\$ 350.00	73205	N	
2.2.4	Permit Fee - 6 Monthly (Council Land)	\$ 600.00	\$ 600.00	73205	N	
2.2.5	Permit Fee - Annual (Council Land)	\$ 1,110.00	\$ 1,110.00	73205	N	
2.2.6	Application Fee (Non Re-Fundable)	\$ 111.00	\$ 111.00	73205	N	
2.2.7	Itinerant Food Vendor	\$ 400.00	\$ 400.00	73205	N	
2.3 EOI Trader's permits - Various locations - Australind						
2.3.1	Eco-Museum (Reserve 25203) - 1 site	30m²	\$ 1,545.00	\$ 1,545.00	73205	N
2.3.2	Christina Street (Lot 31) (Plan D027242) - 1 site	30m²	\$ 2,060.00	\$ 2,060.00	73205	N
2.3.3	Ridley Place (Crown Reserve 25441) Position 1 - 2 sites	30m²	\$ 2,060.00	\$ 2,060.00	73205	N
2.3.4	Ridley Place (Crown Reserve 25441) Position 2 - 2 sites	30m²	\$ 1,545.00	\$ 1,545.00	73205	N
2.4 Health Local Laws						
2.4.1	Application for Registration of a Lodging House	\$ 152.00	\$ 152.00	73205	N	
2.4.2	Application to keep large animals	\$ 152.00	\$ 152.00	73205	N	
2.4.3	Application to keep more than the prescribed number of Cats	\$ 152.00	\$ 152.00	73205	N	
2.5 Caravan Park Building Inspection Fee						
2.5.1	Inspection Fee (0.5hr inspection, 1hr travel, processing \$25, admin \$15)	\$ 144.50	\$ 144.50	73208	N	
2.5.2	Fee for application r.45 (or the amount calculated by multiplying the relevant amount set out in column 2 by the maximum number of	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	73208	N	
2.5.3	Long stay sites	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00	73208	N	
2.5.4	Short stay sites and sites in transit parks	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00	73208	N	
2.5.5	Camp site	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.00	73208	N	
2.5.6	Overflow site	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50	73208	N	
2.5.7	Additional fee by way of penalty for renewal after expiry r. 53	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00	73208	N	
2.5.8	Temporary licence — reg. 54 (and pro rata amount of the fee payable under item 1 for the period of time for which the licence is to be	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00	73208	N	
2.5.9	Transfer of licence — reg. 55	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00	73208	N	
2.6 Septage Disposal Dump Fees						
2.6.1	Other (per K/L)	\$ 100.00	\$ 120.00	103204	N	
2.6.2	Liquid Waste tanker Clean out	\$ 89.50	\$ 91.00	103204	N	
2.6.3	Grease trap Waste (K110 Code - Dept of Water & Environmental Regulation)	\$ 112.50	\$ 114.00	103204	N	
2.7 Food Act 2008						
2.7.1	Notification Fee	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	73207	N	
2.7.2	Notification Fee Exempted Food Premises - Not for Profit & Community Groups	No Charge	No Charge	73207	N	
2.7.3	Registration Fee (includes assessment and initial inspection)	\$ 107.00	\$ 107.00	73207	N	
2.7.4	High Risk Assessment Fee (Three inspections)	\$ 264.00	\$ 264.00	73207	N	
2.7.5	Medium Risk Assessment Fee (Two inspections)	\$ 213.00	\$ 213.00	73207	N	
2.7.6	Low Risk Assessment Fee (One inspection)	\$ 106.00	\$ 106.00	73207	N	
2.7.7	Very Low Risk - Assessment Fee	No Charge	No Charge	73207	N	
2.7.8	Additional mobile food vehicle assessment fee	\$ 102.00	\$ 102.00	73207	N	
2.7.9	Pet meat/food processing notification fee	\$ 253.50	\$ 253.50	73207	N	
2.7.10	Amendment within classification assessment fee	\$ 77.00	\$ 77.00	73207	N	
2.7.11	Change of classification assessment fee	\$ 152.00	\$ 152.00	73207	N	
2.8 Miscellaneous						
2.8.1	Park & Reserves - Functions (per hour)	\$ 90.00	\$ 90.00	73213	N	
2.8.2	Extraordinary Clean as required or by arrangement	P.O.A.	P.O.A.	73213	N	
2.8.3	Facility Hire Cancellation Fee (less than 1 weeks notice)	P.O.A.	P.O.A.	73213	N	
2.8.4	Booking Deposit - Applicable for applications values exceeding \$100.00 - 10% of the hire value	P.O.A.	P.O.A.	73213	N	
2.8.5	Bond - Events 5,000 people and above	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	73213	N	
2.8.6	Section 39 Liquor Control Act Certificate/Section 55 Gaming and Wagering Commission Act Certificate	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00	73213	N	
2.8.7	New Health Premise Assessment - Hairdresser, Beauty/Natural Therapy, Skin penetration	\$ 136.00	\$ 136.00	73213	N	
2.8.8	Registration - B & B Accommodation	\$ 136.00	\$ 136.00	73213	N	
2.8.9	Public Building inspection for approval certification	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00	73213	N	
2.8.10	Application for approval of a Dust Management Plan	\$ 152.00	\$ 152.00	73213	N	
2.8.11	Call out inspection fee (per hour)	\$ 152.00	\$ 152.00	73213	N	
2.8.12	Aquatic Facility: Per hour or part thereof unless stated; Minimum Fee = \$50.00			73213	N	
2.8.13	Monthly Sampling (Water Quality) (12 Samples per year). Pro-rata fee may be applied based on number of months aquatic facility is	\$ 480.00	\$ 480.00	73213	N	
2.8.14	Re-sample as a result of non-compliant public pool swimming pool sample	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	73213	N	
2.9 Events						
2.9.1	Low Risk Ticketed Event	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00	73215	N	
2.9.2	Medium Risk Ticketed Event	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	73215	N	
2.9.3	High Risk Ticketed Event	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	73215	N	
2.9.4	Not for Profit, Charity and Community non-ticketed Events	No charge	No charge	73215	N	
2.9.5	Collective food vendors application for events with up to 5	\$ 28.50	\$ 28.50	73215	N	
2.9.6	Collective food vendor application for events with more than 5 stalls	\$ 170.00	\$ 170.00	73215	N	
2.9.7	Collective food vendor application for events with more than 10 stalls	\$ 310.00	\$ 310.00	73215	N	
2.9 Noise Approvals						
2.9.1	Application Fee for a Noise Management Plan (including construction noise)	\$ 152.00	\$ 152.00	73216	N	
2.9.2	Application Fee Regulation 18 Noise Approvals for Events If received more than 60 days from date of event	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	73216	N	
2.9.3	Application Fee Regulation 18 Noise Approvals for Events If received between 21 and 59 days from date of event	\$ 1,250.00	\$ 1,250.00	73216	N	
2.9.4	Application Fee Regulation 18 Noise Approvals for Events If received less than 21 days from date of event	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00	73216	N	
2.10 Water Sampling Fees - Commercial and Not for Profit Organisations						
2.10.1	Food, Water, Soil & Asbestos Sampling per site (excludes analytical costs)	\$ 136.00	\$ 136.00	73217	Y	

2026–2027 SCHEDULE OF FEES & CHARGES DRAFT					
					
Description		2025 - 2026	Proposed 26/27 Charges	Work Order	GST
3. WASTE SERVICES					
3.3 Richardson Road Refuse Site					
3.3.1 Light Vehicles - General Waste					
a) Per car or station wagon	\$	25.00	\$ 25.00	102206	Y
b) Per utility or trailer (up to 1.8m x 1.2m)	\$	38.00	\$ 40.00	102206	Y
c) Per large utility or trailer (up to 2.1m x 1.2m) or trailer with sides exceeding 600mm	\$	58.00	\$ 60.00	102206	Y
3.3.2 Light Vehicles - Green Waste					
a) Per car or station wagon	\$	10.00	\$ 10.00	102206	Y
b) Per utility or trailer (up to 1.8m x 1.2m)	\$	20.00	\$ 20.00	102206	Y
c) Per large utility or trailer (up to 2.1m x 1.2m) or trailer with sides exceeding 600mm	\$	30.00	\$ 30.00	102206	Y
3.3.3 Light Vehicles - Building and Demolition Waste (no Gyprock or Timber)					
a) Per utility or trailer (up to 1.8m x 1.2m)	-		\$ 20.00	102206	Y
b) Per large utility or trailer (up to 2.1m x 1.2m) or trailer with sides exceeding 600mm	-		\$ 35.00	102206	Y
3.3.4 Other Disposals					
a) Car bodies, Trailers and Small Boats	\$	50.00	\$ 50.00	102206	Y
b) Bulk waste material per cubic metre including contaminated green waste	\$	50.00	\$ 65.00	102206	Y
c) Clean Green waste per cubic metre (no logs or stumps)	\$	25.00	\$ 30.00	102206	Y
d) Clean Green waste per cubic metre (with logs or stumps)	\$	42.00	\$ 48.00	102206	Y
e) E-Waste (Commercial, Organisations & Institutions) - per item	\$	15.00	\$ 15.00	102206	Y
f) Degassing of white goods per item (refrigerator/freezer or the like)	\$	20.00	\$ 20.00	102206	Y
g) Mattress disposal - Resident/Ratepayer	\$	30.00	\$ 30.00	102206	Y
h) Mattress disposal - Non-Resident/Non-Ratepayer, Commercial	\$	60.00	\$ 70.00	102206	Y
i) Building and Demolition Waste (no Gyprock or Timber - Max 500mm) per cubic metre	\$	15.00	\$ 35.00	102206	Y
j) Building and Demolition Waste (no Gyprock or Timber - Over 500mm) per cubic metre	\$	40.00	\$ 55.00	102206	Y
k) Special Burial (i.e. Asbestos) (per cubic metre or part thereof)	\$	120.00	\$ 150.00	102206	Y
l) Commercial cardboard disposal (per cubic metre or part thereof)	\$	20.00	\$ 22.00	102206	Y
m) Special Burial (i.e. Asbestos) (less than half a cubic metre)	\$	70.00	\$ 70.00	102206	Y
n) Special Burial (i.e. Asbestos) (3/4m3)			\$ 105.00	102206	Y
o) Tyres	P.O.A			102206	Y
Passenger without Rim	\$		\$ 8.00	102206	Y
Passenger with Rim	\$		\$ 15.00	102206	Y
4WD without Rim	\$		\$ 15.50	102206	Y
4WD with Rim	\$		\$ 33.00	102206	Y
Truck without Rim	\$		\$ 30.00	102206	Y
Truck with Rim	\$		\$ 67.00	102206	Y
Tractor Small 0m-1m without Rim	\$		\$ 143.50	102206	Y
Tractor Small 0m-1m with Rim	\$		\$ 143.50	102206	Y
Tractor large 1m-2m without Rim	\$		\$ 283.00	102206	Y
Tractor large 1m-2m with Rim	\$		\$ 283.00	102206	Y
3.3.5 Animal Carcass Disposal (per animal based on weight)					
a) Native animals < 50kg (e.g. kangaroos/possums)	\$	20.00	\$ 20.00	102206	Y
b) Small animals (less than 50kg)	\$	20.00	\$ 20.00	102206	Y
c) Medium animals (up to 100kg)	\$	45.00	\$ 45.00	102206	Y
d) Large animals (101 to 300kg)	\$	100.00	\$ 100.00	102206	Y
e) Animals in excess of 301kg)	\$	180.00	\$ 180.00	102206	Y
4. RANGERS SERVICES					
4.1 Dog Poundage, Penalties and Fees					
4.1.1 Seizure and impounding of a dog which is registered	\$	75.00	\$ 75.00	53202	N
4.1.2 Seizure and impounding of a dog which is unregistered	\$	150.00	\$ 150.00	53202	N
4.1.3 Sustenance per day	\$	15.00	\$ 20.00	53214	N
4.1.4 Surrender of a dog	\$	150.00	\$ 150.00	53219	N
4.1.5 Implantation of a microchip - includes the cost of a microchip	\$	60.00	\$ 70.00	53202	N
4.1.6 Cost to Euthanise an Animal - Costs as incurred by Council	P.O.A			53202	N
4.2 Cat Poundage, Penalties and Fees					
4.2.1 Seizure and impounding of a cat which is registered	\$	75.00	\$ 75.00	53222	N
4.2.2 Seizure and impounding of a cat which is unregistered	\$	150.00	\$ 150.00	53222	N
4.2.3 Sustenance per day	\$	15.00	\$ 20.00	53222	N
4.2.4 Surrender of a cat	\$	150.00	\$ 150.00	53224	N
4.3 Poundage Other Animals					
4.3.1					
a) Impounded before 6pm	\$	30.00	\$ 50.00	53208	N
b) Impounded after 6pm	\$	50.00	\$ 100.00	53208	N
c) Poundage Fees for the first 24 hours	\$	22.00	\$ 30.00	53208	N
d) Each subsequent 24 hours or part thereof	\$	12.00	\$ 35.00	53208	N
e) Sustenance for each 24 hours or part thereof	\$	15.00	\$ 30.00	53215	N
f) Transportation - Costs as incurred by Council	P.O.A		P.O.A	53210	N
4.4 Other Impounds and costs					
4.4.1 Vehicle poundage - Per day	\$	10.00	\$ 20.00	54205	N
4.4.2 Vehicle towage - At cost	P.O.A		P.O.A	54205	N
4.4.3 Vehicle Impounding Administration Fee	\$	100.00	\$ 150.00	54205	N
4.4.4 Shopping Trolley - Impound Fee	\$	50.00	\$ 50.00	54205	N
4.4.5 Shopping Trolley - Per day	\$	5.00	\$ 5.00	54205	N
4.5 Regional Animal Management Facility					
4.5.1 Annual Fee as per MoU	\$	3,500.00	\$ 3,500.00	113209	
4.5.2 Daily Fee for animal kept during legislative time (as per agreement in each MoU)	\$	19.00	\$ 20.00	113209	
4.6 Commonage Fees					
4.6.1 Bulls, Cows, Steers, Heifers, Calves - Per Head / Week	\$	8.50	\$ 8.50	105201	Y
4.6.2 Horses, Mares, Geldings, Colts, Fillies & Foals - Per Head / Week	\$	25.00	\$ 25.00	105201	Y
4.7 Equipment Hire					
4.7.1 Cat Trap Hire - First Week No Charge - Thereafter \$5 Per Day	\$	3.50	\$ 5.00	53210	Y
4.7.2 Bond for Cat Trap Hire	\$	50.00	\$ 50.00	53207	N
4.7.3 Dog Trap Hire - First Week No Charge - Thereafter \$5 Per Day	\$	3.50	\$ 5.00	53210	Y
4.7.4 Bond for Dog Trap Hire	\$	100.00	\$ 100.00	53207	N
4.7.5 Bond for Ultrasonic Barking Dog Deterrent Unit Hire	\$	50.00	\$ 100.00	53207	N
4.8 Miscellaneous Applications					
4.8.1 Kennel Application Fee	\$	100.00	\$ 100.00	53204	N
4.8.2 Cattery Application Fee	\$	100.00	\$ 100.00	53204	N
4.8.3 Application to keep more than the prescribed number of dogs	\$	90.00	\$ 100.00	53210	Y
4.8.4 Dangerous Dog - Signage & Equipment - Costs as incurred by Council	P.O.A		P.O.A	53210	Y
4.8.5 Dangerous Dog - Annual Inspection follow up	\$	100.00	\$ 150.00	53210	Y
4.9 Dog Registration as per the WA Dog Act 1976 & Dog Regulations 2013					
4.9.1 Sterilised Dog Standard fee - One Year	\$	20.00	\$ 20.00	53203	N
- Three Years	\$	42.50	\$ 42.50	53203	N
- Lifetime	\$	100.00	\$ 100.00	53203	N
(Pensioner 50% of Standard fee) (Stock Dog 25% of Standard fee)					
4.9.2 Unsterilised Dog Standard fee - One Year	\$	50.00	\$ 50.00	53203	N
- Three Years	\$	120.00	\$ 120.00	53203	N
- Lifetime	\$	250.00	\$ 250.00	53203	N
(Pensioner 50% of Standard fee) (Stock Dog 25% of Standard fee)					
4.10 Cat Registration as per the WA Cat Act 2011 & Cat Regulations 2012					
4.10.1 Sterilised Cat Standard fee - One Year	\$	20.00	\$ 20.00	53221	N
- Three Years	\$	42.50	\$ 42.50	53221	N
- Lifetime	\$	100.00	\$ 100.00	53221	N
(Pensioner 50% of Standard fee)					
4.11 Fire Hazard Clearing					
4.11.1 Administration Fee	\$	150.00	\$ 150.00	51210	Y
4.11.2 Contractors Fee - Costs as incurred by Council	P.O.A		P.O.A	51210	Y

2026–2027 SCHEDULE OF FEES & CHARGES							
DRAFT							
Description				2025 - 2026	Proposed 26/27 Charges	Work Order	GST
5. PLANNING SERVICES							
5.1 Applications							
5.1.1	Application for Development Approval <i>Note: Based on total project value, excluding GST</i>						
a)	\$0 – \$50,000	\$	147.00	\$	147.00	104208	N
b)	\$50,000 - \$500,000 – Fee equal to 0.32% of the estimated cost of development		P.O.A		P.O.A	104208	N
c)	\$500,000 - \$2,500,000 – Fee equal to \$1,700 + 0.257% for every \$1 in excess of \$500,000		P.O.A		P.O.A	104208	N
d)	\$2,500,000 - \$5,000,000 – Fee equal to \$7,161 + 0.206% for every \$1 in excess of \$2,500,000		P.O.A		P.O.A	104208	N
e)	\$5,000,000 - \$21,500,000 – Fee equal to \$12,633 + 0.123% for every \$1 in excess of \$5,000,000		P.O.A		P.O.A	104208	N
f)	Greater than \$21,500,000	\$	34,196.00	\$	34,196.00	104208	N
g)	If development has commenced or been carried out prior to application, an <u>additional</u> amount is due, by way of penalty, being twice the		P.O.A		P.O.A	104208	N
	<i>Note: Advertising fees may also be applicable (see 5.1.6)</i>						
h)	Determining an application to amend or cancel development approval	\$	295.00	\$	295.00	104208	N
5.1.2 Extractive Industry Licence							
a)	Application for Development Approval – Extractive Industry	\$	739.00	\$	739.00	135201	N
b)	If extraction has already commenced prior to application, an <u>additional</u> amount is due by way of penalty	\$	2,217.00	\$	2,217.00	135201	N
c)	Application for Extractive Industry Licence	\$	1,753.00	\$	1,831.00	135201	N
d)	Annual Licence Fee – Excavation is less than one (1) Hectare	\$	1,434.00	\$	1,498.00	135201	N
	– Excavation is greater than one (1) but less than five (5) Hectares	\$	1,595.00	\$	1,666.00	135201	N
	– Excavation is greater than five (5) Hectares	\$	2,152.00	\$	2,247.00	135201	N
e)	Transfer of Licence	\$	720.00	\$	752.00	135201	N
	<i>Note: Advertising fees may also be applicable (see 5.1.6)</i>						
5.1.3 Home Occupations							
a)	Application for Development Approval – Home Occupation	\$	222.00	\$	222.00	104201	N
b)	Annual Renewal Fee for Home Occupation	\$	73.00	\$	73.00	104201	N
c)	If approval to be renewed has expired, an <u>additional</u> fee is due, by way of penalty	\$	219.00	\$	219.00	104201	N
d)	If Home Occupation has already commenced prior to application, an <u>additional</u> fee is due by way of penalty	\$	666.00	\$	666.00	104201	N
	<i>Note: Advertising fees may also be applicable (see 5.1.6)</i>						
5.1.4 Commercial Vehicle Parking							
a)	Application for Development Approval – Commercial Vehicle Parking	\$	222.00	\$	222.00	104201	N
b)	Annual Renewal Fee for Commercial Vehicle Parking	\$	73.00	\$	73.00	104201	N
c)	If approval to be renewed has expired, an <u>additional</u> fee is due, by way of penalty	\$	219.00	\$	219.00	104201	N
d)	If Commercial Vehicle Parking has already commenced prior to application, an <u>additional</u> fee is due by way of penalty	\$	666.00	\$	666.00	104201	N
	<i>Note: Advertising fees may also be applicable (see 5.1.6)</i>						
5.1.5 Place of Landscape Value							
a)	Application for Development Approval – Place of Landscape Value	\$	295.00	\$	295.00	104208	N
b)	If development has commenced or been carried out prior to application, an <u>additional</u> amount is due by way of penalty	\$	885.00	\$	885.00	104208	N
	<i>Note: Advertising fees may also be applicable (see 5.1.6)</i>						
5.1.6 Other							
a)	Application for Change of Use or for alteration or extension or Change of a Non-Conforming Use, where development is <u>not</u> occurring	\$	295.00	\$	295.00	104208	N
b)	If Change of Use or the alteration or extension or Change of Non-Conforming Use has already commenced, an additional fee is due by	\$	885.00	\$	885.00	104208	N
c)	Advertising of Applications – Cost of Publications, plus 10% Administration fee		P.O.A		P.O.A	104115	N
5.1.7 Design Review Panel							
a)	Up to two Design Reviews <i>Note: Only applicable if first Review occurs prior to application lodgment</i>	\$	-				
b)	Panel Chair per Review	\$	280.00	\$	280.00	104204	Y
c)	Panel Member per Review	\$	260.00	\$	260.00	104204	Y
5.2 Scheme Amendments							
5.2.1	Fee as per r.48(3) of Planning and Development Regulations 2009		P.O.A		P.O.A	104209	N
5.2.2	Additional fee may be applicable as per r.49 of Planning and Development Regulations 2009		P.O.A		P.O.A	104209	N
5.2.3	Advertising of Amendments - Cost of Publications, plus 10% Administration fee		P.O.A		P.O.A	104203	N
5.3 Structure Plans, Local Development Plans							
5.3.1	Fee as per r.48(3) of Planning and Development Regulations 2009		P.O.A		P.O.A	104209	N
5.3.2	Additional fee may be applicable as per r.49 of Planning and Development Regulations 2009		P.O.A		P.O.A	104209	N
5.3.3	Advertising of Amendments – Cost of Publications, plus 10% Administration fee		P.O.A		P.O.A	104203	N
5.4 Miscellaneous Charges							
5.4.1	Signage and Destination Marketing Activities		P.O.A		P.O.A		Y
5.4.2	Issue of Planning Advice	\$	73.00	\$	73.00	104205	Y
5.4.3	Issue of zoning certificate	\$	73.00	\$	73.00	104208	N
5.4.9	Planning Information Search (plus per page price see 5.1)	\$	23.00	\$	23.00	104202	N
5.5 Provision of a Subdivision Clearance							
5.5.1	Not more than 5 lots (Per Lot)	\$	73.00	\$	73.00	104208	N
5.5.2	More than 5 lots but not more than 195 lots (Per Lot) \$73 per lot for the first 5 lots and then \$35 per lot up to 195 lots		P.O.A		P.O.A	104208	N
5.5.3	More than 195 lots	\$	7,393.00	\$	7,393.00	104208	N

2026–2027 SCHEDULE OF FEES & CHARGES DRAFT					
Description					
		2025 - 2026	Proposed 26/27 Charges	Work Order	GST
6. ENGINEERING SERVICES					
6.1 Storm Water Drainage Connection Fee					
6.1.1	Administration and Inspection Fee for drainage connection by private contractor	P.O.A	P.O.A	121204	N
6.2 Subdivision Supervision Fees					
6.2.1	Supervision Fee 1.5% of Total Value of All Work	P.O.A	P.O.A	120208	N
6.3 Defects Liability Bond					
6.3.1	Defects Liability Bond at 5% of the works based on the total contractual cost of the subdivision.	P.O.A	P.O.A		
6.4 Landscape Maintenance Bond					
6.4.1	Landscape Maintenance Bond at 5% of the contract value for landscape works	P.O.A	P.O.A		
6.5 Outstanding Works Bond					
6.5.1	25% surcharge be placed on the value of all outstanding works	P.O.A	P.O.A		Y
6.5.2	A non refundable administrative fee to the amount of \$1,000 to be paid to Council	P.O.A	P.O.A	120208	N
6.6 Other					
6.6.1	Sale of standpipe water (per KI)	\$5.00	\$5.00	135204	
7. CORPORATE SERVICES					
7.1 Photocopying					
7.1.1	A4 Paper (per copy)	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00	45203	Y
7.1.2	A3 Paper (per copy)	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	45203	Y
7.1.3	A1 Large Plan Copying (per copy)	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.00	45203	Y
7.1.4	A2 Small Plan Copying (per copy)	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00	45203	Y
7.1.5	A0 Large Plan Copying (per copy)	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00	45203	Y
7.1.6	Binding Charge (A4 Paper)	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.50	45203	Y
7.2 Rates Search Fees (Not to be used for commercial purposes)					
7.2.1	Up to 5 Properties	\$ 25.00	\$ 30.00	45202	N
7.2.2	6 to 20 Properties	\$ 70.00	\$ 80.00	45202	N
7.2.3	20 or More Properties (Minimum of \$80 then \$1.50 per additional Property)	\$ 70.00	\$ 80.00	45202	N
7.2.4	Whole Shire (Government Departments only)	\$ 180.00	\$ 200.00	45202	N
7.3 Rates Fees					
7.3.1	Direct Debit Establishment Fee (Annual)	\$ 35.00	\$ 40.00	31211	N
7.3.2	Direct Debit Dishonour Fee	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00	31211	N
7.3.3	Time Payments Annual Management Fee	\$ 60.00	\$ 60.00	31211	N
7.3.4	Time Payments – Late Payment Fee	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00	31211	N
7.3.5	Rates Instalment Fees – 2 Instalments	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00	31211	N
7.3.6	Rates Instalment Fees – 4 Instalments	\$ 45.00	\$ 45.00	31211	N
7.3.7	Property Information Questionnaire (Rates only)	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	104202	N
7.3.8	Property Information Questionnaire (Orders and Requisitions)	\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00	104202	N
7.3.9	Debt Recovery Fee (Recovery Agency / Legal Firm)	At Cost	At Cost	45106	N
7.3.10	Debt Recovery Administration Charge - Issue of Court Claim/Intention to Summons Letter (per application)	\$ 80.00	\$ 80.00	31203	N
7.3.11	Late Payment Interest Rate	10%	10%	31203	N
7.3.12	Instalment Interest Rate	3%	3%	31203	N
7.4 Administration Sundry Debtors/FER Fees					
7.4.1	Administration Fee – Dishonoured Payment	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00	31211	N
7.4.2	Fines Enforcement – Final Demand Fee	P.O.A	P.O.A	45201	N
7.4.3	Fines Enforcement – Preparation of Enforcement Certificate	P.O.A	P.O.A	45201	N
7.4.4	Fines Enforcement – Registration of Infringement Notice	P.O.A	P.O.A	45201	N
7.5 Loans - Self Supporting					
7.5.1	Establishment fee (Fee payable as once only charge prior to raising of loan)	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	45209	Y
7.5.2	Service Fee - Per Repayment	\$ 70.00	\$ 70.00	45209	Y
7.6 Freedom of Information (Refer Freedom of Information Regulations)					
7.6.1	Application Fee	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00	45220	N
7.6.2	Charge Dealing with Application – Per Hour	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00	45220	N
7.6.3	Charge Supervision Access – Per Hour	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00	45220	N
7.6.4	Photocopying Charge – Per Hour	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00	45220	N
7.6.5	Delivery, Package & Postage Charge – Actual Cost	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	45220	N
7.6.6	Advance Deposit – 25% of Estimated Costs	P.O.A	P.O.A	45220	N
7.7 Shire of Harvey Number Plates					
7.7.1	Sale of Number plates	\$ 335.00	\$ 355.00	132207	Y
8. CEMETERY SERVICES					
8.1 General Charges					
8.1.1	Reservation of specific site (Non-refundable)	\$ 300.00	\$ 320.00		Y
8.1.2	Ordinary land for grave 2.4m x 1.2m – Grant of Right of Burial	\$ 1,110.00	\$ 1,900.00		N
8.1.3	Interment of an adult in a grave any depth to 2.1m deep, including registration fee and use of number plate	\$ 1,265.00	\$ 1,500.00		Y
8.1.4	For interment of a child, under age seven (7) in grave any depth to 2.1m deep including registration fee and use of number plate.	\$ 485.00	\$ 750.00		Y
8.1.5	Interment of a stillborn child	\$ 355.00	\$ 375.00		Y
8.1.6	For interment of cremated ashes	\$ 300.00	\$ 315.00		Y
8.2 Extra Fees					
8.2.1	Interment without due notice	\$ 375.00	\$ 650.00		Y
8.2.2	Interment not in usual hours	\$ 375.00	\$ 650.00		Y
8.2.3	Interment on a Saturday, Sunday or Public Holiday	\$ 645.00	\$ 1,300.00		Y
8.2.4	Application Fee for exhumation permit	\$ 1,690.00	POA		N
8.2.5	Exhumation		\$ 3,000.00		
8.2.6	Reinterment after exhumation		\$ 1,500.00		
8.3 Miscellaneous Charges					
8.3.1	Funeral Director's Annual Licence Fee	\$ 246.00	\$ 600.00	106211	N
8.3.2	Single Funeral Permit (Funeral Director's Only)	\$ 123.50	\$ 300.00		N
8.3.3	Single Funeral Permit (other than Funeral Director's)	\$ 485.00	\$ 500.00		N
8.3.4	Monumental Mason's Annual Fee	\$ 246.00	\$ 600.00		N
8.3.5	Single Monument Permit (Monumental Masons only)	\$ 123.50	\$ 300.00		N
8.3.6	Permit to erect a headstone/kerbing	\$ 123.50	\$ 130.00		N
8.3.7	Copy of Local Laws	\$ 30.00	\$ 36.00		N
8.3.8	Copy of Grant of Right of Burial	\$ 30.00	\$ 72.00		N
8.3.9	Renewal of Grant of Right of Burial	\$ 1,110.00	\$ 1,900.00		N
8.3.10	Transfer of Grant of Right of Burial		\$ 72.00		N
8.3.11	Admin fee for refund of Grant of Right of Burial		\$ 155.00		N
8.3.12	Refund of unexpired Grant of Right of Burial not to exceed the amount originally paid, less an administrative fee	P.O.A	P.O.A		N
DISPOSAL OF ASHES					
8.4 Niche Wall					
8.4.1	Reservation for placement	\$ 102.00	\$ 230.00	106210	Y
8.4.2	Transfer of Ashes within cemetery		\$ 400.00		Y
8.4.3	Placement in single niche including bronze plaque and standard inscription	\$ 635.00	\$ 760.00	106210	Y
8.4.4	Placement in double niche including bronze plaque and standard inscription	\$ 760.00	\$ 840.00	106210	Y
8.4.5	Second inscription	\$ 460.00	\$ 550.00	106210	Y
8.4.6	Standard niche wall vase – Omega Vase	\$ 142.00	\$ 150.00	106210	Y
8.4.7	Additional Text Line	\$ 47.50	POA	106210	Y
8.5 Memorial Garden of Remembrance					
8.5.1	Reservation for interment	\$ 102.00	\$ 230.00	106210	Y
8.5.2	Interment including bronze plaque 143mm x 117mm	\$ 625.00	\$ 760.00	106210	Y

2026–2027 SCHEDULE OF FEES & CHARGES DRAFT					
Description					
2025 - 2026 Proposed 26/27 Charges Work Order GST					
9. HALLS AND RECREATION CENTRES					
9.1 Facilities - Category 1					
Harvey Town Hall, Brunswick Hall, Australind Hall, Brunswick Community and Recreation Centre					
9.1.1	Shire Residents – With Alcohol – Per Hour	\$ 55.50	\$ 58.00		Y
	– Without Alcohol – Per Hour	\$ 38.50	\$ 41.00		Y
	Day Fee - With Alcohol - Per Day		\$ 522.00		Y
	- Without Alcohol - Per Day		\$ 369.00		Y
9.1.2	Non Shire Residents - With Alcohol – Per Hour	\$ 108.00	\$ 108.00		Y
	– Without Alcohol – Per Hour	\$ 70.00	\$ 76.00		Y
	Day Fee - With Alcohol - Per Day		\$ 972.00		Y
	- Without Alcohol - Per Day		\$ 684.00		Y
9.1.3	Local Sporting & Community Groups – No Alcohol – Per Hour	\$ 31.50	\$ 33.00		Y
	– With Alcohol - Per Hour	\$ 27.50	\$ 58.00		Y
	Day Fee - No Alcohol - Per Day		\$ 297.00		Y
9.1.4	50% discount for kids under 17 years		P.O.A		Y
9.1.5	Lessor Halls - 50% of normal hourly rates		P.O.A		Y
9.1.6	Hire of Kitchen	\$ 52.50	\$ 55.00		Y
9.1.7	Decorating 25% of hourly rate		P.O.A		Y
9.1.8	Scouts and Girl Guides – Per Hour	\$ 8.40	\$ 9.00		Y
9.1.9	BOND-To be paid on all the above occasions, with alcohol approval (unless by agreement)	\$ 1,040.00			N
	Commercial Use		\$ 2,000.00		N
	Events/Weddings/Parties		\$ 1,500.00		N
	Community/Sporting User Groups		\$ 1,040.00		N
9.1.10	BOND-To be paid on all the above occasions, without alcohol approval (unless by agreement)	\$ 520.00			N
	Commercial Use		\$ 1,500.00		N
	Events/Weddings/Parties		\$ 1,000.00		N
	Community/Sporting User Groups		\$ 520.00		N
9.2 Facilities - Category 2					
RSL Hall Harvey, Binningup Hall, Bengier Hall, Roelands Hall & Yarloop Pavilion					
9.2.1	Shire Residents – With Alcohol – Per Hour	\$ 42.00	\$ 44.00		Y
	– Without Alcohol – Per Hour	\$ 33.50	\$ 31.00		Y
	Day Fee - With Alcohol - Per Day		\$ 396.00		Y
	- Without Alcohol - Per Day		\$ 279.00		Y
9.2.2	Non Shire Residents - With Alcohol – Per Hour	\$ 70.00	\$ 70.00		Y
	– Without Alcohol – Per Hour	\$ 50.50	\$ 50.50		Y
	Day Fee - With Alcohol - Per Day		\$ 630.00		Y
	- Without Alcohol - Per Day		\$ 454.50		Y
9.2.3	Local Sporting & Community Groups – No Alcohol – Per Hour	\$ 31.50	\$ 25.00		Y
	– With Alcohol - Per Hour	\$ 27.50	\$ 44.00		Y
	Day Fee - No Alcohol - Per Day		\$ 225.00		Y
	50% discount for kids under 17 years		P.O.A		Y
9.2.4	Occasional Child Care - Per Hour	\$ 8.40	\$ 9.00		Y
9.2.5	Playgroup (per session)	\$ 11.50	\$ 12.00		N
9.2.6	Hire of Kitchen	\$ 52.50	\$ 55.00		Y
9.2.7	Decorating 25% of hourly rate		P.O.A		Y
9.2.8	Caravan Clubs – Yarloop Pavilion (per vehicle per night)	\$ 15.80	\$ 16.00		Y
9.2.9	BOND - to be paid on all the above occasions, with alcohol approval. (unless by agreement)	\$ 1,040.00			N
	Commercial Use		\$ 2,000.00		N
	Events/Weddings/Parties		\$ 1,500.00		N
	Community/Sporting User Groups		\$ 1,040.00		N
9.2.10	BOND - to be paid on all the above occasions, without alcohol approval. (unless by agreement)	\$ 520.00			N
	Commercial Use		\$ 1,500.00		N
	Events/Weddings/Parties		\$ 1,000.00		N
	Community/Sporting User Groups		\$ 520.00		N
9.3 Facilities - Category 3					
Brunswick Community Recreation Centre - Meeting Room					
9.4.1	Shire Residents – With Alcohol – Per Hour	\$ 32.50	\$ 34.00	113221	Y
	– Without Alcohol – Per Hour	\$ 15.80	\$ 24.00	113221	Y
	Day Fee - With Alcohol - Per Day		\$ 306.00		Y
	- Without Alcohol - Per Day		\$ 216.00		Y
9.4.2	Non Shire Residents - With Alcohol – Per Hour	\$ 39.00	\$ 51.00	113221	Y
	– Without Alcohol – Per Hour	\$ 19.00	\$ 36.00	113221	Y
	Day Fee - With Alcohol - Per Day		\$ 459.00		Y
	- Without Alcohol - Per Day		\$ 324.00		Y
9.4.3	Local Sporting & Community Groups – No Alcohol – Per Hour	\$ 14.80	\$ 19.00	113221	Y
	– With Alcohol - Per Hour	\$ 12.50	\$ 24.00	113221	Y
	Day Fee - No Alcohol - Per Day		\$ 171.00		Y
	50% discount for kids under 17 years		P.O.A	113221	Y
9.4.9	Hire of Kitchen	\$ 52.50	\$ 55.00		Y
9.4.5	Decorating 25% of hourly rate		P.O.A		Y
9.4.6	BOND - to be paid on all the above occasions, with alcohol approval. (unless by agreement)				N
	Commercial Use		\$ 2,000.00		N
	Events/Weddings/Parties		\$ 1,500.00		N
	Community/Sporting User Groups		\$ 1,040.00		N
9.4.7	BOND - to be paid on all the above occasions, without alcohol approval. (unless by agreement)				N
	Commercial Use		\$ 1,500.00		N
	Events/Weddings/Parties		\$ 1,000.00		N
	Community/Sporting User Groups		\$ 520.00		N

2026–2027 SCHEDULE OF FEES & CHARGES DRAFT					
Description					
10. RECREATION GROUNDS					
2025 - 2026 Proposed 26/27 Charges Work Order GST					
10.1 Harvey Recreational Ground					
10.1.1	Use of all Ovals, Lights and Amenities – Day rate to 6.00pm	\$ 370.00	\$ 400.00	114202	Y
	– Night rate after 6.00pm	\$ 530.00	\$ 600.00	114202	Y
	– Per Hour rate to 6pm	\$ 58.00	\$ 60.00	114202	Y
	– Per Hour rate after 6pm	\$ 70.00	\$ 90.00	114202	Y
10.1.2	Harvey Recreation Ground Light Charge		\$ 19.80		Y
10.1.3	Agricultural Societies - Responsible for Power Consumption Only	P.O.A	P.O.A	114202	Y
10.1.4	Schools, PCYC, Volunteer Fire Brigades – No Charge for Day Time Use	No Charge	No Charge	114202	Y
	– Night Use (50% of normal charges)	P.O.A	P.O.A	114202	Y
10.1.5	Food Stalls and Kiosks – Shire Residents	\$ 57.00	\$ 60.00	114202	Y
	– Non Shire Residents	\$ 113.00	\$ 120.00	114202	Y
10.1.6	Circus – Charge per day	\$ 400.00	\$ 600.00	114202	Y
10.1.7	BOND - to be paid on all the above occasions (unless by agreement) - Over 1000 people		\$ 5,000.00		N
	- Bond less than 1000 people	\$ 520.00	\$ 1,000.00	114202	N
10.1.8	South West Football League & Peel Football League - \$150 per qualifying game or 15% of home game gate takings, which ever is the	P.O.A	P.O.A	114202	Y
10.1.9	Caravan Clubs (per vehicle per night)	\$ 16.00	\$ 16.00		Y
	Caravan Clubs (Power access)	\$ 16.00	\$ 40.00		Y
10.1.10	Bond - applicable to the club for multiple vans		\$ 400.00	114202	N
10.2 Brunswick Recreational Ground - Oval					
10.2.1	Use of Oval Only – Day Fee to 6pm	\$ 225.00	\$ 400.00	114204	Y
	– Night Fee after 6pm		\$ 600.00	114204	Y
	– Per hour to 6pm	\$ 41.00	\$ 60.00		Y
	– Per hour after 6pm		\$ 90.00		Y
10.2.2	Brunswick Recreation Ground 100 lux lighting use per hour	\$ 12.40	P.O.A	114204	Y
10.2.3	Agricultural Societies – Responsible for Power Consumption Only	P.O.A	P.O.A	114204	Y
10.2.4	Schools, PCYC, Volunteer Fire Brigades – No Charge for Day Time Use	No Charge	No Charge	114204	Y
	– Night Use (50% of normal charges)	P.O.A	P.O.A	114204	Y
10.2.5	Food Stalls and Kiosks – Local Organisations	\$ 57.00	\$ 60.00	114204	Y
	– Outside Organisations	\$ 114.00	\$ 120.00	114204	Y
10.2.6	Circus – Charge per day	\$ 400.00	\$ 600.00	114204	Y
10.2.7	BOND - to be paid on all the above occasions (unless by agreement) - Over 1000 people		\$ 5,000.00		N
	- Less than 1000 people		\$ 1,000.00		N
10.2.8	South West Football League (Inc.) & Peel Football League (Inc.) - \$150 per qualifying game or 15% of home game gate takings, which	P.O.A	P.O.A	114204	Y
10.2.9	Caravan Clubs - Per Vehicle Per Day	\$ 15.80	\$ 16.00	114203	Y
	Caravan Clubs - Power Access - Per Day		\$ 40.00	114204	Y
10.2.10	BOND - applicable to the club for multiple vans		\$ 400.00	111205	N
10.3 Brunswick Showgrounds					
10.3.1	Use of Showgrounds – Day rate to 6pm		\$ 400.00	114204	Y
	– Night rate after 6pm		\$ 600.00	114204	Y
	– Per hour to 6pm		\$ 60.00		Y
	– Per hour after 6pm		\$ 90.00		Y
10.3.2	Schools, PCYC, Volunteer Fire Brigades – No Charge for Day Time Use		No Charge	114204	Y
	– Night Use (50% of normal charges)		P.O.A	114204	Y
10.3.3	Food Stalls and Kiosks – Local Organisations	\$ 57.00	\$ 60.00	114204	Y
	– Outside Organisations	\$ 114.00	\$ 120.00	114204	Y
10.3.4	Circus – Charge per day	\$ 400.00	\$ 600.00	114204	Y
10.3.5	BOND - to be paid on all the above occasions - Over 1000 people		\$ 5,000.00		N
	- Less than 1000 people		\$ 1,000.00		N
10.3.6	Caravan Clubs - Per Vehicle Per Day		\$ 16.00	114203	Y
	Caravan Clubs - Power Access - Per Day		\$ 40.00		Y
10.3.7	BOND - applicable to the club for multiple vans		\$ 200.00		N
11. OTHER FACILITIES					
11.1 Old Golf Course (Stanton Park)					
11.1.1	Local Organisations – Per Hour	\$ 32.50	\$ 34.00	111208	Y
11.1.2	Outside Organisations – Per Hour	\$ 49.00	\$ 51.00	111208	Y
11.1.3	Meetings or Seminars – Half Day	\$ 76.50	\$ 80.00	111208	Y
	– Full Day	\$ 120.00	\$ 125.00	111208	Y
	BOND - to be paid on all the above occasions, with alcohol approval.	\$ 1,040.00	\$ 1,040.00	111205	N
	BOND - to be paid on all the above occasions, without alcohol approval.	\$ 520.00	\$ 520.00	111205	N
11.1.4	South West Horse Trials Association – Per Day – Flat Rate	\$ 500.00	\$ 525.00	111208	Y
	– Per Hour	\$ 23.00	\$ 24.00	111208	Y
	– Key Deposit	\$ 68.00	\$ 71.00	111205	N
11.1.5	Harvey Field & Game Association - Per Use	\$ 61.00	\$ 64.00	111208	Y
11.2 Gibbs Pool Amphitheatre					
11.2.1	Local Community Organisations/School Groups/Non-Profit Groups	No Charge	No Charge		
11.2.2	General Public – Per Event	\$ 180.00	\$ 189.00	132209	Y
11.2.3	Electricity required – Per Event	\$ 66.00	\$ 69.00	132209	Y
11.2.4	Private Functions – Wedding Ceremonies/Receptions	\$ 240.00	\$ 252.00	132209	Y
	– Business Functions	\$ 360.00	\$ 378.00	132209	Y
	– Professional/Commercial Groups	\$ 210.00	\$ 220.00	132209	Y
	Plus for each hour or part thereof after 6pm for Professional/Commercial Groups	\$ 50.00	\$ 52.00	132209	Y
11.2.6	BOND - to be paid on all the above occasions. (unless by agreement) - Over 1000 people	\$ 200.00	\$ 5,000.00	111205	N
	- Less than 1000 people		\$ 1,000.00	111205	N
11.3 Stirling Cottage Garden					
11.3.1	Hire of Stirling Cottage Garden – Per Hour	\$ 60.00	\$ 80.00	132210	Y
11.4 Old Catholic Church (Cnr Young & Gibbs)					
11.4.1	Shire Residents - With Alcohol - Per Hour		\$ 80.00	111208	Y
	- Without Alcohol - Per Hour		\$ 56.00	111208	Y
	Day Fee - With Alcohol - Per Day		\$ 720.00	111208	Y
	- Without Alcohol - Per Day		\$ 504.00	111208	Y
11.4.2	Non-Shire Residents - With Alcohol - Per Hour		\$ 120.00	111208	Y
	- Without Alcohol - Per Hour		\$ 84.00	111208	Y
	Day Fee - With Alcohol - Per Day		\$ 1,080.00	111208	Y
	- Without Alcohol - Per Day		\$ 756.00	111208	Y
11.4.3	Local Sporting & Community Groups – No Alcohol – Per Hour		\$ 45.00	111208	Y
	Day Fee - No Alcohol - Per Day		\$ 405.00	111208	Y
11.4.4	BOND - to be paid on all the above occasions, with alcohol approval. (unless by agreement) - Commercial Use		\$ 2,000.00	111205	N
	- Events/Weddings/Parties		\$ 1,500.00	111205	N
	- Community/Sporting User Groups		\$ 1,040.00	111205	N
11.4.5	BOND - to be paid on all the above occasions, without alcohol approval (unless by agreement) - Commercial Use		\$ 1,500.00	111205	N
	- Events/Weddings/Parties		\$ 1,000.00	111205	N
	- Community/Sporting User Groups		\$ 520.00	111205	N
11.5 Various Shire Locations Parking/Mobile Services					
11.5.1	Caravan Clubs - Without Rubbish - Per Vehicle Per Day		\$ 16.00	111205	Y
	Caravan Clubs - With Rubbish - Per Vehicle Per Day		\$ 20.00	111208	Y
	BOND - applicable to the club for multiple vans		\$ 200.00	111205	N
11.6 Miscellaneous					
11.6.1	Parks & Reserves - Functions - Per Hour		\$ 100.00		Y
11.6.2	Extraordinary Clean - as required or by agreement		\$ 200.00		Y
11.6.3	Facility Hire Cancellation Fee 50% of Hire Value (Less than 1 weeks notice given)		P.O.A		N
11.6.4	BOND - Event - Less than 1000 People		\$ 1,000.00		Y
11.6.5	BOND - Event - Over 1000 People		\$ 5,000.00		N
11.6.6	Non-return of keys Halls/Pavilions - Replacement Fee		\$ 40.00		Y

2026–2027 SCHEDULE OF FEES & CHARGES DRAFT					
Description					
		2025 - 2026	Proposed 26/27 Charges	Work Order	GST
12. LESCHENAULT LEISURE CENTRE					
*Special Promotion & Events - The Chief Executive Officer (or the Chief Executive Officers delegated representative) is permitted to amend fees for special promotions and negotiate fees for special events.					
** Direct Debit Memberships - No lock in contract. No joining fee, No cancellation fees					
12.1 Gymnasium/ Group Fitness					
All visit passes have 12 month expiry from date of purchase					
12.1.1	Gym Casual Use - Standard	\$ 22.00	\$ 22.00	118206	Y
12.1.2	Gym Casual Use - Concession	\$ 19.80	\$ 19.80	118206	Y
12.1.3	Group Fitness Casual Use per class	\$ 22.00	\$ 22.00	118206	Y
12.1.4	Group Fitness Casual Use - Concession - per class	\$ 19.80	\$ 19.80	118206	Y
12.1.5	5 Visit pass (Gym or Group fitness class only)	\$ 106.00	\$ 100.00	118206	Y
12.1.6	Aqua & Gym Casual Use - Standard	\$ 26.50	\$ 26.80	118206	Y
12.1.7	Aqua & Gym Casual Use - Concession	\$ 24.10	\$ 24.10	118206	Y
12.1.8	Personal Training (one to one) - 1 session - Member - 60 mins	\$ 69.75	\$ 72.00	118206	Y
12.1.9	Personal Training (one to one) - 5 sessions - Member - 60 mins	\$ 344.80	\$ 342.00	118206	Y
12.1.10	Group Personal Training (2 or more) - 1 session - Member - 60 mins - per person	\$ 42.10	\$ 43.00	118206	Y
12.1.11	Group Personal Training (2 or more) - 5 sessions - Member	\$ 181.60	\$ 204.00	118206	Y
12.1 Gymnasium/ Group Fitness (Continued)					
12.1.12	Living Legends exercise session	\$ 15.60	\$ 15.00	118206	Y
12.1.13	Living Legends assessment (compulsory for all new participants)	\$ 65.00	\$ 65.00	118206	Y
12.1.14	Active Teens (10 sessions)	\$ 132.00	\$ 108.00	118206	Y
12.1.15	Active Teens (session) per class	\$ 15.00	\$ 12.00	118206	Y
12.1.16	Over 80s Membership - eligible for Shire of Harvey residents aged 80 years and above. 12 month expiry. Customer must renew every	No Charge	No charge		
12.2 Aquatic Only Membership					
Note: Membership provides use of swimming pool/spa, steam room and aqua fit classes. Direct Debit Memberships are ongoing - No lock in contract, 28					
12.2.1	12 Months - Upfront Standard	\$ 776.00	\$ 776.00	118217	Y
12.2.2	12 Months - Upfront Concession	\$ 700.00	\$ 700.00	118217	Y
12.2.3	12 Months - Upfront Teen	\$ 583.00	\$ 583.00	118217	Y
12.2.4	12 Months - Upfront FIFO	\$ 466.00	\$ 466.00	118217	Y
12.2.5	Ongoing - Fortnightly by direct debit. No lock in contract, 28 days prior notice required to cancel. No joining fees	\$ 29.90	\$ 29.90	118217	Y
12.2.6	Ongoing - Fortnightly by direct debit Concession	\$ 26.90	\$ 26.90	118217	Y
12.2.7	Ongoing - Fortnightly by direct debit Teen	\$ 22.40	\$ 22.40	118217	Y
12.3 Family Aquatic Only Membership - (Include 2 Ad + 2 Ch or 1 Ad + 3 Ch - children under 16)					
12.3.1	12 Months - Upfront	\$ 1,976.00	\$ 1,800.00	118217	Y
12.3.2	Ongoing - Fortnightly by direct debit		\$ 69.00	118217	Y
12.4 Fitness Only Membership					
12.4.1	12 Months - Upfront - Standard	\$ 988.00	\$ 988.00	118217	Y
12.4.2	12 Months - Upfront - Concession	\$ 889.20	\$ 889.20	118217	Y
12.4.3	12 Months - Upfront - Teen	\$ 741.00	\$ 741.00	118217	Y
12.4.4	12 Months - Upfront FIFO	\$ 592.80	\$ 592.80	118217	Y
12.4.5	Ongoing - Fortnightly by direct debit - Standard	\$ 38.00	\$ 38.00	118217	Y
12.4.6	Ongoing - Fortnightly by direct debit - Concession	\$ 34.20	\$ 34.20	118217	Y
12.4.7	Ongoing - Fortnightly by direct debit - Teen	\$ 28.50	\$ 28.50	118217	Y
12.6 Full Access Membership					
Note: Membership provides use of all facilities (gym, pool, spa, steam, squash, group fitness, aqua fitness and ongoing trainer support)					
12.6.1	12 Months - Upfront Standard	\$ 1,053.00	\$ 1,131.00	118217	Y
12.6.2	12 Months - Upfront - Concession	\$ 1,017.90	\$ 1,017.90	118217	Y
12.6.3	12 Months - Upfront - Teen	\$ 847.60	\$ 847.60	118217	Y
12.6.4	12 Months - Upfront FIFO	\$ 678.60	\$ 678.60	118217	Y
12.6.5	Ongoing - Fortnightly by direct debit - Standard	\$ 43.50	\$ 43.50	118217	Y
12.6.6	Ongoing - Fortnightly by direct debit - Concession	\$ 39.15	\$ 39.15	118217	Y
12.6.7	Ongoing - Fortnightly by direct debit - Teen	\$ 32.60	\$ 32.60	118217	Y
12.7 Memberships					
12.8.1	Concessional Membership - Health Care Card, Seniors, Pension, DVA, and Corporate	Minus 10%	Minus 10%		Y
Note: Corporate only available as a full membership and only to a group of 5 or more, all of whom join at the same time.					
12.8.2	Rehabilitation Membership - Allows physio to attend with client	Plus 25%	Plus 25%		Y
12.8.3	Under 16 "Teen" membership	Minus 25%	Minus 25%		Y
AQUATIC ENTRY					
12.9 Aquatic Activities					
Concession discount (Health Care Card, Seniors, Pension, DVA) - 10% discount on standard fee					
12.9.1	Adult Casual Swim (16yrs+) - standard	\$ 7.80	\$ 7.80	118217	Y
12.9.2	Adult Swim (16yrs+) - 10 Visit Pass	\$ 70.20	\$ 70.20	118217	Y
12.9.3	Adult Swim - Concession	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.00	118217	Y
12.9.4	Adult Swim (16yrs+) - 10 Visit Pass - Concession	\$ 63.20	\$ 63.00	118217	Y
12.9.5	Child under 5yrs	No Charge	No charge		
12.9.6	Child (5 -15yrs)	\$ 5.50	\$ 5.85	118217	Y
12.9.7	Child (5 -15 yrs) - 10 Visit Pass	\$ 49.60	\$ 52.65	118217	Y
12.9.8	Family (1 Adult & 3 children or 2 Adults & 2 children)	\$ 19.80	\$ 20.50	118217	Y
12.9.9	Additional Child to Family Entry (5 -15yrs) - per child	\$ 5.30	\$ 5.30	118217	Y
12.9.10	School Age Groups (School hours only and must be part of a school group)	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.20	118217	Y
12.9.11	Lane Hire 25m (Commercial, off peak)	\$ 20.80	\$ 20.80	118217	Y
12.9.12	Aqua Class - Standard	\$ 14.00	\$ 19.80	118217	Y
12.9.13	Aqua Class - Concession	\$ 17.80	\$ 17.80	118217	Y
12.9.14	In Term swimming - Terms 1,2,3 & 4	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.20	118217	Y
12.9.15	Lane Hire 25m - Community and NFP - per hour	\$ 10.90	\$ 11.40	118217	Y
12.9 Aquatic Activities (Continued)					
12.9.14	Lane Hire - Resident Club - per hour	\$ 8.30	\$ 8.60	118217	Y
12.9.15	Lifeguard for bookings and events per staff member per hour each Monday to Friday	\$ 48.50	\$ 48.90	118217	Y
12.9.16	Lifeguard for bookings and events per hour each - Saturday	\$ 59.99	\$ 61.10	118217	Y
12.9.17	Lifeguard for bookings and events per hour each - Sunday	\$ 72.00	\$ 73.30	118217	Y
12.9.18	Lifeguard for bookings and events per hour each - Public Holidays	\$ 48.30	\$ 63.50	118217	Y
12.9.19	Aqua Inflatable (includes 1 lifeguard for supervision) - per hour	\$ 145.00	\$ 170.00	118217	Y
12.9.20	Spa, steam room + swim 16yrs+ - Standard	\$ 9.85	\$ 10.20	118217	Y
12.9.21	Spa, steam room + swim 16yrs+ - Standard - 10 visit pass	\$ 88.65	\$ 91.80	118217	Y
12.9.22	Spa, steam room + swim 16yrs+ - Concession	\$ 8.50	\$ 9.20	118217	Y
12.9.23	Spa, steam room + swim 16yrs+ - Concession - 10 visit pass	\$ 79.90	\$ 82.80	118217	Y
12.10 Swim School					
12.10.1	Aqua Babies - 10 Week Term	\$ 170.00	\$ 180.00	118235	N
12.10.2	Pre School & School Age & Junior Squad - 10 Week Term	\$ 173.00	\$ 180.00	118235	N
12.10.3	Adults - 10 Week Term	\$ 183.00	\$ 180.00	118235	N
12.10.4	Private Lessons Adults 30 mins - Per Class	\$ 54.50	\$ 54.50	118235	N
12.10.5	Private Lessons Child 30 mins - Per Class	\$ 52.00	\$ 54.50	118235	N
12.10.6	School age squad swimming - 60 mins - 10 week term	\$ 197.00	\$ 205.00	118235	Y
12.10.7	Holiday swim - 5 x 30 min lessons	\$ 101.00	\$ 90.00	118235	Y

2026–2027 SCHEDULE OF FEES & CHARGES DRAFT					
Description					
12. LESCHENAULT LEISURE CENTRE (Continued)					
		2025 - 2026	Proposed 26/27 Charges	Work Order	GST
12.11 Court Hire					
Peak times - 3:00pm to close Off peak: Open - 3:00pm					
12.11.1	Court hire casual shots	\$ 4.90	\$ 5.00	118205	Y
12.11.2	Casual shots Multipass x 10 visits	\$ 43.70	\$ 45.00	118205	Y
12.11.3	Stadium Court Hire Weekdays - Peak - Per hour	\$ 54.50	\$ 56.80	118205	Y
12.11.4	Stadium Court Hire Weekends/Phols - During Opening Hours	\$ 57.20	\$ 59.50	118205	Y
12.11.5	Stadium Court Hire Weekdays - Off Peak Per hour	\$ 43.60	\$ 45.40	118205	Y
12.11.6	Badminton Court Hire - Off Peak 1/2 Stadium Court	\$ 14.50	\$ 22.70	118205	Y
12.11.7	Badminton Court Hire - Off Peak Full Stadium Court	\$ 14.50	\$ 45.40		Y
12.11.9	Pickleball Court Hire - Peak 1/2 Stadium court	\$	\$ 28.40		Y
12.11.10	Pickleball Court Hire - Peak Full Stadium court	\$	\$ 56.80		Y
12.11.11	Pickleball Court Hire - Off Peak 1/2 Stadium court	\$	\$ 22.70		Y
12.11.12	Pickleball Court Hire - Off Peak Full Stadium court	\$	\$ 45.40		Y
12.11.13	Staff Hire - Out of Hours - Per staff member, per hour (in addition to court hire)	\$ 48.50	\$ 52.50	118205	Y
12.11.14	Bookings and events per staff member per hour plus court hire - Saturday	\$ 64.50	\$ 65.64	118205	Y
12.11.15	Bookings and events per staff member per hour plus court hire - Sunday	\$ 77.40	\$ 78.80	118205	Y
12.11.16	Bookings and events per staff member per hour plus court hire - Public Holiday	\$ 48.50	\$ 68.30	118205	Y
12.11.17	Booking cancellation fee - minimum 5 working days notice - 25% of the total applicable fee	\$ 550.00	POA	118205	Y
12.11.18	Booking cancellation fee - less than 5 working days notice - No refund		No refund		Y
12.12 Games Fees					
Note: 10% discount for season if paid in full prior to third week					
12.12.1	Fixture Sports Game Fee (Juniors) - per team	\$ 58.00	\$ 60.00	118205	Y
12.12.2	Advanced game fee (2 x standard game fee)	\$ 140.00	\$ 160.00		Y
12.12.3	Fixture Sports Game Fee (Adults) - per team		\$ 80.00		Y
12.13 Squash					
Note: 1 token per half hour lights per court					
12.13.1	Squash Court Hire - per hour	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00	118207	Y
12.13.2	Squash Court Hire - per half hour	\$ 15.60	\$ 18.75	118207	Y
12.13.3	Equipment Hire - per item	\$ 7.50	\$ 7.50	118207	Y
12.13.4	Club & Schools - per hour	\$ 19.80	\$ 20.00	118207	Y
12.13.5	Refundable deposit for Racquet/Paddle Hire - per item		\$ 10.00		N
12.14 Tennis					
12.14.1	Indoor Court Hire includes lights - peak	\$ 57.20	\$ 59.50	118205	Y
12.14.2	Indoor Court Hire includes lights - off peak		\$ 45.40		Y
12.14.3	Outdoor Tennis Courts - Mon-Sun per hour (No lights) - per court	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00	118205	Y
12.14.4	School Tennis Court Hire - off peak - per court		\$ 20.00		Y
12.15 Crèche					
12.15.1	1 child (up to 3hrs)	\$ 7.30	\$ 6.80	118203	Y
12.15.2	Crèche Multipass - 10 visits (12 month expiry)	\$ 64.00	\$ 61.20	118203	Y
12.15.3	Crèche Multipass - 20 visits (12 month expiry)	\$ 98.00	\$ 102.00	118203	Y
12.17 Junior Programs					
12.17.1	Junior Program (term), 45 min, 10 week term	\$ 150.00	\$ 200.00	118204	Y
12.17.2	Junior Program (term), 60 min, 10 week term	\$ 200.00	\$ 250.00	118204	Y
12.17.3	School Holiday Program - daily fee	\$ 94.00	\$ 95.00	118204	Y
12.18 Birthday Parties					
12.19.1	Supervised Parties Weekday - Up to 10 Children	\$ 25.00	\$ 250.00	118223	Y
12.19.2	Supervised Parties Saturday - Up to 10 Children		\$ 325.00		Y
12.19.3	Supervised Parties Sunday - Up to 10 Children		\$ 400.00		Y
12.19.4	Supervised Parties - additional children - per child		\$ 15.00		Y
12.19 Room Hire					
12.19.1	Function room - outside normal opening hours - per hour	\$ 120.00	\$ 124.80	118209	Y
12.19.2	Refundable bond (with alcohol)	\$ 1,100.00	\$ 1,144.00	118231	Y
12.19.3	Refundable bond (no alcohol)	\$ 550.00	\$ 572.00	118231	Y
12.19.4	Function room - per hour (during centre opening hours)	\$ 59.00	\$ 61.40	118209	Y
12.19.5	Function room - day rate (during centre opening hours)	\$ 300.00	\$ 312.00	118209	Y
12.19.6	Conference room per hour (during centre opening hours)	\$ 42.00	\$ 43.70	118209	Y
12.19.7	Conference room day rate (during centre opening hours)	\$ 200.00	\$ 208.00	118209	Y
12.19.8	Supply of tea, coffee and biscuits - per person	\$ 6.00	\$ 3.50	118223	Y
12.19.9	Day rate - function and conference combined (during operating hours)	\$ 370.00	\$ 384.80	118209	Y
12.19.10	Booking cancellation fee - minimum 5 days notice - 25% of the total booking fees		POA		Y
12.19.11	Booking cancellation fee - minimum 5 business days notice - No refund		Nil		Y
12.20 Service Fees- Clubs					
Sports field hire fees apply to game days only. No charge for Training days					
12.20.1	Lights - per field per hour	\$ 19.80	\$ 20.60	118232	Y
12.20.2	Sports field hire (no changerooms) - Shire of Harvey based Seniors Clubs - Fixture Game Day - per session	\$ 55.00	\$ 57.20	118232	Y
12.20.3	Sports field hire (no changerooms) - Shire of Harvey based Junior Clubs Fixture Game Day - per session	\$ 55.00	\$ 57.20	118232	Y
12.20.4	Sports field hire (no changerooms) - Local clubs/NFP - per day	\$ 100.00	\$ 104.00	118232	Y
12.20.5	Sports field hire (no changerooms) - commercial - per day	\$ 190.00	\$ 197.60	118232	Y
12.20.6	Sports field hire (no changerooms) - school, community, NFP - per hour	\$ 35.00	\$ 36.40	118232	Y
12.20.7	Sports field hire (no changerooms) - commercial - per hour	\$ 50.00	\$ 52.00	118232	Y
12.20.8	Change rooms hire - per session	\$ 90.00	\$ 90.00	118232	Y
12.20.9	Multi Purpose Tennis Pavilion Hire - per hour	\$ 36.00	\$ 37.45	118232	Y

2026–2027 SCHEDULE OF FEES & CHARGES DRAFT					
Description					
2025 - 2026					
Proposed 26/27 Charges					
Work Order					
GST					
13. HARVEY RECREATION AND CULTURE CENTRE					
FACILITY HIRE					
13.1 Function Room					
13.1.1	Weekdays - Full Room (Per hour)	\$ 58.50	\$ 61.50	117250	Y
13.1.2	Weekdays - Half Room (Per hour)	\$ 47.00	\$ 49.50	117250	Y
13.1.3	Friday Night - 5pm to close (Per hour)	\$ 87.00	\$ 91.00	117250	Y
13.1.4	Saturday - Sunday (Per hour)	\$ 87.00	\$ 91.00	117250	Y
13.1.5	Non profit/Fundraising Groups	\$ 52.50	\$ 55.00	117250	Y
13.1.6	Kitchen Hire	\$ 53.00	\$ 55.50	117250	Y
13.1.7	Productions and Events	P.O.A	P.O.A	117250	Y
13.2 Westbrook Hall					
13.2.1	Westbrook Hall - Court 3 (Per hour)	\$ 105.50	\$ 110.50	117249	Y
13.2.2	Westbrook Hall - Court 3 (Day Rate - 7 hour minimum)	\$ 398.00	\$ 418.00	117249	Y
13.2.3	Not profit/Fundraising groups (Per hour)	\$ 82.00	\$ 86.00	117249	Y
13.3 Rob Newby Stadium					
13.3.1	Rob Newby Stadium - Court 1 & 2 (Per hour)	\$ 145.00	\$ 151.50	117249	Y
13.3.2	Rob Newby Stadium - Court 1 & 2 (Day Rate - 7 hour minimum)	\$ 780.00	\$ 814.50	117249	Y
13.3.3	Non profit/Fundraising Groups (Per hour)	\$ 122.00	\$ 127.50	117249	Y
HEALTH & FITNESS					
13.4 Membership Fees (Gymnasium or Group Fitness)					
13.4.1	Adult - 6 weeks	\$ 157.00	\$ 164.00	117236	Y
13.4.2	Concession - 6 weeks	\$ 151.00	\$ 158.00	117236	Y
13.4.3	Adult - 3 months	\$ 222.00	\$ 232.00	117236	Y
13.4.4	Concession - 3 months	\$ 212.00	\$ 221.50	117236	Y
13.4.5	Adult - 6 months	\$ 367.00	\$ 383.50	117236	Y
13.4.6	Concession - 6 months	\$ 346.00	\$ 361.50	117236	Y
13.4.7	Adult - 12 months	\$ 551.00	\$ 575.50	117236	Y
13.4.8	Concession - 12 months	\$ 530.00	\$ 553.50	117236	Y
13.4.9	Adult Entry (Eligible to Shire of Harvey residents 80 years and above)	No charge	No charge	117236	Y
13.5 Casual User Fees (Gymnasium or Group Fitness)					
13.5.1	Casual visit (Per person)	\$ 15.00	\$ 16.00	117236	Y
13.6 Dual Membership Fees (Gymnasium & Group Fitness)					
13.6.1	Adult - 3 months	\$ 242.00	\$ 253.00	117236	Y
13.6.2	Concession - 3 months	\$ 232.00	\$ 242.50	117236	Y
13.6.3	Adult - 6 months	\$ 386.00	\$ 403.00	117236	Y
13.6.4	Concession - 6 months	\$ 365.00	\$ 381.50	117236	Y
13.6.5	Adult - 12 months	\$ 571.00	\$ 596.50	117236	Y
13.6.6	Concession - 12 months	\$ 550.00	\$ 574.50	117236	Y
13.7 Over 50's Fitness					
13.7.1	Strength for Life membership joining fee	\$ 30.00	\$ 31.50	117272	Y
13.7.2	Stay On Your Feet (Per person)	\$ 4.70	\$ 5.00	117211	Y
13.7.3	Strength for Life (Per person)	\$ 4.70	\$ 5.00	117272	Y
13.7.4	Yoga fit 50+ (Per person)	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.50	117244	Y
SPORT & COURT FEES					
13.8 Casual Court Hire					
13.8.1	Seniors -16 Years+ (Per person)	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.40	117249	Y
13.8.2	Juniors (Per person)	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.90	117249	Y
13.8.3	Basketball, Netball and Karate – Pre paid training cards (50% discount)	50% discount		117249	Y
13.9 Full Court Hire					
13.9.1	1 Basketball Court (Per hour)	\$ 106.00	\$ 111.00	117249	Y
13.9.2	1 Basketball Court (Day rate)	\$ 396.00	\$ 413.50	117249	Y
13.9.3	2 Basketball Courts (Per hour)	\$ 145.00	\$ 151.50	117249	Y
13.9.4	2 Basketball Courts (Day rate)	\$ 780.00	\$ 814.50	117249	Y
13.10 Team Sports					
13.10.1	Team Sport Game Fee (Per team)	\$ 70.00	\$ 73.50	117249	Y
13.10.2	Basketball/Netball Association Game Fee	\$ 57.00	\$ 59.50		Y
13.13 Other Court Hire					
13.13.1	Squash Court (per hour)	\$ 14.00	\$ 15.00	117237	Y
13.13.2	Badminton Court (per person)	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.00	117231	Y
13.13.3	Gymnastics (per person)	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.20	117229	Y
13.12 Children Programs					
13.12.1	After School Care (Per child/per day)	\$ 35.00	\$ 38.50	117253	N
13.12.2	Holiday Program (Per child/per day)	\$ 72.00	\$ 79.20	117254	N
13.12.3	After School Skating (Per child)	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.80	117255	Y
13.12.4	Skate Nights (Per child)	\$ 8.50	\$ 9.00	117255	Y
13.12.5	Kindy Gym (Per child)	\$ 4.70	\$ 5.00	117263	Y
13.12.6	Harvey Community Play and Learning Centre (Per child/per session)	No Charge			Y
13.13 Birthday Parties					
13.13.1	10 Children - minimum number (Per child)	\$ 30.00	\$ 31.50	117256	Y
13.13.2	15 Children & Under (Per child)	\$ 26.50	\$ 28.00	117256	Y
13.13.3	20 Children & Under (Per child)	\$ 23.00	\$ 24.00	117256	Y
13.13.4	Over 20 Children (Per child)	\$ 22.00	\$ 23.00	117256	Y

2026–2027 SCHEDULE OF FEES & CHARGES DRAFT					
Description					
14. HARVEY COMMUNITY & SPORTING FACILITY					
2025 - 2026					
Proposed 26/27 Charges					
Work Order					
GST					
14.1 Internal - Main Room, Kitchen & Toilets					
14.1.1	Private hire (Per hour)	\$ 71.00	\$ 74.50	117602	Y
14.1.2	Not for Profit/non members (Per hour)	\$ 53.00	\$ 55.50	117602	Y
14.2 External - Change rooms, First Aid, Umpires					
14.2.1	Per Day (or part thereof)	\$ 116.00	\$ 121.50	117602	Y
14.2.2	Per Half Day (or part thereof)	\$ 61.00	\$ 64.00	117602	Y
15. DR. PETER TOPHAM MEMORIAL POOL					
15.1 Entry Charges					
15.1.1	Casual Entry - Adult (16 years and older))	\$ 5.80	\$ 6.30	112204	Y
	- Child (5 - 16 years)	\$ 4.50	\$ 4.70	112205	Y
15.1.2	Casual Swim Entry - Child under 5 yrs	\$ No charge			Y
	- Concession (Health Care, Pension & Seniors card - proof required)	\$ 3.90	\$ 5.70	112204	Y
	- Family (1 adult & 3 children or 2 adults & 2 children under 16)	\$ 18.00	\$ 16.50	112206	Y
15.1.3	Additional child to family entry (5 - 15yrs) - per child	\$	\$ 4.20		Y
15.1.4	School Group (during school hours only) - per person	\$ 4.20	\$ 4.20	112201	Y
15.1.5	Adult Swim (16yrs+) - 10 visit pass	\$ 49.40	\$ 56.70	112214	Y
	Child Swim (5 - 15yrs) - 10 visit pass	\$ 37.50	\$ 42.30	112215	Y
	Concession Swim (16yrs+) - 10 visit pass	\$ 37.50	\$ 51.30	112218	Y
15.1.6	Season Pass - Family (1 Adult & 3 Children or 2 Adults & 2 Children)	\$ 327.60	\$ 400.00	112213	Y
15.1.7	Season Pass - Additional Child to Family Season Pass (5 - 15yrs) - per child	\$	\$ 118.00		Y
	Season Pass - Adult (16yrs+)	\$ 164.30	\$ 175.00	112211	Y
	Season Pass - Child (5 - 15yrs)	\$ 135.20	\$ 131.00	112212	Y
15.1.8	Season Pass - Concession	\$ 135.20	\$ 158.00		Y
15.1.9	Private Hire of Pool (out of operating hours) - Per hour	\$ 144.00	\$ 150.00	112201	Y
15.1.10	Lane hire (Resident swimming club or school) - Per lane/Per hour	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.20	112207	Y
15.1.11	School Swimming Carnival venue hire - max 6hrs Mon - Fri includes 1 lifeguard (does not include pool entry fees)	\$ 170.00	\$ 177.00	112207	Y
15.1.12	Pool Lifeguard per hour (Mon - Fri)		LV3.1 cas rate plus 12% super		Y
15.1.13	Pool Lifeguard per hour (Saturday)		LV3.1 cas rate plus 12% super		Y
15.1.14	Pool Lifeguard per hour (Sunday)		LV3.1 cas rate plus 12% super		Y
16. LIBRARIES					
16.1 Photocopying					
16.1.1	A4 Paper (per copy) - Black & White	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.30		Y
16.1.2	A3 Paper (per copy) - Black & White	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.60		Y
16.1.3	A4 Paper (per copy) - Colour	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.20		Y
16.1.4	A3 Paper (per copy) - Colour	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.40		Y
16.2 Fax					
16.2.1	Local - First page	\$ 1.50	\$ 3.00		Y
16.2.2	Local & Interstate - every other page, after first page	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00		Y
16.2.3	Interstate - First page	\$ 3.50	\$ 5.00		Y
16.2.4	International - First page	\$ 5.50	\$ 6.00		Y
16.2.5	International - every other page, after first page	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00		Y
16.2.6	Receive a fax - every page	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.50		Y
16.3 Laminating					
16.3.1	A5	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.30		Y
16.3.2	A4	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.50		Y
16.3.3	A3	\$ 4.90	\$ 4.50		Y
16.4 Other					
16.4.1	Lost card	\$ 2.50	\$ 5.00		Y
16.4.2	Book sale - per book	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.30		Y
17. DESTINATION HARVEY REGION					
17.1 Destination Harvey Region - Promotion					
17.1.1	HarveyRegion.com Website banner				Y
	Business featured on website banner (per month)	\$ 110.00	\$ 110.00	132210	Y
	Business of the Month featured on website tile (per month)	\$ 110.00	\$ 110.00	132210	Y
17.1.2	Harvey Region Map Advertising				Y
	1 x back unit space (total five spaces)	\$ 524.00	\$ 524.00	132210	Y
	1 x unit space within the map (total 12 spaces)	\$ 314.00	\$ 314.00	132210	Y
	1 x listing on map	\$ 104.00	\$ 104.00	132210	Y
17.1.3	Harvey Region Kids Brochure Advertising				Y
	1 x unit	\$ 209.00	\$ 209.00	132210	Y
17.1.4	Trail Brochure Advertising				Y
	1 x unit space within the map (total 12 spaces)	\$ 209.00	\$ 209.00	132210	Y
17.1.5	Social Media Advertising				Y
	1 x inclusion in specific campaign	\$ 53.00	\$ 53.00	132210	Y
17.2 Destination Harvey Region - Promotion Products					
17.2.1	Harvey Region - Basic Bag	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.00	132210	Y
17.2.2	Harvey Region - Hessian Bag	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.00	132210	Y